Usenet Newsgroup Archive: rec.radio.amateur.misc

1992-03 - 1992-06

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Date span: 1992-03-16 through 1992-06-30

Source text: rec.radio.amateur.misc.txt

Source item: https://archive.org/details/usenet-rec

Messages included in this PDF: 4,064

Message records with no readable body available in the source text: 6

Messages are presented chronologically by archived date.

Binary or encoded payloads are not printed as blocks of encoded text; a placeholder appears where such material was detected. The original source text is unchanged.

1. Re: harassing Ham operators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-16 14:06:55 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Mar16.140655.1271@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 291990

>> I have tried my 2m/70cm HT from an airplane...

>> Ignacy got away with it, as he lived to post his note, but Kids, Don't
>> Try This At Home.

jbs@rti.rti.org writes:
> Perhaps he wasn't on a commercial plane?

Good point. I just assumed he was on an airliner. Most of what I said
applies to small planes too, but it's not nearly as critical, as the pilot will be aware
that you're transmitting, and coupled ILS approaches are much
less common in small planes.

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2. Re: Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-16 14:47:08 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar16.144708.2812925@locus.com>
Source record: 292031

In article <1992Mar16.075921.15447@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US> steve@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US (Steve Watt -- KD6GGD) writes:
>In article <1992Mar14.012759.2807371@locus.com> dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>[Toyota says don't use anything but low-power cellphones in their cars]
>> * Dana H. Myers KK6JQ * dana@locus.com DoD #466
>
>Well, I am the happy owner of a '90 Corolla All-Trac, and I have a ICOM 901A
>mobile rig in it right now. 35w, no problem. I've also used an HT with the
>antenna inside the car (doesn't work well, but better than nothing when I
>didn't have an outside antenna) with no problem.
>
>Since the '90 Corolla has all the same computer gear as most of their other
>cars under the hood (and inside the passenger compartment), I don't think
>it's a real problem.

That doesn't change a thing. The manufacturer says "Don't use radio gear in our cars". Suppose you had a problem with the car that should be covered by a warranty; I would be very upset if my warranty was voided because I'd used a radio in the car.

><donning asbestos>
>I suspect their warning has to do with several suits outstanding against GM
>and Ford about their (GM's and Ford's) vehicles behaving dangerously when
>a large RF field is set up inside. Given today's litigous society, they
>are trying to prevent that from happening to them.
><asbestos off... Though I may need it back later! ;)>

What did you need asbestos for? What I'd like to know is the supposed "dangerous behavior" of those Ford and GM cars... what exactly is the claim? As I recall, the Audi "sudden acceleration" fiasco was essentially a hoax fueled by scum-exuding lawyers; I can't help but think that is happening now with RF fields.

Anyway, Toyota should be able to make their cars resistant to the effects of RF, and specify them as such. I would highly recommend asking before buying a car, and, if the manufacturer won't say "Yes, you may use radios", then don't buy the car and make sure the car maker knows what your problem is.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

3. EA9UK & Z21BL: QSL info wanted...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-16 17:25:03 UTC
From: charlier@hplsla.hp.com
Message-ID: <20360072@hplsla.hp.com>
Source record: 291910

A couple of stations worked during the ARRL phone DX contest in Feb,
that I'd like to get a QSL from. My usual sources have turned up nothing...
Can anyone help with routes/addresses?

EA9UK
Z21BL

As a side note, both of these were real easy to work, much to my surprise;
no pile-ups. (God I hate pile-ups! Especially after listening to the messes
on the Clipperton frequencies. But don't get me started...)
I think I caught the Z21 just after he got on, and I don't
think most people realized what a good catch EA9 is (not just Spain,
he's actually in Africa, a separate DXCC country.)

Charlie Panek Hewlett Packard Company
charlier@lsid.hp.com Lake Stevens Instrument Division
KX7L Everett, Washington

4. A (long) look at SWR & directional pwr mtrs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-16 22:42:53 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.hp.com
Message-ID: <20360073@hplsla.hp.com>
Source record: 291934

In a recent thread about swr and coax lengths, I saw some interesting comments about SWR bridges--comments that made me think many folk don't understand them very well and consider them to be "black magic" of some sort. Well, I'm _quite_ sure they aren't black magic ;-) I may not fully understand how they work myself, but wanted to pass along some thoughts about them. I'm sure if others know better, they will correct the mis-information below.

By the way, this posting is a bit long and has some equations in it. If you are put off by equations, but are interested in the topic, you may wish to skip to the last five or so paragraphs which contain some summary notes and conclusions. But the math is all straightforward simple algebra (multiplication, addition and subtraction), no sines and cosines, even!

First off, there seems to be the feeling that swr bridges that aren't just Wheatstone bridges with possible reactive elements added are all distributed-line beasts. I don't believe it's necessary to think of it as a distributed system: if you have a six inch length of coax with a wire slipped under the shield, or a similar arrangement in a box, or the typical Bird slug arrangement, that length is so short compared with a wavelength that you should do just fine thinking of it as a lumped system. One piece of metal may be simultaneously acting as an inductor and a capacitor, but that doesn't mean you have to think of it as distributed in the sense of a transmission line. So let's step back a bit and look at what's going on in a line that's carrying power, then get back to looking at typical bridges as sets of lumped components and see if they make sense.

Coax and parallel-wire lines are built and sold with particular impedances. Coax that hams use is typically 50 ohm or 75 ohm, and parallel-wire lines are available in 75, 300, 450 and 600 ohm impedances. Of course, you can make a line of any particular impedance over a fairly wide range. But what does that impedance mean? One way to look at it is it's the impedance a source connected to the line will see when it's first turned on, until its signal has a chance to go down the line and reflect off the far end and come back. It's also the impedance the source will continue to see if there's a load connected to the far end of the line that absorbs ALL the power coming down the line. In addition, it's the impedance a load must be to accept all the power, so none is reflected back toward the source.

One more thing, and this is important: if you can probe inside the line without disturbing it, _AND_ there's power flowing ONE DIRECTION ONLY (which means either the line is terminated without reflections or you're

looking at it before any reflections got back to you yet), then the ratio of voltage across the line to current through it will be equal to its impedance. In fact, if you know the power is flowing one way only, with no reverse power, you can tell which way if you can measure instantaneous voltage and current: if current is flowing, let's say, to the right in the more positive conductor (and the impedance is purely resistive), the power is flowing to the right.

Can we use this information to separately _measure_ the power going each direction in the line? If we can, then we can also calculate the SWR, which is simply the sum of the RMS voltages of the forward and reverse waves over their difference. We can define SWR in this way, even though the line may be too short to actually measure voltage nodes and antinodes on. There can still be a forward and a reverse wave, even on a very short line.

In a situation where there's a load that doesn't absorb all the incident power, some power is reflected, and the result is an "SWR." However, let's keep this entirely general. We'll assume two waves passing the point in the line we're going to inspect, one going "forward," and one going "reverse." So below, "f" indicates a forward wave, and "r" indicates reverse. (Sorry I can't use real subscripts in this asccii description!) I could assume these waves are sinusoidal with the same frequency (but possibly different phases), as would be the case with reflected power, but let's not do that: they will just be time-varying signals. Since the transmission line is a linear system, at least in the power ranges hams use, the voltages and currents from the two waves will simply add. Let's assume the line runs left to right, and "forward" wave propagation is left to right. If we turn off the reverse wave generator so only a forward wave is flowing, then we'll measure

vf(t) (1)
if(t) = vf(t)/Zo (2)

at the monitoring point. Zo is the characteristic impedance of the line: remember, for a wave in a single direction, the voltage/current ratio is just the characteristic impedance of the line. vf(t) is the forward-wave voltage as a function of time, and if(t) is the corresponding current.

Similarly, if we turn off the forward generator and run only the reverse generator, we'll measure

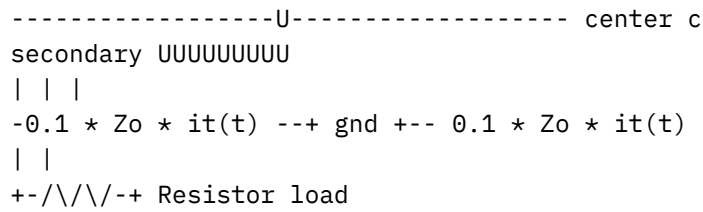
vr(t) (3)
ir(t) = -vr(t)/Zo (4)

at the monitoring point. Note the negative sign in (4): it results from measuring current in the same direction as we did for (2) for the forward wave. You can let (4) have a positive sign, but if you do, then (2) must have a negative sign! The sign assumed above measures positive current as flowing left to right, with the setup described.

Now we use the linear-system property to see what happens if both generators run at the same time: the "t" "subscript" in (5) and (6) represents "total:"

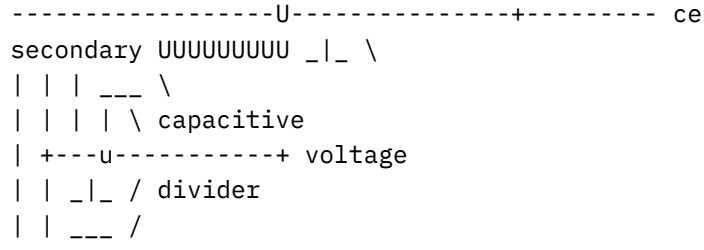
vt(t) = vf(t) + vr(t) (5)
it(t) = if(t) + ir(t) (6)
= vf(t)/Zo - vr(t)/Zo (6a)

Up to this point we assumed we could simply measure the voltage and the current. Let's consider just how we might do that. If we slip a toroid core over one conductor of the line and have several turns of wire on it, it will act as a transformer. With a load on the secondary, a current through the line (the primary) will cause a current through the secondary, and through the load, and a resulting voltage drop across the load. So we've converted the line current to a proportional voltage, and we can adjust the proportionality constant if we want. So we don't disturb the line, we want to take only a very little power from it to do the monitoring. Let's assume that the total voltage drop across that secondary load is .2 * Zo * it(t). Let's also assume the secondary is center tapped, so _if_ the center tap were grounded, I'd get voltages + .1 * Zo * it(t) and - .1 * Zo * it(t) at one end and the other of the secondary.



For monitoring the voltage: Let's assume we have a voltage divider between the conductors of the line. If it's coaxial line and the outer conductor is considered "ground" potential, then I'll be monitoring the center conductor with respect to the outer conductor. Let's assume the divider has a 1/10 ratio: it picks off 0.1 * the line voltage. It could be a resistive divider, but for RF, it's often easier to use a capacitive divider. We'll assume the voltmeter we use to look at it is high enough impedance that we can use small capacitors and not disturb the line too much.

OK, now let's connect the voltage divider output to the center tap of the current transformer secondary, and see what we get: (Hope the ASCII drawing makes sense!)



```
| | | /
--------------u-------u-----------+-+------ Shield
| | |
vm2(t) --+ +-- vm1(t) +-- gnd ref for vm1 and vm2
| |
+-/\/\/-+ Resistor load
```

vm1(t) = 0.1 * vt(t) + 0.1 * Zo * it(t) (7)
vm2(t) = 0.1 * vt(t) - 0.1 * Zo * it(t) (8)

where vm1 and vm2 are the "monitoring" voltages at each end of the current transformer. Substituting back in from (6a) above, we get:

vm1(t) = 0.1 * vt(t) + 0.1 * vf(t) - 0.1 * vr(t) (7a)
vm2(t) = 0.1 * vt(t) - 0.1 * vf(t) + 0.1 * vr(t) (8a)

But from (5) above, we see vt(t) is just the sum of vf(t) and vr(r), so:

vm1(t) = 0.1 * vf(t) + 0.1 * vr(t) + 0.1 * vf(t) - 0.1 * vr(t)
= 0.1 * vf(t) + 0.1 * vf(t)
= 0.2 * vf(t)

and

vm2(t) = 0.1 * vf(t) + 0.1 * vr(t) - 0.1 * vf(t) + 0.1 * vr(t)
= 0.1 * vr(t) + 0.1 * vr(t)
= 0.2 * vr(t)

*****!!!!!*****

Whoa! What's that? We have voltages at our sampling points that tell us independently the voltage associated with the forward power and the reverse power. And the result didn't depend on any particular relationship between the two, no did it _preclude_ having a forward and reverse that are sinewaves of the same frequency, as would be the case with power reflected off a load, causing an SWR.

Now all we have to do is measure vm1 and vm2; remember, they are RF voltages still--they must be to do the addition and subtraction in (7) and (8). We can use a diode detector, as long as we are careful to calibrate it and realize that at very low powers we won't see anything out of the detector. But if we are going to use the system over a known power range, then we can probably scale the voltages so nonlinearity of the detector isn't a significant problem. For example, 100 watts at 50 ohms is 100 volts peak, and a 1:10 sampler would have 10v peak output (note that the sampler described above is 1:5 by the time we add voltage and current samples). 0.1v output, about the bottom of the diode detector range (if you use standard non-Schottky silicon diodes), is 40dB below that, or 0.1 watts, and if we were looking at that as a reflected wave with 100W going out, the swr would be (10+0.1)/(10-0.1) or 1.02:1. That's not something hams should be worrying about! This does point out, though, that you shouldn't use an SWR meter too far away from it's design power. Note that the Bird meter doesn't have a user

sensitivity adjustment, but uses slugs calibrated for particular powers, which lets them scale the meter properly to account for the diode nonlinearity. That's a key, too: you can calibrate your meter face to read correctly even though the diode detector is operating in a nonlinear region, at least if you are doing it for power. A user sensitivity control can throw off this sort of calibration...

Some more observations: First, the position of the monitoring point in the line doesn't make a bit of difference. (But... see also the second paragraph following this one!) You can move it 1/8 wave, 1/4 wave, or any amount you want, and (neglecting line loss), if that move doesn't disturb the operating conditions of the line, the forward and reflected will read the same. The "doesn't disturb..." part depends on the monitoring circuit to not disturb the line with too much inductance, capacitance or resistance (not add reactance or take away power), and also depends on there not being "antenna currents" on the outside of the line that moving the monitor would disturb, assuming those "antenna currents" were from the load on the line. BTW, one way to test this is to operate the line into an intentionally mismatched load and move the meter to different points along the line. If the load is well shielded, it won't radiate and there should be no antenna currents on the line.

Second: although we've described a monitoring circuit where the current and voltage pickoffs are separate, there's no reason they can't be combined in the same piece of metal. It may take a bit of a leap of faith, but this is exactly what the Birds do, and so do others of the "monimatch" type, where a piece of magnet wire is slipped under the braid of a short length of coax, or where a section of coax is built with copper tubing in a box, with wires mounted along side the tubing (center conductor). Those wires pick off some of the electrical field, and they intercept some of the magnetic field. They are loaded so that the right ratio is achieved: or if it's not, you will get an indication of reflected power when there is none, AND COULD get an indication of lower or higher reflected power than there actually is...

What if the monitor (meter) is calibrated to read correctly at 60 ohms instead of 50 ohms, and you are using 50 ohm line?? Now it's easy to see why moving the meter will make a difference. As far as the meter is concerned, the 50 ohm line is a "series matching stub" in that it isn't the "right" impedance. The 60 ohm meter knows _it's_ right :-) ! In terms of Smith charts, think of 50 ohms in the center, since we're working with 50 ohm coax. Think of a load that's on the circle concentric with the center and passing through 60 ohms. Then if you choose the right length of coax, the meter will see currents and voltages that are just right for a 60 ohm resistive load and it will report that there is no reflected power (even though there _is_ on the 50 ohm line--but remember, there _should_ be since in this case, it's serving as a matching stub for the 60 ohm meter!). However, change the line length by 1/4 wave and the meter now sees a 41-2/3 ohm resistive load, which to the 60 ohm meter represents a sizeable reflected power or SWR (did I get that impedance right, guys and gals?). Moral of this

story: Be sure your meter is calibrated at the line impedance you are using! Check it yourself. You can do this pretty well by using either a low-SWR load of the same impedance as your line, or a long enough length of line that there won't be much power coming back anyway: if you have a length that would be 20dB loss, then round trip it's 40dB and as we saw above, that's only about 1.02:1 SWR. Long, lossy lines make good dummy loads ;-). Anyway, with a known good load connected, if your meter doesn't read zero reflected power (1:1 SWR), then it's not calibrated for your line impedance.

Now there are also directional couplers for UHF and above that are actually a significant portion of a wavelength long, and those are properly analyzed as distributed systems, but most SWR and power meters used by hams are a tiny fraction of a wavelength long and most (almost all??) operate basically as described here. Some, like the Bird, only detect one polarity (direction) at a time, but the operation is the same. (Turning the slug in the Bird reverses the sense of the current detection.) But for example, the Bird sensor is less than one inch long, and at 440MHz, an inch is less than .04 wavelengths.

Seems like there are some other points to make here... I invite others to follow up on this. Hey, what else would I expect in this group?? :-)

73, K7ITM

5. Re: PAL to VHS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-17 10:50:43 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610110@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 291994

Video Home System (in best japanese TLA fashion)

6. Re: BECAUSE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-17 11:54:05 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610111@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 291995

I wonder if a DX station wanting more than bubber stamp QSO's could control things by controlling their QSL output?

EG, some pushy so and so breaks in, so work him, and then say "no QSL" word should go round nicely and you can get back to an enjoyable ragchew. Appearing with a rare prefix seems to create as much stir as lobbing a leg of beef into a riverfull of piranha. Fortunately the "piranha" value the card not the QSO and maybe this allows them to be controlled.

7. Icom 2410 features

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-17 12:24:25 UTC
From: kmc@bdwalk.UUCP
Message-ID: <eV3RHB1w164w@bdwalk.UUCP>
Source record: 291997

Does anybody know of any undocumented features for this radio? Especially
for the remote fuction like how to change the offset from remote?

73 Kevin

Kevin McIntyre VE3SNB - Kitchener, Ontario. 386 Dos 5.0, Waffle 1.64
Voice 519-570-0891 Data 519-578-9443
kmc@bdwalk.UUCP kmc%bdwalk@wynnds.xenitec.on.ca
IP/Packet: ve3snb@ve3snb.ampr.org [44.135.84.38]

8. Re: HELP! Need info on G.E.C. valves.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-17 14:02:47 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610112@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 291993

You have struck gold

KT88s have become cult items with the valve hifi crowd, and those made by MOvalve co. (part of GEC) are esecially sought after, they are now marked with gold lion symbols ! to improve their audible performance ?

In all seriousness, there is a bunch of nuts out there prepared to pay silly prices, if you can stomach dealing with them. KT88's were used in Quad II amps and were also popular as modulators, one pair modulating an 813 to give 100W of classic 1960's AM (150w DC input, the old brit power limit)

Hope this helps

David GM4ZNX

9. Japanese radio magazines???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-17 16:12:50 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190059@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 291957

I am looking for addresses of Japanese radio magazines, especially ones oriented towards contesting. Answers here or e-mail.

Thanks, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

10. where to find question pool?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-17 18:03:49 UTC
From: lowell@techbook.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar17.180349.3092@techbook.com>
Source record: 292030

I have some scouts who want to get a licence. They have not decided
whether they want to get novice, tech or tech plus. Is there an on-line
version of the question pool we could look at to get an idea from?
If not, where can I find the latest questions published?
Yes, we really are going to study the theory, not just memorize the
answers!

Thanks, Lowell (kc7dx)

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Lowell Brunson
KC7DX @ W0RLI.OR.USA.NA (Packet Radio Only!)
lowell@techbook.COM Public Access User --- Not affiliated with TECHbooks
Public Access UNIX and Internet at (503) 644-8135 (1200/2400, N81)

11. Radio Shack high wattage 50, 100 ohm resistors are inductive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-17 18:15:56 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar17.181556.17785@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 292028

I thought I'd pass on this experience to you. I recently
purchased two 100 ohm, 10W resistors from Radio Shack for
building a qrp dummy load. After I put it together with
the two resistors in parallel for a load resistance of 50 ohms,
I hooked it up to my Kenwood 850, turned down the power to 7w
(the lowest it gets on the 850) and to my surprise found the
swr to be 2:1. The dc ohm meter read 50 ohms (or close to it).
So I connected it as an unknown load to my noise bridge and
found the resistors to have 4uH inductance each.

I guess I may have been naive in assuming that the resistors would
be non-inductive. I figured that these were there for the
CBers to test their equipment. I guess I was wrong. In any
case I had some 500 ohm, 10w Sprague Koolohm resistors. I lashed
them together and they are fine.

Do you know of a cheap source for a 10 to 20 watt non inductive
50 ohm resistor?

73
Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

12. EXTENDED: Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-17 19:43:15 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.700861395@honte>
Source record: 292029
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

UPDATED: 19:30 UT, 17 MARCH

/\

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 17-18 March
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 17-18 March (UT days)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: LOW - MODERATE

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: HIGH

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: FAIR - POOR

AURORAL ACTIVITY MAY BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA / NORTHERN WASHINGTON STATE TO CENTRAL
MONTANA TO NORTH DAKOTA TO MINNESOTA TO WISCONSIN TO MICHIGAN TO NEW
YORK TO NEW HAMPSHIRE TO SOUTHERN MAINE.

SYNOPSIS...

The disturbance launched by the major flare on 14 March arrived at 09:51
UT on 17 March. This somewhat tardy shock arrival resulted in a slight
intensification of auroral activity over the high latitude regions. However,
conditions remained dormant over the middle latitudes. The main phase of the
disturbance (also somewhat tardy), arrived near 18:30 UT on 17 March and is
in progress at the present time. There is evidence to suggest the main phase
may become moderately energetic over the next 12 to 18 hours.

Auroral activity has intensified over the high and northerly middle
latitude regions. Minor equatorward migration of the auroral oval also
appears to have occurred. Conditions may become visible over the middle
latitude regions over the next 12 to 24 hours. However, the near-full phase
of the moon will hamper attempts to view the activity, particularly from more
southerly locations (for example, south of the U.S./Canada border). For
North America, the activity should remain confined to areas north of the
U.S./Canada border, but may also be visible from the northern tier of the
U.S. states. There is only a slight potential for intensification of auroral
activity to levels sufficient to be observed over widespread middle latitude
regions.

This WATCH will remain active until 18:00 UT on 18 March, unless
conditions change significantly. This WATCH may be upgraded to a warning if

intensification takes place.

** End of Watch **

13. Re: The perpetual motion machine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-17 19:52:15 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570338@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 292038

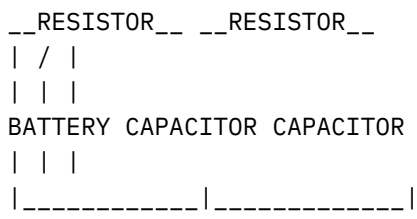
In rec.radio.amateur.misc, markz@ssc.wa.com (Mark Zenier) writes:

>The points are 1. This "Puzzle" shows up every 6 Months or so in
>one newsgroup or the other, just like David and his postcards.

My original posting specifically stated that the puzzle was not original.

>2. It can't be analyzed with a simple minded model.

How about this:



The resistors are the stray circuit resistance of the wires and capacitors
(not shown on the original diagram.)

(It is not necessary to include electromagnetic radiation. While it's true
that any accelerating charge WILL radiate, the radiation resistance of a
physically small circuit will be much smaller than the stray resistance of
the components.)

AL N1AL

14. Re: Exam Cheaters-CW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-17 21:28:24 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5358@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 292036
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

gleason@mwk.uucp writes:

>In article <9203122043.AA14275@ucsd.edu>, FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM (Skip Flem, NT1G 565TS-7 PTN 221-4291) writes:
>>
>> The Lo-Tech method of that is to copy the dots and dashes on the

> Just took my 5 wpm code test here in Houston. I had jokingly mentioned
>that I was considering doing this during the test - the examiners informed
>the group of us that they wouldn't pass anyone trying this tactic...guess
>it's up to the individual examiners...

The ARRL VEC's handbook specifically forbids this. They claim that
you're not really copying morse code when you do this. Sounds to me
like a bunch of old grumps - the FCC gives you as much time as you like
to translate/fill/answer so why not let you use shorthand to copy? The
self-same folks who say that writing down the sounds is not a valid way
to pass the test also say that it's OK to use a [quiet] typewriter or
computer that has hard-copy output.. Harumph.

Followups have been redirected to r.r.a.policy
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

15. Icom W2A mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 00:19:56 UTC
From: davidbro@microsoft.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.001956.10181@microsoft.com>
Source record: 292032

I've heard a bit of talk concerning mods for the IC W2A, and saw one
that was scanning frequencies the manual doesn't talk about. (It happened
to be the one that I purchased, but the salesman reset it before he
packed it away)

I'm more interested in the sorts of mods that extend receive coverage
rather than out-of-band transmit.

dave
(no call yet, but the ticket should be here any day now, and I'll
be N7xxx)

16. Re: Foothill flea market rained out?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 02:25:04 UTC
From: phil@hansen1.ncd.com
Message-ID: <9517@lupine.ncd.com>
Source record: 292035

In article <2cEV02eaa2eF00@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>, greg@uts.amdahl.com (Greg
|> *I'M* depressed that the organizers didn't care enough about this kind
|> of situation to declare it a "rain out," and send everyone home.

WHAT!!!!

It was alot of fun... I enjoyed it every bit... Yes, yes I know I am crazy.
But I still got to see a bunch of my Ham Radio buddies and I was able to make a couple of purchases...

I can not wait till next month!

Phil
DE KJ6NN

17. FCC Question Pools On-Line

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 03:54:05 UTC
From: troy@maui.cs.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.035405.24607@cs.ucla.edu>
Source record: 292033

I want to write a program to test myself on the FCC test elements. Does anyone know where I can obtain the question pools on the net. Thanks.

18. Re: 2m / 70cm in a Pathfinder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 04:12:34 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.041234.3685@km4ba.uucp>
Source record: 292034

I use a yaesu 4700 2m/7cm in my 89 pathfinder. It works fine.
Before that I used a Kenwood 721. Hated the radio, but it did
not have any pathfinder related problems.

I mount the control head of the 4700 on the ashtray. I can then remove it
quickly, yet it is firmly mounted.

I am starting to get some ignition noise on weak signals, but this only started
recently, and I know I need to replace my plug wireset.

I mounted two 3/8" NMO mounts on the roof. There is good access under the roll
bar/cieling light area. You will prob want to mount the antennas slightly
forward of where I did to avoid the heavier metal of the roll bar. You can
easily access the area just rearward of the sunroof.

I also made an hf antenna mount that attaches to the swing out tire
carrier. (Out of heavy aluminum angle, and a sturdy 3/8"/24 mount)

Hope this helps!

73

Alan Barrow km4ba | I've seen things you people wouldn't believe. Attack
jab@hpuerca.hp.com | ships on fire off the shoulder of Orion. I watched
| C-beams glitter in the dark near the Tannhauser gate.
..!gatech!kd4nc! | All those moments will be lost in time -
km4ba!alan | like tears in rain. Time to die. Roy Batty

19. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 17 March

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 04:41:03 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.700893663@honte>
Source record: 292037
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 077, 03/17/92
10.7 FLUX=159.2 90-AVG=215 SSN=121 BKI=1224 4454 BAI=021
BGND-XRAY=B7.3 FLU1=1.1E+07 FLU10=1.5E+05 PKI=3233 4444 PAI=021
BOU-DEV=006,016,014,051,060,042,078,041 DEV-AVG=038 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C2.4 @ 2107UT XRAY-MIN= B6.4 @ 0546UT XRAY-AVG= B8.7
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 0550UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2350UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.5DB @ 1830UT PCA-MIN= -1.0DB @ 2330UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55306NT @ 0954UT BOUTF-MIN=55257NT @ 1851UT BOUTF-AVG=55280NT
GOES7-MAX=N:+199NT@ 1832UT GOES7-MIN=P:-072NT@ 1848UT G7-AVG=+079,+036,+021
GOES6-MAX=P:+223NT@ 2249UT GOES6-MIN=E:-119NT@ 1907UT G6-AVG=+091,+004,+037
FLUXFCST=STD:165,170,180;SESC:165,175,190 BAI/PAI-FCST=025,010,010/030,015,015
KFCST=5544 5333 3324 5333 27DAY-AP=009,041 27DAY-KP=2123 2222 4445 4564
WARNINGS=*PROTON;*PCA;*AURMIDWCH;*GSTRM
ALERTS=**MAGSI:51NT@0952
!!END-DATA!!
```

20. Re: Help!!!! Is the FCC stupid?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 06:24:06 UTC
From: mpd@anomaly.sbs.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.062406.19616@anomaly.sbs.com>
Source record: 292040
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

MV012841@NDSUVM1.BITNET (greg woods) writes:

> I was originally licsensed in 1989 as a Technician, well I recently
>put in a change of address for my licsense. Lo and behold I got it back
>today and instead of listing the liscense class as Tech PLUS (I did get
>the code) it just shows Technician.

The FCC only recognizes one "Technician" license. They don't differentiate
between the "no-code" and "Plus" licenses.

MD, N1LMB/AA
--
-- Michael P. Deignan /
-- Domain: mpd@anomaly.sbs.com / I'm not a bigot,
-- UUCP: ...!uunet!rayssd!anomaly!mpd / I hate everyone.
-- Telebit: +1 401 455 0347 /

21. Re: No Ham radios for Toyota owners?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 08:03:03 UTC
From: pk75978@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.080303.17923@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 292039

Yes, and I've been using my 145/430 MHz HT with mobile antenna and
also my 100w ic-735 in 3,5MHz without any troubles.
I have -85 Corolla and I'm very satisfied that I can't afford any
new car to cause any troubles, it's so fun operate hf in mobile!

pete, og3mep

--
oh3mep@cc.tut.fi
pk75978@ee.tut.fi
(oh3mep@oh3rce)

22. Re: Getting Onto the Hamsats

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 08:50:24 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.085024.19869@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292042

In article <"17-Mar-92.10:58:06".*.Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@xerox.com writes:
>I do not agree with Gary on the antennie`s, In my operation I have found both
>Cushcraft and KLM much less than desirable as antennie` They are both cheap
>flimsy and pooly constructed and poorly designed. The are not inexpensive
>either.
>The best so far have been homebrew using 1.5 inch squar booms and .5 inch
>elements they don`t rotate on the booms, they don`t sag on both ends, they
>don`t bend if a bird lights on them. the pattern is not squed, and they have
>better gain and cost less.

There's nothing wrong with homebrew antennas, I just haven't built one that
out performs the KLM 22C and 40CX that hold up to the weather. The Cushcraft
antennas that I don't recomend suffer from element rotation, but the KLM
through the boom mounting doesn't. Both suffer from a bit of boom sag, but
that's easily cured with a bit of rope. Or better, fill the booms with
foam-in-a-can insulation. That stiffens them right up. You should treat
the fiberglass mast the same way.

Another note. While the KLMs are fairly light, the U100 won't reliably
act as an elevation rotator. You really need the Yaesu 5400 system to
handle such long arrays. For me it handles the two KLMs, a loop yagi,
and a four foot dish.

>Gary is right about mounting the preamp as close as possible to the antennia.
>Even better mount both the preamp and poweramp at the antennia.

This is a quandry. Mounting a power amp at the antenna adds a lot of
unbalanced mass to the boom and requires very heavy DC cabling that
needs to be shielded. It's often better to use hardline instead. This
depends on how cheaply you can get hardline of course. Around here,
CATV companies will give you trunk line roll ends. A compromise would
be to mount the power amp on the tower in a weather proof box. I keep
all expensive active devices, except the preamps, on the ground where
I can disconnect them for lightning protection and keep them out of
the weather.

It's shocking what air pollution and humidity can do to a circuit board.
I've had the copper eaten completely away in a couple of years. Don't
use RTV as a weather seal, the acetic acid in it will corrode copper.
Electricians use a product called self melting rubber to seal electrical
connections. This stuff is great, better than coax seal, and it's cheap
too.

Gary KE4ZV

23. Re: Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 09:06:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.090644.19976@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292043

In article <77010011@col.hp.com> kenw@col.hp.com (Ken Wyatt) writes:
>
>The owners manual warns against using radios over 5 watts and cautions about
>placement near the airbag controller (ahead of the shift lever). I plan to
>install a 35 watt, or so, remotable radio in the trunk and am keeping my
>fingers crossed that I don't get "airbagged" on my first transmission!

Airbags are a serious safety hazard. Several people have been seriously
injured, and at least one child killed, when these things have deployed.
The gas generator uses lead azide which is the same material used in
firearm cartridge primers. It is very sensitive to shock and static
electricity. The gases it produces are also toxic. The bag deploys
very quickly and can deliver a very hard blow. The gases that inflate
the bag are very hot and can give severe burns. One woman has third
degree burns over much of her upper body from an airbag that deployed
in a parking lot. An unrestrained child was killed by an airbag.
These things can deploy in a 3 MPH collision, be careful out there.
Our local paper has been doing a series on the dangers of airbags
following several local incidents of injury caused *by* airbags.

I'd proceed with extreme caution to test the bag's RFI sensitivity.

Passive restraints like the automatic seat belts in VWs and other
cars can also be hazards. In the last three weeks, two women have
been decapitated in accidents by automatic belts here in Atlanta.
I think I'll stick to three point safety harness, or no belts at
all in preference to these dangerous systems.

Gary KE4ZV

24. Re: Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 09:06:58 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.090658.17462@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 292041

In article <34335@nntpd.lkg.dec.com> koning@koning.enet.dec.com writes:
>
>This is a topic on which I have some strong opinions...
>
>When we bought our Saab, I took the HT plus brick along, opened the hood,
>keyed up the rig, and waved the rubber duck all around the engine compartment.
>No problem. That sort of check is something I'd recommend to anyone, and
>something I'll do again next time.
>
>Meanwhile...
>
>1. If a car manual claims that you shouldn't use a transmitter in it, I'm
> going to treat that as an indication I shouldn't buy it -- and probably
> not ANY product from that company.
>
>2. If a car manual says that a safety-critical component such as brakes
> could misbehave due to a transmitter, that's proof positive that NO ONE
> should buy that car or any other product from that company, and that
> the company should be terminated ASAP. After all, if safety-critical
> components don't work reliably in the presence of transmitters in the
> car, there is no reason to believe that they work in the presence of
> transmitters OUTSIDE the car -- something that can happen to anyone, ham
> or not, and over which you have no control.
> Safety-critical functions must be designed to handle EMI, lots of it.
> I don't care what the excuse is -- any car that isn't designed that way
> is a worthless rustbucket.
>
> paul

I agree. I wonder if anyone has managed to crash (in computer terms not
car terms) the engine management systems etc of an adjacent car by
transmitting ? My UNO has a computerised indicator panel, and I can make
it go mad by transmitting more than 10W of HF. This is not a safety
factor, it just tells me that the oil has run out when it hasn't, that the
engine has overheated, all the doors are open, there is no brake fluid and
the car should be serviced immediately. All false. Also the indicator
flashers speed up.

All this plus ignition noise prevents me using HF while mobile, no problems
when stationary and engine off.

This should not happen, but I inherited the car so had no choice. Nowadays
if I want to buy a video, TV or HIFI, I take my handheld into the shop to
test RFI. My Current Panasonic video can operate correctly even with the
rubber duckie antenna pushed into the tape slot and transmitting 2W of RF

on 2M. It objects to 80M but that is hardly surprising. It is possible to make equipment RFI proof, but at a cost. The Green lobby have managed to get manufacturers to take notice, so why can't we ?

25. Re: Ramsey FX-146 kit: Review and a question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 09:48:46 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.094846.20297@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292044

In article <1992Mar17.190523.18440@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> freeman@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Jay Freeman) writes:
> Alignment is also very simple. The manual says a freq counter is not
>absolutely required to get it on freq, but I wasn't able to do it until I
>borrowed one from a friend. Transmitter alignment is simply a matter of
>adjusting 2 trimmer caps for peak rf into a dummy load. You may also have to
>spread 1 or 2 coils to peak the power, but it was not necessary, in my case.
>I was able to peak it at 4.8 watts output with just the caps.

While I like the Ramsey, alignment wasn't all that simple in my unit.
I did have to remove one turn on one coil and add one on the other to
get full power. Six watts in my case. It's very easy to get lots of power
out, but harder to get it on your intended frequency. There are several
points in the tuning where the final goes spurious. A spectrum analyser
is highly recomended. Also the receiver tuneup instructions were almost
worthless. I injected a signal at IF and aligned the discriminator, then
worked my way back to the front end. I found that to get 0.2 uv sensitivity
I had to spread L15 at the coax connection to twice it's as shipped
length.

> Performance is pretty good but I too am experiencing intermod
>problems with the receiver that I have seen others report here. People I've
>talked to say the transmitter sounds excellent. My primary use for this radio
>will be packet, and it is online for that purpose right now. It seems to
>work fine, even some occasional intermod. I'm using software carrier detect
>which might help on that score.
> So my question is: is there a good, cheap way to alleviate the
>intermod problem? would an external bandpass filter be of use? Any
>suggestions here would be appreciated.

An external bandpass filter will help. Digi-key has some nice Toko filters
that will serve. The Hamtronics filters are even better. You can also diddle
with the bias of Q16. Increasing the standing current to around 20 mils will
help reduce spurious mixing. This will require adding a separate bias circuit
as the current self bias system is subject to thermal runaway if shifted this
far. An even better fix is to change the preamp transistor to a CATV
power device and run about 100 mils standing current. You would need a
heatsink though.

The biggest gripe with this radio is that the transmitter isn't positively
gated off until the synthesizer is locked. This can allow the radio to
transmit a sweep across the band during TR. This can be done by taking
the lock detect signal from pin 8 of U1 and gating Q12 with it through
an added transistor. The soft gating provided by Q7 is ok if the VCO
locks quickly though.

> One again, overall my experience with this kit has been quite positive
>and I wouldn't hesitate recomending one to anybody. I had only built 1 kit
>in my whole life prior to this one and I was sure i'd screw this one up :) but
>the instructions they provided made it simple.

This *is* a nice kit in these days after Heathkit's demise. It's not
perfect, but little is. Ramsey now has the 222 and 440 versions available.

Gary KE4ZV

26. Re: The perpetual motion machine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 12:25:09 UTC
From: hessel@prl.philips.nl
Message-ID: <5243@prles2.prl.philips.nl>
Source record: 292056

In article <1992Mar12.143246.2804845@locus.com> dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>In article <32820009@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com> billn@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com (bill nelson) writes:
>>alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) / 11:58 am Mar 6, 1992 / writes:
> W = .5 CV**2
>
> The .25 Joule of energy was spent moving the .5 Coulomb from
>the charge capacitor to the other.
>
>
>So, flame me now.
>
Also W = .5 LI**2
This is where the solution lies:
If you connect two capacitors, the leads (short or not) actually form an
inductance. So you are building a resonant cirquit.
Resonant cirquits are transferring the energy between .5 CV**2 and .5 LI**2.
In an ideal cirquit this would go on forever, but a real cirquit radiates
energy in the form of heat (Ohmic losses) and in the form of electromagnetic
radiation (Radiation resistance). Oscillations will die out when the
voltages on the two capacitors have become equal, and the voltage across the
wires is 0.

Hope this helpes.
Henk Hessel.
~

27. contact to Sao Paulo, brazil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 12:47:10 UTC
From: tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu
Message-ID: <TATSUYA.92Mar18124710@sofya.hamblin.math.byu.edu>
Source record: 292001

Does anyone know anyone who lives in S. Paulo, Brazil, that I can
contact or any lead to contacting him/her by HF probably 20 or 15m I
suppose, not sure if I can contact w/ him/her by 10m.
anyhow, any input would be appreciated ...
E-mail me if you could...

thnx
Tatsuya
--
_ /|
Tatsuya \'o.O'
tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu =(___)=
EMT:901006 Ham: N7UQJ U

28. straight A's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 12:54:37 UTC
From: jstreidl@cmcvx1.claremont.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.045437.1@cmcvx1.claremont.edu>
Source record: 292045
Cross-posted to: rec.photo,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Do you want to get STRAIGHT A'S in college? If so, E-mail your
address to me so I can send you information.

jstreidl@cmcvx1.claremont.edu

29. Dayton HamVention

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 13:02:41 UTC
From: resistor@edsi.plexus.COM
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.130241.21019@edsi.plexus.COM>
Source record: 292022

I would like to go to Dayton with the guys, but for one last yea I must
get the parents' permission. Is there anything you guys could send back
(ie. It is a fine learning experience because...) to help me sway
their vote in my favor?

--
Jason Hanson ___/\ /\ /\ /___ Mr. Resistor
Local 145.15 - \/ \/ \/ resistor@edsi.plexus.COM
Ham Radio: N9LEA Menasha, Wisconsin USA ..spool!cserver!edsi!resistor

30. Re: ham radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 13:08:09 UTC
From: tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu
Message-ID: <TATSUYA.92Mar18130809@sofya.hamblin.math.byu.edu>
Source record: 292000

regarding finding how to become ham...
if you tell me where you live, I may be able to help you local ham in
our area.

so please e-mail more info.

Tatsuya
--
_ /|
Tatsuya \'o.O'
tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu =(___)=
EMT:901006 Ham: N7UQJ U

31. Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 13:10:32 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <83E4C070C63F200894@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 292046

> Ed, the most effective thing the ARRL could do without getting into
> legal trouble would be to print prominently in *every* issue of QST
> the EMI radio restrictions of each manufacturer as stated in their
> warranty and instruction manuals. Those like Toyota who ban radio
> :
> :
> A monthly column in QST would be the ideal forum for discussing RFI

Amen! This is an area where ARRL/QST could really be of service and break some new ground. I suspect that our problem is not so much that cars cannot handle the EMI, but rather that the manufacturers are just taking the easy way out by saying, "Don't do it" and not discussing it. This is no different than all of the standard medical warnings from your doctor after this or that procedure, to wit, "Don't eat anything, don't sleep, don't wash, don't walk, don't sit, etc." Standard warnings are easier than having to think things through. This is a good opportunity for ARRL to get the manufacturers to think through their designs and *DISCUSS* them with us. Then we can work with them.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.uncg.edu

32. QSL address needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 13:38:14 UTC
From: lisbon@vpnet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.133814.535@vpnet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 292071

```
Could someone please look up the address of F6EXV for me?
None of the libraries in our area have foreign Callbooks.

Thanks in advance.

--
==============================================================================
| Help stamp out stupid .signature files! Gerry Swetsky WB9EBO |
| vpnet - Public access Unix and Usenet |
| Home (708)833-8122 vpnet (708)833-8126 lisbon@vpnet.chi.il.us |
==============================================================================
```

33. bob laine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 13:55:47 UTC
From: tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu
Message-ID: <TATSUYA.92Mar18135547@sofya.hamblin.math.byu.edu>
Source record: 292003

I need to contact Bob Laine, N5SGC, P.O.Box 52 Laganville, GA 30249.
does anyone know his packet address or anything so that I can contact
faster than snail and also inexpensively.....

thnx

Tatsuya
--
_ /|
Tatsuya \'o.O'
tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu =(___)=
EMT:901006 Ham: N7UQJ U

34. Homebrew Transmitting Loops

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 13:59:54 UTC
From: mallick@ethiopia.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <28640@crdgw1.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 292047

I was getting kind of tired of the "perpetual motion machine", so I decided to try a different subject...

Anybody out there try and homebrew a small transmitting loop such as the AEA ISOLoop? The ARRL Antenna Book describes one, and I have read through Ted Hart's book on small loops; my propane torch is being readied to put one together out of copper tubing. I'm curious as to whether any of you netters have tried one of these and can offer some words of wisdom. I still need to acquire a step motor drive and a split stator capacitor for tuning. If you've built one, you might mention what sort of feed system you've employed.

Thanks in advance,

John A. Mallick WA1HNL
GE Corporate Research and Development
Schenectady, NY 12301

35. Icom 229A vs YaesouFT-2400

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 14:00:24 UTC
From: hayward@gargoyle.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.140024.16999@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 292049

A friend without netwithout net access is considering both the Icom 229A and the Yaesu FT-2400. He would love to hear people's experince with either. And for those with the 229A, he wonders if you have had any problem with excessive heat build up. He understands this can be a problem, even with the normal drive time QSO.

Thanks

Peter
WX9T

Peter B. Hayward University of Maine WX9T

36. Re: Yeasu Customer Support / FT747 problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 14:00:51 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.140051.7254@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 292053

Jim Vienneau writes:
> ...a problem with the FT-747 HF rig where is output is unstable over about 12:00 on the drive knob?... ALC problem?

I had a similar problem with an older Yaesu solid state rig, the FT-707. The problem did indeed turn out to be the ALC; the level was set too high. I followed the ALC alignment procedure, which consisted simple of adjusting an internal pot to limit output on any band to 110 watts (some previous owner had cranked it up to 150 watts on 80 meters). This solved the problem completely. A similar fix, using the right power setting for you rig, might work in your case. Good luck.

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

37. Icom 229A vs Yaesu FT-2400

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 14:04:36 UTC
From: hayward@gargoyle.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.140436.17626@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 292050

(opps, butchered an earlier version of this; hope rn cancelled it)

A friend without net access is considering both the Icom 229A and the
Yaesu FT-2400. He would love to hear people's experience with either.
And for those with the 229A, he wonders if you have had any problem
with excessive heat build up. He understands this can be a problem,
even with the normal drive time QSO.

Peter
WX9T

Peter B. Hayward University of Maine WX9T

38. Re: Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 14:16:41 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.141641.2817909@locus.com>
Source record: 292075

In article <34335@nntpd.lkg.dec.com> koning@koning.enet.dec.com writes:
>
>This is a topic on which I have some strong opinions...
>
>When we bought our Saab, I took the HT plus brick along, opened the hood,
>keyed up the rig, and waved the rubber duck all around the engine compartment.
>No problem. That sort of check is something I'd recommend to anyone, and
>something I'll do again next time.

However, the engine control module is usually located inside the car,
often near the glove compartment or on the firewall. So, in addition to
RFing the engine (and the engine sensors), you want to RF around under
and/or behind the dash.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

39. Re: Radio Shack high wattage 50, 100 ohm resistors are inductive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 14:27:03 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.142703.2818027@locus.com>
Source record: 292076

In article <1992Mar17.181556.17785@casbah.acns.nwu.edu> rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:
>I thought I'd pass on this experience to you. I recently
>purchased two 100 ohm, 10W resistors from Radio Shack for
>building a qrp dummy load. After I put it together with
>the two resistors in parallel for a load resistance of 50 ohms,
>I hooked it up to my Kenwood 850, turned down the power to 7w
>(the lowest it gets on the 850) and to my surprise found the
>swr to be 2:1. The dc ohm meter read 50 ohms (or close to it).
>So I connected it as an unknown load to my noise bridge and
>found the resistors to have 4uH inductance each.
>
>I guess I may have been naive in assuming that the resistors would
>be non-inductive. I figured that these were there for the
>CBers to test their equipment. I guess I was wrong. In any
>case I had some 500 ohm, 10w Sprague Koolohm resistors. I lashed
>them together and they are fine.
>
>Do you know of a cheap source for a 10 to 20 watt non inductive
>50 ohm resistor?

Yes. Radio Shack sells a light duty (20W continuous, 60W peak)
RF dummy load. It is a PL-259 with a big, black, finned heat sink
hanging off. It is actually designed for what you are trying to do.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

40. Re: Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 14:35:25 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6233@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 292051

In article <1992Mar18.090644.19976@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>Passive restraints like the automatic seat belts in VWs and other
>cars can also be hazards. In the last three weeks, two women have
>been decapitated in accidents by automatic belts here in Atlanta.
>I think I'll stick to three point safety harness, or no belts at
>all in preference to these dangerous systems.

[paramedic mode on]
While I agree with you about airbags - though my complaint with them is more that people are lulled by them into a false sense of security and don't take other safety precautions like wearing their seat belts - I don't mind automatic seat belts, *as long as it's a three-point system*. An automatic shoulder belt with no lap belt in use can be very dangerous, and I suspect both decapitations you mention were caused by just that.

Moral: Wear *all* of your seat belts any time you move a vehicle.
[paramedic mode off]
This one's drifted a *long* way from ham radio; replies by email, please.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"Liking clean systems and hating buggy ones is about as controversial as preferring a warm puppy to the cholera bacillus." -- Tom Neff

41. Re: Radio Shack high wattage 50, 100 ohm resistors are inductive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 14:58:01 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.145801.18205@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292048

rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:

>I thought I'd pass on this experience to you. I recently
>purchased two 100 ohm, 10W resistors from Radio Shack for
>building a qrp dummy load. After I put it together with
>the two resistors in parallel for a load resistance of 50 ohms,
>I hooked it up to my Kenwood 850, turned down the power to 7w
>(the lowest it gets on the 850) and to my surprise found the
>swr to be 2:1. The dc ohm meter read 50 ohms (or close to it).
>So I connected it as an unknown load to my noise bridge and
>found the resistors to have 4uH inductance each.

>Do you know of a cheap source for a 10 to 20 watt non inductive
>50 ohm resistor?

If I remember correctly, the Koolohms come in two varieties.
The 10KT is wound normally and therefore inductive. The
10NIT is supposed to be wound so the inductance of one
winding is cancelled by another. Any wirewound resistor
will have some inductance, but I have had good results
with the NIT version.

42. Re: Radio Shack high wattage 50, 100 ohm resistors are inductive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 15:23:05 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <34377@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 292052

In article <1992Mar17.181556.17785@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>, rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:
|>
|>I thought I'd pass on this experience to you. I recently
|>purchased two 100 ohm, 10W resistors from Radio Shack for
|>building a qrp dummy load. After I put it together with
|>the two resistors in parallel for a load resistance of 50 ohms,
|>I hooked it up to my Kenwood 850, turned down the power to 7w
|>(the lowest it gets on the 850) and to my surprise found the
|>swr to be 2:1. The dc ohm meter read 50 ohms (or close to it).
|>So I connected it as an unknown load to my noise bridge and
|>found the resistors to have 4uH inductance each.
|>
|>I guess I may have been naive in assuming that the resistors would
|>be non-inductive. I figured that these were there for the
|>CBers to test their equipment. I guess I was wrong. In any
|>case I had some 500 ohm, 10w Sprague Koolohm resistors. I lashed
|>them together and they are fine.
|>
|>Do you know of a cheap source for a 10 to 20 watt non inductive
|>50 ohm resistor?
|>
|>73
|>Rajiv
|>aa9ch
|>r-dewan@nwu.edu

High power resistors are normally wire-wound; non-inductive ones are much rarer, and certainly not likely to be found at R.S.

Even carbon film resistors are slightly inductive since they have a spiral cut in the film, but by comparison to wire-wound resistors work fine. The easiest way to get 10-20 watt capacity is to put 10 to 40 regular carbon film resistors in parallel. Alternatively, you can get by with a lot fewer if you dunk them in water. (For some reason, metal film resistors don't seem to like this, but I haven't had problems with carbon film ones. Even so, they probably won't last years -- but at the cost of just a few of them, who cares?) My father used to run 100 watts into a pair of 100 ohm 2 watt carbon film resistors in a jar of water, no problem.

paul, ni1d

43. Latest FCC callsigns as of March 1, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 15:28:27 UTC
From: steve@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU
Message-ID: <15280@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU>
Source record: 292055
Cross-posted to: maine.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
From : WB1E @ K1RQG
To : N1JAD
Date : 920317/2136
Msgid : PN 32114@K1RQG $32114_K1RQG
Subject : CALLS

Here are the latest callsigns issued
by the FCC as of March 1, 1992:

=====================================

Radio
Dist. Extra Advanced Tech/Gen Novice
-------------------------------------
0 AA0HT KF0XD N0RHX KB0JZI
1 AA1BB KD1HI N1LOT KA1ZTA
2 AA2ID KF2GS N2PTH KB2OKY
3 WW3B KE3BO N3LTG KA3ZUM
4 AC4NZ KO4SV KD4KUU
5 AB5EH KI5YD N5ZGA KB5RDZ
6 AB6JK KM6QY KD6GNI
7 AA7NO KG7ZW N7WRZ KB7ORK
8 AA8GJ KF8SS N8SIM KB8NOK
9 AA9DK KF9IG N9OLC KB9HOZ
North Mariana Is.
AH0N AH0AJ KH0AR WH0AAR

Guam
KH2Y AH2CN KH2FX WH2AMW

Johnston Is.
AH3D AH3AD KH3AG WH3AAG

Midway Is.
AH4AA KH4AG WH4AAH

Hawaii
AH6LU WH6FG WH6CPA

Kure Is.
KH7AA

American Samoa
AH8D AH8AE KH8AI WH8ABA
```

Wake Wilkes Peale
AH9B AH9AD KH9AE WH9AAH

Alaska
AL7OB WL7CA WL7CEK

Virgin Is.
NP2T KP2BZ NP2FF WP2AHM

Puerto Rico
KP4TN WP4KXW
==========

For more information about the call
sign assignment in the Amateur Radio
Service, see Section 97.17 (f) of the
FCC Rules, or write to the FCC,
Consumer Assistance Branch, Gettysburg,
PA 17325-7245.

This list is updated monthly by
Mark WB1E @ K1RQG.ME.USA.NA
WB1E @ K1RQG.04416

NOTES:

I'm wondering if I should send this list under CALLS or INFO, or maybe both.
I believe I've used CALLS for the last few years, but INFO may be more
widely read. Drop me a note with your opinion.

73 till next month...
----- End of message 32114 from WB1E @ K1RQG. -----

/Steve

Steve E. Goldsmith
Systems and Operations Manager
University of Maine Department of Computer Science

steve@UMAINECS.bitnet 115 Neville Hall
steve@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU Orono, Maine 04469
n1jad @ k1rqg.me.usa.na (207)581-3945

44. Re: Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 15:33:41 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.700932821@node_d3ff>
Source record: 292059

In <1992Mar17.035104.3431@NCoast.ORG> allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH) writes:

>As quoted from <1992Mar16.155837.20967@axis.dsg.ti.com> by edh@sqa.dsg.ti.com (ed humphries (ASOC)):
>+---------------
>| I've been debateing myself about posting on this same issue concerning
>| a domestic: FORD. My new Ranger PU doesn't specifically say they will
>| void the warranty, but does recommend that installation, grounding,
>| power leads, and antenna wires must be carefully done to avoid problems
>| with the installed electronics. They do say that the common 5 watt
>| (gobble-d-gook meaning CB) and the common cellular phone "shouldn't"
>+---------------

>1991 Ford Tempo with IC-901 installed: 50w 2m/25w 220/35w 440/10w 1200; also
>HTX-101 25w 10m. No problems observed in six months of operation.

>+---------------
>| pose a problem. The irritating factor is that the service department
>| treats this as a tabu subject. They refuse to talk about what parts of
>| the system are susceptable, AND they refuse to discuss what locations
>| and routes would be acceptable. Since I'd specifically discussed my
>+---------------

>Your service department is probably afraid to admit that they don't know.
>Ford service departments vary in quality; I avoid the mentor Spitzer Ford
>service department because they're one of the worst in the Cleveland area.
>Try contacting a different Ford dealer for help, or talk to Ford directly.

>BTW: Insofar as I've seen, Ford sells Taurus sedans to law enforcement, not
>other models (again, that I've seen). Might be worth keeping in mind if
>you're looking at Ford next time you buy a car.

Most of the Ford manufactured police, taxi, and other emergency services vehicled which I have seen, and all (police cars) which I have operated are LTD or Crown Victorias. The Tarus is around though. My last one had a high power public safety radio (155-156 MHz) and a 25 watt 2mtr. radio with no problems. My Toyota had so many problems, that I would be hard pressed to determine which were related to using the HT in it and which were just there!

>++Brandon

>--
>Brandon S. Allbery, KF8NH [44.70.4.88] allbery@NCoast.ORG
>Senior Programmer, Telotech, Inc. (if I may call myself that...)
--
Jack R. Sargeant, Sr. W0RIJ These opinions are mine and only mine

Computer Systems Specialist (unless you want to claim them).
Lockheed Engineering & Sciences Co.
Someday (maybe) we'll get E-Mail and FTP access. In the meantime, we post.

45. Re: Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 16:10:23 UTC
From: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.161023.4069@sunova.ssc.gov>
Source record: 292054

In article <1992Mar18.090644.19976@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
> Airbags are a serious safety hazard. Several people have been seriously
> injured, and at least one child killed, when these things have deployed.
> The gas generator uses lead azide which is the same material used in
> firearm cartridge primers. It is very sensitive to shock and static
> electricity. The gases it produces are also toxic.

Just a note-

I believe that it is sodium azide, and the gas produced is nitrogen (not toxic)

Chuck Adams, WB5WRR (The Puhpxfgre)
Internet: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Disclaimer: Not an official document of DOE, SSCL, URA or EG&G
"Curses! Flamed Again" - me

46. Re: Operation in cars, My Toyotas are doing OK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 16:26:44 UTC
From: bruceo@isc-br.ISC-BR.COM
Message-ID: <3593@isc-br.ISC-BR.COM>
Source record: 292058

This thread looks like the plot for the next murder mystery novel:
Man hated by many drives off cliff for no apparent reason, looks
like mechanical failure of driver error. In the end, it turns out
that the villian disabled the victim's vehicle with a high power
RF blast...

For the record: I operate UHF/VHF (25 W max) in a 1988 Toyota
Camry and a 1989 Toyota Pickup. There was never any problem,
even with cruise control engaged, or the time I was 25 W with the
antenna INSIDE the Camry (the wife would not let me stick the
mag-mount on HER car).

A co-worker put a Kenwood dual-band in his 1991 Ford Explorer, and
had a small problem - The rear window wiper would activate when he
keyed the mic. He fixed the problem by re-routing cable and
possibly using higher quality feed line(?). He hasn't had
any problems since...

Bruce Oscarson - N7RWO
--

Bruce Oscarson | bruceo@isc-br.ISC-BR.COM
ISC-Bunker Ramo | uunet!isc-br!bruceo
An Olivetti Company |

47. Motorola DSP demo board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 16:33:50 UTC
From: Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"18-Mar-92.8:32:05".*.Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 292057

Some one posted a note about the motorola DSP board set they had puirchased for
$168 intro price with a $68 rebate if one of the projects was completed.
I copied the memo with the address of a dealer that would sell to amatuers then
lost the copy.

Would that person be so kind as to repost or e-mail me directly the information
I understant the offer is only good until friday and I would very much like to
take advantage of the offer.
Thanks in advance.
73
Don WB6LFC
phone (310) 333 7389

48. Re: Radio Shack high wattage 50, 100 ohm resistors are inductive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 16:45:28 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <10751@ksr.com>
Source record: 292063

rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:
>I thought I'd pass on this experience to you. I recently
>purchased two 100 ohm, 10W resistors from Radio Shack for
>building a qrp dummy load. After I put it together with
>the two resistors in parallel for a load resistance of 50 ohms,
>I hooked it up to my Kenwood 850, turned down the power to 7w
>(the lowest it gets on the 850) and to my surprise found the
>swr to be 2:1. The dc ohm meter read 50 ohms (or close to it).
>So I connected it as an unknown load to my noise bridge and
>found the resistors to have 4uH inductance each.

>Do you know of a cheap source for a 10 to 20 watt non inductive
>50 ohm resistor?

Radio Shack now has a low-power dummy load, which I think will take 10W
continuous (it is rated for a maximum of something like 100 watts, at
a really low duty cycle). Look over by the CB stuff.

49. Re: Radio Shack high wattage 50, 100 ohm resistors are inductive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 16:49:04 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <10752@ksr.com>
Source record: 292064

koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning) writes:
>Even carbon film resistors are slightly inductive since they have a spiral
>cut in the film, but by comparison to wire-wound resistors work fine. The
>easiest way to get 10-20 watt capacity is to put 10 to 40 regular carbon
>film resistors in parallel. Alternatively, you can get by with a lot fewer
>if you dunk them in water. (For some reason, metal film resistors don't
>seem to like this, but I haven't had problems with carbon film ones.
>Even so, they probably won't last years -- but at the cost of just a few
>of them, who cares?) My father used to run 100 watts into a pair of 100 ohm
>2 watt carbon film resistors in a jar of water, no problem.

I don't know about dunking them in water, but Digikey sells metal *oxide* film
resistors at 3W for 1.98/5, and 2W at .86/5. The catalog claims they are a
"noninductive" design.

50. was, getting "into HAM", now, misuse of language

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 16:56:59 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.com
Message-ID: <9203181656.AA16722@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 292060

I was amused to hear a reading of a story set in one of the California internment camps for Japanese during WWII, with a mention of listening to news on a "transistor" that her father had built of scrounged materials in the camp.

When transistor radios first came out, people in England would complain of all the "teenagers with their noisy transistors" (they should have cooled their receivers), and you can still go and "buy a vacuum" even though it shouldn't cost anything at all to do that. You can "go and eat Chinese" and so on.

Thanks for the replies, sorry it wasn't a very deep topic, and y'all continue to enjoy HAM, folks!

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

51. Re: Motorola DSP demo board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 17:04:54 UTC
From: ars01@cbnewsg.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.170454.10260@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 292061

From article <"18-Mar-92.8:32:05".*.Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>, by
Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@xerox.COM:
> Some one posted a note about the motorola DSP board set they had puirchased for
> $168 intro price with a $68 rebate if one of the projects was completed.
> I copied the memo with the address of a dealer that would sell to amatuers then
> lost the copy.
>
> Would that person be so kind as to repost or e-mail me directly the information
> I understant the offer is only good until friday and I would very much like to
> take advantage of the offer.
> Thanks in advance.
> 73
> Don WB6LFC
> phone (310) 333 7389

Please post the response. I did not see the original post and I am also
interested.

73
Allen Shuff AI4G
phone (614) 860-5898

52. Re: harassing Ham operators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 17:28:37 UTC
From: jhays@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950014@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 292018

One way to protect the bottom of 10 meters is to allow high-speed fully automatic packet in that region of the band.

KD7UW

53. Southeastern NY Hamfest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 17:35:48 UTC
From: codella@codella.watson.ibm.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.173548.17384@watson.ibm.com>
Source record: 292062

(Do not send questions about the hamfest to this ID. See bottom of
announcement for contact.)

!!!!!!!!!!!!! H A M F E S T ! !!!!!!!!!!!!!!

The Mt. Beacon Amateur Radio Club is sponsoring it's annual Winter Hamfest

WHEN: Sunday, March 22, 1992. Doors open for general admission
at 8AM and for Vendors at 6AM. Hamfest will last until 1PM.

WHERE: Arlington Sr. High School, North Campus, located 1/4 mile
west of the Taconic State Parkway on Rte 55 (Take TSP
North from Interstate 84). Poughkeepsie/Lagrange, NY.
Talk-In on 146.97 MHz (-).

PRICES: Hams and Computer/Electronics Hobbyists: $4.00
Tailgating (Weather Permitting): $5.00 (incl. 1 Free Admission)
Tables: Prepaid: $8.00 (send to address below), $10.00 at gate.
(1 free admission, 1 table)
Prepaid Reservations: Make checks payable to Mt. Beacon ARC
Non-Ham Spouses and Kids - FREE!

FEATURES: - Large Indoor Location - Free Parking
- Call Re: FCC exams - Hot Food and Beverages
- Amateur Radio Video Shows - ARRL-Approved

FOR MORE INFORMATION AND FOR PREPAID RESERVATIONS, CONTACT:
Ken Akasofu, KL7JCQ
316 Titusville Rd, Apt 4
Poughkeepsie, NY 12603-2944
(914) 485-9617

54. QSL cards

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 18:34:37 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <68620@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 292067

ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) gives generally sound advice
about getting QSL cards:

>Domestic: Get the address of the station you worked and mail him
>a card. If you want a card, it pays now to ask specifically because
>people don't seem to send them out as a matter of course now. You
>can expect return domestic cards in the same way.

If you really want the card from a domestic station, I think you should
send an SASE with your card, and not rely on the other person to send
his card back to you using his own postage. If you are a fairly new
ham and excited about working your first Californian, don't assume that
the Californian is equally excited about working her 1,589th Texan.

If you are just collecting cards for WAS and you want a W6 card, it might
indeed make sense to send lots of cards direct as postcards (19c?) rather
than first class with an SASE (total 58c), as perhaps 1 ham in 3 will send
you his card without the SASE, but if it's your last state or something
important to you, I'd send the SASE. It takes a cruel person to ignore one
(not that there aren't some out there).

Since I'm not in a rare state or county, and work few Ws outside contests,
I get very few W cards and don't mind replying direct to cards that come as
postcards, but that's mainly cos I'm a Swell Guy. If I lived in one of the
rarer states I think I'd soon get tired of sending out cards at my own
expense. 100 postcard stamps = $19...

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

55. Re: Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 18:37:19 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.18.13.37.19.1992.5330@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 292066

> Passive restraints like the automatic seat belts in VWs and other
> cars can also be hazards.

Were these the completely passive belts (attached to the door like the
Volkswagens and some of the GM cars) or the silly motorized jobs on
many of the other imports.

-Ron

56. Radio operation in cars; Toyota forbids.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 18:55:03 UTC
From: pjml@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <71000.pjml@[139.166.140.1]>
Source record: 292065

My brother's 84 Celica (the old rear-drive model) survives 100 watts on 2 meters with no problems, but then the only 'electronics' on it are the ignition amplifier and the alternator regulator.
My father's Volvo 480 Turbo (91 model) has RF get into the engine management system if i run more than about 60 watts. Engine is OK under light throttle, but if the throttle is further open (say about 5500RPM in 3rd gear) then keying the mic. produces a momentary glitch in power delivery (lasts about 1/2 second). This results in terror to both the driver and passenger(s) if it happens half way through passing a truck......

My 73 Reliant Scimitar has no problems at all despite being totally made from RF-transparent fiberglass. The only problem i had was taking out the front-end of the FM broadcast radio when the antenna diplexer filled up with water. Air-spaced capacitors cease to act as capacitors when used with rusty water as the dielectric.... :-)

| P.LUCAS@UK.AC.NSW.UA PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU |
| 2 + 2 = 5 (for large values of 2) |
---

57. Re: harassing Ham operators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 19:07:19 UTC
From: billn@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com
Message-ID: <32820019@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com>
Source record: 291983

rec@coquina.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier) / 10:12 am Mar 17, 1992 / writes:

>transmitting equipment to the public. The only way to keep ham gear out
>of the hands of the illegals is to ban ham radio, period. This may sound
>far-fetched right now, but the problem is increasing at such a rapid pace
>that what sounds extreme today may be reality in the near future.

Sorry, but this is a "pie-in-the-sky" belief. Just as the War on Drugs/Truth is not keeping drugs away from those that desire them, and the various areas of the country that have strict gun control laws are not keeping guns out of the hands of those that want them - banning radio gear is not going to keep it out of the hands of those that desire it. The only people this would affect are the law abiding people - the lawbreakers are just going to ignore the law and get the equipment anyway. All we need is another batch of unenforceable laws that will create yet another black market for a banned product.

Bill

58. Re: Ramsey FX-146 kit: Review and a question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 19:18:13 UTC
From: markm@mesasrv1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.191813.8639@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 291999

My experience with the Ramsey 2M kit pretty much matches Gary's. However, mine is the older version, the FTR-146 if I remember correctly. From the description in the catalog the FX series is quite a bit different. Hopefully they've corrected some of the problem areas.

Has anyone out there built the 220 or 440 MHz versions of the FX series? The 440 model looks interesting to me but I'd sure like to hear from someone who's build and used one before I spend the $$.

73.... Mark KG7JL

59. Re: STS-45 and SAREX are on the Launch Pad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 19:38:36 UTC
From: jim@n5ial.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.193836.5606@hou.amoco.com>
Source record: 291882

In article <kscrjmINN84q@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM> todd.jonz@1.com writes:

> o If my rig will only tune in 5 kHz steps, should I even attempt to
> compensate for Doppler?

plus a lot of other questions I'd also like to know the answers to....
if anyone's e-mailing, please cc me at jim@n5ial.chi.il.us.

and here's one more: I live in a high-rise...meaning no outside antennas,
due to the fact that I don't have a place to put them. so, we're talking
vertical (or, if I move it, horizontal) 1/4 wave....should I just use this?
or do I need to try to work on building another antenna REALLY fast?

'nother question --- since there is some packet activity on 144.95 (this
is one of the main frequencies here in chicago), has anyone figured out how
to avoid interference? I suspect that when I key down, the digis aren't
going to ignore me because I'm working the shuttle, and likewise, if the
digis are strong enough to be heard on the shuttle, I doubt if their sigs
are just going to understand that they're not supposed to be there.

I hope this isn't something that's been beaten/flamed to death...but it
just seems like a potential problem for both ends. and, I'd guess that
the other uplink frequencies might well have packet in some areas, too.

thanks,
--jim

Standard disclaimers are IRRELEVANT. Whose thoughts these are is IRRELEVANT.
--j.borg

INTERNET: jim@n5ial.chi.il.us | grahj@gagme.chi.il.us | j.graham@ieee.org
UUCP: gagme!n5ial!jim@clout.chi.il.us
AMATEUR RADIO: n5ial@n9hsi (Chicago.IL.US.Earth)
---

60. Re: QSL cards

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 19:40:20 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.194020.12599@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 291991

In article <68620@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) gives generally sound advice
>about getting QSL cards:
>
>>Domestic: Get the address of the station you worked and mail him
>>a card. If you want a card, it pays now to ask specifically because
>>people don't seem to send them out as a matter of course now. You
>>can expect return domestic cards in the same way.
>
>If you really want the card from a domestic station, I think you should
>send an SASE with your card, and not rely on the other person to send
>his card back to you using his own postage. If you are a fairly new
>ham and excited about working your first Californian, don't assume that
>the Californian is equally excited about working her 1,589th Texan.
>
>If you are just collecting cards for WAS and you want a W6 card, it might
>indeed make sense to send lots of cards direct as postcards (19c?) rather
>than first class with an SASE (total 58c), as perhaps 1 ham in 3 will send
>you his card without the SASE, but if it's your last state or something
>important to you, I'd send the SASE. It takes a cruel person to ignore one
>(not that there aren't some out there).
>
>Since I'm not in a rare state or county, and work few Ws outside contests,
>I get very few W cards and don't mind replying direct to cards that come as
>postcards, but that's mainly cos I'm a Swell Guy. If I lived in one of the
>rarer states I think I'd soon get tired of sending out cards at my own
>expense. 100 postcard stamps = $19...
>

I have a somewhat different experience. I qsl every ARS that I contact.
I just send my qsl card with a 19c stamp on it. I get a return
qsl from about 1/2 to 3/4 stations to which I send a card. I
wonder if ragchewing in cw is a more bonding experience? ;-) :-)

Some of my more memorable cards:
- a hand drawn one from Colorado
- two cards from QCWA members who had been licencensed abt 70 yrs ago
- a hand made card - photocopy stuck on a cardboard, cut out to 3 1/2 by 5
- a UNICEF Panda card with a nice note
- numerous letters, some with pictures, clippings and so on.

In some cases, the qso does not make as much of an impression as
the qsl cards do. I look forward to receiving QSL cards, even the
the 1,589 th card from Texas. :) :)

For DX contacts, I am trying to use the Bureau. Haven't received
any yet. But then I've not been in this for long.

>
>Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
>Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
>Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
>oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
>oo7@emx.utexas.edu

Rajiv Dewan
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

61. Re: SCA Digital Transmissions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 20:07:15 UTC
From: jessonj@nic.cerf.net
Message-ID: <1601@nic.cerf.net>
Source record: 292069

>> Do you mean Mainstream FM SCA...

Yes. Mainstream SCA is sent from a local FM station (WBBM)...

--
Joseph E. Jesson Address1: mhs!amoco!joseph_e_jesson@attmail.com
21414 W. Honey Lane Address2: jessonj@cerf.net
Lake Villa, IL, 60046 Address3: jej@chinet.chi.il.us
Telephone: (day) 312-856-3645 (eve) 708-356-6817

62. Alinco 580 manual (Rev 1.5)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 20:09:34 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9203182008.AA13706@zen.cac.stratus.com>
Source record: 292068

I'm not sure that my original mail got posted, this is a remail from
march 17. The newest version of this manual is now available. Please
send me mail if you want to review the latest copy. All technical
issues should be directed to Alinco at 213-618-8616. I have received
close to 100 calls dealing with technical issues etc, and I am unable
to deal with the volume. For documentation issues, feedback send
mail to Jay_Appell@cac.stratus.com or Jay_Appell@cac.zen.stratus.com

If anyone knows where I can make this manual public, please send me
the IP address and information that will authorize me to do so.

Thanks,

Jay Appell (KA1SNA)

63. Re: Motorola DSP demo board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 20:14:13 UTC
From: jessonj@nic.cerf.net
Message-ID: <1602@nic.cerf.net>
Source record: 292070

OK, thanks for the kind comments! Here is the repost you requested:

(By the way, after working with the system awhile, I am still very pleased by the purchase but found the internal A/D converter to be quite slow and useful for low sampling rates)...

Well, after reading about the new Motorola MC68HC16Z1 microcontroller with DSP, I finally purchased their evaluation board. Motorola was hyping the $168.16 evaluation board was worth $500.00 in parts! How could I refuse such a deal? The ad went on to say if I finished one of the tutorial projects (all parts included), I would receive a $68.16 cash rebate from Motorola - total cash outlay of $100.00.

What kind of DSP system did I get for minimal dollars? I was REALLY surprised when I opened the large boxes. Two boxes with the following hardware and software:

- Assembled and Tested Evaluation Board with MC68HC16, Monitor ROM, and RS232 Serial Port Hardware

- Secondary LED Display Board for the DSP Tutorial (Frequency Analyzer)

- MSDOS Cross Assembler to MC68HC16 Code

- Small C Compiler (Minimal Freeware, you are expected to purchase the full-size C Compiler if you like the "trial" size)

- Books, MANY books on the IC, DSP fundamentals, and Controller Specifics

The 68HC16 is interesting as it is upwardly code compatible with the MC68HC11 series and is Motorola's high speed 16 bit control unit. Features:

- 16 Bit Architecture
- Digital Signal Processing Capability
- 8 Channel 10-Bit Analog to Digital Converter
- Two Megabyte Address Space
- Watchdog Timer, Clock Monitor, and Bus Monitor
- Two 16 Bit Counters with Seven Stage Prescaler
- Three Input Capture Channels
- Standby Ram, 1024 Byte Static Ram

Motorola is clever, allowing engineers to learn DSP by a self-study low cost evaluation and tutorial package. Hopefully, the trained person will be in a position to specify an understood chip. I was looking for a self-study package to learn DSP (having hardware, software, and building a workable frequency analyzer) and this system accomplishes this. The DSP functions is not as powerful as the 56000 dedicated DSP chip, but the completeness (10 A/D converter, timer, etc.) solves many

midrange DSP functions with a minimum of external components. A multiply and accumulate unit provides the capability to multiply signed 16 bit numbers and store the 32 bit result in a 36 bit accumulator. I think this system would be an excellent foundation for a graduate DSP course.

Since Motorola is building and selling the evaluation board, a Motorola dealer must be contacted (the $168.16 offer ends March 20th, 1992). My Motorola distributor is willing to sell the systems to the net readers for $168.16 and will ship for $10.00. Don't forget if you complete the frequency analyzer tutorial, a $68.16 rebate will be received if the paperwork is completed. My Motorola Distributor - Future Electronics, 3150 West Higgins Rd, Suite 160, Hoffman Estates, IL, 60195, Phone (708) 882-1255 Sue or Vince Vitucci

Note: I am NOT affiliated in any way with Future Electronics, just passing on a new introductory DSP system to my net friends.

--joe

--
Joseph E. Jesson Address1: mhs!amoco!joseph_e_jesson@attmail.com
21414 W. Honey Lane Address2: jessonj@cerf.net
Lake Villa, IL, 60046 Address3: jej@chinet.chi.il.us
Telephone: (day) 312-856-3645 (eve) 708-356-6817

64. ELNEC Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 20:28:51 UTC
From: tkivivuori@cc.helsinki.fi
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.222851.1@cc.helsinki.fi>
Source record: 292072

Howdy!

I'am looking for a program for ibm-pc. It's called ELNEC, and it's quite
same as yagimax, but it's for wire antennas. It's made by Roy Lewallen W7EL.
If you know a FTP site which have this program, please let me know (e-mail).

/Toni
=-
Toni Kivivuori | Ham radios rulez The World
InterNet : Tkivivuori@cc.helsinki.fi |
UUCP : mcsun!cc.helsinki.fi!tkivivuori | * OH2LNM *
BITNET : Tkivivuori@finuh |
=-

65. Re: was, getting "into HAM", now, misuse of language

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 20:42:29 UTC
From: harp@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <harp.33@bnr.ca>
Source record: 292073

In article <9203181656.AA16722@dirt.cisco.com> faunt@cisco.com (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>I was amused to hear a reading of a story set in one of the California
>internment camps for Japanese during WWII, with a mention of listening
>to news on a "transistor" that her father had built of scrounged
>materials in the camp.

> When transistor radios first came out, people in England would complain of all
> the "teenagers with their noisy transistors" (they should have cooled their
> receivers), and you can still go and "buy a vacuum" even though it shouldn't
> cost anything at all to do that. You can "go and eat Chinese" and so on.

> Thanks for the replies, sorry it wasn't a very deep topic, and y'all continue
> to enjoy HAM, folks!

> Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
> Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
> Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
> oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
> oo7@emx.utexas.edu

Excuse me for being old. I think the transistor was invented about 1949.
WWII was over in 45. I'd say that's pretty amazing.

****
* Alan Harp K4PB * Bell-Northern Research * CW FOREVER *
* mail: harp@bnr.ca * Research Triangle Park, NC * *
****

66. Installing WARC Band Yagi

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 20:57:43 UTC
From: wstrahl@cbnewsg.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.205743.19131@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291981

I am planning to install a Cushcraft A3WS WARC band 3 element yagi with the optional 30M driven element. This antenna will be about 7 feet above a KLM KT-34XA and 6 feet below a KLM 2 element 40M yagi. The XA and the 40M yagi are at right angles because of mechanical considerations and convienience when tipping the tower over. There is currently no detectable interaction (changing SWR's) between the two yagis. Does anyone have a combo similar to this and tried adding the WARC yagi also. Your experiences with orientations and interactions please...

Thanks, and look out WARC bands...

Wayne Strahl - W9II
wstrahl@cbnewsg.att.com Or Phone (708) 224-4192

67. Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 21:16:58 UTC
From: rachiele@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9203182114.AA13427@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 292074

There is a fix for this problem already.

The problem is that the computer in the car is not protected in any
way against RF.
The proposed solution is to provide a plug kit which provides some
torriadal protection, and plugs right into the existing connectors on
the computer. I think I still have the message on my Fido-net
system, I'll take a look when I get home.
jr, NE3X

68. Re: Radio Shack high wattage 50, 100 ohm resistors are inductive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 21:23:53 UTC
From: bill@thd.tv.tek.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.212353.13686@tvnews.tv.tek.com>
Source record: 291980

Radio Shack now has a 100W 50 ohm dummy load. I don't know if it's any good, but it might be worth a try. If I didn't already have the cantenna, I might have bought one.

--
Bill McFadden Tektronix, Inc. P.O. Box 500 MS 58-639 Beaverton, OR 97077
bill@tv.tv.tek.com, ...!tektronix!tv!bill Phone: (503) 627-6920
"How can I prove I am not crazy to people who are?"

69. Reccomendations for New Ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 21:23:58 UTC
From: njohnson@sysad.cnde.iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.212358.16251@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 292077

I've just recently passed my No-code Technician exam, and I'm planning to
try for a General (possibly Advanced) license in a about 2 months.

While I'm waiting for my call sign to arrive (and learning Code!), I'm beginning
to look for some equipment. Could I get some recomendations on what to get for a
"starter" station? I would like to keep it as inexpensive as possible, but quality
is also important. I'd like to get a decent receiver first, so that I can get
on-air code practice. I can worry about a transmitter or transciever later (after I
get my call sign). Eventually, I'd like to get into packet, a little DX, and some
hand-held stuff.

Also, since I live in an apartment, I'm looking for ideas on how to install an antenna
that will work okay, but not cause any problems with my landlord.
I'm on the third floor of the building and have a deck facing westward.

Thanks in advance.

Neil Johnson | Systems Administrator
njohnson@cnde.iastate.edu | Center for Nondestructive Evaluation/IPRT
njohnson@sysad.cnde.iastate.edu | Iowa State University
neil@iastate.edu (Prj. Vincent) | Ames, Iowa USA

70. Re: was, getting "into HAM", now, misuse of language

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 21:26:38 UTC
From: carlson@linac.fnal.gov
Message-ID: <GQE7GIDKY@linac.fnal.gov>
Source record: 291978

>In article <9203181656.AA16722@dirt.cisco.com
> faunt@cisco.com (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>>I was amused to hear a reading of a story set in one of the California
>>internment camps for Japanese during WWII, with a mention of listening
>>to news on a "transistor" that her father had built of scrounged
>>materials in the camp.>
>> When transistor radios first came out.......

AND AL HARP harp@bnr.ca replies:
>Excuse me for being old. I think the transistor was invented about 1949.
>WWII was over in 45. I'd say that's pretty amazing.
>

Yes Al, but consider that "transistor" is a colloquial term for a
broadcast receiver; and that during the early 30's many a young man
from northern Illinois would melt a mineral from Galena, Illinois
into a bottle cap with some laxitave from the drug store (sulfur) and
spend hours looking for the "hot spot"....... solid state receiver
way before 1949........ hummmmmm
73 Kermit W9XA

71. Which HT for a beginner?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 21:30:29 UTC
From: dcc.wbst129@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"18-Mar-92.16:28:53.EST".*.Daniel_C._Chen.Wbst129@Xerox.com>
Source record: 291979

I recently received my tech license and am looking at various hand held radios. Can anyone recommend a good starting radio? Are there any features that I should look for that will make it easier to use? What is the difference between DTMF paging/coded squelch and CTCSS encode/decode? Isn't CTCSS encode/decode just a subset of DTMF paging/coded squelch?

Thanks in Advance,

Dan N2PKE

72. straight A's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 21:57:07 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9203182156.AA07824@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291982

jstreidl@cmcvx1.claremont.edu writes:

>Do you want to get STRAIGHT A'S in college? If so, E-mail your
>address to me so I can send you information.

I don't care about the straight A's - i want to know how you are going
to make it retroactive to 1978....(talk about perpetual motion machines..)

My solution for this would be to win the lotto and then buy a college
president or registrar. too tacky? i guess i'll settle for just buying
a county commissioner or city manager if i win <sigh>.

The real solution would be to study more, party less.

(thought - jstreidl is really trying to get the most e-mail ever sent to
anyone in the world sent to him so he can be in Guinness before his brain
cloud gets any worse - pass it on and remember to make lots of fuzzy xeroxes
and bad mimeographs of his posting and stick it under all the windshield
wipers of parked cars you can find everywhere. And remember to watch the
E-mail telethon hosted by Craig Shergold on April 1.)

8-)

bill wb9ivr

73. Re: Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 22:10:59 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.221059.23397@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291988

In article <1992Mar18.090658.17462@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:
>
>I agree. I wonder if anyone has managed to crash (in computer terms not
>car terms) the engine management systems etc of an adjacent car by
>transmitting ? My UNO has a computerised indicator panel, and I can make
>it go mad by transmitting more than 10W of HF. This is not a safety
>factor, it just tells me that the oil has run out when it hasn't, that the
>engine has overheated, all the doors are open, there is no brake fluid and
>the car should be serviced immediately. All false. Also the indicator
>flashers speed up.

Semi-funny story. I was sitting at a traffic light when a new Buick pulled up beside me. When I tansmitted, 45 watts UHF, the Buick's engine died. I didn't realize at first it was me. Then I transmitted again, and his engine died again. (heh heh) So now I'm ready for him. When the light changed, I let him start into the intersection, then I transmitted again. Killed the Buick dead. I left him grinding the starter and cursing the dealer that sold him that lemon. Wait until he tries to take it back, and it won't die. (heh heh)

Gary KE4ZV

74. Uniden MR8100 Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 22:44:42 UTC
From: Gogian_Yee.ES_GSD/WCO@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"18-Mar-92.14:43:39.PST".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 291984

From Sean Petty's letter...
Dated: 17 Mar 92 02:50:56 GMT
From:usc!zaphod.mps.ohio-state.edu!pitt.edu!gvls1!tredysvr!undr!seanp@network.UCSD.EDU

>I got a Scanner World catalog recently in which they advertise
>the much hyped Uniden MR8100 "Public Safety" scanner for $299,
> with PC software and interface to program it. Not less than a
>year ago, they were selling this radio for ~$600, and now $299?

>If anyone has one of these, and can offer a suggestion, or if
>anyone knows why they are drastically reduced, I would
>appreciate some information.

>Thanks very much.

>Sean N3LQN

Sean, if you can get your hands on one of those Uniden MR8100 scanners,
go right ahead, because one of my friends just bought one recently and he asked
if I could program it for him.
I found out that the scanner is very user friendly, especially when programming
it via it's Software Program:
☐of☐ It allows you to enter a title for each frequency along with the
frequency.
☐of☐ There are 10 banks of 10 channels and each bank can be titled, so that
you have 100 channels to play with.
☐of☐ The unit itself is designed for mobile use, so the "Keyboard" is very
accessable to even the large-handed person and easy to read and the LCD display
itself is large enough to read from a good distance.
☐of☐ Each bank is user selectable from the keyboard from no bank, to all ten
banks with one Priority channel that you can select.
☐of☐ It has a variable contrast adjustment knob on the front.
☐of☐ It has a variable backlight control knob on the front.
☐of☐ The configuration can be uploaded or downloaded via PC Software Program
and saved under your file description.
☐of☐ The PC Software Program is Basic oriented.
☐of☐ The MR8100 is designed for Professionals in mind, so the quality and
ease of operation is very evident from the time it was handed to me to the time
I reluctantly handed it back to my friend, because I learned how to use it and
made multiple Customized frequency files and saved the files on the Back-up
diskette for him to use in about 6 hours.
☐of☐ The unit is easy to program via "Keyboard" also, but it doesn't allow
you to title the frequency that way.
☐of☐ The HYPERSCAN mode is indeed very very fast.
☐of☐ The BNC connector for the antenna is on a in-line cable, so you need a

remote-mounted antenna of some kind- it's definitely not picky. A rubber-duck antenna from my Yaesu FT-470 performed very nicely.
□of□ All necessary harnesses and mounting hardware comes with the unit, including the cable to connect the MR8100 to your PC's EIA port.

If you think I'm biased, I am. I wish I had the money to buy one myself !
I hope I answered your question Sean.
73 de Gogian, KC6VKZ

GYee:es GSD/WCO:XEROX
INSERT FAVORITE DISCLAMER HERE... :)

75. Bearcat XLT-250 for sale ($75)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 22:51:31 UTC
From: bezenek@plains.NoDak.edu
Message-ID: <16063@plains.NoDak.edu>
Source record: 291987
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.radio.scanner

I have a Bearcat XLT-250 for sale.

It is a "desktop" scanner with 50 channels and an internal
speaker. It is not in "new" condition and is not as sensitive as newer
equipment, but it is a good scanner for new listeners or someone who
needs one for a specific purpose.

I am asking $75 plus shipping. I think that is a good price.

-Todd
--
Todd Michael Bezenek, KO0N Internet: bezenek@plains.nodak.edu
UUCP: uunet!plains!bezenek Bitnet: bezenek@plains

76. Hamcom 2.0 RTTY questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 22:53:39 UTC
From: kdk@radio.nusc.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <22@radio.nusc.navy.mil>
Source record: 291985

I recently pulled the Hamcom RTTY/CW/ASCII program off the net, and have had some problems getting it to work (other than sporadically) in rtty receive mode. I'm using the simple interface described in the documentation.

Is anyone using this program that can give me some hints? I've tried various receiver filters/signal levels/etc but haven't had much luck.

One other question... there is a menu entry for "external converter". I assume this allows use of an external demodulator instead of using the internal software demodulator? Do you hook the external denodulator to the serial port? The manual doesn't document this at all.

Any help will be appreciated.

Keith Kanoun, WA2Q

kdk@radio.nusc.navy.mil
kanoun%vsdec.decnet@nl.nusc.navy.mil

77. Re: No Ham radios for Toyota owners?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 22:54:44 UTC
From: luca@napoleon.eetech.mcgill.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.225444.693@thunder.mcrcim.mcgill.edu>
Source record: 291986

Scrap'em , they are very badly engineered anyway.
Buy a GM , they make fighter planes , so they know how to make EMI
resistant cars.
I run 170W VHF in my GM with absolutely no problem.

Luca

--
\/\
Mcgill University Electrical Engineering Departement
Luca@Napoleon.EEtech.McGill.CA | VE2WKR

78. Re: re:Cantenna Dummy Load OIL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 23:06:58 UTC
From: billn@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com
Message-ID: <32820020@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com>
Source record: 291996

bcoleman@hayes.com (Bill Coleman) / 5:51 am Mar 17, 1992 / writes:

>In article <14570335@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>
>> I was always taught that oil and water don't mix.
>>

>Ever eaten mayonnaise? QED

Try pouring the various components together without violent mixing and see
how long it takes for it to turn into mayonnaise.

Bill

79. Re: QSL cards (from domestic stations)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-18 23:16:53 UTC
From: wtr@mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.231653.22748@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 291992

Best way to get QSL cards from domestic stations is to work new novices/technicians. As a novice, I QSL'ed 100% (without SASE), and my records show about 90% of the other novices sent cards back. The response rate on the higher license classes was pretty poor. (By the way, this was back when novices had distinctive WN calls...)

As for sending SASE's, I've observed just slightly better than a 50% return rate, so I would save sending SASE's for those folks who you really want the card (i.e. for an award).

I QSL 100%, SASE or not.

73 de Bill AI6E (contests...YES!........dx.....YES!........cw.....YES!... .....14.313.....NO!!!!!)

wtr@mitre.org
** Opinions are mine only, and not my employer's **

80. Re: Radio Shack high wattage 50, 100 ohm resistors are inductive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 00:15:04 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <ksfn88INNjr0@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291989

dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
> Yes. Radio Shack sells a light duty (20W continuous, 60W peak)
>RF dummy load. It is a PL-259 with a big, black, finned heat sink
>hanging off. It is actually designed for what you are trying to do.

And if you hang it in a bucket of water, it'll take a whole lot more
power than its normal rating. But you knew that.
- Brian

81. Re: .435 repeater

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 00:19:16 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.hp.com
Message-ID: <20360074@hplsla.hp.com>
Source record: 291959

vaact00m@VAX.CSUN.EDU writes:

> Southern California known as 147.435. Has anyone heard this repeater

Gee, what split does that operate on? Lessee... 147.435 + .600 ...

82. Re: Automotive EMI (was Toyota ... something)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 00:29:39 UTC
From: d098@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.002939.16258@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca>
Source record: 292008

In article <85023C63BDBF00CBA9@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:
>> I installed 25 watt Kenwood 9130 in my 90 Sable with antilock brakes
>> and airbag using a glass mount Larsen. I was a little paranoid when I
>> installed it since the owners manual warns you about transmitters >5 watts.
>> I carefully routed power from the battery directly and filtered it.
>> I ran an extra braid shield over the coax in the instrument and grounded
>> it seperately and permenantly.
>>
>> I found that with parking/headlights on, I get a lamp failure indication the f
> irst time I key up. This is no biggie. I've tried keying up while
>> trying to break hard enough to engage the antilock system and I have not
>> seen a problem.
>

I was driving a '92 Lumina (ahh it was nice... the advantages of working at a rent-a-car while going to school!) and was keying up the radio (Motorola MC1000 programmed for amateur freq's) and suddenly the speedometer went full scale to 160kph. It was quite funny...

Derek

By the way, thanks to everyone who responded to my SAREX request. However I still never did get any information about setting up at a jr high school and who we should contact to be listed in the to-talk-to list (It does exist.. someone from the arrl published it online a few messages ago)

83. Re: Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 00:56:53 UTC
From: bparrish@hpcc01.corp.hp.com
Message-ID: <31640011@hpcc01.corp.hp.com>
Source record: 291971

Oops... I hadn't noticed I wasn't supposed to do this... but I've got
a related problem maybe someone can help with...

I've been using my ICOM W2A
with a larsen magmount, plus the recommended ICOM cigarette lighter
attachment (don't remember the model number). The radio works fine
on 2Meters, but doesn't work worth beans on 440 when the engine is
running. If I stop the engine (or disconnect the AC adapter), the
radio works fine on both bands. I haven't tried measuring power or
SWR to the antenna since I determined this was a problem.

I get the same symptom in my 1985 Tercel Wagon, and in my 1988 4-Runner.

Any ideas,

Bill Parrish (KM6KV)
bparrish@hprnd.rose.hp.com

84. Re: CALL ADDRESSES

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 02:01:23 UTC
From: kressig@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar18.200123.102@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com>
Source record: 292005

In article <1992Mar17.035104.28710@edsi.plexus.COM>, resistor@edsi.plexus.COM (Jason Hanson) writes:
>
> Can someone find the following for me?
>
> IO4GNH
> XE2MOO
> TI1C
> XE2EBE
>
> --
> Jason Hanson ___/\ /\ /\ /___ Mr. Resistor

XE2MOO via KD5RQ
TI1C via W3HNK

Good luck on the others,
Bob, WB0NSA <kressig@vax1.dseg.ti.com>

85. Re: Re: re:Cantenna Dummy Load OIL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 02:29:42 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <482@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 292010

In article <5369.29c5f973@hayes.com> bcoleman@hayes.com (Bill Coleman) writes:
>In article <14570335@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>
>> I was always taught that oil and water don't mix.
>
>Ever eaten mayonnaise? QED

What should I use as an emuslifier in my Cantenna? I was thinking
that lemon Joy may do the trick.

--
Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue Hollywood CA 90046-7142 voice (213) 653-4495

86. In case you haven't flamed this user yet (was: straight A's)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 03:38:39 UTC
From: ikluft@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <0eG=022ea62U00@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 291998
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.aviation,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Has everyone seen it? The "straight A's" article in every busy newsgroup
under rec.*, comp.*, and misc.*... and maybe more, I stopped looking after
that and sent e-mail to the system administrator at the originating site.
Other readers may want to consider doing the same (in e-mail - that idiot
already wasted enough net.bandwidth.) Here's what I sent:

--e-mail reply follows--
To: root@cmcvx1.claremont.edu
Subject: One of your users needs some Netiquette lessons
Organization: Amdahl Corporation, Systems Software, Sunnyvale CA

In article <1992Mar18.045437.1@cmcvx1.claremont.edu> jstreidl@cmcvx1.claremont.edu writes:
>Subject: straight A's
>Newsgroups: rec.photo,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave
>
>Do you want to get STRAIGHT A'S in college? If so, E-mail your
>address to me so I can send you information.
>
>jstreidl@cmcvx1.claremont.edu

I have seen the preceding message in a large number of public newsgroups. It
seems that the user posted the same message many times, cross-posting to 3 or
4 busy newsgroups per article. There are several problems in this action
which you are probably aware of but I hope you will explain to the user...
1) In most cases, the content of the article was irrelevant to the subject of
the newsgroup in which it was posted (i.e. it had no place in rec.aviation,
rec.radio.amateur.misc, misc.emerg-services, comp.dsp, comp.editors, and
most others where my search found it.)
2) The idea of multiple copies of the same message is wasteful of network
bandwidth - something that is already in short supply without this.
3) The user obviously does not understand the concept that each newsgroup is
already a broadcast medium. In order to reach a wide audience, one only
needs to find the appropriate newsgroup for the topic. There is no need
to post in every newsgroup to achieve a broadcast.
4) If this message is intended to sell something, as I suspect it is, it is
strictly in violation of the no-commercial-use rules of UseNet and,
especially, the NSF Net. If for no other reason than this, you should
educate your user about the proper use of the Net because it means that
your site is in violation of these rules.

Thanks for your cooperation. I'm sure you'll see to it that this doesn't
happen again.
--end of e-mail---

If you send a similar message, make it original so the sysadmin will take it seriously. (I.e. don't just plagiarize my message - that wouldn't have the intended effect.)

Ian Kluft | #include <std-disclaimer.h>
ikluft@uts.amdahl.com | If I don't identify my aircraft...
UTS Systems Software Division | can I report a UFO sighting?
Amdahl Corporation, Sunnyvale, CA | do I need a UFO rating?

87. Re: straight A's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 05:29:41 UTC
From: andrew@rentec.com
Message-ID: <735@kepler1.rentec.com>
Source record: 292007
Cross-posted to: rec.photo,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1992Mar18.045437.1@cmcvx1.claremont.edu> jstreidl@cmcvx1.claremont.edu writes:
>Do you want to get STRAIGHT A'S in college? If so, E-mail your
>address to me so I can send you information.

Yes, I do. Especially since every time I've taken a degree I didn't
get straight A's. I always thought it would have been nice to give myself
some when I was a professor, but it turns out like most places, the
schools that I taught at wouldn't allow faculty members to register
for course credit in their own department. Curses. Foiled again. Oh
well, I guess I'll just have to go listen to the BBC to console myself...

Later,
Andrew Mullhaupt

88. For County Hunters: Garrett (MD), Mineral and Preston (WV)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 06:10:26 UTC
From: Michele_Ann_Cimbala@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <56046@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 292002

Our ham radio club, MADRAS (Maryland Apple Dumpling Radio Amateur Society, Inc.) is sponsoring a special event station: "Source of the Potomac" that will transmit from Garrett County, Maryland and from Mineral and Preston Counties, West Virginia.

Date: April 4-5, 1992
The club intends to operate all HF bands
The club will use the call: WK3X

I hope we can help out county hunters everywhere. The club intends to set up on April 3, be on the air all of April 4 and most of the day of April 5. This is in the Eastern time zone of the USA. The site is on Back Bone Mountain. For more information contact me by email or the club president, Larry, N3GKZ at (301)984-6112.

Michele
WK3X

Michele_Ann_Cimbala@cup.portal.com

89. Re: Which HT for a beginner?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 06:52:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.065244.25641@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 292011

In article <"18-Mar-92.16:28:53.EST".*.Daniel_C._Chen.Wbst129@Xerox.com>
dcc.wbst129@xerox.COM writes:
>
>I recently received my tech license and am looking at various hand held radios.
>Can anyone recommend a good starting radio? Are there any features that I
>should look for that will make it easier to use? What is the difference
>between DTMF paging/coded squelch and CTCSS encode/decode? Isn't CTCSS
>encode/decode just a subset of DTMF paging/coded squelch?

All I'll say on which HT is that I own the Yaesu FT470, covet an Alinco
580, and know I can count on a IC2AT.

Now as to DTMF and CTCSS, DTMF stands for Dual Tone Multi Frequency and
is the common set of tones used on push button telephones. These are used
in radio to access autopatches and other control functions including three
digit digital paging. CTCSS stands for Continous Tone Coded Squelch System
and is commonly referred to under the trade names PL and CG for Private
Line and Channel Guard respectively. It is a series of subaudible tones
that are used for access to some repeaters and to control the squelch
of some receivers. You choose one of several tones from a range of
approximately 71 Hz to 160 Hz and transmit it continously while you
talk. A receiver set to the matching tone will open it's squelch only
on recept of the proper tone, and only for as long as the tone is
present. This is a form of *access control* and can be very valuable
as a way to monitor a busy channel for only certain stations, or as
a way to reduce interference to a repeater system.

Gary KE4ZV

90. Solar Bulletin: Special New Services Now Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 07:18:47 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.700989527@honte>
Source record: 292006
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

19 March, 1992

SPECIAL NEW SERVICES NOW AVAILABLE

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SPECIAL NEW SERVICES NOW AVAILABLE THROUGH ANONYMOUS FTP

There are several special new services which are being implemented.
They are now available through anonymous FTP from: xi.uleth.ca (IP number
142.66.3.29). They are outlined below:

- Selected professional solar GIF images will be made available in the
directory "pub/solar/Images". Read the file "00-index.txt" for
descriptions of the files in this directory. For information
on obtaining regular dedicated daily imagery (as much as 2 to 4
megabytes worth of imagery per day), contact: Oler@Rho.Uleth.CA, or:
COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu.

- Synoptic solar magnetogram and Helium 10830A maps for various
Carrington rotation periods, as well as special analytic synoptic
map imagery will be made available in the directory:
"pub/solar/Synoptic". The archive in this directory will be updated
over time.

- Daily high-resolution X-ray plots from the GOES-6 and GOES-7
geosynchronous spacecraft will be made available regularly in the
directory: "pub/solar/Xrays". Consult the file "00-index.txt" for
a description of the images contained in that directory. Within
approximately 3 to 6 hours following major flare events, corresponding
x-ray plot images of the events will be made available in this
directory.

All images will be in the standard GIF image format. GIF image viewing
software will therefore be required to view the data in these directories.
Fortunately, such software is readily available from numerous anonymous FTP
sites for almost every type of computer system used today. Good anonymous
FTP sites for this type of software include: wsmr-simtel20.army.mil or its
mirroring counterparts such as: wuarchive.wustl.edu, or: nic.funet.fi.

Questions or comments regarding these or other services should be directed
to: Oler@Rho.Uleth.CA, or: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu.

** End of Bulletin **

91. Re: Motorola DSP demo board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 09:13:42 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.091342.18854@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 292004

In article <1602@nic.cerf.net> jessonj@nic.cerf.net (Joe Jesson) writes:
>
>Well, after reading about the new Motorola MC68HC16Z1 microcontroller
>with DSP, I finally purchased their evaluation board. Motorola was
>hyping the $168.16 evaluation board was worth $500.00 in parts! How
>could I refuse such a deal? The ad went on to say if I finished one
>of the tutorial projects (all parts included), I would receive a $68.16
>cash rebate from Motorola - total cash outlay of $100.00.
>

Hmm, all vety interesting, but is it available in the UK/Europe ?

Mike

92. Re: MIXERS ETC.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 11:16:50 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610113@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 291912

Diplexers become desirable if you want to get the best out of your mixers.

you could use frequency diplexers or circulators depending on frequency range. This is worthwhile as mixers generate rather a lot of unwanted terms. you do not want these to go into your IF, Neither do you want them to reflect back into the mixer.

Uh now I've jumped into the middle of things, but diplexers are very useful at HF, but mostly to help mixers.

93. Re: The perpetual motion machine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 11:34:45 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610114@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 291913

I had to do a serious analysis of that old old 2 capacitor trick a long time ago, It wasn't too difficult.

* The simple calculation is quite right about the final voltage

* The CIRCUIT has lost energy

* The missing energy must be somewhere else

* The calculated energy loss went into resistive losses, switch arcing and radiated fields.

* If we built one out of perfect conductors, we would eliminate the resistive losses, and the size,shape,time of the transient would change to put that same old amount of lost energy into arcing and fields.

* If we built one with perfect conductors and a perfect switch, then the transient currents and voltages would be such as to radiate that same old amount of energy

* We cannot build one that cannot radiate, it takes a finite physical size of capacitor to hold a non-zero amount of energy, our circuit cannot be of zero size, the currents and voltages must create unavoidable fields.

QED?

94. activity at KOS, LEROS, KARINTHOS (SV5) ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 12:53:21 UTC
From: ramon@blade.stack.urc.tue.nl
Message-ID: <3507@tuegate.tue.nl>
Source record: 292009

Hello HAMs,
does anyone of you have any experience with HAM RADIO at one of the following Greek Islands in the DODECANESOS: Kos, Leros, Karynthos ???
I'm planning to go there in JULY (holiday), and if there's any activity, I'll take my portable (2/70).

Please write me back at ramon@blade.stack.urc.tue.nl

Best 73's Ramon PA3EUG

95. HF AMTOR Mailbox Frequencies ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 13:50:12 UTC
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk
Message-ID: <MIKEC.92Mar19135012@cantor.praxis.co.uk>
Source record: 291947
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Hi Folks,

Does anyone have a list or other info about where AMTOR Mailboxes
live on HF ? Details of their capabilities would also be useful
especially those running gateways to AX.25 Packet.

TIA & 73,

Mike (G6DHU)

96. Re: Which HT for a beginner?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 14:35:50 UTC
From: dxk10@po.CWRU.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.143550.6901@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 292012

In a previous article, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) says:

>CTCSS stands for Continous Tone Coded Squelch System
>and is commonly referred to under the trade names PL and CG for Private
>Line and Channel Guard respectively. It is a series of subaudible tones
>that are used for access to some repeaters and to control the squelch
>of some receivers. You choose one of several tones from a range of
>approximately 71 Hz to 160 Hz and transmit it continously while you
>talk.

It took me a long time, when I was first introduced to VHF-FM in the 70s, to figure out why these tones were "subaudible". In case anyone else is confused--it's simply that they're below the passband of the audio filter on the rig (and probably below the cutoff of the speaker, too). They're perfectly good audio tones, they're just removed from your attention.

BTW, my wife and I enjoy our TH-77a's. They're complex but work very well.

73,

David, AD8Y
--
David Kazdan, M.D. dxk10@po.cwru.edu
Department of Biomedical Engineering, Case Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio

97. Re: Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 14:55:58 UTC
From: waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.145558.2849@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 292013

The prohibition of radio installation in Toyotas must be somewhat recent.
I have pretty much read all of the manual for my 1988 Supra, which has
quite a bit of electronics in it, and found no prohibition on installation
of radios. I have never had a problem with using my ICOM mobile, even at 40W.
The only problem I ever had with RFI in a car was with a 1974 Volvo 174E
when keying the mike would turn off the fuel injection. Replacing a faulty
control unit fixed it. For 1975 and later, Bosch provided RF sheilding for
the unit.

Rules of thumb for mobile installation:

1. Use good quality coax.

2. Wire radio directly to battery, or terminals provided near battery
in some cars. Fuse both + and - lines.

3. Run power leads and coax as far away from elelctronic components as
possible.

I violated rule number 2 with no ill effects. I only ran the + lead to
the batter and ran the ground to a bolt on the transmission hump right next
to where the radio is installed. I also have never fused the ground lead
in a mobile installation.

I have had a failure of an ABS sensor for one wheel. It was replaced under
warranty, no problem. The dealership has never made any comments, pro or con,
about the radio installation in the car. I have never hit the brakes hard
enough to activate the ABS when transmitting, but believe the system would
operate normally. A few years ago I did read about some Buick models having
problems with RFI affecting braking.

A ham I know had a similar problem with his Porsche as with my '74 Volvo
a number of years ago. After he fixed his car, he would key his mike whenever
he happened to be next to another Porshce at a stoplight. He claims it was
fun to watch the other driver's face.

John L. Broughton ##
AT&T Bell Laboratories # The tree of liberty must be watered periodically #
1200 E. Warrenville Rd. # with the blood of tyrants and patriots alike. #
P.O. Box 3045 # It is its natural manure. #
Naperville, IL 60566-7045 # -- Thomas Jefferson #
(708) 713-4319 ##
john.l.broughton@att.com
att!john.l.broughton

98. Re: was, getting "into HAM", now, misuse of language

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 15:22:58 UTC
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.152258.28148@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Source record: 292014

In article <harp.33@bnr.ca>, harp@bnr.ca (Alan Harp) writes:
|> In article <9203181656.AA16722@dirt.cisco.com> faunt@cisco.com (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
|> >I was amused to hear a reading of a story set in one of the California
|> >internment camps for Japanese during WWII, with a mention of listening
|> >to news on a "transistor" that her father had built of scrounged
|> >materials in the camp.
|>
|>
|> > When transistor radios first came out, people in England would complain of all
|> > the "teenagers with their noisy transistors" (they should have cooled their
|> > receivers), and you can still go and "buy a vacuum" even though it shouldn't
|> > cost anything at all to do that. You can "go and eat Chinese" and so on.
|>
|> > Thanks for the replies, sorry it wasn't a very deep topic, and y'all continue
|> > to enjoy HAM, folks!
|>
|> > Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
|> > Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
|> > Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
|> > oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
|> > oo7@emx.utexas.edu
|>
|> Excuse me for being old. I think the transistor was invented about 1949.
|> WWII was over in 45. I'd say that's pretty amazing.
|>
|> **
|> * Alan Harp K4PB * Bell-Northern Research * CW FOREVER *
|> * mail: harp@bnr.ca * Research Triangle Park, NC * *
|> **

Hey Gang, we are getting older by the minute.

the original posting, referencing "transistor" was probably referring to
an old trick that american soldiers used during WWII while imprisioned in
POW camps and for that matter, any POWs anywhere.

you can use a razor blade with a pencil lead to create a diode, by placing
the lead gently against the sharp edge of the blade and adjusting the pressure.
this gives one the critical component for a "crystal radio" for AM (amplitude
modulation). by scrounging wire to form the tuning coil and using aluminum
foil from gum wrappers, etc. to form a capacitor, POW's were able to make
AM receivers for listening to news broadcasts, etc. the most difficult part
to find was probably the earphone or a substitute for same.

how many people born withing the last 20 years have ever built a crystal radio receiver? i'll bet it isn't a very large percentage.

just my $0.02 worth.
--

Chuck Adams, Southern Education Center
Silicon Graphics, Inc.
15280 Addison Road, Suite 100
Dallas, TX 75248

(214) 788-0957 (fax)
(214) 788-4122 (voice)

K5FO @ 65wpm cw

adams@sgi.com
adams@relay.dallas.sgi.com
adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com

"Be not too hard, for life is short and nothing is given to man" - J. Baez

99. ICOM IC-A20 720/760 Channel Mod.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 16:34:53 UTC
From: rmohr@rmi.de
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.163453.21179@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 292016
Cross-posted to: rec.aviation,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have an Icom IC-A20 with 720 channels. Does anybody know how to
modify the HT for 760 channels? Please email.

Regards,
Rupert
--
****
* addresses: uucp rmohr@infoac.rmi.de IP: 192.33.254.1 *
* cis 72446,415 Fax 49 241 47997-77 *
****

100. Transponder Codes/Altimeter Code?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 16:37:30 UTC
From: rmohr@rmi.de
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.163730.21297@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 292017
Cross-posted to: rec.aviation,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Does anybody know the coding of the altitude from the altimeter to the xpdr? Please email.

Regards,
Rupert
--
****
* addresses: uucp rmohr@infoac.rmi.de IP: 192.33.254.1 *
* cis 72446,415 Fax 49 241 47997-77 *
****

101. Re: PLEASE HELP ME <CALIF.>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 17:00:36 UTC
From: emmayche@msgate.corp.apple.com
Message-ID: <21639@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 292015

In article <1992Mar11.010239.14646@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>, mperlman@isis.cs.du.edu (Marshal "Airborne" Perlman) writes:

> Hi...I am in S. California..and I would like to know
> if anyone out here...(earth)....has a good list for Southern California
> Scanner Freqs. Police call is NICE..but not great. I cannot
> find the orange county fire department freqs at all...the ones
> in Police Call are something else......but not the FD of where I am
> (Huntington Beach)...
>
> If you can help..please do!!!!
>
> ***ALSO..PLEASE REPLY VIA E-MAIL****
>
> I thank you sirs and ladies in advance!
> --
> ================================ * Marshal Perlman * DO
> =-> mperlman@isis.cs.du.edu <-= * Huntington Beach, California * NOT
> ================================ * (Surf City, U.S.A) * EAT
>

Orange County uses trunked 800 MHz frequencies for all Fire Departments within the county. If he has an old Police Call book, it lists the old Lo VHF frequencies, which have been abandoned for more than 2 years.

--
Mark Hartman, N6BMO
emmayche@msgate.corp.apple.com

102. Re: Yeasu Customer Support / FT747 problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 17:01:05 UTC
From: pfowler@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950015@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 291914

Two items of interest:
1. I have had good luck with their service. I shorted out the 12V aux. output (this actually fried a trace). Talked to the tech, sent it in, was back FB in about a week. The tech was great and told me how to do it myself (I opened it up and said forget it !!).

2. I use the rig mobile and have discovered one problem. This is a high SWR and no out put some times. I fought this for about a year and still could not figure it out. I finally stumbled onto the soloution:
This only happened when my keyer was connected to the rig, but not connected to power. In other words, I have the keyer plugged into the back of the rig - but I have the keyer power un plugged. This causes the problem !!

Been happy with the rig and with the service. It's great to get the 500 Hz CW filter as a standard option, and this is the main feature that caused me to buy the 747

103. RE:hamcom 2.0 Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 17:56:00 UTC
From: szb50@juts.ccc.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <m0lRRLj-0000LTC@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 292019

* Using the simple interface it worked fine for me both on a PC using a 386 Motherboard by Micronics and also on a 386SX Toshiba 3100 laptop.
* It says somewhere in the documentation that an external Modem must be connected through the simple interface.
* The simple interface has worked reliably on both CW and RTTY on a homebrewed HF station, I used an audio stepup transformer to transform up from 3 ohms with better immunity to noise, but it all worked from the word go.

Regards
SID BOYCE G3VBV
*** Amdahl (UK) Tech Ops Group ***

104. Motorala DSP Demo Board (Europe/UK)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 18:04:00 UTC
From: szb50@juts.ccc.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <m0lRRTX-0000K3C@juts.ccc.amdahl.com>
Source record: 292020

The kit is available in the UK from ......
FUTURE ELECTRONICS, SLOUGH
TEL: 0753 521193
It costs 90.00 UK Pounds plus postage and VAT.
On an order placed a few days ago, I was quoted 2Q92, i.e any time up to the end of June. The Illinois Company said that their expected stock were all spoken for for the next 3 weeks, however, they advised dealing with the UK.
Regards
SID BOYCE G3VBV
*** Amdahl (UK) Tech Ops Group ***

105. Re: Exam Cheaters-CW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 18:08:54 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5359@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 292026
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Global comment: I'll leave the issue of "what are we testing for anyway?"
for later.

I received some corrections in the mail, so I correct my posting:

abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Andrew Scott Beals) writes:

.gleason@mwk.uucp writes:

.>In article <9203122043.AA14275@ucsd.edu>, FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM (Skip Flem, NT1G
565TS-7 PTN 221-4291) writes:
.>>
.>> The Lo-Tech method of that is to copy the dots and dashes on the

.> Just took my 5 wpm code test here in Houston. I had jokingly mentioned
.>that I was considering doing this during the test - the examiners informed
.>the group of us that they wouldn't pass anyone trying this tactic...guess
.>it's up to the individual examiners...

.The ARRL VEC's handbook specifically forbids this. They claim that
.you're not really copying morse code when you do this.

I do not have a copy of their handbook, but I did look up this specific
point last month. I ask "So what are you copying if not the code
itself?". It certainly isn't a good way to operate.

.Sounds to me
.like a bunch of old grumps - the FCC gives you as much time as you like
.to translate/fill/answer so why not let you use shorthand to copy?

I am told that the FCC, back when they gave the exams before the "or
answer 10 questions", basically grabbed your copy sheet once you were
done. When they introduced the 10 questions part, they gave you a
small amount of time to fill in the answers.

In the ARRL VEC sponsored exam sessions I've been to, examinees basically
have as much time as they want in order to correct/fill/answer when they
take their exams. Given this, and that it does not test for operating
skill, what does it matter how you do it, so long as it is a man and the
supplied headphones?

.The
.self-same folks who say that writing down the sounds is not a valid way
.to pass the test also say that it's OK to use a [quiet] typewriter or
.computer that has hard-copy output.. Harumph.

Are you going to have a typewriter or computer that's working after the big quake and you're copying code coming out of a 4 tube reciever that you've put together yourself out of old Tektronix oscilliscope parts?

If I write 30 barely legible words per minute when writing a familiar phrase from memory, how many words per minute could I write when copying someone else's words? If this is less than 20WPM, do I have a physical handicap that prevents me from ever passing the tests?

--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

106. Re: Hamcom 2.0 RTTY questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 18:13:42 UTC
From: tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.181342.21960@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 292021

kdk@radio.nusc.navy.MIL writes:

>I recently pulled the Hamcom RTTY/CW/ASCII program off the net, and
>have had some problems getting it to work (other than sporadically) in
>rtty receive mode. I'm using the simple interface described in the
>documentation.

>One other question... there is a menu entry for "external converter".
>I assume this allows use of an external demodulator instead of using the
>internal software demodulator? Do you hook the external denodulator to
>the serial port? The manual doesn't document this at all.

There actually is quite a bit of documentation on Hamcomm 2.0. Print up
the files "changes," "hc.cfg"(don't do hc-d.cfg unless you read German),
"hc.doc," "readme," and "readit.txt." This will tell you everything
you need to know.

The external converter setting is included in this info. If you use one,
you must still feed in the audio into those pins used already so the software
will know a signal is coming in.

I have absolutely no problem decoding weak signals with my Hamcomm. I've
heard complaints about sensitivity but I find mine to be more sensitive than
a n MFJ-1228 by orders of magnitude.

Some of the problems I've seen with other people's setups are the following:

1. Using an unshielded box and cables. My Compudyne 286 isn't noisy, but
my monitor is almost as noisy as a VIC-20. Once everything was shielded,
it was OK.

2. Using an unshielded, not so hot receiver. Two friends of mine were
using a DX-440 and it was picking up LOTS of noise from the computer.
One of them started using an old, beat up, shielded Collins 51J1, and
there was no problem.

3. Having the antenna too close to the computer. I hung a long wire
out the window, but the noise was too much. I now use a vertical about 30
feet away and there is no problem except on one spot on 10 meters. Again,
the monitor is the problem, not the computer.

4. Some computers can't implement the AFC function. Mine doesn't, but an
IBM can. I don't use it.
Please email me on any performance characteristics or problems with HC 2.0.
I am compiling a data base. I will say that I am having a ball with HC
and I think that with a little care one heck of a RTTY unit can be made.

73,
Tom WB9RXJ

107. non magnetic & non penetrating mount for hustler mobile antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 18:38:32 UTC
From: dwarak@cbnewsh.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.183832.7278@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>
Source record: 292025

hi folks,

i am planning on installing a hustler HF mobile antenna
on my toyota. i would prefer a trunk lip mount, but hustler
does not recommend using their version of the trunk lip
mount for this antenna.

the mast (MO-1) has the standard 3/8"x24 thread; the
mast+resonator is about 5'. The whole assembly is fairly
rigid.

i would appreciate any pointers on locating an alternate
trunk lip mount.

btw. i cannot use a bumper mount as the bumper on the car
appears to be a solid mass of molded plastic and too wide
for J clamps.

thanks.

- dwarak

108. Re: Radio Shack high wattage 50, 100 ohm resistors are inductive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 18:55:29 UTC
From: bill@falcon.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10666@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 292024

In article <1992Mar18.142703.2818027@locus.com>, dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
|>
|> Yes. Radio Shack sells a light duty (20W continuous, 60W peak)
|> RF dummy load. It is a PL-259 with a big, black, finned heat sink
|> hanging off. It is actually designed for what you are trying to do.
|>

Has anyone ever tried putting a SO-239 Barrel connector in the top of a paint
can and then hanging one of these in a gallon of mineral oil?? I wonder how
much power it would handle then?? :-) (or maybe not!)

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

109. IC-735 tune < 100KHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 19:07:47 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6237@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 292023

Does anyone know how I can make the IC-735 go below 100Khz? I need to tune between 50Khz-95Khz.

thanks,
Ken

Ken Klimasewski klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!fccvde.enet.dec.com!klimasewski
--or-- klimasewski%fccvde.dec@decwrl.dec.com

110. Re: was, getting "into HAM", now, misuse of language

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 19:55:35 UTC
From: feg@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.195535.16706@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291900

In article <GQE7GIDKY@linac.fnal.gov> carlson@linac.fnal.gov (Kermit Carlson) writes:
>
> Yes Al, but consider that "transistor" is a colloquial term for a
>broadcast receiver; and that during the early 30's many a young man
>from northern Illinois would melt a mineral from Galena, Illinois
>into a bottle cap with some laxitave from the drug store (sulfur) and
>spend hours looking for the "hot spot"..... solid state receiver
>way before 1949..... hummmmmm
> 73 Kermit W9XA
>
Oh ho! That's how lead sulphide got its name--it was named
after a town in Illinois. Read rec.radio.amateur.misc and
you learn something new every day. And galena crystals were
melted in bottle caps? Will wonders never cease?

Forrest Gehrke feg@dodger.att.com k2bt

111. Re: Antenna Regulations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 20:12:22 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.201222.11915@anasaz>
Source record: 291977

I used to live in the Peoples Republic of Boulder. I moved away.
Partly because of their stupid antenna law. I plan to write an
open letter to the county (and send letters to the local paper
and the Denver Post - wonder if it will get published?) about
it one of these days.

Anyway:

In article <1992Mar14.033328.43470@yuma.acns.colostate.edu>
steven@ulysses.atmos.colostate.edu (Steven London) writes:
>
>Lot's of luck to you guys in suburban Buffalo !
>
>Here in the Peoples Republic of Boulder,
>we have been fighting the county for 5 years in Federal Court. The
>current county ordinance was passed about 4 years ago when a local...
> To quote Judge Sherman Finesilver:
>... (decision on Dec 1991)

>Naturally, the Peoples Republic of Boulder couldn't let this stand -
>they are taking this to Federal Appeals Court. By the way, this is
>the first time that a ham has won in Federal Court, that the municipality
>has taken it to Federal Appeals Court. In every other case that hams
>have won at the Federal level, the municipality has given up.

>Steve London, N2IC/0
>steven@ulysses.atmos.colostate.edu

Yeah, they are just jerks enough to appeal it. Hoping to win by
financial ruination of opponent, maybe? I sure hope that they
get to pay the legal fees of the hams! (No chance, I bet, since
its not that sort of lawsuit, I'm sure. Oh, well)

I had heard that Judge Sherman had ruled against the hams,
either I've got the wrong judge or my info was wrong....

Story I heard was that the judge had told the County all the
things that they had to do, and all the things they could not
do, and told the county and the hams to get together and work
out an ordinance that both could live with. Then the
county went off and (according to my interpretation of what
I read and heard about what their limits were, and according
to what I saw in person when attending some of those sessions
where they met with "concerned parties" - what a joke) ...
as I was saying before I interrupted myself: the county went
off and basically did none of the things they were told to do

and all of the things they were told not to do - AND THEN
THE JUDGE FOUND IN THE COUNTY's FAVOR! Then I found out that
she lived in one of the more expensive areas of Boulder County.

Since I had posted this on the net before, I'm posting again and
asking if its wrong - if so I'll retract it (whatever THAT means!).

Or perhaps this first round was in a different court?

...

Boy, I'm glad I moved!

Switching to a slightly different part of the same subject (antennas
and antenna restrictions): I've been having discussions with
a person here at work who thinks that people have the right
to prohibit anybody in their neighborhood from doing anything
which will reduce the (original person's) property values.

TO which I reply:

Read my lips: There is no constitutional right to having your
property value being protected by the government.

Recently I read something in the Phoenix paper about folks in
north phx wanting restrictions placed on what sorts of communication
antennas could be placed on a butte (WHICH THEY DO NOT OWN!) because
"it MIGHT lower their property value".

I'm sorry, but my reply to that is "Tough. Sell your house now
before they put up more, or be prepared to compensate the owner of
the butte for lost revenue."

(But then, I think that zoning laws, while attempting to pursue
a noble goal, are most likely unconstitutional (where I *do not*
define constitutional as "whatever the Supreme Court says it
means" - sheesh!))

Back to the topic:

So, what can *I* do about the continuing use of "esthetics" and
"preservation of property values" as a club to beat other people
into conformity? Any ideas?

(I suppose first would be to support the hams of the PRB (funny that
the Peoples Republic of Boulder and PRB1 should have the same
intials!) and of Buffalo (interesting that buffalo, home of
marvin the callsign server should be the other site of this
problem!). Last I had heard Boulder was doing ok financial-wise,
is this still true? How is it going in Buffalo? What can
the 'general ham' do to help, besides give money???)

--
ames!ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!rusty anasaz.UUCP!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz!rusty>@asuvax

P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ |.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The 1991 Callsign Project lives! email beers@cs.buffalo.edu for details.

112. Re: Ramsey FX-146 kit: Review and a question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 20:51:42 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.19.15.51.42.1992.12017@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291954

> Has anyone out there built the 220 or 440 MHz versions of the FX series? The
> 440 model looks interesting to me but I'd sure like to hear from someone who's
> build and used one before I spend the $$.

I've got a friend whose about halfway through the 220 rig. His
comments sound a lot like those others echoed here (we's a bit
skittesh about deforming the coils).

-Ron

113. Re: Help!!!! Is the FCC stupid?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 20:56:29 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.205629.453@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 291949
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

mpd@anomaly.sbs.com (Michael P. Deignan) writes:

>> I was originally licsensed in 1989 as a Technician, well I recently
>>put in a change of address for my licsense. Lo and behold I got it back
>>today and instead of listing the liscense class as Tech PLUS (I did get
>>the code) it just shows Technician.

To which greg woods responded:
>The FCC only recognizes one "Technician" license. They don't differentiate
>between the "no-code" and "Plus" licenses.

I might add that it is *very important* Michael (and anyone else in this
situation) KEEPS THE ORIGINAL LICENSE! This is the *only* proof you have
that you were licensed when code was required (unless you still have a
5 WPM certificate of successful completion), and are therefore eligible to
use HF frequencies.

I'm not sure what the new coded Techs do; I imagine they probably get a
CSC?

Of course, once you pass your 13 WPM, it won't matter :-)

73, Sharon KC1YR
--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

114. ICOM 720A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 21:15:48 UTC
From: johnd@tsdiag.ocpt.ccur.com
Message-ID: <1768@tsdiag.ocpt.ccur.com>
Source record: 291880
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

>Subject: IC UPD 650-70 ICOM
>Date: 18 Mar 92 02:10:17 GMT
>From: wb2fed%nn2z@bbs.nn2z.ampr.org

I AM IN NEED OF AN UPD 650-70 IC, FOR AN ICOM 720A TRANSCEIVER. ICOM
HAS DISCONTINUED STOCKING THIS IC. A LETTER TO JAPAN ICOM AND NEC,
MANUFACTURER OF THE IC HAS BEEN FRUITLESS. WILL EVEN TAKE A PULLED IC.
THIS IS THE MAIN IC FOR THIS UNIT. PLEASE REPLY TO WB2FED@N2KZH.nj.usa.na
Thanksand 73, Steve.
voice 908-367-1983

Buy Icom? Hmmm....
Maybe someones got a broken 720 to sell? board?
or email me, and I'll forward it to him ....
Sorry for the distribution but someones gotta have a broken 720 somewhere!

--
US MAIL: John Decatur Mailstop 117 Concurrent Computer Corporation
FAX: 908-870-5952 2 Crescent Pl. Oceanport NJ 07757 Ph 908-870-4093
UUCP: rutgers!ka2qhd!johnd - - - - Internet: johnd@ocpt.ccur.com KA2QHD
**** NJ: Where else can you get arrested for having an egg over easy ****

115. Re: Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 22:05:05 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.220505.16564@anasaz>
Source record: 291878

In article <1992Mar18.221059.23397@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1992Mar18.090658.17462@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:
>>
>>I agree. I wonder if anyone has managed to crash (in computer terms not
>>car terms) the engine management systems etc of an adjacent car by
>>transmitting ? My UNO has a computerised indicator panel, and I can make
>>it go mad ...
>
>Semi-funny story.
I thought it was more than semi-funny, myself...
> I was sitting at a traffic light when a new Buick
>pulled up beside me. ... Wait until
>he tries to take it back, and it won't die. (heh heh)
>
>Gary KE4ZV

I was talking with some friends recently who worked with soemone
whos car would act badly in a certain area of town. They were
wondering if it had anything to do with the radio station nearby.

SO, I fired up my mobile rig on 10m (while parked next to them),
and said "n7ikq testing" (yes, I said it lower case :-), and LO!,
his engine rpm dropped to about 1/2 of its value when I was
not transmitting! Car was a diesel Mercedes I believe.

(Not as funny as Gary's story, though! :-)
--
ames!ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!rusty anasaz.UUCP!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ |.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The 1991 Callsign Project lives! email beers@cs.buffalo.edu for details.

116. Re: You need a QSL, huh?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 22:42:31 UTC
From: rec@coquina.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.224231.18634@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291904

In article <3425@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us> lancelot@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us writes:
>
>Hilarious! BTW I'm still going to work on the code ('cause its fun!) and try
>and find some very quiet corner to work (30 meters anyone?)....
>Sounds like fun, just like RUGBY on the airwaves (or a beer-hall brawl?)

You will find 30M is as much fun as you can have with your amplifier off.
As the cycle grinds down over the next few years, 30M is going to get
better and better. Lots of friendly folks who like to CW ragchew, DX
showing up at night when most working OPs are active, no nets, no
contests, everybody barefoot. I meet a group of locals after the house
is quiet and I can sneak off to the shack, chew a bit, then go and mix
it up with lots of DX stations from early risers in Europe to late
afternoon pacific/asia OPs. You never know who is going to be out there.
It's an adventure every time you power up. I would like to see novice/
tech OPs allowed on 30M. It would give them a place to experience the
best that CW has to offer. A letter to ARRL is in order...

AA6PN

--

117. Re: QSL cards

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 22:56:04 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.19.17.56.04.1992.19629@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291938

> If you really want the card from a domestic station, I think you should
> send an SASE with your card, and not rely on the other person to send
> his card back to you using his own postage.

Saddly this is the case these days, but it wasn't always true. It
used to be matter of course that the first time you worked someone
you sent him a card. He usually had a card on it's way to you at the
same time. It was part of ham radio. Now people generally can't be
bothered.

-Ron

118. Re: Reccomendations for New Ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 23:03:59 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.19.18.03.59.1992.20088@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291905

It depends if you want to buy new equipment or used. For right now, let me assume that you are buying new. I'd punt on a receiver. The receivers that are as decent for ham type use cost about the same as a transceiver. I'd buy one of the General Coverage transceivers like the Kenwood 450, or it's Icom, or Yaesu equivelents. Otherwise you are going to have this receiver that you paid a bit of money for that you probably won't be getting that much use from. For VHF/UHF packet and comm stuff it really depends on what you want to do and how much money you want to spend. I tend to use a FT-470 handy for everything voice wise (I use a magmount with it in the car, Margy had one of the RF Concepts dual band amplifiers in hers because she's power hungry). I use a cheap Kenwood mobile rig for packet.

-Ron

119. Junk Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 23:08:16 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.19.18.08.15.1992.20137@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291888

Ok guys, dig around in your junk bins. I'm looking for Motorola HT-200's that people would like to get rid of for next to nothing. These are big clunky crystal commercial service hand helds from days gone buy. Their about the size of a brick and have a greyish plastic front and bare metal back. I'd love one that was crystalled closer to the 440 band, but I'll take just about anything if the price is right.

-Ron

120. Re: The perpetual motion machine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-19 23:53:29 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.hp.com
Message-ID: <20360075@hplsla.hp.com>
Source record: 291891

Now that we've about settled that half the energy is lost when we connect a charged cap to an equal-valued uncharged cap, how about this one:

Give me a practical circuit that will transfer essentially all of a .001 coulomb charge from a 1uF capacitor to another similar 1uF capacitor. No other power source. Energy loss less than one percent.

121. Re: The perpetual motion machine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 00:01:08 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.hp.com
Message-ID: <20360076@hplsla.hp.com>
Source record: 291887

mark@ve6mgs.uucp (Mark G. Salyzyn, VE6MGS) writes:

>I have a 5 volt RMS sine wave, added to a 2 volt DC offset.
>What is the resulting RMS value of the new signal?
> a) 5 volt RMS
> b) 7 volt RMS
> c) 5.4 volt RMS
> d) 6.4 volt RMS
> e) none of the above

"Uncorrelated" signals add power, not voltage... qed.

122. Re: ELNEC Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 00:34:53 UTC
From: royle@tekig6.PEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4828@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 291919

tkivivuori@cc.helsinki.fi writes:

>I'am looking for a program for ibm-pc. It's called ELNEC, and it's quite
>same as yagimax, but it's for wire antennas. It's made by Roy Lewallen
>W7EL. If you know a FTP site which have this program, please let me know
>(e-mail).

ELNEC isn't a shareware or freeware program. If anyone is aware of an FTP site which does have it, I would be very appreciative if you would let me know. You may find a ("cripple-ware") demo version of ELNEC on an FTP site or BBS. This can be freely copied. I've asked recipients to plainly mark it as a demo, however, to prevent propagating the mistaken idea that ELNEC is shareware.

You can get information about ELNEC from:

Roy Lewallen, W7EL
P.O. Box 6658
Beaverton, OR 97007
U.S.A.

phone/fax (503) 646-2885

Please forgive the commercial nature of this posting. I felt it necessary to set the record straight.

73,
Roy Lewallen
W7EL

123. HamCom and SoundBlaster

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 00:45:57 UTC
From: jlp@wet.UUCP
Message-ID: <3662@wet.UUCP>
Source record: 291884

Greetings all! As I sat by my computer soldering my fingers, making a mess and having a fine old time creating a new 20 meter QRP rig, a question came to mind: Has anyone ever attempted to interface a computer with a receiver using the headphone jack on the receiver and the audio-in jack on a sound board?

I currently use a DX-440 as my receiver and build my own transmitters due to a rather limited budget and it seemed like a feasible and cheap way to get the most out of my current computer equipment.

The idea originated when I was reading the docs to HamCom 2.0. If anyone knows of a program that will do this, please let me know. Or, if anyone has any ideas on how to easily create such a program using C, send me your ideas.

```
____/: James L. Peterson @ (__)
\'o 0' "ACK?..." CI$: 71141.450 "moof!" oo )
=(_^_)= "NAK." GEnie: J.Peterson32 |_/\
U InterNet: wet!jlp@cca.ucsf.edu
```

124. Re: Radio Shack high wattage 50, 100 ohm resistors are inductive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 02:10:49 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570340@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291890

I have successfully used a regular wirewound 50 ohm resistor on the lower HF bands as a dummy load. The trick is to wire a variable capacitor in series so you can tune out the inductance. As I recall (it's been many years), it worked fine on 80 and 40 meters, but the tuning was starting to get pretty "touchy" on 20 meters.

AL N1AL

125. 6w7S QSL info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 02:13:44 UTC
From: kressig@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar19.201345.103@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com>
Source record: 291968

I need some help with 6W7S info. The GO list gives 6w7S QSL
info YU5AD as the manager.
But my '92 callbook does not have a listing for YU5AD.
Anybody out there have an address or another route?

73,
Bob, WB0NSA <kressig@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com> or WB0NSA@N5LDD.TX.USA.NA

126. Re: car alarms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 03:11:13 UTC
From: steve@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.031113.21275@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 291922
Cross-posted to: rec.autos,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <ks9efbINNj6m@ucsd.edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>An awful lot of those car alarms use the same SGS/Siemens digital
>signalling chip, which allows 14 bits of 'privacy code' to be set
>in the transmitter and receiver.

I took my remote apart (the system came FREE with the car from the dealer!), and discovered that the chip has a 12 hex digit sticker on it. When I asked the dealer about security (and I found somebody who knew what he was talking about... not easy), he said that it really was 96 bits of code, and that the manufacturer hadn't reused one yet (and probably wouldn't since that's a VERY large number of combinations before you run out... 2.81E14).

>Your best bet for avoiding car theft is not to own a car.
>Take public transportation instead.
> - Brian

Ahhh... If only I had that luxury. It's impossible to use public transit in silicon valley (and any number of other places around the US) unless you enjoy taking 3-10 times as long for your trips, and transferring 2-4 times. But that's not for this forum...
--
Steve Watt KD6GGD steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
...!apple!wattres!steve ...!mips!wattres!steve ...!decwrl!gigo!wattres!steve
Left to his own devices, he'd be /dev/null.

127. Re: Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 05:43:00 UTC
From: Lee.Laird@f7009.n124.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <701103141.F00001@ocitor.fidonet>
Source record: 291962

```
* Forwarded from "Private Mail"
* Originally by n9ljx
* Originally to Michael Cedeck
* Originally dated 18 Mar 1992, 17:56

From ecn.purdue.edu!n9ljx
To: Michael.Cedeck@f7009.n124.z1.fidonet.org

Micheal:
Could you please pass along any info you get on the IC-245? I have a
couple of these and am interested in any mods that would help them out. I
do have a listing for a few mods. The only one installed on my SSB rig is
a mod to get LSB for OSCAR work.

73 de Scott

--
Scott Stembaugh - N9LJX internet: n9ljx@ecn.purdue.edu
Operations Supervisor, ADPC phone: 317 494 7946
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1061

* Origin: -Com Port 1 DFW Amateur Radio BBS (214) 226-1181 (1:124/7009)
```

128. PCT214.ZIP - Realtime Satellite Tracker w/3D Graphics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 05:50:54 UTC
From: johnsotc@ss1-gw.SEws.wpafb.af.MIL
Message-ID: <2874.w8sdz@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 291945

I have uploaded to WSMR-SIMTEL20.Army.Mil:

pd1:<msdos.hamradio>
PCT214.ZIP Realtime Satellite Tracker w/3D Graphics

PC-TRACK is a general purpose satellite tracking package designed to take the complexity and confusion out of finding where earth orbiting satellites (weather, amateur radio, military, foreign, etc.) are in space. PC-TRACK will track up to 8 satellites simultaneously and will provide antenna pointing data for them. PC-TRACK provides a colorful, graphical means of visually simulating satellite orbits both with stunning 3D spherical displays as well as flat map displays. PC-TRACK includes an integrated satellite and tracking station data manager, and the ability to define tracking defaults. Also included is PCTSCAN, a simple pass summary utility which can predict upcoming visible passes. PC-TRACK also includes a utility to convert on-line NORAD/NASA Two Line Orbital element files to PC-TRACK format.

Tom
- -
Tom C. Johnson
johnsotc@ss1-gw.sews.wpafb.af.mil

129. Who was op at 4U1ITU in ARRL 'test?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 06:03:49 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19920319215929CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 291952

I worked 4U1ITU during the ARRL CW 'test last month, and would
like to get a card. Does anyone know who the op was? I understand
that all QSLs are via individual op's home calls. Tnx any info.

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

130. Re: harassing Ham operators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 06:13:56 UTC
From: richardm@runx.oz.au
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.061356.826@runx.oz.au>
Source record: 291836

In article <920317034402.20803ac6@biotechnet.com> VIDGAMES@biotechnet.COM (ANDY EDDY, VG&CE EXECUTIVE EDITOR) writes:
>AA6PN writes:
[stuff deleted]
>>their radios and will actually say names and precise locations. I got blown
>>off of 28.025 a couple of months ago by a 20 dB over USB signal. So I started
>>filling out some QSL's and just left the rig on. The operation started out in
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>>Rosarito Beach in Baja and moved north, stopping in Tijuana in a couple of
>>places picking people up at specific locations described exactly.
>[detailed text deleted]
>>This went on
[more stuff deleted]
>
>Just curious here, but did you think to calling the local FBI? The Border
^^^^
Adds a new meaning to the phrase "QSL via the Buro" :-)

73 de Richard VK2SKY
--
Richard P. Murnane "You don't like my opinions? That's
Internet: richardm@runxtsa.runx.oz.au okay, just leave them at the side
Packet Radio: VK2SKY @ VK2AQG.NSW.AUS.OC of your plate" - Me

131. Satellite Bulletin 005 ARLS005

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 06:45:38 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.064538.12745@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291972

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS42
QST de W1AW
Satellite Bulletin 005 ARLS005
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington, CT
March 18, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPACE ARL ARLS005
ARLS005 MIR OP NEWS

German astronaut Klaus-Dietrich Flade is expected to operate from
the Russian MIR space station beginning March 19 or soon after. He
will sign DP1MIR and operate FM simplex on 145.550, joining Russian
cosmonauts U8MIR and U9MIR, who also will be active and are
replacing cosmonauts U4MIR and U5MIR. The three were launched from
the space center in Baikonur, Kazakhstan at 1055 UTC March 17.
DP1MIR, U4MIR, and U5MIR will return to earth March 24. Non-human
activity on 145.550 will include voice recorded messages transmitted
from the space station. QSL DP1MIR contacts via DARC, PO Box 1155,
3507 Baunatal, Germany.
NNNN
```

132. DX Bulletin 13 ARLD013

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 06:46:11 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.064611.12995@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291917

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AE75
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 13 ARLD013
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
March 20, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD013
ARLD013 DX news

Thanks to Tedd, KB8NW, the Ohio/Penn DX PacketCluster network, Bob,
W5KNE, and QRZ DX for the following DX information.

SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS. VP8SSI should be active March 21 from Thule
Island. Check 1824, 3524, 7024, 10104, 14024, 18074, 21024, 24894
and 28024 kHz for CW. Check 1845, 3795, 7065, 14195, 18145, 21295,
24945 and 28495 kHz for SSB. Listen for their 6 meter beacon on
50117 kHz, and on 2 meters EME at 144.028 MHz. RTTY is planned for
95 kHz up from band edge on 20, 15 and 10 meters. QSL via KA6V.

COCOS KEELING DXPEDITION. Fritz and Claudia will be signing VK9CK
and VK9CL until April 6, and plan to be active on 160 through 6
meters, plus satellites, CW, SSB and RTTY. Look for them during the
CQ WPX SSB Contest, March 28 and 29. Suggested frequencies are 1831
or 1911, 3505, 7005, 10103, 14005, 18073, 21005, 24895 and 28005 kHz
for CW. For SSB, check 3789, 7045, 14195, 18145, 21295 and 28495
kHz. On RTTY, look around 85 kHz up from band edge. Six meter
activity will be on 50110 kHz. QSL direct or Bureau via F6IMS.

AFGHANISTAN. YA5MM will be active for a few more days. Check 28030
or 28505 kHz starting at 1200z, 21030 or 21295 kHz around 1730 and
0300z, and 14030 or 14195 kHz around 0130z. Igor and crew have also
been heard on 3796 kHz between 2330 and 0130z. QSL to Igor
Petrashko, PO Box 321, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria.

MONACO. John, 3A2LU, has been showing up regularly on 21335 kHz
between 15 and 1700z. QSL to John Copper, 22 Blvd d Italie,
MC-98000, Monaco.

KUWAIT. Bob, WA8MOA, is now licensed as 9K2ZR. He and some other
9K2s have secured permission for 6 meter operations, so a rig has
```

been sent to them via air mail.

MACAO. Iris Colvin is QRV as XX9TQL on 20 meter SSB.

ANGOLA. Doug, WA9PQX/D2 was on 21320 kHz at 2100z. QSL his home call.

NEW CALEDONIA. FK8CP recently showed up on 1830 kHz at 1120z with slow CW, but with a good signal.

KURE ISLAND. Rick, KH6JEB/KH7, has been very busy this past week and will be wrapping up operations soon.

LACCADIVE ISLANDS. VU2NTA reports their license is secured and its a go for the second week in April.

OBLAST CHASERS. UW4WA is going to Oblast 106 using the callsign R0H from July 20 to August 10.

3B8CF/3B7 QSLs. Jacky, 3B8CF, still has about 3000 cards to be mailed. Please be patient.

RTTY TIPS. 3B9FR, ZD9BV and 7Q7LA are all very active and will QSY to RTTY upon request. SV1AHH will be in Crete, SV9, from April 18 to May 3.

WARC BAND TIPS.

30 METERS.
YO8FR 10101 kHz at 2309z
9Y4KB 10105/0008
ZA1TAC 10104/2111

17 METERS.
FJ/N0IMH 18150/0408
UA9MEX 18071/0341
UZ0AXX 18128/0252
KC4AAA 18143/0152
TZ6VV 18081/2247
VU2PTT 18071/2154
JW0C 18076/2044

12 METERS.
HH2PK 24970/0222
PY0FZ 24950/2011
JR2KDN 24945/2334

APRIL OPERATING EVENTS include the SP DX, SARTG WW AMTOR and SWISS HELVETIA contests.
NNNN

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

133. Re: ELNEC Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 09:32:21 UTC
From: samodena@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.093221.9904@ncsu.edu>
Source record: 291963

In article <1992Mar18.222851.1@cc.helsinki.fi> tkivivuori@cc.helsinki.fi writes:
> I'am looking for a program for ibm-pc. It's called ELNEC, and it's quite
> same as yagimax, but it's for wire antennas. It's made by Roy Lewallen W7EL.
> If you know a FTP site which have this program, please let me know (e-mail).
>/Toni
>InterNet : Tkivivuori@cc.helsinki.fi | * OH2LNM *

I'm sure Roy (who occasionally butts into this discussion group) would
also like to know of FTP sites for his _commercially_ available software.
---Steve AB4EL

134. Help with HIPLOT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 12:35:59 UTC
From: darel@maccs.dcss.mcmaster.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.123559.29753@maccs.dcss.mcmaster.ca>
Source record: 291955
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Hello,

I was able to acquire a rather old Houston Instruments single
pen plotter (one of the old industry standard HIPLOT series)
to use for putting the artwork on PCBs. However, as is usually
the case there is absolutely no documentation for it and it
does not appear to be included as one of the conventional
drivers for any of the cad packages I have acces to. I was
wondering if anyone has experience with this plotter, and
can shed some light on the missing technical or configuration
information?

Model DMP-4
Single Pen Plotter
Fitted with the serial interface board which plugs into a
~25pin edge connector.
Single Pen, 8.5x11 inch bed with buttons down the right side,
these include [RESET][MANUAL][REMOTE][UP][DOWN][<][>][^][v].

Any help or info you can provide would be great.
Thanks;

Darel

==
Darel Mesher VE3DLT
Electrical and Computer Engineering
McMaster University darel@maccs.dcss.mcmaster.ca
==
--
==
Darel Mesher VE3DLT
Electrical and Computer Engineering
McMaster University darel@maccs.dcss.mcmaster.ca

135. Re: BECAUSE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 12:47:52 UTC
From: bill@falcon.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10668@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 291911

In article <16610111@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>, dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:
|>
|> I wonder if a DX station wanting more than bubber stamp QSO's could control
|> things by controlling their QSL output?
|>
|> EG, some pushy so and so breaks in, so work him, and then say "no QSL" word
|> should go round nicely and you can get back to an enjoyable ragchew. Appearing
|> with a rare prefix seems to create as much stir as lobbing a leg of beef into
|> a riverfull of piranha. Fortunately the "piranha" value the card not the QSO
|> and maybe this allows them to be controlled.
|>

You must not listen on 20 meters much.

After about the third time he did that, he would find himself jammed
everytime he came on the air.

Sad but true.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

136. Re: HamCom and SoundBlaster

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 13:43:38 UTC
From: jim@n5ial.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.134338.21653@hou.amoco.com>
Source record: 291885

In article <3662@wet.UUCP> jlp@wet.UUCP (Jim Peterson) writes:
>
>Has anyone ever attempted to interface a computer with a receiver using
>the headphone jack on the receiver and the audio-in jack on a sound board?

I was thinking about doing this....but two things have stopped me.....
first, the RFI from my computer is really bad on HF at times (depends on the
band + what keyboard I have hooked up). second, I bought a KAM, and so now
doing this wouldn't mean much to me. :-)

on a related note, however, let me ask this: another thing I've thought
about doing (and my guess is it'd be tough to code) is setting something
up where the SoundBlaster acts as a very flexible (at least, I think it
would be) audio filter. has anyone thought about this? anyone think it
would be worth the effort?

type at y'all later.
--jim

Standard disclaimers are IRRELEVANT. Whose thoughts these are is IRRELEVANT.
--j.borg

INTERNET: jim@n5ial.chi.il.us | grahj@gagme.chi.il.us | j.graham@ieee.org
UUCP: gagme!n5ial!jim@clout.chi.il.us
AMATEUR RADIO: n5ial@n9hsi (Chicago.IL.US.Earth)
---

137. Re: car alarms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 13:51:27 UTC
From: bense@oasys.dt.navy.mil
Message-ID: <16826@oasys.dt.navy.mil>
Source record: 291921
Cross-posted to: rec.autos,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In rec.autos, steve@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US (Steve Watt -- KD6GGD) writes:
>I took my remote apart (the system came FREE with the car from the dealer!),
^^^^

Nothing in this world is FREE, especially from a car dealer. Did you
pay anything close to the dealer invoice?(not the MSRP) Even if you
did, remember that the dealers get 1k - 2k from the factory for each
car (of certain types) they sell, and that you can also bargain with
those factory to dealer incentives (ie. get them to reduce the car price
by a large fraction of the factory incentive. Generally, if you have
all your numbers correct, you should be able to walk out of the dealership
with a car approximately 10%-15% above what the dealer *actually* paid
for it!

No disillusionment intended :-)

RON.

138. TM-741 mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 13:55:48 UTC
From: DAVID.BUSHONG@OFFICE.WANG.COM
Message-ID: <9203201355.AA03249@sununix.comm.wang.com>
Source record: 291892

Could anyone comment on mods that are available for the TM-741? Two
that I'm interested in are:

What do you get when you make the mod for crossband repeater operation
(like, give an example of how I could then use the rig in conjunction
with my HT), and

Can I receive an AM signal with the 10 meter deck? It automatically
switches to AM when I receive 118-136, but not so in the 11-m band.

Thanks for any replies; either post here, or e-mail.

Dave
KZ1O @ K1UGM.MA

139. Fox Tango filters available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 14:02:27 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.140227.13516@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 291950

I just got a catalog from International Radio and Computer, Inc. It lists Fox Tango filters for the following Yaesu radios: FT-757GX, 767GX, 101, 77, 1, 901,902, 107, 707, 980, 726, 200, 301, 7, 7B, dx560, dx570, 401. Also Drake R-4C, TR7, R7, all Heath HF sets, and Collins 75S3-B/C. Both SSB and CW filters are listed for most transceivers (exceptions: FT-980 and 726: CW only, and FT-dx560/570 and FT-401: SSB only), and most sell for $70 (a few are $80-$90); shipping is extra.

The address is:

International Radio and Computer, Inc
3804 south U.S. 1
Ft. Pierce, FL 34982
(407) 489-5609

Standard Disclaimer: I have no stake in International Radio and Computers. Just passing along some (hopefully) useful info.

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

140. What ever happened to Don Britton Enterprises?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 14:14:28 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <506@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 291975

Don Britton Enterprises used to sell plans and kits for all kinds of
of electronic projects including some that were useful for ATV and amateur
radio. I had a very old catalog (early '80s vintage), and mailed for a new
catalog. The letter came back "Box Closed - No Order". Does anyone know
what happened to the company? Did they move, sell out or go bankrupt?
There were some plans that I would like to obtain. Could someone post what
has happened or a new address or phone number for them?
Thanks.

Alan

+--+
| Alan R. Ruffer UUCP: {csccat,chinacat!holston}!adept!alan |
| Route 1, Box 1745 |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 Amateur Radio Station WB5FKH |
| |
| Computers will not be perfected until they can compute how much more |
| than the estimate the job will cost. |
+--+

141. Re: Automotive EMI (was Toyota ... something)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 14:48:41 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.144841.2822691@locus.com>
Source record: 291944

In article <1992Mar19.002939.16258@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca> d098@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca (Buckley) writes:
>
>I was driving a '92 Lumina (ahh it was nice... the advantages of working
>at a rent-a-car while going to school!) and was keying up the radio
>(Motorola MC1000 programmed for amateur freq's) and suddenly the
>speedometer went full scale to 160kph. It was quite funny...
>

This puts the Audi unintended acceleration scenario into a new light.
Just by keying a radio you suddenly are travelling 160 km/h!

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

142. Re: PCT214.ZIP - Realtime Satellite Tracker w/3D Graphics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 15:03:17 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3148@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 291961

In article <2874.w8sdz@vela.acs.oakland.edu> johnsotc@ss1-gw.SEws.wpafb.af.MIL (Tom C. Johnson) writes:

I have uploaded to WSMR-SIMTEL20.Army.Mil:

pd1:<msdos.hamradio>
PCT214.ZIP Realtime Satellite Tracker w/3D Graphics

PC-TRACK is a general purpose satellite tracking package designed to take the complexity and confusion out of finding where earth orbiting satellites (weather, amateur radio, military, foreign, etc.) are in

Maybe its a bad precedent to suggest this but with the large response I got about some older satellite tracking software maybe someone could post this?

I am sure there are enough people to benefit from it, and people like myself who have no FTP access.

jv

"People will be free to devote themselves to activities that are fun, such as programming, after spending the necessary ten hours a week on required tasks such as legislation, family counseling, robot repair and asteroid prospecting" -- RMS

_____
| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

143. Re: ELNEC Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 15:19:03 UTC
From: tomg@hpihoah.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <48210003@hpihoah.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 291848

Toni -

ELNEC is a commercial program and the ordering information and price can be found in any issue of CQ or QST magazine. A friend of mine purchased a copy and is very pleased with it. I haven't gotten around to buying it myself yet, still trying to justify buying a better rig.

Tom Graham N6WLF
tomg@cup.hp.com

144. Re: Reccomendations for New Ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 15:36:02 UTC
From: jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.153602.7485@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291956

I can tell you what I did that worked out really well for me. I bought a
old Swan tube rig, a MFJ949D and a G5RV antenna (a multiband dipole). With
this simple setup I have worked over a 110 countries. A used tube rig you
can buy for for $250 to $300. The MFJ949d which is a antenna tuner, SWR meter
and dummy load all in one, this you can buy new for $139 or there abouts.
The G5RV I bought for $29 along with a few feet of coax.
I sold my bike and bought 2 used 2 meter HTs for about $250. They were old
and bulky but they have PL and they worked great!

So for less then the price of a brand new HF rig I got much more for my money
and have been very happy with it. 73!

Jeff

--
Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AG | Prediction is very difficult, especially
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com | about the future.
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 | Niels Bohr

145. Re: contact to Sao Paulo, brazil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 15:49:28 UTC
From: jhays@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950016@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 291974

```
/ hpdmd48:rec.radio.amateur.misc / tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu (& Kawasaki) / 10:47 am
Mar 18, 1992 /
->Does anyone know anyone who lives in S. Paulo, Brazil, that I can
->contact or any lead to contacting him/her by HF probably 20 or 15m I
->suppose, not sure if I can contact w/ him/her by 10m.
->anyhow, any input would be appreciated ...
->E-mail me if you could...
->
->
->
->thnx
->Tatsuya
->--
-> _ /|
->Tatsuya \'o.O'
->tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu =(___)=
->EMT:901006 Ham: N7UQJ U
->----------
->

Just get on 15m, "if the band is open, they will come"

John

John D. Hays [KD7UW] |Email: [UUCP] ...!hplabs!hpdmd48!jhays
Firmware Engineer | [INTERNET] jhays@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Boise Printer Division | [GEnie] HAYS
Boise, Idaho | [Compu$erve] 72725,424
```

146. Transmission lines vs interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 16:02:47 UTC
From: benchoff@groupw.cns.vt.edu
Message-ID: <3584@vtserf.cc.vt.edu>
Source record: 291902

Let me apologize in advance for posting something off the main subject, but I think it could be of general interest anyway.

The topic at hand is Ethernet over coax versus unshielded twisted pairs and interference. I suppose a lot of this is relevant to the balanced feedline vs coax topic that has had some discussion here. Can anyone pass along some theory or references on how UTP and coax are affected in various noise environments? What about parallel conductors vs twisted pairs? I can find info on calculating impedance, loss, etc. in my rusty old textbooks, but nothing on noise problems.

I guess it would be best to reply via mail unless the information would also apply to the selection of antenna feedlines.

Phil
KC4ZEN

147. Re: 6w7S QSL info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 16:08:37 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19920320080404CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 291898

>I need some help with 6W7S info. The GO list gives 6w7S QSL
>info YU5AD as the manager.
>But my '92 callbook does not have a listing for YU5AD.
>Anybody out there have an address or another route?
>
>73,
>Bob, WB0NSA <kressig@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com> or WB0NSA@N5LDD.TX.USA.NA

If you find out anything, several hundred other people would like to know too! The op definately said YU5 Alpha Delta when I worked him. I tried a card to the YU5 bureau with $2 + a Yugosalvian stamp, and have heard nothing. Keep in mind that a lot of contest DXers aren't into the bother of QSLing. Also, conditions in YU are pretty bad, although the war is at the other end of the country. None of the usual sources have had any additional info on this one. Pls post to the net if you learn anything.

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

148. Summary - Getting onto the Hamsats

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 16:57:07 UTC
From: sgreene@access.digex.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.165707.3374@access.digex.com>
Source record: 291973

On Wednesday, 11 March 1992, I posted a message to rec.radio.amateur.misc asking for suggestions and advice on
equipment for using the amateur satellites. This article is a
summary of the responses I received, as well as some related
e-mail and news articles.

A big thank-you to those who responded directly to my
posting or posted a related article:

mbutts@mentorg.com or mbutts@qcktrn.com (Mike Butts), KC7IT
psmith@mozart.convex.com (Presley Smith), N5VGC
rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (Ross Alexander), VE6PDQ
gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman), KE4ZV
Andy MacAllister, WA5ZIB (via CompuServe's Internet gateway)
Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@xerox.COM, WB6LFC

Here's the consensus opinions (any misrepresentations or
misquotes are my own - so flame me, not the nice folks who contributed!)

Antennas:

For AO-13, the consensus is get to get KLMs, Telex/Hy-Gains, or
roll-your own, Nobody liked the Cushcraft satellite antennas -
they appear to have problems in wet weather. Bigger is also
better, if you have the space. Several people mentioned the
KLM 22C and 40CX pair as excellent performers (again - you
need the room for those long booms!) KE4ZV stated his pair of
KLMs (the big ones!) lets him work AO-13 with 3 to 30 watts
(hardline feed and rigorous attention to routing the feedlines a
nd cables properly to maintain the antenna patterns helps, too.).
Others mentioned the KLM 14C/18C pair as good performers -
but you need more power on the uplink.

Telex/Hy-Gain antennas were recommended by several people
as a less expensive alternative to KLMs that work almost as
well. There's also M2 (started by an engineer from KLM).
While no one who responded uses them, the information I
received from a call to their factory in California suggests
they are comparable to slightly better than the KLMs in
performance, and about the same in cost. Dave, WB6LFC, said homebrewing antennas is also feasible - it takes work,
but attention to detail results in top-notch performance
for very little money. Finally, Ross, VE6PDQ, reported good
results using a pair of Cushcraft 215WBs on receive.

Problems encountered with AO-13 antennas include routing cables and feedlines off the back of the antennas (to preserve antenna patterns), use of fiberglass cross booms, mounting preamps as close to the feedpoint as possible, and long antenna booms drooping. (Gary, KE4ZV, recommends using a rope to brace the boom or stiffening booms and fiberglass masts internally with foam-in-a-can insulation.)

On antenna rotators, it appears the Alliance UD-100 is no longer made, though it should still show up at hamfests. People with long-boom antennas report the Alliance rotator is too weak to move a big array anyway, and recommended Yaesu's elevation-only rotator or their Model 5400 azimuth-elevation unit.

Antennas for the low-altitude satellites appear to be much less critical. J-poles were most frequently mentioned (the design from the AMSAT Journal?), but dipoles, ground-planes, and yagis are also in use. Several people work RS-10 quite well with antennas in the attic. Best results are with steerable antennas, but the high operator workload during a pass (unless the satellite is just grazing your access circle) almost demands computer control of the rotators.

Preamps:

You need a preamp for AO-13. (I can hear the downlink after a fashion on a Ringo fed with cheap coax and a 10 dB preamp in the shack, but it's not communications quality reception!) Only two people mentioned a specific brand name (Advanced Receiver Research and the unit included with the Ten-Tec 2510), so I assume almost any GAsFET preamp in the 20dB gain class is adequate. THE PREAMP MUST (almost always) BE MOUNTED AT THE ANTENNA (check the discussion in Chapter 9 of the Satellite Experimenter's Handbook and you'll see why!). KE4ZV recommends mounting the preamp AT the antenna feedpoint, if your elevation rotator can handle the unbalanced load.

While no one mentioned it (maybe it's obvious), if the antenna is used to transmit (say Mode J) as well as receive (on Mode B, for example), the preamp MUST either include RF-sensed switching, or be switched out of the line before you transmit. TRANSMITTING INTO AN UNPROTECTED PREAMP WILL DESTROY IT INSTANTLY!

Preamps also seem to help on RS-10 (especially with older HF rigs) and on the Pacsats. It seems to be a case of "try it, and get a preamp if it looks like it

would help").

Rigs:

Three radios were mentioned by name - Yaesu FT736
(and it's predecessor, the 726 with satellite module),
Kenwood TR751 (a mobile-capable 2 meter multimode),
and Ten-Tec's 2510. The Ten-Tec unit is out of production.
The few units left are selling for about $300-350. I'm
sure other multi-mode radios, and setups with converters
and transverters work well, too - it's just that no one
mentioned any by name.

Power output required is a function of the satellite,
your antennas, and how badly you want to communicate.
[QRP on the satellites is just like QRP on HF - you need
good antennas and feedline, you have to pick optimal
passes, and skilled operators at both ends are needed.
Given the apparent "calmer" operating style on AO-13,
QRP is probably easier there than on 20 meters!]

Anyway -about power for AO-13. 3-30 watts will
work if you have top-notch antennas (KE4ZV).
KC7IT uses 50-100 watts (Ten Tec 2510, Mirage D1010
amplifier, KLM 14C/18C fed with 50 feet of 9913).
Both KE4ZV and KC7IT use Mirage D1010 amplifiers
on 70 cm when they need a little extra power.
For an "optimum station", WA5ZIB recommends
60 watts on 70 cm and 80 watts on 2 meters for
AO-13, assuming good antennas (Telex/Hy-Gain or
better) and feedlines, and 20 watts to a 5' dish for Mode L.
Andy emphasized that you can get by and have lots
of fun with much less!

For Mode A, WA5ZIB said 6 watts to the AO-13 2 meter
antenna will work well. People using omnis report
success with the Pacsats running 50-70 watts to a
J-Pole (N5VGC). Several people said they (or someone
they know) have no trouble using RS-10 at lower
power (10-25 watts) with simple, omnidirectional
antennas. Again, it's a case of "try it and see if it works."

There was unanimous consensus that the receiving
quipment (antenna, preamp, feedline, and receiver)
is more important than the transmit equipment.
Running more power "to hear yourself" is frowned
upon, to say the least! It's also important to be able
to vary uplink power to adjust to specific conditions.
Both the Ten Tec 2510 and the Yaesu 736 have
continuously variable power output (I guess the
rest of us just have to fiddle with the drive controls

on our rigs!).

Accessories and Other Stuff:

You need a PSK modem to use the Pacsats. PacCom
makes fully assembled units, either already integrated
with their own TNC, or as a board you install in your
TNC-2 clone. They make similar 9600 bps units for
accessing UO-22. The downlink receiver (on 70 cm)
should be capable of being tuned by the PSK modem's
AFC lines. Newer radios can use the up/down lines from
the microphone jack or an accessory connection on the
rear panel. Older radios must be modified, or be tuned
manually. N5VGC told me he sees about 20KHz of doppler
on an AO-16 pass, and that without automatic tuning,
operator workload is too high to do much else besides
tune the receiver!

Just about any radio suitable for packet on 2 meters
will work for AO-16, WO18, and LU-19. To run 9600
bps on UO-22, modifications to bypass the microphone
and speaker's audio processing circuits are required.
I've seen some reports on rec.radio.packet and in the
various Hamsat columns that differences between
UO14 and UO-22's transmitters make UO-22 more
difficult to copy. (I'll worry about that problem
later - I'll start with AO-16 and LU-19 first!)

No one mentioned computers - again, it must be
obvious (also, we're "talking" using computers!).
They're handy, and you need one IN THE SHACK when
working the Pacsats or for automated, real-time
control of antenna rotators (useful for low altitude satellites).

Other operator aids mentioned, or I thought of on my
own: If your radio can't slave uplink and downlink
tuning (Ten Tec 2510 and Yaesu 736 can), you need
something to help convert between uplink and downlink
frequencies (and account for doppler shift and calibration
errors on the radios' frequency readouts). A cardboard
slide scale or dial will work. I'm thinking of programming
my HP48 to do the conversion for me. You need something
like this to know where to tune on the uplink to hear
a given downlink frequency.

Software to track satellites and predict passes. There
are many programs that work. Price ranges from free
to $70 for state-of-the-art QuickTrack or InstantTrack
(available from AMSAT). Special software is also needed
to use the Pacsats, and to interpret telemetry data. This
software is also available from the usual ham sources, and

from AMSAT (BTW, software sales support the
amateur satellite program!)

Polarity switchers optimize antenna performance by
allowing switching antenna feeds from RHCP to LHCP as
the need arises. They are a very useful add-on, but
don't appear essential.

Equipment to measure power output, SWR, transmit
frequency - all useful (see - satellites are not that
different from HF!).

Conclusion:

Finally, there's AMSAT! They're the people who build
and run several of the satellites (AO-10, AO-13, AO-16),
and have a hand in many of the others! They're also
beginning development of the replacement for
Oscar 13 (known as Phase 3-D). ANYONE INTERESTED IN THE
AMATEUR SATELLITES SHOULD BECOME AN AMSAT MEMBER.
Its' the closest place I've found to one-stop-shopping
for information on the satellites (this newsgroup is number
two, at least until I get onto the satellites myself!).
You can reach AMSAT at:

AMSAT
PO Box 27
Washington, DC 20044
(301)589-6062

I know there are several AMSAT members in this
newsgroup (who even have satellite experience. I'm
still working on it!) - so you can always ask here!

Again, thanks to everyone who answered my query!
You've helped a great deal. I'll look for you on the birds!

73, Steve (AMSAT Member 21876)

packet:: KA1LM@N4WJN.VA or KA1LM@WA3ZNW.MD
Internet: sgreene@access.digex.com

149. KENWOOD 732 VS 741?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 17:26:16 UTC
From: ppddgc@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.122616.1061@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 291894

Can anyone provide me with feedback on the Kenwood 732 mobile?

Had hoped to save enough to buy a 741 but don't need multiple band
(three) operation.

What are the differences? Are there as many mods? 130 mhz 800 mhz etc.

Thanks,

Dave VE3ZDC

University of Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada

150. Wanted: Ramsey Electronics Address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 18:08:17 UTC
From: jory@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.180817.26321@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 291943

Could someone please send me the address for Ramsey Electronics.

Thanks,
Jory Bell
jory@athena.mit.edu

151. Re: STS-45 and SAREX are on the Launch Pad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 18:24:29 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.182429.3156@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291948

In article <1992Mar18.193836.5606@hou.amoco.com> jim@n5ial.chi.il.us writes:
>In article <kscrjmINN84q@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM> todd.jonz@1.com writes:
>
>> o If my rig will only tune in 5 kHz steps, should I even attempt to
>> compensate for Doppler?
>
>plus a lot of other questions I'd also like to know the answers to....
>if anyone's e-mailing, please cc me at jim@n5ial.chi.il.us.
>
>and here's one more: I live in a high-rise...meaning no outside antennas,
>due to the fact that I don't have a place to put them. so, we're talking
>vertical (or, if I move it, horizontal) 1/4 wave....should I just use this?
>or do I need to try to work on building another antenna REALLY fast?
>
>'nother question --- since there is some packet activity on 144.95 (this
>is one of the main frequencies here in chicago), has anyone figured out how
>to avoid interference? I suspect that when I key down, the digis aren't
>going to ignore me because I'm working the shuttle, and likewise, if the
>digis are strong enough to be heard on the shuttle, I doubt if their sigs
>are just going to understand that they're not supposed to be there.
>
>I hope this isn't something that's been beaten/flamed to death...but it
>just seems like a potential problem for both ends. and, I'd guess that
>the other uplink frequencies might well have packet in some areas, too.

From experience with earlier Shuttle missions, I can say that you'll
need about 20 kW ERP to insure being heard by the Shuttle in an urban
area like Chicago. A HT and a duck *can* receive the Shuttle, and *can*
work the Shuttle if there's no competition, but you're likely to be
one of hundreds, probably thousands, of stations in the footprint of
the Shuttle who are calling. The odds of your being heard are slim.

A quarterwave whip is ok for the Shuttle when it's near the horizon,
but when it's overhead you should switch to something like a turnstile.
Of course I don't think the Shuttle will be making any overhead passes
of Chicago, so the vertical will be fine for hearing the Shuttle. A
few hundred watts into a tracking beam is likely to be needed to *work*
the Shuttle from your location. Just hearing it is a thrill.

Gary KE4ZV

152. Shuttle as passive reflector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 18:42:29 UTC
From: kfeeney@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU
Message-ID: <9203201836.AA29507@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU>
Source record: 291967

Hello all,
A couple of nights ago the group of us working on the local SAREX effort got to wondering if it was possible to use the shuttle to bounce signals off off. I believe the shuttle is something like 120 ft by 80 ft by 40 ft, which is pretty large and compares well to the ECHO balloons (100 ft aluminized mylar) that were orbited as passive reflectors. ANybody know what kind of power was needed to get usable signals off of those? I realized that we might be talking orders of magnitude above what we can manage (we are shooting for about 2 kw ERP) but it can't hurt to ask. Maybe if we can't burn through the QRM to work the shuttle directly, we might be able to get a consolation prize by making an ESE contact :-) Seriously, anyone know the power levels used in the echo experiments? Any hams manage to use those passive reflectors? Anyone want to try to listen for uplink signals being scattered back down from the shuttle?

Just a thought...

73 de Kevin, WB2EMS kfeeney@helios.tn.cornell.edu

153. Re: Help!!!! Is the FCC stupid?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 19:05:49 UTC
From: kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.190549.4596@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com>
Source record: 291937
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

I have a question about this. I currently hold a no-code Tech license,
and am ready to take my 5wpm novice code test. For upgrading to Tech
from novice, you are supposed to use a /KT suffix to indicate temporary
operating privileges when you do not yet have your actual license but have
passed the Tech exam; I cannot find any temporary suffix for a technician
upgrading to HF privileges. Is there such a thing?

--
Kevin Sanders, KD6FKJ NCR/Teradata JDO
kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com (619) 597-3602

154. My List of Mail Order Electronics Companies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 19:06:22 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <10822@ksr.com>
Source record: 291918
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

[$Revision: 2.8 $; last updated 20 March 1992]

Here is my list of companies which will sell electronic components in small quantities. Most of these places I have bought from, a couple I haven't. Being a ham radio operator, I am most interested in RF components, and in particular, air variable capacitors, which tend to be scarce (and tend to be used or surplus even if I've otherwise labelled the seller as "NEW"). I apologize in advance for disparaging remarks about what happens when parts suppliers start selling computers, but anyone who has watched Jameco over the years will know just what I mean (though their latest catalog hints at possibly returning to selling parts).

Categories are:
NEW COMPONENTS Distributors and sellers of new components, or "new and some used" in a couple of cases.
SURPLUS ELECTRONICS Usually overstocks, occasionally used equipment. Ideal for stocking the junkbox, usually have dependable stock lines of resistors, capacitors, and some semiconductors, but won't have those LCD modules forever... An invaluable resource, don't shy away from them.
SPECIALTY COMPONENTS In particular, crystals and toroidal cores.
KITS Ham radio kits, random electronic kits, whatever they have.
LITTLE GUYS Separated out because of some twisted sentimentality, I suppose. Intended to honor one or two ham spare-bedroom operations.
PUBLICATIONS Two publications which are essentially all want-ads, plus the address for SAMS PHOTOFACTS because everyone always asks about it on sci.electronics.

Note on shipping costs: I don't always update these frequently enough, and they're generally for continental US unless otherwise mentioned.

NEW COMPONENTS:

Ocean State Electronics
P.O. Box 1458
Westerly RI 02891
(800)-866-6626 (orders)
(401)-596-3080
(401)-596-3590 (FAX)
Minimum $5, S&H $4, free catalog. Wide array of RF parts, especially air variables and B&W coils.

Radiokit (store is located at:)
P.O.Box 973 169 Jeremy Hill Rd.

Pelham NH 03076 Pelham NH 03076
(603) 635-2235
No minimum ($3 service charge if under $20), many kits, lots of J. W. Miller chokes & coils, B&W coils, RF switches, Millen variable capacitors, lots of parts in general. Send $1 for the catalog.

Circuit Specialists Inc
P. O. Box 3047
Scottsdale AZ 85271-3047
(800) 528-1417
No minimum with check or money order, $15 otherwise. $3 S&H.
New electronics, good RF assortment, increasing infestation of computers.

Mouser Electronics Mouser Electronics Mouser Electronics
11433 Woodside Ave. 2401 Highway 287 North 12 Emery Ave.
Santee CA 92071 Mansfield TX 76063 Randolf NJ 07869
Mouser Electronics
370 Tomkins Court
Gilroy CA 95020
Catalog Subscriptions: (800) 992-9943 (Continental US only)
Sales & Service: (800) 34-MOUSER (800-346-6873) (US, Puerto R., Canada)
Very complete catalog of brand-new components (though no air variables). Usually quick service, $20 "minimum" ($5 charge under $20). When ordering, you may want to be sure to ask about availability and shipping locations; they have several warehouses, and frequently orders will get sent from several warehouses (which drives up the shipping costs).

Digi-Key
701 Brooks Ave. South
P.O.Box 677
Thief River Falls, MN 56701-0677
1-800-DIGI-KEY
No minimum, $5 handling under $25, free and very complete catalog, very nice indeed. Prices aren't always the best, but rarely excessive. Weak on RF specialty parts (though they now have the ever-popular NE602N), but they do have blue LEDs.

Active Electronics
11 Cummings Park
Woburn MA 01801
(800)-677-8899 (US)
(800)-363-6592 (Canada)
$25 minimum, $5 S&H UPS, free catalog. They have 8 stores in the US (Santa Clara CA; Chicago IL; Baltimore MD; Woburn MA; Detroit MI; Mt. Laurel NJ; Long Island NY; Seattle WA) and 9 stores in Canada (Quebec City; Montreal (2); Ottawa; Mississuaga; Winnipeg; Calgary; Edmonton; Vancouver BC). Lots of stuff, oriented more toward supplying last-minute requirements of companies than hobbyists, but perfectly happy to take your money in small doses (stores have no minimum order or shipping&handling). Some items in their catalog are subject to a $25 per ITEM minimum, which is kind of a drag.

Newark Electronics
Send catalog requests to:
Newark Electronics
ATTENTION CATALOG DEPARTMENT
4801 N. Ravenswood Ave.
Chicago IL 60640-4496
(312) 784-5100
They don't have a single mail address or phone; instead, one is supposed to call the closest of three pages worth of branch offices. I don't feel like typing in the entire list (it's copyrighted, anyway :-), so send email for your "local" distributor, or call their administrative offices at the number above. They have a $25 minimum order; they are a Real Distributor, but accept small orders (over the minimum, of course). Their catalog currently 1248 pages; they are very complete (except, of course, for my favorite scarce item, the air-variable capacitor). Note that the catalog prices tend not to match reality all that often, so order by phone rather than by mail; prices tend to be higher than other places, but they have a lot of things that are hard to find from other outlets.

Arrow Electronics, Inc. Catalog requests to:
Catalog Division Catalog Division
1860 Smithtown Ave. 25 Hub Drive
Ronkonkoma NY 11779 Melville NY 11747-9828
(800) 93-ARROW
Minimum $25; catalog cover price is $25 but if you convince them you're with a company they'll probably send one free. They are a Real Distribitor, but also didn't mind my placing a personal order.

MCM Electronics
650 Congress Park Drive
Centerville OH 45459-4072
(800) 543-4330
Minimum $20 ($25 for charge cards, and they don't take personal checks), handling $1.95 + shipping. Oriented toward repair technicians, really heavy on VCR parts and somewhat overpriced doodads, lots of useful stuff not easily found elsewhere.

Fordham Radio Supply
260 Motor Parkway
Hauppauge NY 11788-5134
(800)695-4848
Tools for technicians. One or two items are not outrageously overpriced.

Jameco
1355 Shoreway Road
Belmost CA 94002
(800) 831-4242
(800) 237-6948 (FAX)
(415) 592-8097
$30 minimum order (was $50), >$5 shipping & handling. Their most recent catalog may have reversed a long trend of abandoning parts in favor of PC compatibles, or it may not; one can always hope.

JDR Microdevices
2233 Branham Lane
San Jose CA 95124
Orders: 800-538-5000
Cust. Service: 800-538-5001
No minimum, $5+ shipping. Mostly computers now, but they haven't yet decided to abandon components; indeed, they recently dropped their minimum order requirement entirely.

Johnson Shop Products
P.O.Box 160113
Cupertino CA 95016
(408)257-8614 (408)996-3240
Catalog $1. No minimum. Shipping charge is based on UPS; very small orders that can be sensibly shipped in a first-class letter, include money for first-class postage. New and some used electronic parts.

DC Electronics
P. O. Box 3203
Scottsdale AZ 85271-3203
(800) 423-0070 (orders)
(602) 945-7736 (stock/price checks)
$15 minimum charge order, no minimum for checks, $3 min. shipping&handling. Wide array of ICs, good assortment of electronic components.

Dick Smith Electronics USA
P.O. Box 468
Greenwood, IN 46142
(317) 888-7265
The American branch of the Australian company. Some parts and kits, mostly new equipment of all stripes (audio, CB, and lots of ham equipment). Prices seemed high last time I checked.

EasyTech Inc
2917 Bayview Drive
Fremont CA 94538-9932
(800) 582-4044 (orders)
(510) 770-2345 (customer Service)
Apparently a brand new company, "dedicated to serving the Electronic Enthusiast/User." $10 minimum, UPS shipping is 5% of order (>= $3).

International Components Corporation
1803 NW Lincoln Way
Toledo OR 97391-1014
(800)325-0101 (US & Canada)
(503) 336-4400 (FAX)
Cabinets&Enclosures; Capacitors; Diodes; ICs; Potentiometers; Resistors; Sockets; Transistors; Books. No minimum order, $2 handling under $25.

Kelvin Electronics
7 Fairchild Ave.
Plainview NY 11803
(800) 645-9212

(516) 349-7620
(516) 349-7830 (FAX)
Minimum order $20; S&H 5% of order ($5 minimum, extra for large stuff,
overnight, export (like to Hawaii :-), and etchant; based on UPS charges).
Lots of electronic parts & tools, some robotics supplies, model rockets.

H & R Company (Herbach and Rademan)
18 Canal Street, P.O.Box 122
Bristol PA 19007-0122
(800) 848-8001 (Orders)
(215) 788-5583
(215) 788-9577 (FAX)
Minimum order $25 ($5 processing charge under $25), shipping $4.75 under $30;
Most items are new overstocks, much regularly stocked stuff as well. Tools,
electrical supplies, motors, mechanical components, robotic components.

SURPLUS ELECTRONICS:

All Electronics Corp.
P. O. Box 567
Van Nuys CA 91408-0567
(800) 826-5432
$10 minimum, $3.50 S&H. New and surplus electronics.

Alltronics
2300 Zanker Road
San Jose CA 95131
(408) 943-9773
(408) 943-9776 FAX
Surplus electronics. $12 minimum, shipping per UPS.

American Science and Surplus (formerly JerryCo)
601 Linden Place
Evanston IL 60202
(708) 475-8440
Surplus. *The* surplus place. Lots and lots of surplus. WWII gun cameras,
velcro, laser disk chassis, 6 volt VW wipers motors, LEDs, rubber brains,
you name it, they've had it. Catalogs are a really good time.
$12.50 minimum order (which includes the $4 shipping charge).

BCD Electro
P. O. Box 450207
Garland TX 75045-0207
(214) 343-1770
$1 for 1-year subscription to catalogs, no minimum, $0.95 for under $30,
$2.90 shipping (extra for Alaska & Hawaii). Surplus electronics, pretty
random looking assortment.

Fair Radio Sales
P. O. Box 1105
1016 E Eureka St.
Lima OH 45802

(419) 227-6573
Surplus electronics. Heavy on parts for old Collins gear.

Hosfelt Electronics
2700 Sunset Blvd.
Steubenville OH 43952
(800) 524-6464
No minimum, $3.75 S&H. Surplus electronics.

HSC Electronic Supply (Halted Specialties Co.)
3500 Ryder Street
Santa Clara, CA 95051
(800) 4-HALTED Orders only
(408) 732-1573 inside California and outside US
Surplus (new) electronics; new and used test equipment. Minimum order $10
($2 handling charge under $20), plus UPS shipping cost. Has three stores,
of which 3500 Ryder Street is one.

Marlin P. Jones & Assoc.
P.O. Box 12685
Lake Park FL 33403-0685
(407) 848-8236
No minimum ($1 fee for under $10), shipping per UPS. Surplus electronics.

R&D Electronics
1224 Prospect Ave.
Cleveland OH 44115
orders: (800) 642-1123 (tues - fri 9am-4pm sat. 9am-3pm EST)
info: (216) 621-1121
$10 minimum. Surplus electronics.
"Also known to stock many components, but this is not discussed in the catalog.
Local store, a cleveland institution, is called Electronic Surplus, Inc., and
has been there since '48. Third generation now runs it." -- wb8foz

Surplus Sales of Nebraska
1315 Jones Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
(402) 346-4750
(402) 346-2939 (FAX)
New and surplus radio electronics. Wide selection: air variables.
Catalog $3 (free with order, refundable with $25 catalog purchase).

Tucker Surplus Store
1717 Reserve St.
Garland TX 75042
(800) 527-4642 extension 135
Surplus electronic gear; oscilloscopes and signal generators from the days
when dinosaurs with vacuum tubes roamed the earth (some solid state gear, but
all well used). Prices seem relatively high, and you'll be shocked to learn
how much it costs to ship a 75 pound oscilloscope by motor freight...
[Steve Brown, N8HFI:
In defense of Tucker, the have a broad selection, repair facilities, and

they certify the used equipment to meet the original specification and
warranty it for 90 days. Not every source does this:]

Davilyn Corp.
13406 Saticoy St.
North Hollywood, CA 91605-3475
1-800-235-6222 (Ex. CA)
1-818-787-3334 (CA)
1-818-787-4732 (FAX)
Surplus electronic gear.
[has much better prices [than Tucker], but sells used equipment as-is. -N8HFI]

SPECIALTY COMPONENTS:

JAN Crystals
2341 Crystal Drive
P.O. Box 06017
Fort Myers FL 33906-6017
(800) JAN-XTAL (Monday through Thursday)
They make crystals. Minimum order is $10, which might be one crystal, or
might be two.

Crystek Corporation
2351/2371 Crystal Drive
P.O. Box 06135
Fort Myers FL 33906-6135
(800) 237-3061 (M-F)
They make crystals too. They were the cheapest last time I ordered, but
I don't have an up-to-date price list. It took about 4 weeks, and they
had said it would take 6.

ICM (International Crystal Manufacturing Co., Inc.)
701 W. Sheridan
PO Box 26330
Oklahoma City OK 73126-0330
(800) 426-9825
More crystals. They were more expensive, but they have lots of pre-made
crystals for various rigs, so they would probably be faster.

Amidon Associates
2216 East Gladwick Street
Dominiguez Hills, CA 90220
(213) 763-5770
(213) 763-2250 (FAX)
Toroid cores and related things. Very fast service. Now takes MC/Visa and
phone orders.

Palomar Engineers
Box 455
Escondido CA 92033
(619) 747-3343
Toroid cores and shielding beads.

K2AW's Silicon Alley
175 Friends Lane
Westbury NY 11590
516-334-7024
Free catalog, $10 minimum order. Semiconductors, in particular high-voltage diodes.

Small Parts, Inc. [New address and phone, 23 Dec 91]
13980 NW 58th Court
P.O. Box 4650
Miami Lakes, FL 33014-0650
(305) 557-8222 Order department
(305) 557-7955 Customer Service (ask for Mirta)
(305) 558-1255 Catalog (ask for Elizabeth)
(305) 557-8004 Custom-made Parts (ask for Ziggy)
(305) 557-8005 Non-standard Sizes
of catalog parts (ask for Eric)
(800) 423-9009 Toll free FAX line
$12 minimum. Mechanical parts, metal stock, Teflon(R) sheets, tools, wire-size drill bits (as in #61 size for PC board holes).

KITS:
(The terse "Note:" descriptions are from the ARRL Kit List courteously supplied by Ed Hare and Mike Gruber at the ARRL.)

624 Kits
171 Springlake Drive
Spartanburg SC 29302
QRP kits (including some designs from W1FB's books) and some parts.

A&A Engineering
2521 W. LaPalma, Unit K
Anaheim CA 92801
(714) 952-2114
Kits, some components, some books. S&H $4.50, catalog is free with SASE (2 oz postage).

Antique Electronic Supply
6221 S. Maple Ave.
Tempe, AZ 85283
(602) 820-5411
Note: Broadcast receiver kits

Circuit Board Specialists
P. O. Box 951
Pueblo CO 81002
(303) 542-4525
As the name implies, they specialize in circuit boards; they have circuit boards for a variety of QST articles and ARRL Handbook construction articles. They also have partial kits for most of their boards. The catalog is free, but I had to request it a couple of times.

C.M. Howes Communications
Eydon, Daventry,
Northants NN11 6PT
England
Phone: +44 327 60178
Note: QRP, transmitters, receivers, misc.

Communications Concepts Inc.
121 Brown Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402
(513) 220-9677
Note: kits for Motorola Applications Notes

Dick Smith Electronics
P.O. Box 468
Greenwood, IN 46142
(317) 888-7265
Note: General kits

Down East Microwave
Box 2310, RR#1
Troy, ME 04987
(207) 948-3741
Note: Microwave preamps

Hamtronics, Inc.
65 Moul Road
Hilton, NY 14468-9535
(716) 392-9430
Note: Amateur, general interest

Lake Electronics
7 Middleton Close
Nuthall
Nottingham NG16 1BX
England
Note: Amateur

Mercury Systems
15 Lakeside Dr.
Marlton, NJ 08053
1-609-596-3304
Note: the ARRL Kit list didn't say what they carry; I don't (yet) know
either.

Penntek Electronics
14 Peace Dr.
Lewistown, PA 17044
(717) 248-2507
Note: The Neophyte Receiver, QST

Ramsey Electronics
793 Canning Parkway
Victor NY 14564

(716) 924-4560
Amateur radio and hobby kits. The ham kits are all pretty simple and pretty inexpensive, and you get about what you pay for. Their new VHF transceiver kits (144, 220, 440) look pretty interesting.

{See also RadioKit, Oak Hills Research}

LITTLE GUYS:

Oak Hills Research
20879 Madison St.
Big Rapids, MI 49307
Send $1 for a flyer. Some parts, QST article kits, transceiver kits, QRP stuff in general (they inherited the stock from Small Parts Center when they closed).

KA7QJY Components
Danny Stevig
Box 3893 # new address
Logan UT 84321
(801) 753 5961
Send a business-size SASE for a current list of parts. RF parts, including vernier drives and air variables. $2.75 shipping, no minimum. Fast service, lots of satisfied customers.

R&R Associates
3106 Glendon Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90034
(213) 474-1315 (res)
[Richard Rathburn, KB6NQ] "I mainly sell pc boards from QST, Radio Electronics, etc., and a few of in-house design. I also sell IC's, etc." Send a SASE every now and then for his most recent flyer. He also has boards for some Motorola Application Notes.

MANUALS:
Eico Electronic Instruments Co., Inc.
363 Merrick Rd
Lynbrook NY 11563
Note: No current kits, EICO manuals and schematics only

PUBLICATIONS:

NUTS & VOLTS MAGAZINE
430 Princeland Court
Corona CA 91719-9938
1-800-783-4624 (subscriptions)
1-714-371-3052 (subscribe by FAX)
All advertisements magazine (though they've just publishing small projects). Issues are $2.00 (at least, that's the price on the cover), subscriptions are (third class mail, USA:) $12/1 year, $21/2 years, $60/life, (first class mail USA) $20/1 year, (Canada/Mexico) US$22, (other foreign, air mail) US$55. A subscription also entitles you to one free classified ad of 40 words.

Ham Trader Yellow Sheets
PO Box 15142
Seattle WA 98115
"SUBSCRIPTIONS: U.S.: 24 Issues(1 yr) $16.50 50 Issues(2 yrs + 2 issues) $32. 75(3 Yrs + 3) $48. CANADA & MEXICO: 24/$20. 50/$39. 75/$58. FOREIGN: $38 a year sent Airmail. Published 2 ISSUES A MONTH sent 1st Class Mail... NO LONG WAIT FOR AD CIRCULATE! NOTE: A $4/4 issue MINI-SUBSCRIPTION may be ordered by potential subscribers, or WITH AN AD to qualify for the Special Subscriber Ad Rates given below:" Non-subscriber ads $1/{word,number,group} per insertion; subscribers: businesses or other for-profit sales $0.75 per word; ads involving items solely from or for your own use $0.35 a word; hamfest ads $0.35. Ads and ads with subscriptions should be sent to POB 10253 Sarasota FL 34278 during the winter; spring through fall they go to POBox 2057, Glen Ellyn IL 60138.

Howard W. Sams & Company
P.O. Box 7092
Indianapolis, IN 26207-7092
(800)-428-SAMS
Publishers of SAMS PHOTOFACTS and many other electronics books. There is an Annual Index of SAMS PHOTOFACTS whose cost I have forgotten. In-print Photofacts run between $14.95 to $39.95 (for computer Photofacts); they will photocopy out-of-print Photofacts for $11.95 + $2.50S&H for one page, plus $.55 per page thereafter.

RF Design Magazine
P O Box 1077
Skokie IL 60076-9931
(312) 762-2193
A magazine for professional RF designers. Subscriptions are $38 per year in the US, $48 in Mexico and Canada, $51 elsewhere, unless you appear to be a "qualified subscriber" (i.e. are in serious danger of convincing your company to buy a $12,000 spectum analyzer based on an ad) in which case it's free. Heavy on theory, and even the advertisement articles are educational.

Elektor Electronics USA
Caller Box 876
Peterborough NH 03458-0876
A translation of the European (Danish?) Elektuur magazine. Lots and lots of construction articles each issue, a few of them even interesting. Subscriptions are currently $28/year.

NOTES:

This file, and many others, are available for anonymous ftp from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu. It is also available from another anonymous ftp site, toxicwaste.mit.edu:/pub/archive/sci.electronics/Mail_Order_Companies. (Contact warlord@athena.mit.edu to offer things to the latter)

155. Re: Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 19:12:44 UTC
From: perley@trub.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <PERLEY.92Mar20141244@trub.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 291915

In article <1992Mar18.221059.23397@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

When the light changed, I let him start into the intersection, then
I transmitted again. Killed the Buick dead.

Do people still race for registrations? You could make a killing
selling used Buicks!

-don perley - ke2tp
--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

156. Re: QSL cards (from domestic stations)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 19:31:22 UTC
From: perley@trub.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <PERLEY.92Mar20143122@trub.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 291908

In article <1992Mar18.231653.22748@linus.mitre.org> wtr@mitre.org (Bill Ralston) writes:

records show about 90% of the other novices sent cards back. The response
rate on the higher license classes was pretty poor. (By the way, this was
back when novices had distinctive WN calls...)

Besides the novelty of the whole thing (for a beginning novice), they
probably had less new QSO's to begin with, since most only had a few
crystal frequencies to work with. As I recall, you would run into the
same guys a LOT.

After I upgraded to advanced and started using a VFO, I found I had
used up my new supply of QSL's before they even arrived.

-don perley - ke2tp
--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

157. Re: Motorola DSP demo board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 19:33:57 UTC
From: jessonj@nic.cerf.net
Message-ID: <1612@nic.cerf.net>
Source record: 291970

I was told, by a Motorola distributor, Future, that the 'H16 kit
is available through ALL Motorola distributors World Wide...

--joe
--
Joseph E. Jesson Address1: mhs!amoco!joseph_e_jesson@attmail.com
21414 W. Honey Lane Address2: jessonj@cerf.net
Lake Villa, IL, 60046 Address3: jej@chinet.chi.il.us
Telephone: (day) 312-856-3645 (eve) 708-356-6817

158. Is hamster dead? (or where is mods database now?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 19:36:37 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.701120400@depot.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 291879

Last year MBramwel@business.uwo.ca (Mark Bramwell) said:
>The mods database can now be accessed by FTP-ing to hamster (129.100.22.100)
>Login as anonymous and any password will work. The files are stored in the
>directory called MODS....

Our local Emergency Preparedness Director, who actively supports
ARES/RACES, recently earned his Tech license, bought a Kenwood
TH77A HT, and now wants to know if there are any mods for it.

I've not been able to ftp to 129.100.22.100 and wonder if the
hamster has died. Can someone else please direct me to another
source of the mods database.
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!ksuvax1!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

159. HT external speaker mikes w/antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 19:44:07 UTC
From: andy@access.digex.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.194407.5072@access.digex.com>
Source record: 291942

Those of you who clip HTs to your belt know that the effect of the body precludes reception of weak signals. Fine for a hamfest, but you miss calls otherwise. The cops have rubber duckie antennas built into some of their external speaker-mikes...why can't we? What's the big deal about manufacturing an external speak-mike with a BNC connector and additional cable to the antenna input? Perhaps this is being done?? Does anyone know of a source?

160. Don Search left DXCC???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 19:50:55 UTC
From: brown@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <30690002@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 292027

Does anyone know how or why Don Search "mister DXCC" left the DXCC
manager job?

I say an advertisment for the job a while back.

73 de Pat N7KRG

161. Icom W2A thermal protection question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 20:10:04 UTC
From: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <fKM#uEP@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 291893

Greetings, when I put my Icom W2A ht on a watt meter and transmit
at 5W, after the radio gets warm/hot (about 1 minutes time) the
power level will start to drop off and eventually go down to
about 3 watts. I did this test throwing a dead carrier into
a dummy load for about 5 minutes. Now, I tested my friends W2A
and his did not seem to do reduce power as the radio got warm.
I called Icom and asked them which radio was acting correctly.
They said the W2A is supposed to start dropping off in power after
it starts to get warm.

I wanted to hear from people who have done this test, or who
will do it and report back to me. It also would be interesting
to hear what other HT's do like 470's and th77's. This is the
kind of info you cannot get from manuals or sales brochures.

--
Brian Weaver
bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
KD6CFA@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

162. Re: RFD: rec.radio.amateur.public-service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 20:14:06 UTC
From: emmayche@msgate.corp.apple.com
Message-ID: <21720@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 291946

For all of you who are either supportive or opposed to starting the new newsgroup rec.radio.amateur.public-service:

PLEASE! Express yourselves! Not just here, but also on news.groups. The discussion time for this RFD is limited; on April 3, if there has been no serious discussion, this proposal will die for lack of interest, unless we extend the discussion time.

I'm sure that there are other hams involved in public service activities besides myself. ARRL/CRRL/RSGB/etc. officials, this would be a great place for you to post the public-service goings-on of your area of responsibility. Even if all you did was a 5K walk, the rest of us need to hear from you what went wrong and why, and what went right and why. Amateur Radio needs to have its public image brought forward in the public mind and, in the USA, needs to be recognized as one of the most important, if not THE most important, volunteer activity in the country in terms of helping to save lives and property.

If we don't get a significant upswing in discussion well before April 3, the proposal WILL be abandoned. It will also be abandoned if the consensus is negative. PLEASE don't be apathetic about this - I haven't yet met the ham (including myself) who couldn't learn more about the SERVICE portion of the Amateur Radio Service.

Here's the RFD again, for those who missed it:
=========
Because of the volunteer nature of Amateur Radio, those with little or no experience in the fields of public safety, formal communications or coordinated radio activity in general sometimes find themselves not only involved with such activity, but in positions of leadership, the responsibilities of which are unfamiliar to them.

Although up to now there have been few requests for assistance, the need for preparedness and the unanswered requests (possibly due to getting lost in the noise) make me believe that it is perhaps time to establish this newsgroup.

Therefore, according to the USENET guidelines, here is the information concerning the proposed group. All of the below is subject to change during the discussion. Unless anyone seriously objects, I will coordinate the suggested changes and maintain the "official" copy until it either goes to a vote or is abandoned.

Name: rec.radio.amateur.public-service
Charter: Discussions of issues and procedures, requests for assistance (either informational or physical), organizational suggestions, etc.; all related by their relevance to Amateur Radio's mission

of serving the public. It's expected that discussions relating
to ARES, RACES, MARS, SKYWARN and similar organizations wil be
found here, as well as issues relating to support of other
organizations such as government, Red Cross, CAP, etc. Other
discussions relative to public service matters would also be
appropriate; discussions concerning FCC rules pertaining to these
matters should likely be revectored to rec.radio.amateur.policy.
Moderation: Unmoderated.
Discussion: Should take place on news.groups; hopefully
a general concensus will emerge by April 3, 1992 (first Friday
in April). At this time, either the proposal will be killed,
modified and resubmitted or sent to a vote.
=======
Please - take a stand and COMMENT today!

--
Mark Hartman, N6BMO
emmayche@msgate.corp.apple.com

163. need mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 20:50:00 UTC
From: csjos@uxa.ecn.bgu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.205000.20573@uxa.ecn.bgu.edu>
Source record: 291940

I am in need of any modifications for a yeaseu 2400h 2 meter mobile also
for a kenwood tw 4000a dual bander and cannot get the mods server to
work any help would be appriciated tnx. csjos

164. Re: Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 20:58:19 UTC
From: harding@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com
Message-ID: <20MAR92155819@b56vxg.kp01.kodak.com>
Source record: 291932

In article <1992Mar16.075921.15447@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>, steve@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US (Steve Watt -- KD6GGD) writes...
>In article <1992Mar14.012759.2807371@locus.com> dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>[Toyota says don't use anything but low-power cellphones in their cars]
>> * Dana H. Myers KK6JQ * dana@locus.com DoD #466
>Steve Watt KD6GGD steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
Well, I have an '82 Volvo. I don't know about computer stuff under the hood, but I had a leaky connector on the IC-2400 and could turn on the windshield wipers by keying at 50W. (Problem solved, of course.)
N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J
| Jon Harding, N2KZJ email: harding%b56vxg.dnet@Kodak.COM |
| * I don't represent KODAK by word or deed. * |
N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J N 2 K Z J

165. Free two-way radio stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 21:19:04 UTC
From: pcw@flutter.tv.tek.com
Message-ID: <PCW.92Mar20131904@flutter.tv.tek.com>
Source record: 291930
Cross-posted to: pdx.forsale,tek.forsale,misc.forsale,sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

A friend of mine has some 100 MHz two-way radio equipment he would like
to get rid of. Including a forty foot crank up telescopic tower. Don't email
or call me I have no more details.

**********CALL Randy at 625-7659**********

--

Pat Wilkins II
A.K.A. Clif
Email pcw@flutter.tv.tek.com
Work 503-627-6525
Home 503-628-2618

Is Deja-vu real or is life just redundant???????
---

166. Free two-way radio stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 21:20:21 UTC
From: pcw@flutter.tv.tek.com
Message-ID: <PCW.92Mar20132021@flutter.tv.tek.com>
Source record: 291928
Cross-posted to: pdx.forsale,tek.forsale,misc.forsale,sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

A friend of mine has some 100 MHz two-way radio equipment he would like
to get rid of. Including a forty foot crank up telescopic tower. Don't email
or call me I have no more details.

**********CALL Randy at 625-7659**********

--

Pat Wilkins II
A.K.A. Clif
Email pcw@flutter.tv.tek.com
Work 503-627-6525
Home 503-628-2618

Is Deja-vu real or is life just redundant???????
---

167. Need Omni 5 Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 21:46:58 UTC
From: howie@cbnewsk.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.214658.27343@cbnewsk.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291929
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.shortwave,misc.forsale,misc.misc

I posted this article yesterday. I am posting it again today
without the typos (I hope).

I am a blind ham operator and I recently purchased a Ten-Tec
Omni 5 model 562. I am looking for software for an IBM pc that will
let me monitor the status of or even control the operation of this radio.
I am especially interested in monitoring the SWR, S meter, power
settings, etc. If I can find a way of monitoring the SWR via my pc,
I can avoid purchasing the expensive auto antenna tuner ($800 +)
from Ten-Tec.

If anyone has any information that may be of some value to me, please contact me at:

electronic .. howie@ihlpb.att.com
voice .. (708) 979-3010

Thanks in advance for any and all assistance,
Howard J. Davis KF9FN

168. Re: Icom 229A vs Yaesu FT-2400

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 21:55:52 UTC
From: proctor@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.155552.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 291953

In article <1992Mar18.140436.17626@midway.uchicago.edu>, hayward@gargoyle.uchicago.edu () writes:
>
>
> (opps, butchered an earlier version of this; hope rn cancelled it)
>
> A friend without net access is considering both the Icom 229A and the
> Yaesu FT-2400. He would love to hear people's experience with either.
> And for those with the 229A, he wonders if you have had any problem
> with excessive heat build up. He understands this can be a problem,
> even with the normal drive time QSO.
>
> Peter
> WX9T
>
> Peter B. Hayward University of Maine WX9T

Myself and two friends have all purchased the Yaesu FT-2400 within the last three months and are pleased with the rig. This is the first 'real' mobile rig that I've owned and I like it much better than the HT and linear I was running with. The three of us haven't had any bad signal reports or heard of any design problems with the rig.
The Dec.91 QST reviewed five (maybe six) of the latest 2m rigs including the 2400 and I think the 229A.

Don Proctor N0NWN
proctor@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com

169. Re: .435 repeater

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 22:03:51 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <kskoa7INNcld@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291976

In article <20360074@hplsla.hp.com> tomb@hplsla.hp.com (Tom Bruhns) writes:
>> Southern California known as 147.435. Has anyone heard this repeater
>Gee, what split does that operate on? Lessee... 147.435 + .600 ...

The input is on 146.40. It's been there longer than the ARRL knew about
repeaters (well, almost).

That's not the only way it's strange.
- Brian

170. Re: Parking at Dayton this year

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 22:15:49 UTC
From: 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.221549.23001@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291951

This topic was going around a few weeks ago.
Yes, at Dayton they have determined that parking for spectators
is to be eliminated and that the flea market is to be expanded, even
though the flea market is not fully utilized. It has been a pet peeve
of mine for the past several years, especially since I got rejected
last year and as of today still haven't gotten a reservation for
this years flea market.

Attendees are revolting against the policy by purchasing flea market
spots and using them for parking. No one ever said hams were not a
resourceful lot. The Hamvention staff has always published in the
brochures the statement that the flea market was only to be used for
selling, not parking, and that offenders would be towed away. The only
tow truck I ever saw at the Hamvention was a few years ago when they towed
cars off of the street in front of the arena.

It would seem that a sensible alternative would be to designate an area
of the lot as parking and charge an appropriate fee, and REALLY enforce
the selling rule in the real flea market.

I will be doing a survey this year and publish some hard facts about
the percentage of spots that were used for parking, or just plain empty
(yes, there are plenty!). My guess at this time is that it will
run in the area of 40-50 % on Friday and Saturday. Much higher on Sunday.

Rick KT2Q

171. QSLs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 22:42:13 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199203202237.AA02270@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 291916

I've noticed that, for domestic QSOs, I get about 10% QSLs if I *don't*
mail any out, and that number jumps to about 60% after I send 'em mine.
My assumption is that many people don't have call books or access to a
network call book. They gladly QSL when they get an address. My second
assumption is that, of the remaining 40 percent, only a fourth of those
will respond if I send 'em a SASE. This amounts to about 10 percent of
the QSOs, and does not, in my opinion, warrant the addexpense to me to
give them the 29 cents.

To me, part of the hobby is QSLing, and so I do it 100 percent, without
asking alms. That there are those who don't feel the same way I do about
it is no concern (although I sure would like to get just one card from
the half-dozen Mississippi QSOs I've had). Eventually, I'll work at least
one Ham in each state who sends cards without being bribed.

73,
Dube AB5AP <dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com>

172. Re: Icom W2A thermal protection question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-20 23:09:31 UTC
From: ignacij@meishan
Message-ID: <ignacij.701132985@meishan>
Source record: 291960

bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us (Brian Weaver) writes:

>Greetings, when I put my Icom W2A ht on a watt meter and transmit
>at 5W, after the radio gets warm/hot (about 1 minutes time) the
>power level will start to drop off and eventually go down to
>about 3 watts. I did this test throwing a dead carrier into
>a dummy load for about 5 minutes. Now, I tested my friends W2A
>and his did not seem to do reduce power as the radio got warm.
>I called Icom and asked them which radio was acting correctly.
>They said the W2A is supposed to start dropping off in power after
>it starts to get warm.

>I wanted to hear from people who have done this test, or who
>will do it and report back to me. It also would be interesting
>to hear what other HT's do like 470's and th77's. This is the
>kind of info you cannot get from manuals or sales brochures.

>--
>Brian Weaver
>bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
>KD6CFA@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

Is Icom 24at also reducing power?

Ignacy, NO9E

173. Re: Latest FCC callsigns as of March 1, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 00:07:22 UTC
From: dave@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360064@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 291941

```
> 0 AA0HT KF0XD N0RHX KB0JZI
^^^^^

Gee, I'm famous. Everybody's publishing my call sign.

Dave Hodge Hewlett Packard
dave@hpfcdjh.fc.hp.com User-Interface Technology Division
KF0XD Ft. Collins, Co.
```

174. Looking for a VHF-Lo Transmitter (New/Used)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 02:22:22 UTC
From: seanp@undr.org
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.481057.N99zN@undr.org>
Source record: 291931
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,misc.emerg-services

I am presently in need of a Mobile VHF-Lo band (30-50MHz)
transmitter for my vehicle. I would like 16 channels, and am
specifically looking for a radio that will cover 33-48MHz.. I
realize this is quite wide, so if you have other suggestions,
such as something that will cover 33MHz only, etc, please advise
me of them as well. I would like it to be digital, synthesized,
scanning, etc. I would like to buy something used, but if you
know of a company which sells radios that meet these specs, let
me know. Power output should be 25+ watts.

Any information is greatly appreciated. Please send mail.

Sean N3LQN

Sean Petty undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM
ICBMnet: 39'58'12"N 75'84'26"W seanp@undr.org

175. WWCR To Change Frequency

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 02:42:36 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com
Message-ID: <581@ka2qhd.de.com>
Source record: 291969
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

WWCR recently announced that it was changing frequency from 7435 KHz to
5920 KHz on Saturday March 28, 1992 at 2400 UTC.

--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 607

176. Re: Shuttle as passive reflector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 03:21:18 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.032118.24816@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 291883

In article <9203201836.AA29507@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU> kfeeney@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU (Kevin Feeney) writes:
>A couple of nights ago the group of us working on the local SAREX effort got to
>wondering if it was possible to use the shuttle to bounce signals off off...
> I realized that we might be talking orders
>of magnitude above what we can manage (we are shooting for about 2 kw ERP) but
>it can't hurt to ask. Maybe if we can't burn through the QRM to work the
> shuttle....

Shuttle Atlantis Inident Log:
Orbit 23, 1615z

During this pass over the Northern USA while traveling at an altitude of
125 nm, the windshield wipers activated spontaneously.... ;-)

--
Jerry S. Weiss "If you can't stand the heat, stay out of the antimatter!"
j-weiss@nwu.edu Dept. Medicine, Northwestern Univ. Medical School

177. Satellite Bulletin 006 ARLS006

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 04:46:15 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.044615.29584@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291935

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS43
QST de W1AW
Satellite Bulletin 006 ARLS006
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington, CT
March 20, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPACE ARL ARLS006
ARLS006 STS-45/FCC waiver

As of today, Friday, March 20, 1992, the FCC has formally granted
astronauts Kathryn Sullivan, N5YYV, and Dirk Frimout, ON1AFD,
scheduled to fly aboard shuttle mission STS-45, permission to
operate Amateur Radio from space.

The ARRL sought the rules waiver to allow Sullivan, who holds a
Technician-class license, to participate in the March 23-30 SAREX
mission. FCC rules require amateur stations in space to be
controlled by at least one Extra Class operator, and there was not
enough time to upgrade before the launch.

Frimout, who will also operate the SAREX station, was granted a US
reciprocal license on February 13, and holds a VHF-only license from
his home country of Belgium.

The waivers follow those granted on January 31, 1992, which allow
Atlantis astronauts David Leestma, N5WQC and Brian Duffy, N5WQW,
also technician-class licensees, to operate in space.

Although the SAREX equipment is a secondary activity, the four ham
astronauts say they'll try to be on the air as much as possible.
NNNN
```

178. Propagation Forecast Bulletin 12 ARLP012

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 04:46:15 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.044615.29586@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291958

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AP20
QST de W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 12 ARLP012
>From Tad Cook, KT7H, Seattle, WA
March 21, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB PROP ARL ARLP012
ARLP012 Propagation de KT7H

What could be better than a K index of zero while heading for the
vernal equainox? That's what DXers faced this week, as we turn
toward Spring conditions, with the geomagnetic field stable and the
solar flux temporarily rising. The fux should peak around 225 on
the 24th, and then head down again toward a minimum near 140 on
April 9.

There are a few days of active geomagnetic indices forecast for the
27th and 28th, and again on April 3 and 4. Spring can bring more
geomagnetic disturbances, but also longer openings as we move away
from the short days of Winter.

On March 15 a strong solar flare erupted. The wave of protons was
slow to arrive, but caused an ionospheric disturbance early Tuesday.
The disturbed conditions were short lived, and the A index only rose
to 21. Otherwise, the week was dominated by quiet conditions.

American sunspot numbers for March 13 through 19 were 216, 223, 215,
147, 121, 102 and 110, with a mean of 162. Solar flux reported by
WWV for the same period was 165, 165, 169, 161, 159, 160 and 167,
with a mean of 163.7.
NNNN
```

179. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 20 March

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 06:03:30 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701157810@honte>
Source record: 291903
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
NOTE: Stratospheric Warming Exists on 20 March, 1992.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 080, 03/20/92
10.7 FLUX=168.5 90-AVG=215 SSN=121 BKI=0000 0121 BAI=001
BGND-XRAY=B6.0 FLU1=2.2E+05 FLU10=1.5E+04 PKI=2111 2232 PAI=007
BOU-DEV=002,000,004,004,003,008,016,006 DEV-AVG=005 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C7.2 @ 1211UT XRAY-MIN= B5.6 @ 1401UT XRAY-AVG= B8.2
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2310UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 0935UT NEUTN-AVG= +1.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 2320UT PCA-MIN= -2.9DB @ 1350UT PCA-AVG= -0.3DB
BOUTF-MAX=55288NT @ 1404UT BOUTF-MIN=55254NT @ 1912UT BOUTF-AVG=55276NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+104NT@ 2034UT GOES7-MIN=N:+005NT@ 0417UT G7-AVG=+084,+035,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+115NT@ 2038UT GOES6-MIN=E:-019NT@ 2045UT G6-AVG=+096,+000,+024
FLUXFCST=STD:173,178,183;SESC:173,177,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=006,008,015/012,012,015
KFCST=1213 3233 1213 3233 27DAY-AP=021,012 27DAY-KP=4453 3232 2331 2233
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

180. Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 06:08:21 UTC
From: n6vbg@debisa
Message-ID: <1992Mar20.220821.1446@debisa>
Source record: 291897

Hello, good people,

I bought a Realistic HT recently, and so far so good. I'm really happy
with it.

The only limitation is that it covers 144.0 to 148.0 on receive. Many other
HT's cover a much wider range.

Does anyone know if there's a mod available for this HT to receive outside
the ham band?

73 (74...75...)
de
--
Javier Henderson, N6VBG | Wherever you go, there you are!
n6vbg%debisa@mccall.com | -------------------------------

181. Re: Help!!!! Is the FCC stupid?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 06:27:00 UTC
From: msw1633@zeus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <21MAR199201274915@zeus.tamu.edu>
Source record: 291901
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In article <1992Mar20.190549.4596@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com>, kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com (Kevin Sanders 3602) writes...
>I have a question about this. I currently hold a no-code Tech license,
>and am ready to take my 5wpm novice code test. For upgrading to Tech
>from novice, you are supposed to use a /KT suffix to indicate temporary
>operating privileges when you do not yet have your actual license but have
>passed the Tech exam; I cannot find any temporary suffix for a technician
>upgrading to HF privileges. Is there such a thing?
>
>--
>Kevin Sanders, KD6FKJ NCR/Teradata JDO
>kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com (619) 597-3602

Since you already have a technician license, albeit codeless, you probably dont have to use the /KT. I believe, that you dont even have to request a new callsign, in which case your CSCE is all that is necessary for you to count yourself as a tech+. That is, the FCC makes no distinction between the two types of tech license at the *license* level. At the level of qualifying for the codeless license, the only distinction is made by the Volunteer Examiners at the time of testing. This means that, in part, the VEC's have taken over issuance of the Amateur Tech+ license for those codeless techs who are upgrading.

To make a long story even longer, you dont have to use any temporary identifier because your CSCE is the only thing you will receive unless you asked for a new callsign, and even then, the FCC will draw that callsign from the same pool that your original call was taken from.

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Vice-President W5AC ARC College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet/APLINK: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man." - another Shadelism

182. Re: Dayton HamVention

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 06:34:42 UTC
From: rwiley@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.063442.13256@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 291895

In article <1992Mar18.130241.21019@edsi.plexus.COM> resistor@edsi.plexus.COM (Jason Hanson) writes:
>
>I would like to go to Dayton with the guys, but for one last yea I must
>get the parents' permission. Is there anything you guys could send back
>(ie. It is a fine learning experience because...) to help me sway
>their vote in my favor?
>

Jason,

Here are a few of the main reasons I've discovered Dayton to be a REAL
Amateur Radio educational experience...

1) New equipment - You can see equipment just being introduced for the
very first time. Many manufacturers introduce their uncoming line
at Dayton.

2) Organizations - Many different organizations are represented there.
Not only amateur radio organizations, but I've also met people from
professional organizations (ie. electrical engineering, ect.)

3) Literature - You can gather literally LOADS of literature ranging
from how-to subjects to specs on equipment you may wish to save
for.

4) Flea Market - If you're like what I used to be like, you might
occasionally borrow money from your parents to get certain pieces
of equipment. Dayton is the 'mother' of all flea markets! You
can actually go all three days, and not completely see everything.
Also, if you're looking for something in particular, you can save
a few dollars buy looking around there. This is a place I refer
to, when I tell people that one can get on the air for under $100.
It *is* out there!

Going there, is one of the best hamvention experiences I have had in my life.
If you get to go, you won't regret it. Unless you do what I did one year,
and forget you billfold. I must admit, I couldn't do much on the $5 I had
in my pocket. HI.

73 de Bob, N8MMR

--
=-=
Robert H. Wiley	Internet: rwiley@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
P.O. Box 3164	FidoNet: 1:226/170 Packet: N8MMR@W8CQK.OH.USA.NA
Columbus, Ohio 43210	

183. Re: Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 10:00:58 UTC
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.100058.12945@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 291909

A few months ago, there were some newspaper reports here in Denver
that the Denver Police were having strange problems with their new
robo-blimps (Chevy Caprices?).

Seems that the officers were complaining about unexpected behavior
of the ABS. In fact, I think there was an accident due to brake
problems. I remember GM saying the police just needed to learn how
to use the brakes...

Now I'm wondering if the police radios might have zapped the ABS
computer chip and caused the malfunctions???

Looks like all public agencies with two-way radios need to test all
vehicles before putting them on their purchasing bid list.

Regards, Bill.

--
Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA | N0LAJ @ W0LJF.CO.USA.NA
Please route replies to: whester@nyx.cs.du.edu or uunet!nyx!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

184. RTTY DX notes for week ending 20 March, 1992 (BID RTDX0320)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 15:35:52 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.153552.10573@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291906

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0320
RTTY DX Notes 20 March
RTTY DX notes for week ending 20 March, 1992 (BID RTDX0320)

I want to start this week's bulletin wishing to VK2SG a prompt return
from the hospital and in the mean time a very happy birthday. There
is also good news on Tom (ex OD5NG). He is well in Durban, and in the
coming months should take his exams for a license.

The Clipperton operation is now over. They made almost 30,000 QSOs as
of March 13th. Many have been happy for new one on RTTY, but few
Europeans had their chance.

Our thanks this week go to I5ICY, I5IGQ, IK5AAX, IK1HSR, TG9VT, VK2SG,
VK2EG, JJ3VPY, ZS5S, WB2CJL, K4FJ, W2JGR and the Twin Cities DX Packet
Cluster Network, DJ3IW and the DB0SPC Central Europe DX Packet
Cluster. Thank you all for your loads of information. Sorry to say
that I could not use it all, but it was all very interesting, and I
have included the best of it.

Bandpass

Friday 13:
0243-14084 VP5JM QSL via W3HNK
0412-14086 A45ZX
0625-14085 HZ1AB QSL via K8PYD
0558-14088 0X3CI
0730-14083 3C1EA
0832-28091 ES7FQ
1558-21085 VS6AI
1937-28089 ZP6XD
2008-21082 FO0CI QSL via N7QQ
2135-14085 VQ9JY Jason QSL via KB7CDA
2150-21083 9M2AX

Saturday 14:
0010-21085 FO0CI
0218-21089 KH6JEB/KH7 QSL home call
1017-21084 BY1QH
1226-14086 H44JS
1321-14089 9V1JY QSL via Callbook
```

1338-28085 A45ZX
1836-14091 GU4YMV
1921-21083 8P6HW
2003-14085 VP8CFM QSL via GM4KLO
2056-21085 7P8SR
2118-21082 HI8BG
2122-14085 FM5WE

Sunday 15:
0010-28088 KH6JEB/KH7
0029-21085 3C1EA
0155-14082 A45ZX
1215-28087 ZB2IZ
1335-14086 BY1QH
1342-28089 N9FTC/KP4
1620-21087 6W6JX
1638-21087 ZA1TAA Dajlan, Box 66, Tirana
1647-28089 TY1PS
1900-28080 8P6SA QSL via 91 Callbook
2035-21089 7P8SR
2317-28082 VP25EE
2330-14086 VP8CFM

Monday 16:
0655-14089 KP4KC
0657-14089 ES7FQ
0805-21081 UL7BJ
1130-14085 8P6SA
1830-21090 7Q7BR QSL via JK3GAD
2030-28087 KH6JEB/KH7
2145-21092 C31HK Fred is ex C31LHK
2233-21091 PJ9JT QSL via W1AX
2325-14082 OX3EY QSL via WB4UHL

Tuesday 17:
0009-14071 9K2KA ARQ
1339-28074 TY1LJ: 9X5LJ in Benin for next month
1525-28089 3C1EA
1610-28087 VQ9IO
1624-21084 XX9AS
1727-14089 ES7FQ
1820-21087 VP8BZL/MM en route to VP8SSI
1829-21093 7Q7BR
2206-21082 VP25EE
2109-21083 ZD8LII
2214-14086 FG4FI

Wednesday 18:
0705-14082 KP4KC
0855-28088 ES7FQ
0857-21078 DX1DBT DU special prefix

0924-28088 A45ZX
1522-21086 YA5MM Nodir QSL Box 321, Sofia 1000, Bulgaria
1620-28083 AP/WA2WYR QSL KK6TY
1715-21088 7Q7BR
2112-14087 RF6FC
2150-14087 HS0ZAA
2154-14084 FG4FI

Thursday 19:
0517-14084 ES7FQ
0639-14080 EA9MY
1250-21085 RD6DZ ALEX QSL Box 1, Gyanja 1, 374701
1350-21084 HZ1AB
1620-21086 UL7BJ
1625-14087 VU2RX
1702-21091 7Q7BR
1755-21084 A45ZX
1949-21090 7P8SR
2103-14088 ZA1TAA
2138-21083 XQ0X

Notes of Interest:

Cocos-Keeling. No report as yet from Fritz and Claudia signing VK9CK and VK9CL from March 17th to April 6th. They will be active on CW, SSB and RTTY around 85 KHz up from band edge. QSL via F6IMS.

South Sandwich Island. VP8SSI should start activities any moment. they are planning to land on Thule Island on March 20th, and be active for about two weeks. The RTTY operator, Tony WA4JQS, states QRG 95 KHz up from band edge. QSL all RTTY contacts to KA6V/7.

Congo. DJ6JC, Heinrich, informed John TG9VT that he has sent an ICS-AMT3 Terminal Unit and M10 Olivetti computer to Andre, TN1AT. All gear complete with manuals. Andre speaks French and German and his Congo language, but no English. Heinrich hopes he will be able to put the gear on the air.

Maldives. JJ3VPY, Shoichi and JL3OXR, Akihiro will operate from (8Q) from March 23 to April 1st on 40 through 6 meter CW, SSB and RTTY. They will take part in the CQ WW WPX Contest. Callsign is not yet issued. QSL via JA3VXH, OK in C.B.

Getting cards. WB2CJL reports a message on local DX cluster from Ed, NT2X. He has returned from Moscow and brought back XY0 cards and medals for some. Who will be the lucky?

GL DE DX2 (I5FLN) at TG9VT.GTM.NA.
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]

HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

185. FM radios for 9600 packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 15:37:40 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <483@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 291835
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I have been quietly searching for a good affordable radio for
9600 baud packet. There is currently the Tek radio. It costs about $150
and leaves much to be desired. Kantronics has a radio, that does OK but
the RX performs poorly in the madding RF environment of Greater
Disneyland.

The Riverside Fire dept runs 9600 baud packet. They also
finance some amateur nodes under the bogus "public service" banner -
Your tax dollars at work.

So I ended up talking to Mike Burton, N6KZB of Riverside Fire
Brigade about what radios to use. He said he had been using some
Kenwood models - the TK-710 and TK-810. But of course, these have
since been discontinued and replaced with "improved" models with
scanning and more LEDs. Yes, of course the price has gone up.

He said his radio of choice is now the Yeasu Vertex line. They
have models with 4 channels and 24 channels. These radios are true FM,
40 Watts and are available for low band and high band VHF as well
as UHF (6M, 2M, & 450 in hamspeak).

So I called his supplier who told me the following: He would
sell me the radios for $449 for the 4 channel model and $509 for the 24
channel model. He would supply the radio programmed to my choice of
freqs. Well silly me, I asked if I could reprogram them, was it just
a PROM change etc. He then claimed that the programming info was Yaesu
prorietary and he couldn't give it to me, but would be happy to do
it for it for $50.

This is crap. This is like a car dealer saying they won't
let me have service info, that only the dealership can change the spark
plugs.

So, does anyone have the programming info?

Does anyone have or know where I can get service docs?

Anyone know anywhere else I can buy these radios?

--
Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue Hollywood CA 90046-7142 voice (213) 653-4495

186. Re: .435 repeater

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 16:00:40 UTC
From: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <TBuZHB1w164w@ham>
Source record: 291899

brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

> In article <20360074@hplsla.hp.com> tomb@hplsla.hp.com (Tom Bruhns) writes:
> >> Southern California known as 147.435. Has anyone heard this repeater
> > >Gee, what split does that operate on? Lessee... 147.435 + .600 ...
> >
> > The input is on 146.40. It's been there longer than the ARRL knew about
> > repeaters (well, almost).
> >

Back in the early days of FM repeaters on two metres, I can remember a
Vancouver BC repeater using 147.33 as the output and 146.58, I think, as
the input. What the hell, those were the rocks people had...

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119
e-mail: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

187. Motorola Maxtrac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 16:36:46 UTC
From: cclark@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us
Message-ID: <3467@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us>
Source record: 291886

Has anyone succeeded in programming a Motorola UHF Maxtrac
outside the published lower frequency limit of 449.000 Mhz, into the
440 amateur band?

Thanks,
Charles D. Clark, AB6CU

cclark@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us

188. Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 18:21:04 UTC
From: tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.182104.11017@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291966

whester@isis.cs.du.edu (William R. Hester) writes:

>A few months ago, there were some newspaper reports here in Denver
>that the Denver Police were having strange problems with their new
>robo-blimps (Chevy Caprices?).

>Seems that the officers were complaining about unexpected behavior
>Now I'm wondering if the police radios might have zapped the ABS
>Looks like all public agencies with two-way radios need to test all
>vehicles before putting them on their purchasing bid list.

>Regards, Bill.
That's one way of looking at it. Or how's about everybody tellin' DEEEEETROIT
"Hey, here's your chance to show up the Japanese and do something right
for once!"

It doesn't take that much effort to RF proof something. Oh, I forgot.
Most of Detroit's engineers are yuppies who have no practical experience.

A little extra shielding here and there, some bypass caps and inductors
on the right lines. And BAM! Problem solved. If hams and radio techs
and others can solve RFI problems, Detroit can too, dammit!

Tom

189. Re: Help!!!! Is the FCC stupid?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 18:44:04 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.21.13.44.04.1992.24339@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291920
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

> I cannot find any temporary suffix for a technician
> upgrading to HF privileges. Is there such a thing?

Nope, the piece of paper they hand you at the code test (CSCE) is
your permanent access to the HF bands, as a result there is no not
anything sent to the FCC so there is no "pending" priveleges. Use
you unadorned existing call with pride.

-Ron

190. Strange FT470 failure?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 18:53:47 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.21.13.53.47.1992.25388@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291907

Here's a wierd one. Margy's radio cooked the other day. It's an FT470 and she put it into the charger (Novex clone of the Yaesu thing). The radio was turned off. A few minutes later we smell electronics burning coming from the battery charger/radio combination. Everything was very hot. The radio is deader than a door nail (I can't even get the dial light to light). The battery seems to be OK. We disassembled and checked the charger, and it seems to be OK and functioning normally (although, I think I'll charge my batteries with the wall charger for a while). There is a roasted resister inside (it looks like it dissappated a little more power than it was designed for), but it still has the right resistance. I peaked inside the radio, there don't seem to be any roasted parts inside.

Has anybody seen anything like this before?

191. Off-campus test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 19:20:13 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.192013.28431@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 291933

This is a test to see if my site can finally post messages off the
Northeastern University Campus. If anyone not affiliated with NU
receives this posting, please forward a response to me. It would
be very much appreciated.

Thanks much, and sorry for the bandwidth.

==
Scott Ehrlich Internet: acm139@dworkin.ccs.northeastern.edu
Amateur Radio: WY1Z Packet Radio: WY1Z @ K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA
==

192. Perseids: Meteor Storm 1992?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 19:49:42 UTC
From: peter@deimos.space.ualberta.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.194942.14194@kakwa.ucs.ualberta.ca>
Source record: 291939
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.space,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.physics

It may be a bit early to start thinking of the Perseid meteor shower which is in August, but the possibility that the 1992 shower may be exceptionally strong makes it an event few will want to miss.

For those who have not been following developments on the Perseid front here is a short recap/update: the 1991 shower produced uncorrected rates (that is the actual number observed) of over 350/hr centered around Aug 12.66 UT in 1991 as first reported by Japanese visual meteor observers. This translates into Zenithal Hourly rates of about 500 (the number that would be seen by an average observer under skies in which stars of magnitude 6.5 are visible at the zenith and the radiant is directly overhead). The initial Japanese visual reports were quickly followed by an announcement by observers who saw the shower from the South of France that the outburst was still going on 6-10 hours later when darkness fell over Europe and they reported ZHR's of around 300. This European report has proven to be FALSE, the observers concerned have indicated that while they saw visual (uncorrected) rates of the order of 100/hr the ZHR corrections applied were too uncertain to give reliable results (by the observers own admission). Simply a case of someone jumping the gun without checking the whole facts.
Other groups in Europe also reported normal strong rates (characteristic of the usual Perseid peak) but nothing like what the Japanese had observed.

After the times of the outburst became known, radar records in Japan were examined and revealed that strong activity with unusual numbers of large particles had been recorded in accordance with Japanese visual reports. Since this time reports from observers in China and Siberia corroborate these observations and amateur radio operators in Europe and North America have indicated they picked up unusual activity near the time of the reported increased activity. Visual observations from Hawaii have indicated that Perseid activity was strong only a few hours before the outburst but not unusually so; it is now quite clear that the outburst was short, lasting on the order of 1-1.5 hours and strong.

The explanation for the activity is that the parent comet, P/Swift-Tuttle has had a period of closer to 130 years rather than 120 since its last return in 1862 and may be the same as a comet seen in 1737 by Kegler. If this is the case P/Swift-Tuttle may return in the course of the next 1-2 years and the Perseid outburst last year represents ejected material ahead of the comet. It is useful to note that strong activity (numbers are hard to attach to the levels as visual observations were not precise at the time) was also witnessed in 1861 and 1862 near the time of the last passage of the comet through perihelion. In particular the 1862 outburst was very strong so we may be in a similar situation this year. Despite all this optimism it is important to keep a bit of objectivity about the entire subject recognizing that the evidence at hand is

NOT conclusive as yet, merely suggestive. Hence the shower has a good chance of being strong this year, but unlike a solar eclipse this cannot be predicted with absolute certainty.

This caution made clear what are the prospects for 1992? Unfortunately, the moon is full right at the time of the shower this year so observations of fainter meteors will be severely hindered.But if the shower does produce bright meteors as in 1991 the show might still be well worth catching. The obvious question is when does that portion of the stream that produced the activity in 1991 collide with Earth in 1992? The answer is 22-23 UT on Aug 11, 1992. If the structure or filament which caused last years outburst is stable this is when we should see activity again. Unfortunately, (yet again) this favours Europe and the Western part of what used to be the USSR, while the last vestiges of daylight will still cover North America for several hours after this time. However, radio amateurs should be able to "watch" the event as the radiant will be above the horizon for most places. Also, it cannot be predicted how long activity might last, some great showers have lasted for many hours even days so it is possible North American observers will be witness to the display.

In any case there are so many "ifs" regarding the shower everyone should get outside on the night of Aug 11/12, 1992 for the possibility of a real show stopping meteor shower. Start making plans today!

Peter Brown
Council Member International Meteor Organization
Peter@space.ualberta.ca

193. Re: Help!!!! Is the FCC stupid?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 20:12:53 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.201253.8227@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 291896

msw1633@zeus.tamu.edu (Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF) writes:

In response to a question about how a no-code Tech who upgrades to code
Tech would temporarily identify himself on the air. ...

>Since you already have a technician license, albeit codeless, you probably dont
>have to use the /KT. I believe, that you dont even have to request a new
>callsign, in which case your CSCE is all that is necessary for you to count
>yourself as a tech+. That is, the FCC makes no distinction between the two
>types of tech license at the *license* level. ...

>To make a long story even longer, you dont have to use any temporary identifier
>because your CSCE is the only thing you will receive unless you asked for a new
>callsign, and even then, the FCC will draw that callsign from the same pool that
>your original call was taken from.

I agree that one probably does not have to use a temporary identifier, but
disagree with a couple of the reasons. Yes, the FCC will not know if you are
a "code" or "no-code" tech, therefore the /KT seems redundant (according to
FCC records, he was and will be a Technician).

However, this has nothing to do with the fact that the callsign is drawn
from the same 1 x 3 pool. Remember, general-class licenses are also drawn
from the 1 x 3 pool, and you still need an /AG identifier upon passing the
general-class license exams until receiving the new license with your same
call sign.

But the new license with your same 1 x 3 call will say "General" in this
case. The code and no-code Tech licenses look exactly the same (i.e., they
both say "Technician."

Finally, you never HAVE to request a new call sign when upgrading. My husband
kept his Novice call through 3 upgrades because he liked it; and plenty of
other hams have done the same.

73, Sharon KC1YR
--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

194. Re: Help!!!! Is the FCC stupid?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 20:59:56 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.205956.1033889@locus.com>
Source record: 291834
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In article <1992Mar20.190549.4596@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com> kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com (Kevin Sanders 3602) writes:
>I have a question about this. I currently hold a no-code Tech license,
>and am ready to take my 5wpm novice code test. For upgrading to Tech
>from novice, you are supposed to use a /KT suffix to indicate temporary
>operating privileges when you do not yet have your actual license but have
>passed the Tech exam; I cannot find any temporary suffix for a technician
>upgrading to HF privileges. Is there such a thing?

No. Since no new license is issued when a Technician passes the
5WPM test, no temporary suffix is required.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

195. Radio Shark HTX101 mod file

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 22:29:27 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.222927.15366@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291881

```
copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
19802 BF 2860 3 15-Mar 2108 KB2JPD 13416_K2KJC MODS@ALLBBS ()
Sb: * Tandy HTX-100 Mods
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
The Modification Files for the Tandy HF HTX-100 USB/CW Tranceiver

--- ------------ ----- --- --- ----- -- ------- ------ ----------

Topics Covered

------ -------

*Extended Frequency Coverage from 26.000 Mhz to 30.000 Mhz
*Simple RF Wattage Enhancement to 35 Watts
*Enhancement of Microphone Frequency Response

------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Fair Warning and Friendly Advice To Very Anxious and Excited People

---- ------- --- -------- ------ -- ---- ------- --- ------- ------
We are not responsible for any damage on your part. If you don't know
don't do it. Let someone with more experience do it.
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Thank you for your interest. The Tandy HTX-100 Amateur Radio Transceiver is
a close cousin of the Uniden HR-2510 (Listed as the Amateur Radio Mode
HR- 2510 (UT-550B). HTX for Ham Tranceiver, HR for Ham Radio, UT for Uniden
Transceiver. We can assume the A suffix for the HTX-100.)

My first HF radio as a Novice was a HTX-100, so there was always a lingering
question as if the Tandy model was capable of similar capabilities. I had
spent many hours examining the mini-schematic diagram at the end of the manual.

This information was derived from the buying of a HR-2510 service manual
at the local hamfest. When I examined the PLL schematic, I realized that
I was looking at a prior generation of the same PLL circuit. It helped
to complete the purchase.

The Uniden HR-2510 microcontroller u1201 is a 46 pin Dual Inline Package.
On the diagnostic voltage table for the microcontroller, there are two pins
labeled (34)AMATEUR and (35)GND aside of each other. They are pulled to GROUND.

#34 will open TX/RX from 26.000 Mhz to 28.000 Mhz, #35 will open 29.7 to 30 Mhz.

On the schematic for the HTX-100, there are similar pins 28 and 29 on U1208
pulled up by a resistor pack to Vcc.

The Tandy model microcontroller is a surface-mount device and the pins on the
chips don't bend: they SNAP. The steel used on the pins are quite different.
```

Do not attempt to physically pull on the pins of the package.

Percy KF2AT wrote the mods for the HTX-100.
Use common sense, a grounded soldering iron, and enjoy the mods.

Adam Kb2Jpd

*Extended Frequency Coverage from 26.000 Mhz to 30.000 Mhz

-------- --------- -------- ---- ------ --- -- ------ ---

Thanks Percy for being the first one.

Remove bottom cover. With the radio upside down and display facing you remove the synthesizer board with the four screws, this is near the front of the radio.

This gives access to the small board underneath with the surface mount components on it. Locate the processor chip IC401 (UC-1208).Locate pins 28 and 29 which are on the right hand side of the chip and are 4th and 5th from the top. Note they are bridged with solder.

CAREFULLY cut the copper track NEXT to the pins. DO NOT attempt to unsolder the two pins form the board. Use a GROUNDED soldering iron. Locate the two rows of connector pins above the chip.

On the bottom row locate the last pin on the right. Verify with a VOM that this pin has + five volts. Solder a 10k (1/4 w) resistor between this pin and pins 28 and 29 on IC401.The synthesizer will now tune from 26.00 Mhz to 30 Mhz.

---

*Simple RF Wattage Enhancement to 35 Watts

With the radio in the same position as before, locate VR5 in the top left hand corner. This is the RF high power preset.

Lift and bend the wiper so that is is permanently disconnected form the track. Solder a 47k resistor (1/4 watt) between the wiper and the left hand side of the track.

This should increase the RF power output to around 35 watts but you will now not be able to trim the power output. The Low power trim will function as before.

Enhancement of Microphone Frequency Response

1) To increase average depth of modulation
-- -- ------------- ----- -- ----------
Remove top cover of the radio and with the display facing you and the radio upright locate IC3 (MJM45585) near the bottom right hand corner of the main large board.

Just to the right of this IC locate c75 (56 pf) and remove it. This will increase the gain of the microphone Preamp considerably but without overmodulation. If you find the compression excessive(i.e. background noise)

open the microphone and insert a 470 ohm resistor between the hot side of the mic insert and the input (white lead).

This will reduce the gain somewhat but will still give you much increased "talk power" (percy's words, not mine. Adam).

2) To increase audio response in the high mids
-- -- -------- ----- -------- -- --- ---- ----

This simple mod will recrease the audio response in TX in the 2 to 2.7 khz region giving higher articulation and move intelligibility under weak signal conditions.

Locate IC3 as before on the large main board and the radio positioned as before.

Locate a 5.6k and a 4.7k resistor just below IC3.
Solder a 0.015 mf (16v) capacitor between the left side of the 4.7k to the right side of the 5.6k resistor.

These two mods work together to give improved readability on SSB under DX conditions.

------ -- ---

Percy, KF2AT, for taking the chance on his own radio, and wildly succeeding.
Jeff, N2LJA, for selling the radio to Percy and writing it off as a loss.
Tony, Kb2JYN, for being the test rabbit. May the rabbit rest in peace.
73 de Percy KF2AT and Adam Kb2Jpd @K2KJC.NY or @Kb2itr.NY.

(C) Copyright Adam Vazquez and Percy Jones. This documentation is for informational use. This information may be not published in modification manuals printed with the purpose of generating revenue without the prior consent of the authors. This information is released from hams to hams. It is free.

The authors are not responsible for any damages on your part.
Don't do this unless you have:
prior electronics background & knowledge of cutting up SMT circuitry.
==========
Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. And do not transmit outside of legal bands! WA2ISE

The phone company knows your phone number! :-)

196. Observing artificial earth satellites ...sources

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 22:45:59 UTC
From: wats@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM
Message-ID: <20512@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM>
Source record: 291837
Cross-posted to: sci.space,sci.astro,sci.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,co.general

My mailer doesn't seem to be working.

For those who inquired about the postings concerning satellite identification,
the following may be of use:

While there are many programs which will calculate the times of satellite
visibility for your location (and other interesting stuff), the one I like
best is Quicksat written by Mike McCants for the PC. Whereas most others have neat
graphics capabilities and other goodies, Mike's will read a list of
two-line elements (up to 1000 objects) and compute local circumstances
for each satellite potentially visible in order of its
time of passage. If you are interested in only a few of the brighter ones,
such as Mir and the Shuttle, then the other programs will do. But if
you want everything passing by in a given period of time, Quicksat is for
you. Quicksat can be downloaded from T.S. Kelso's Celestial BBS at
1-513-427-0674.

With any satellite prediction software, one must have a list of current
two-line elements which uniquely determine the satellite orbit.
T.S. Kelso posts his list of some ~150 objects to sci.space and
rec.radio.amateur.misc about once a month. His list contains elements
for Mir and some of the larger objects suitable for optical observation
and many AMSATs which are small but are radio repeaters for HAM use.

Ted Molczan compiles a list of ~700 objects which includes just about
everthing potentially visible to the unaided eye, including the 10 by 4
meter Zenith rocket upper stages. Ted's list can be downloaded from
the Canadian Space Science BBS at 1-416-458-5907.

The Goddard Space Flight Center has, for years, sent out NASA Prediction
Bulletins containing two-line elements, a list of equator crossings
for a few days (mine always arrive too late for this to be of any use), and
a table for the reduction to other latitudes. You are restricted to
20 objects. If you are interested write to NASA, GSFC, Code 513,
Greenbelt, MD 20771. Recently Goddard has made elements available
electronically with their Orbital Information Group RBBS at
1-301-306-0010. One can select elements for a specific area of
interest: Weather Sats, Amateur Sats, Nav, Visible, High Interest (Mir,
Hubble, and modules attached to Mir), Geosyncs, and elements
for those cataloged within the last 30 days. You can also retrieve
specific objects by NORAD number.

I've been observing satellites since about the beginning of the space
age. It has been apparent since then that the computing power needed
to keep track in order to observe more than just a few objects was lacking.

No more. It's here.

Quite a bit can be can be gained by observing. I saw one of the early
Sputnik's booster rocket, both 30 meter Echo balloons, the Pageos balloon,
Skylab I as it grew brighter over the months and weeks as it's orbit
gradually decayed, and Salyut 7 doing the same thing. I've observed
the Space Shuttle twice and Hubble a number of times from this high
latitude on my southern horizon. Each low earth satellite has
a characteristic inclination, motion (corresponiding to it's height),
brightness, and variablity of brightness and sometimes color.
It may seem boring to some since they cannot be optically resolved
and look simply like moving stars, but it was a thrill to me to
see Mir's brightness increase as each module was added in the last
6 years.
--
Bruce Watson (wats@scicom) nuqneH tlhlngan Hol Dajath'a'Do'Ha' blmoHqu

197. Help with Kam

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-21 23:39:36 UTC
From: fireman@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.233936.7239@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 291964

I am looking for a public domain or shareware program to allow me to receive
WEFAX on my Kantronics KAM. I know a program exists, but I don't know where.
(Yes, I know about Kantronics software)
If anyone can help me, please email to: fireman@wam.umd.edu
(Yes, I can FTP)

198. modified .signature

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 00:08:10 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.000810.29456@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 291965

I have now discovered that I can post off campus now - yah!
I received one response from a person who said they had problems sending
a reply to the address given in my original .signature, so please note the
new site in the .signature below.

73,

```
==============================================================================
Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu
Amateur Radio: WY1Z Packet Radio: WY1Z @ K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA
==============================================================================
```

199. Re: Jammer tracking (was 14.313)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 01:37:27 UTC
From: JoeMoell@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <56204@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 291936

Several commenters on this topic have suggested using ferrite loops as a compact RDF antenna for HF. While such can be effective on ground-wave signals, they are much less effective on skywave, particularly if the signal comes from a high angle (transmitter within a few hundred miles). An Adcock antenna (pair of vertical dipoles out of phase) is much better for skywave.

One problem with jammer hunting on HF is that the bad guy could be a continent away from you. Not exactly an evening's drive! The loop is only effective in ground wave range (maybe 10 miles tops). So even if the guy is in your metro area, he's hard to find if he's out of ground wave range, because you either won't hear him via skip, or else the incoming angle will be so high that the loop is useless.

So we need a network of LOTS of DFers scattered evenly everywhere. Any volunteers to organize it?

73 de Joe Moell K0OV JoeMoell@cup.portal.com

200. Test Date

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 02:45:01 UTC
From: WRIGHT%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9203220244.AA22064@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291889

The Morehead State University Amateur Radio Club <MARC> will be conducting
all types of testing for Amateur Radio. The test will be held on
April 5, 1992 at the Morehead/Rowan D.E.S. Building on US 32 North of
Morehead <behind the Carl Perkins Building>. This is an open session.
If you are planning to attend to upgrade remember to bring your current
license and any current CESE's you may have.

Testing should begin at apx 9:30 AM EST.

If you plan to attend, Morehead Ky is located off I-64 <Kentucky>
between Lexington and Ashland, Ky. Exit 137

You can make contact on 146.910 - for further directions the day of the
test or E-Mail to

WRIGHT@morekyvm.BITNET or DULESE@morekypr.BITNET for further

Tim Wright
WRIGHT@morekyvm.BITNET
WRIGHT@morekypr.BITNET

To send a message to our BB mai to BB.MARC@morekypr.BITNET your test
dates are WELCOME here.

201. Sangean ATS 803 or 818?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 03:54:54 UTC
From: interpol@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.035454.6141@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 291927

Hi. I'm currently shopping around for a good SW receiver, and I think I've narrowed my list down to the above, the Sangean ATS 803A or the 818 (without the cassette recorder). The 818 looks really sharp, but since it's a new model, I haven't had any chance to read any reviews about it, or even get a price quote! Can anyone make any recommendations, or refer me to a place that sells these radios at a good price? So far, the best prices I've seen:

ATS 803 : $159
ATS 818 (with cassette) : $209
ATS 818 (w/o cassette) : $???

Any help would be appreciated...

Drew S. Cheng, BA '91 MD '95	"Compelling, yet tedious...I
Northwestern University	feel spent, like a man who is
Medical School, Chicago, IL USA	forced to wear his genitals
IRC : "Interpol"	like a pendant."
Internet : interpol@nwu.edu	- Dieter, "Sprockets"
--	
Got any anime stuff?
----

202. Re: Motorola Maxtrac

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 04:22:31 UTC
From: mikey@slic.cts.com
Message-ID: <9Ns1HB2w164w@slic.cts.com>
Source record: 291832

cclark@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us writes:

>
>
>
> Has anyone succeeded in programming a Motorola UHF Maxtrac
> outside the published lower frequency limit of 449.000 Mhz, into the
> 440 amateur band?

I know a local ham who modified the programing software for the
Sabre to change the frequency segments around. And I believe he
has a Maxtrac and the programming software. So I think it's on
his list of things to do if not already butchered.

I'll check with him and post the response.

--

Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@slic.cts.com
PO Box 460 (San Diego) UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!slic!mikey
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 GEnie: SLIC

203. Shuttle as passive reflector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 04:24:49 UTC
From: kfeeney@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU
Message-ID: <9203220421.AA19339@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU>
Source record: 291925

Jerry,
I made the mistake of having a mouthful of coffee when I read your 'incident log' note about the wipers activating. I've cleaned it all up and I'm *still* laughing! You have a wicked sense of humor sir. Thanks :-)
73 de Kevin, WB2EMS

204. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 21 March

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 04:51:16 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701239876@honte>
Source record: 291830
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
NOTE: Stratospheric Warming exists Saturday, 21 March 1992. Final spring
warming is in progress over the northern polar stratospheric regions.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 081, 03/21/92
10.7 FLUX=167.6 90-AVG=214 SSN=124 BKI=0134 5333 BAI=017
BGND-XRAY=B6.0 FLU1=5.4E+05 FLU10=1.5E+04 PKI=2224 5344 PAI=022
BOU-DEV=004,009,022,043,080,036,020,027 DEV-AVG=030 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C5.6 @ 0715UT XRAY-MIN= B5.4 @ 2100UT XRAY-AVG= B9.6
NEUTN-MAX= +005% @ 1050UT NEUTN-MIN= +000% @ 2120UT NEUTN-AVG= +1.7%
PCA-MAX= +0.4DB @ 1745UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 1605UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55292NT @ 0846UT BOUTF-MIN=55237NT @ 1725UT BOUTF-AVG=55273NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+105NT@ 1805UT GOES7-MIN=N:-030NT@ 1340UT G7-AVG=+078,+036,+007
GOES6-MAX=P:+111NT@ 2015UT GOES6-MIN=E:-024NT@ 2015UT G6-AVG=+088,+005,+025
FLUXFCST=STD:167,170,173;SESC:171,174,177 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,010,025/020,030,030
KFCST=1234 5321 1234 5222 27DAY-AP=012,022 27DAY-KP=2331 2233 2233 3445
WARNINGS=*GSTRM;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

205. Warning: Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 05:01:39 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701240499@honte>
Source record: 291829
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

ISSUED: 04:00 UT, 22 MARCH

/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 24 - 25 March
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 23 - 26 March

POTENTIAL LOW-MIDDLE LATITUDE STORM INTENSITY: MINOR STORM
POTENTIAL HIGH LATITUDE STORM INTENSITY: MINOR STORM
PROBABILITY OF ASSOCIATION WITH SSC: 5%

POTENTIAL DURATION OF GEOMAGNETIC STORM: 24 TO 48 HOURS

POTENTIAL PEAK LOW-MIDDLE LATITUDE K-INDEX VALUES: 5 - 6
POTENTIAL PEAK HIGH LATITUDE K-INDEX VALUES: 5 - 6

POTENTIAL FOR LOW LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: LOW
POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HF DEGRADATION: MINOR
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: GOOD - VERY GOOD

POTENTIAL FOR MIDDLE LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: MODERATE
POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HF DEGRADATION: MINOR
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: GOOD - FAIR

POTENTIAL FOR HIGH LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: HIGH
POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HF DEGRADATION: MINOR
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: POOR - VERY POOR

POTENTIAL RISK FOR GEOSYNCHRONOUS MAGNETOPAUSE CROSSINGS: 20%

SOURCE OF OBSERVED/EXPECTED ACTIVITY: Neg. Polarity Coronal Hole Extension

-------------------------------- --------------------------------
EST. POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC IMPACT EST. POTENTIAL IONOSPHERIC IMPACT
-------------------------------- --------------------------------
SEVERE STORM : 1 % LOW LATITUDES : NIL - MINOR
MAJOR STORM : 19 % MIDDLE LATITUDES : MINOR
MINOR STORM : 40 % HIGH LATITUDES : MINOR
ACTIVE OR LESS : 40 % POLAR LATITUDES : MINOR
-------------------------------- --------------------------------
PROBABLE SI ASSOCIATION : 5 % ESTIMATED GLOBAL IMPACT: MINOR

PREDICTED ESTIMATED PEAK PLANETARY (24-HOUR) A-INDEX: 30 (WEAK MINOR STORM)
```

** End of Warning **

206. Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 05:10:22 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701241022@honte>
Source record: 291831
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

/\

MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

UPDATED: 04:30 UT, 22 MARCH

/\

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 24 - 25 March
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 23 - 26 March (UT days)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: MODERATE

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: FAIR - GOOD

AURORAL ACTIVITY MAY BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

NORTHERN WASHINGTON STATE TO IDAHO TO MONTANA TO NORTHERN SOUTH
DAKOTA TO CENTRAL OR SOUTHERN MINNESOTA TO WISCONSIN TO CENTRAL OR
SOUTHERN MICHIGAN TO NEW YORK STATE TO SOUTHERN MAINE,
MASSACHUSETTS, AND/OR CONNECTICUT OR RHODE ISLAND.

SYNOPSIS...

An extension of a southern solar coronal hole to the near-equatorial
solar region will be well placed for producing an enhancement in levels of
auroral activity on 24 through about 26 March. The waning phase of the moon
during this period will provide optimal observing conditions after
approximately 2 am local time during this period. No significant auroral
storming is expected to accompany this event, although moderate levels of
activity can be expected over the northerly middle to high latitude regions.
Areas north of the U.S. / Canada border should be able to observe the
activity induced by this disturbance. The northern tier of the U.S. states
may also be able to observe activity, particularly before moonrise (near
approximately 2 am local time).

Activity is expected to peak on 24 or 25 March (with some preference for
25 March). At that time, moderate to possibly brief high levels of auroral
activity may be observed over much of the northern to central middle latitude
regions. Southerly middle latitudes and low latitude regions (ex. areas
approximately equatorward of 40 to 45 degrees north latitude) are less likely
to observe any activity, although there is a chance.

Auroral activity should stabilize and die down on 26 and 27 March.

This WATCH will remain active until 18:00 UT on 26 March, unless conditions warrant upgrading or cancelling the WATCH.

** End of Watch **

207. RACES Bulletin #214

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 05:22:47 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9203220522.AA29174@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291828

Msgid: $RACESBUL.214

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.214 DATE: March 23, 1992
SUBJECT: MGT - Teamwork
(The following is from the Santa Barbara Amateur Radio Club.)
There were several comments about ARES [at our board
meeting], one of which was that the structure is too rigid or
militaristic. I feel that some of you need to look just a little
further into the subject. The management format that is now
being used by us is also being used by every sheriff'sdepartment,
every fire department, the State Office of Emergency Services,
the city and county of Santa Barbara, the Red Cross, and most
everybody else that has anything to do with disaster services in
the State of California. It is called the Incident Command
System (ICS). It was developed by several fire departments in
California just for the purpose of dealing with disasters large
and small. The plan works and has been proven by a lot of people
besides ourselves. Give the system a chance and you will find
that it will work for us, too.
Speaking of ARES, those of you who went to the Search and
Rescue symposium at Vandenberg Air Force Base got your money's
worth. There were two very important points that came across.
First, that the money resources of a lot of the government
agencies we have all learned to depend on are rapidly shrinking.
Thus, they cannot always give the level of service that has been
available in the past. Recognizing this fact of life, these same
agencies are very glad to see all the volunteers like us out
there ready and willing to take up the slack when called upon to
do so. Two, there was a definite feeling of comradeship in the
group that was there. Although very diversified, the bottom line
was that all could and would work together for the best outcome
no matter what the problem or disaster demanded.
---Jack Goldsworthy, KA6EPF, President, Santa Barbara Amateur
Radio Club

EOM

"Personally, I'm always ready to learn although I do not always like to
be taught." --- Sir Winston Churchill

RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races
and can be retrieved using FTP.

208. help: call sign info. needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 05:24:41 UTC
From: re_sims@vax.muskingum.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar21.232441.2720@vax.muskingum.edu>
Source record: 291926

Looking for a way to get into Ham call sign server, if anyone
can help would appreciate e-mail.

thanks in advance.

Jim
N4JDP
re_sims@vax.muskingum.edu

209. Re: STS-45 and SAREX are on the Launch Pad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 06:37:36 UTC
From: garym@telesoft.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.063736.19033@telesoft.com>
Source record: 291833

In <kscrjmINN84q@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM> tjonz@Sun.COM (Todd Jonz) writes:

>Andy, WB1FNV, writes:

> >> The primary frequencies intended for use during the [STS-45] mission
> >> are as follows: 145.55 MHz for the downlink from the Atlantis and
> >> 144.91, 144.95 and 144.97 MHz for the uplink....If your radio has
> >> the capability, you should offset your transmit frequency to
> >> compensate for doppler shift.

> > Can anyone explain what frequency I should transmit on to account
> > for Doppler? Can it be done from an HT?

When the shuttle is approaching you, the frequency you receive will be higher than their transmit frequency. So instead of receiving 145.550, you will be receiving them as high as 145.5535, about 3.5 Khz high. At the same time, you should transmit about 3.5 Khz LOW, at 144.9465 so they will hear you on 144.950. 3.5 Khz is the maximum doppler shift for the Shuttle and as they get closer to you it will decrease to 0 and then reverse as they move away from you.

The best way to actually compensate is to use a rig with dual VFO's and set it for split frequency operation. Set VFO A to transmit 144.947 and set VFO B for recieve at 145.553. When they get closer (use a sat tracking program that tells you how much doppler) bump up the transmit freq in 1 Khz steps (or even 100 hz steps) and bump down the receive freq the same amount. At closest approach for a pass, doppler is zero, then reverses as they recede. (You can also it with one VFO and an RIT adjustment, or preprogram 10 memories, one for each minute of the pass)

It is more important to adjust your xmit frequency than your recieve. The Motorola HT on the Shuttle has a passband only 6 Khz (+/- 3 Khz) wide! So if they are listening on 144.950 and doppler puts you at 144.953, half your signal is outside the passband and your audio is distorted (if it gets thru).

> o Should I factor in the parameters describing a particular orbit,
> or will the shift be pretty much the same for all passes?

All depends on how accurate you want to be, I modified a tracking program to display the doppler continously during the pass. I think using an average shift (such as in the table below) for all passes is better than not shifting at all, but not as good as knowing the exact shift for each moment of particular pass.

The maximum shift occurs when they just come over the horizon and just before they disappear of the horizon. The higher the elevation of the pass the higher the maximum shift is. A direct overhead pass has a maximum shift

of about 3.5 Khz, a pass that only gets up to 20 degrees or so will have a slightly lower maximum shift, about 3.1 Khz.

> o If my rig will only tune in 5 kHz steps, should I even attempt to
> compensate for Doppler?

If the doppler is 3.4 Khz, shifting by 5 makes you off by 1.6 Khz instead of 3.4 Khz. When the doppler is 2.5 or less though it is of no use. It might make the difference, and can't hurt (unless you shift the wrong way :-)

Don't forget to keep checking your doppler shift during the pass.
Especially near the middle of the pass, where it changes rapidly.

I've probably said more than enough but just to make sure it's clear here's a chart for a typical pass:

Time Doppler Transmit Receive
AOS +3.4 144.9466 145.5534
AOS+1 +3.3 144.9467 145.5533
AOS+2 +3.2 144.9468 145.5532
AOS+3 +2.5 144.9475 145.5525
Closest 0.0 144.9500 145.5500
LOS-3 -2.5 144.9525 145.5475
LOS-2 -3.2 144.9532 145.5468
LOS-1 -3.3 144.9533 145.5467
LOS -3.4 144.9534 145.5466

Note that your transmit frequency is always going up, while your receive is always going down. One final note, if your tracking program doesn't supply the doppler shift and you don't want to compute it, don't worry about it, most people get thru without doing anything for doppler.

Good luck!
--GaryM
--
Gary Morris Internet: g@telesoft.com
KK6YB (N5QWC) UUCP: uunet!telesoft!g
TeleSoft AMPR: KK6YB @ W2XO
San Diego, CA Phone: +1 619-457-2700

210. Licensing in other countries

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 14:36:56 UTC
From: jeffj@seeker.mystic.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.143656.19660@seeker.mystic.com>
Source record: 291923

After seeing all the debate on the Nocode tech it got me wondering on what do other hams in other countries have to go through to get licensed? What kind of license classes do they have? Do they have multiple license classes like we do? Inquiring minds want to know.

73!

Jeff

--
Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AA | Prediction is very difficult, especially
UUCP uunet!seeker!jeffj | about the future.
Infolinc BBS 510-778-5929 | Storm Petersen

211. Repeater is Alive!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 14:41:15 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.144115.10159@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 291839

```
Just letting everyone in New England know that the Northeastern University
Amateur Radio Club's, Boston, MA, repeater is back on the air!

The frequency is: 145.310 (-600). The club call is W1KBN.
The repeater currently transmits with (I believe) 10 watts of power,
though we will be working on increasing this power to a higher value soon!

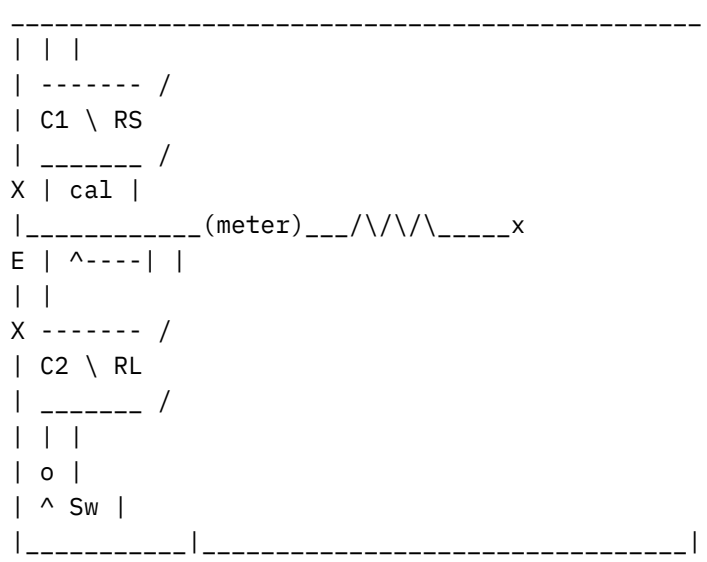
==============================================================================
Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu
Amateur Radio: WY1Z Packet Radio: WY1Z @ K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA
==============================================================================
```

212. Re: A (long) look at SWR & directional pwr mtrs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 14:53:18 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.145318.11569@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291841

In article <20360073@hplsla.hp.com> tomb@hplsla.hp.com (Tom Bruhns) writes:
>
>Seems like there are some other points to make here... I invite others
>to follow up on this. Hey, what else would I expect in this group??
>:-)

Very good explanation of classic monimatch VSWR meters. Now let's talk
about some of the meters that don't work that way. The most common
commerical meter that doesn't use the monimatch circuit is the Micromatch(tm).
It looks like this:



E is the generator voltage. RL is the load. The ratio RL/RS is made very
high so that RS dissipates very little power. To balance the bridge, the
ratio of C1/C2 is the same as RS/RL. Even if the line is not properly
matched, the bridge will still be balanced for power travelling outward
on the line, since the outward-going power sees only the Zo of the line
until it reaches the load. However power reflected back from the load
does not "see" a bridge circuit and the reflected voltage registers on
the voltmeter. To display VSWR, C2 is opened and the cal pot adjusted
to read full scale. This represents the outgoing wave voltage. Then
the circuit is closed and VSWR is read directly from the scale on the
meter.

These meters are in very common use, though the circuit is usually drawn
slightly differently, and they lie frequently. Since the complex impedance
that appears at RL in the unmatched case can be any value, the simple minded
scale calibration can seriously mislead the user.

At VHF/UHF, circuit strays will distort bridge balance. This can be a problem with monimatch circuits too. A necessary test of any monimatch meter is to reverse it's connections and see if you get the same readings. If you don't, the meter is lying to you. It may be lying anyway, but at least it will lie consistently if it works the same in both directions. Unfortunately, you can't reverse a micromatch meter.

Gary KE4ZV

213. Source for HT ext mikes w/antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 14:53:24 UTC
From: andy@access.digex.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.145324.16606@access.digex.com>
Source record: 291845

Clipping an HT to your belt is a great way to carry it around, but its proximity to your body precludes reception from weaker stations and repeaters. Fine for hamfest communications, but otherwise its not very effective. The cops seem to have external mikes containing rubber duckie antennas. Clipping the mike to your lapel keeps the antenna up high and vastly improves reception. Why can't we have the same thing? Maybe there is a source for these mikes...do you know of any???

214. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 14:58:27 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.145827.11651@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291842

In article <1992Mar20.220821.1446@debisa> n6vbg@debisa (Javier Henderson) writes:
>Hello, good people,
>
>I bought a Realistic HT recently, and so far so good. I'm really happy
>with it.
>
>The only limitation is that it covers 144.0 to 148.0 on receive. Many other
>HT's cover a much wider range.
>
>Does anyone know if there's a mod available for this HT to receive outside
>the ham band?

From a statement by Radio Shack posted here when the unit was releaased,
it seems the unit was delibrately designed *not* to have wide receive
coverage so that it could be made more resistant to intermod and spurious
out of band signals. This is a Good Thing(tm) since most of the wideband
Japanese HTs suffer from horrible intermod in strong signal areas like
the downtowns of most large cities. If you're looking for a commercial
band scanner, Radio Shack will sell you one of those too, but expect it
to howl like a Japanese HT when you're downtown.

Gary KE4ZV

215. Are there Modifications for Kenwood TS-140?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 15:56:06 UTC
From: megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.155606.17603@chinet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 291843

I have just purchased a TS-140. Are there any known modifications that can be made to this rig to improve performance, increase memories, or anything else? Please respond via email. If there is interest, I will summerize the responses.

--

"Overcoming Life's Problems is What Energizes the Human Spirit!"
Mark E. Sunderlin: Technocrat in Winchester, Virginia KD4HRI
aka Dr. Megabyte: megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us (703) 722-9330

216. Using the Alpha Delta SWL Sloper as a Transmitting Antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 15:58:57 UTC
From: megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.155857.17693@chinet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 291844
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

I know that the Alpha Delta SWL sloper antenna CAN be used as a transmit antenna "With a tunner" according to the papers that came with it, but has anybody ever done this? How was performance? Did you ground the non-sloping half of the antenna? Any other thoughts?

--

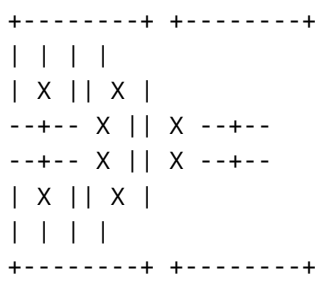
"Overcoming Life's Problems is What Energizes the Human Spirit!"
Mark E. Sunderlin: Technocrat in Winchester, Virginia KD4HRI
aka Dr. Megabyte: megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us (703) 722-9330

217. Re: The perpetual motion machine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 17:16:27 UTC
From: ewing-martin@CS.YALE.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.171627.1527@cs.yale.edu>
Source record: 291840

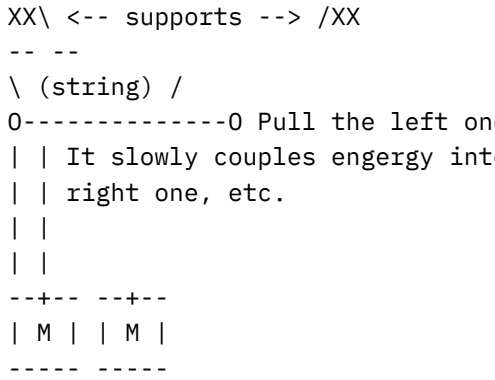
In article <20360075@hplsla.hp.com> tomb@hplsla.hp.com (Tom Bruhns) writes:
>Give me a practical circuit that will transfer essentially all of
>a .001 coulomb charge from a 1uF capacitor to another similar 1uF
>capacitor. No other power source. Energy loss less than one
>percent.

A transformer will do this:



This is an example of "coupled harmonic oscillators" in which the
initial energy (all on the left, say) will slosh over to the right and
back. If coupling is unity, this occurs in one cycle. But it will
occur even if the coupling is very loose; it just takes longer. Your
1% requirement demands high Q and tight coupling.

You can try this in your own home with a mechanical analog: two
pendulums coupled through a loose support, e.g.



Here endeth the lesson (Physics 101)

73, Martin, AA6E

218. new

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 18:36:00 UTC
From: v067njbx@ubvmsb.cc.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.183403.13543@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 291847

I have always been interested in HAM work, but I always looked at
it as just too expensive and frankly where could I get someone to
teach me the ropes? So here I am, asking if there is anyone afiliated
with the University at Buffalo who I may contact?
thank you.
Erik Werner Blanco
V067NJBX
UBVMSD.CC.BUFFALO.EDU
UBVMS.BITNET

219. TS-790 - Is it worth it?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 18:45:19 UTC
From: d098@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.184519.15343@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca>
Source record: 291846

Our club is getting our new TS-450sat this week and are now considering upgrading our present VHF rig (An ICOM 255 mobile, or something along those lines) to a TS-790. However it would involve a great deal of fund raising and we are wondering if it is worth it. Our club was into Satellite a bit back in the days when we had a Ten-Tec omni with the good ole analog VFO Transverter (not!) but hope to get more involved.

Does anyone around have one they would care to comment about?

Thanks
de VE1DJB
Derek

220. FM radios for 9600 packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-22 23:02:00 UTC
From: jangus@skyld.UUCP
Message-ID: <701305320snx@skyld.UUCP>
Source record: 291924

In article <483@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.UUCP writes:

> This is crap. This is like a car dealer saying they won't let
> me have service info, that only the dealership can change the spark
> plugs.
>
> So, does anyone have the programming info?
>
> Does anyone have or know where I can get service docs?
>
> Anyone know anywhere else I can buy these radios?
>

Yaesu U.S.A
17210 Edwards Road
Cerritos, CA 90701
(310) 404-2700

xenon!skyld!jangus | This space left blank intentionally. |
J Angus, PO Box 4425, Carson CA 90749-4425 voice (213) 324-6080

221. Re: Source for HT ext mikes w/antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 05:03:37 UTC
From: sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar22.230337.3877@bb1t.monsanto.com>
Source record: 291838

In article <fKTozgP@quack.sac.ca.us>, bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us (Brian Weaver) writes:
> andy@access.digex.com (Andrew M Cohn) writes:
>
>>effective. The cops seem to have external mikes containing rubber duckie
>>antennas. Clipping the mike to your lapel keeps the antenna up high
>>and vastly improves reception. Why can't we have the same thing? Maybe
>>there is a source for these mikes...do you know of any???
>
> you cannot have a coiled mic cord, at least I've never seen
> one, the cord has always been straight.
>

I have seen speaker-mikes with BNCs on the top for an antenna advertised in a catalog from Periphex. (The battery folks.) It also apparently includes a touch-tone pad! And it does have a coiled cord. (At least the one in the picture does...) $49. Hey, why didn't I ever buy one of these?

Periphex can be reached at +1 800 634 8132 or +1 203 264 3985. Fax at +1 203 262 6943. I might also mention that Periphex is owned and staffed entirely by amateurs.

I speak only as a satisfied customer of and user of Periphex's battery packs.

Scott Keller KA0WCH Monsanto Agricultural Company
sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com (314)537-6317 packet: ka0wch@k0pfx.mo.usa.na

222. Icom dual-band radios not working well in cars when on .7m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 06:37:26 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5374@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 291849

bparrish@hpcc01.corp.hp.com (William Parrish) writes:

+I've been using my ICOM W2A
+with a larsen magmount, plus the recommended ICOM cigarette lighter
+attachment (don't remember the model number). The radio works fine
+on 2Meters, but doesn't work worth beans on 440 when the engine is
+running. If I stop the engine (or disconnect the AC adapter), the
+radio works fine on both bands. I haven't tried measuring power or
+SWR to the antenna since I determined this was a problem.

+I get the same symptom in my 1985 Tercel Wagon, and in my 1988 4-Runner.

+Any ideas,

Yes. I have two friends with ICOM dual-band rigs and both have
the same symptoms. One has a W2A like you do and the other one
has a 32AT.

Try turning down your transmit power on 440. My friends do that and all
of the sudden their radios work again.

[their swr is fine in both cases]
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

223. Ham-UFO Conspiracy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 08:03:46 UTC
From: tad@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1974@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 291850

I saw something REALLY hilarious today in a "new age" bookstore in my neighborhood here in Seattle. It was a book called "THE ENERGY GRID 1990 - Harmonic 695 - The Pulse of the Universe" by Bruce Cathie. In it, Mr. Cathie describes how he figured out that there was a pattern to UFO sightings when he plotted them on a map. He theorized that the UFOs were kept aloft by some sort of anti-gravitational force at the intersection of some energy lines that become obvious when viewing his map.

The really funny thing was that he went to the locations where these map lines converged, and found some other-worldly structures. He believes that these strange structures beam energy to the UFOs. In reading his descriptions, I realized that he was observing an HF cubical quad antenna used by ham radio operators!

He eventually found out that hams lived at each of these locations where he found the antennas, but believes that ham operators are involved in some giant UFO conspiracy! He also does not believe that amateur radio operators are capable of constructing such advanced antennas without the help of ALIENS!

His further research uncovered HF Yagi antennas, and all sorts of other wonderful things. His encounters with hams were interesting too. He seemed to regard them as strange and possibly from other planets!

I wonder what this guy would think if he ever travelled to the annual Dayton Hamvention? Come to think of it, isn't DAYTON near the WRIGHT PATTERSON AIR FORCE BASE where the tabloids claim the SPACE ALIEN BODIES captured in NEW MEXICO in 1949 are stored?

I knew there was something very strange about my hobby!

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com
| USENET: tad@ssc.wa.com or...sumax!ole!ssc!tad

---

224. Re: The perpetual motion machine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 08:25:47 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570341@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291851

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, tomb@hplsla.hp.com (Tom Bruhns) writes:

>Now that we've about settled that half the energy is lost when we
>connect a charged cap to an equal-valued uncharged cap, how about
>this one:

>Give me a practical circuit that will transfer essentially all of
>a .001 coulomb charge from a 1uF capacitor to another similar 1uF
>capacitor. No other power source. Energy loss less than one
>percent.

Just connect them through a high-Q inductor. The current will start
to oscillate. Disconnect the inductor just at the time where
the voltage reaches its first maximum across the second capacitor.

Intuitively, it seems like a Q or about 100 would give 1% power
loss, but I'm too lazy to calculate it out.

AL N1AL

225. Who knew Gus Browning?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 10:58:49 UTC
From: buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.105849.15827@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>
Source record: 291852

Hello Old Timers!

I am currently compiling an article about old time DXpeditioner Gus Browning, W4BPD, who died in August 1990, aged 82. According to his own statement, Gus has visited 168 DXCC countries and made approximately 600,000 QSOs in the years 1962-1971.

I have collected some material and talked to some of the local DXers who have been around for a little longer than I. I looked through old QSTs from 1961-1970 and I received a very detailed listing of callsigns and operating dates from Geoff Watts, ex-editor of RSGB's DX News Sheet. Still, a number of details are missing from the picture.

I would like to get in contact with anyone who is able and willing to help me in finding out the whole story. Maybe you have some old DX bulletins at hand or some QSLs? Any pointers to other publications where Gus was mentioned would be much apreciated. I also need photos from Gus. All I have are photocopies of the old QST pages and the quality is, of course, not acceptable.

So, whatever you have, I would like to hear from you!

73 Ben, DL6RAI

226. Re: Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 11:21:53 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610115@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 291853

And when you meet people trying to sell things, always enquire about RF immunity and related matters, ESPECIALLY if these people are from the manufacturer and not just an agency. Why not go to a Nissan stand at a motor show to discuss toyota's ban. Visit some show homes and enquire about restrictive terms in the deeds - Give the impression that sales are being lost!

227. Re: A (long) look at SWR & directional pwr mtrs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 11:54:04 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610116@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 291854

One nuisance with the coupled line directional power meters is that although th lines may be very small fractions of a wavelength, the coupling factor will still be a funcion of their length in wavelengths, and so power scales would be frequency dependant, and sensitivity would be low. They are certainly excellent for covering single VHF and UHF bands, But the extent of 1.8 to 30MHz in octaves makes other approaches more attractive. Note that the Bird HF elements are for high power ranges, I wonder if they use a non-flat network before the detector to compensate for the non-flat coupling ?

I looked seriously at the series transformer+ capacitive voltage tap system which is usually attributed to Bruene of Collins, and found the capacitive tap to be a limiting factor. At low freqs it gives a large source impedance and makes detectors more difficult, at high freqs it shunts the line. I put together a simple system with a 2-transformer hybrid coupler and got better than 0.1 dB non flatness of coupling factor over topband to 6 metres, the coupling factor error measured at the RF outputs of the hybrid were within <.2 dB of calculated values. Directivity was better than 25 dB. All without any adjustments ! I found no mention of such a directional power meter in any amateur publication, yet it uses a very well known circuit and 2 ordinary diode detectors. (I've since found a version in Sabin and Schoenike) The Z0 value is set by the load resistors on the 2 "sample ports"
of the hybrid. Hundreds have now been built by QRPers with good reports.
The coupling factor is set by turns ratio, and Z0 is set by 2 resistors, so it just works as built, no adjustments needed, and gives reasonable accuracy. It isn't appropriate to VHF-UHF, and I can claim no originality, but it is a far better technique at HF than the usual meters that I'm surprised it has been overlooked in amateur circles (Oh yes, when published some of the text and my callsign got garbled)

Cheers
David GM4ZNX

228. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 12:25:51 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9203231222.AA18451@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 291855

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 054 (OPDX.054)
March 23, 1992
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, K4CEF & Southeastern Cluster Group, K6PBT & NoCal/Nev DX Packet Spotting Network, KE2LJ, WK3N, W6BSY, W8GMH, W8XD, W0CG and UV3AAC for the following DX information.

ARCTIC DXPEDITION. Dmitrij, UV3AAC, wants to inform everyone that there will be a joint radio DXpedition on one of the islands from Severnaya Zemlya archipelago, March 20th thru May 15th. Active callsigns will be 4K4/EK0AAC, EK0BP and 4K4/UA3ADR. A special award will be available. QSL to: P. Box 73, Moscow, 103051, Russia.

5Y, KENYA. Paul, 5Z4FO, who has been active on 15 meters SSB, mentioned that he will operate the CQ WW WPX Contest, March 28 to 29, as 5Y4FO. This will be of interest to prefix hunters.

D2, QSL UPDATE. Jay, W6GO (from the W6GO/K6HHD QSL Manager's List), received his D2ACA QSL cards with a note from Nick, RT5UY, advising that there is new a QSL route for D2ACA. QSL to: P.O. Box 453, Kiev, 254107 Ukraine, CIS.

EP, IRAN. There has been great news for DXers with the ARRL DXCC Desk announcing the acceptance of EP/HA5BUS operation for DXCC credit. This week there was activity by EP2MHB on the 14236 DX Net starting around 0200z. It was mentioned this station has not been accepted yet for DXCC credit.

FO, FIJI ISLANDS. Walter, DJ0FX, is active from Tahiti as FO0PT, and he will be there until April 3rd.

PY0T, TRINDADE. PY0TY should be active until the end of the month. He has been heard on 15 meters CW (sending slow) around 0145 to 0330z. The operator is supposedly PY1CFN.

S2, BANGLADESH. It was reported during the week that the HA5BUS group had crossed over the boarder into Bangladesh without having to pay the large duty on their equipment . Keep Your Fingers Crossed! (KYFC!)

S9, SAO TOME. Sigi, S92IJ, has been showing up around 1400z on 28490 kHz. QSL via DJ5IO. Also remember that Eric, SM0AGD, and Jan, SM0DJZ

will be active from here April 1st to the 8th, as S92AGD and S92SM.
Their activity should be all bands and modes. QSL via SM0AGD.

V6, MICRONESIA. AL, WA6BXS, will operate for a brief period as V63SA
from March 26th to the 27th. Look for V63SA between 28480 and 28600 kHz
running QRP. Al will also operate before this, if able, as WA6BXS/KH0
from March 24th to the 25th on 10 meters.

VP8, SOUTH SANDWICH ISLANDS. VP8SSI became active March 21st around
2340z on 14195 kHz. There was word that part of the group received a free
bath while attempting to land ashore. No one was hurt and no equipment
was lost.

XX, MACAO AND THE COLVINS. Iris, now signing XX9TQL, was heard working
the west coast last weekend around 28470 from 2300 until 0100z. She has
also been on 14188 kHz (listening up) around 1200z. Lloyd and Iris will
leave Macao on March 30th and will return home to San Francisco arriving
April 2. Due to an unavoidable delay, the QSL cards for XW1QL, V85KGP
and XX9TQL will not be going out from YASME until about the end of
April. Please be patient and do not send second cards.
XX9AS has has also been active on 10 meters. Check 28380 kHz around
0130z. QSL via N6LVY.

YA, AFGANISTAN. YA5MM is now QRT as of late March 21st. Last spot on the
Ohio/Penn DX Network was March 21st at 0638z on 18072 kHz.

ZL8, KERMADEC. Bob, ZL4DO, was on the island for a communication survey
for about 24 hours. During this time he was able to be active as ZL8RS
from 0500z March 21st to 0330z on March 22nd. He gave a few DXers a new
one for the log with activity on 10, 15 and 20 meter SSB. QSL via ZL4DO.

Check out the activity on 30, 17, and 12 meters
5T5CJ 10106/0733Z 8Q7CW 18077/1931Z 8Q7CW 24904/2021Z
VK3MR 10101/2121Z 9X5NH 18123/2111Z I2RR 24932/1546Z
C30CAG 10103/2107Z EA6/HB9CMX 18133/1951Z KG4DD 24953/1754Z
C6A/N4RP 10103/0959Z EA8PP 18142/2159Z SV1AHH 24908/1542Z
CO2VG 10102/0957Z EA9PB 18087/2210Z UH8EA 24958/1543Z
GW0RIM 10119/1003Z FJ/N0IMH 18070/1927Z ZD7CW 24957/1757Z
HH2PK 10107/0425Z N6AV/VP9 18074/2208Z ZF2NM 24908/1534Z
PJ7/K1XM 10104/1203Z UA9XGB 18072/2206Z
ZA1TAC 10105/2112Z V85KX 18068/1923Z

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as
OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS
online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the
Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send
BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message
via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z -- skitch@nadc.navy.mil

229. Request: Alinco DJ-120 Mods...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 12:47:41 UTC
From: LEAVITDG@SNYPLAVA.BITNET
Message-ID: <0546B756E020F4E6@splava.cc.plattsburgh.edu>
Source record: 291856

```
Date sent: 23-MAR-1992 07:39:07
>forwarded msg from packet, respond to n2ixl <LEAVITDG @ SNYPLAVA.BITNET>,
>PLEASE.
>
>HI I AM LOOKING FOR ANY MODS FOR THE
>ALINCO DJ-120 HT MAINLY MODS FOR
>OPENING UP THE REC/TRANS FREQ COVERAGE
>THANKS FOR YOUR HELP
>----- End of message 9541 from NG1P @ KD2AJ. -----
>=>
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Darrell G. Leavitt
SUNY Empire State College (ESC) ESC VAX: DLEAVITT
403 Sibley Hall SUNYNET: SESCVA::DLEAVITT
Plattsburgh, New York, USA,12901 INTERNET: LEAVITDG@SPLAVA.CC.PLATTSBURGH.EDU
PHONE : (518) 564-2837 AMATEUR
BitNet : LEAVITDG@SNYPLAVA PACKET: N2IXL @ KD2AJ.NY.USA.NA
Latitude: 44 41 58 N Longitude: 73 27 12 W
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
```

230. Re: STS-45 and SAREX are on the Launch Pad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 14:13:57 UTC
From: jim@n5ial.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.141357.18589@hou.amoco.com>
Source record: 291857

In article <1992Mar20.182429.3156@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>[I wrote]:

>>and here's one more: I live in a high-rise...meaning no outside antennas,
>>due to the fact that I don't have a place to put them.
>>[re 1/4 wave] should I just use this?
>>or do I need to try to work on building another antenna REALLY fast?

actually, I now have a 5 element beam that I tossed together Saturday afternoon. this should help a bit, even though it will be stuck inside.

>From experience with earlier Shuttle missions, I can say that you'll
>need about 20 kW ERP to insure being heard by the Shuttle
>[....] but you're likely to be
>one of hundreds, probably thousands, of stations in the footprint of
>the Shuttle who are calling. The odds of your being heard are slim.

sounds like a DX pileup to me....and I have broken through those in the past with LOTS of major factors working against me.... also, I figure a lot of those thousands will probably be sitting there, like me, running around 45 Watts into a small beam. challenge? yes. patience required? probably a lot of it.... worth losing lots of sleep if necessary to catch passes? YES! ..... if and when the shuttle launches after being scrubbed this morning, you can bet that I'll be spending every minute I can trying for it!

regarding another question I asked:

>>'nother question --- since there is some packet activity on 144.95 (this
>>is one of the main frequencies here in chicago), has anyone figured out how
>>to avoid interference?

I found out last night that every one of the uplink frequencies has packet on it around here (although the other 2 are much weaker sigs...probably pretty distant).....can anyone in the Chicago area please tell me which of these packet frequencies (if not all of them) is going to be used locally for working the shuttle...if and when it actually launches?

thanks,
--jim

Standard disclaimers are IRRELEVANT. Whose thoughts these are is IRRELEVANT.
--j.borg

INTERNET: jim@n5ial.chi.il.us | grahj@gagme.chi.il.us | j.graham@ieee.org
UUCP: gagme!n5ial!jim@clout.chi.il.us

AMATEUR RADIO: n5ial@n9hsi (Chicago.IL.US.Earth)
----

231. Re: Source for HT ext mikes w/antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 14:18:25 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.141825.15915@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291858

In article <1992Mar22.145324.16606@access.digex.com> andy@access.digex.com (Andrew M Cohn) writes:
>Clipping an HT to your belt is a great way to carry it around, but its
>proximity to your body precludes reception from weaker stations and
>repeaters. Fine for hamfest communications, but otherwise its not very
>effective. The cops seem to have external mikes containing rubber duckie
>antennas. Clipping the mike to your lapel keeps the antenna up high
>and vastly improves reception. Why can't we have the same thing? Maybe
>there is a source for these mikes...do you know of any???

Motorola. :-)

You can also get duck mounts that clip to your hat. A friend of mine bought one of these at Dayton. Aside from frying his brain, he walked between two parked cars and snagged the cable on a mirror. The clip came off the hat, grabbed a handful of his hair, and ripped it out. Since he didn't have all that much hair to begin with, he got rid of the thing.

Gary KE4ZV

232. Johnston Island and Wake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 14:21:13 UTC
From: hxelbaum@pad4.apgea.army.mil
Message-ID: <9203231420.AA13135@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291859

To those of you who chase DX, KA3HMS expects to be
operating from Johnston Island on or about April 6th to 17th
and from Wake Island on or about April 22nd to 25th. I believe
he'll be on 10 and/or 20 meters at various times.

233. Re: Who knew Gus Browning?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 14:52:07 UTC
From: 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.145207.12334@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291860

> I have collected some material and talked to some of the local DXers
> who have been around for a little longer than I. I looked through old
> QSTs from 1961-1970 and I received a very detailed listing of callsigns
> and operating dates from Geoff Watts, ex-editor of RSGB's DX News Sheet.

In the 60's CQ magazine had a bunch of articles on Gus's DXpeditions.
They were much bettter than the QST articles. Sorry I don't have
any of them in my collection, though.

Rick KT2Q

234. neat idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 15:30:50 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <01GHZB9J9OU8934TS7@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 291861

I bought a Fisher-Price 6-meter repeater last summer at a yard sale.
It cost me $8. It's a baby nursery monitor on 49.83 MHz F3E.

I have found a couplep of uses around the hamshack. When I log into
the Indiana Traffic Net at 8:30 am EST and again at 6 pm EST I se
the transmitter in front of the speaker and carry the rcvr around
the house. This way I can monitor the activities of the net without
having to be in the shack.

Also when not using the Knwd TS-690 for other things, I either minitor
50.125 MHz or scan the 6-m band. I use the F-P "6-m rptr" in the same
way.

No. I've never tried connecting it to an outside antenna for dx!

I also use it to monitor my baby granddaughter when she visits. That
idea came much later than the ones above.

I bet hams who are creative thinkers can come up with many other
applications. (BTW: These little units work pretty good!)

73 de K9CUN

(No disclaimers. Never used 'em, never will.)

235. Application S/W for AT&T DSP Board

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 15:32:50 UTC
From: estey@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.093250.1@skyler.mavd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 291862

--
A friend of mine, a new technician-class ham, has acquired an AT&T 16A DSP
board and is looking for Amateur Radio application software that will work
with it. Does anyone in netland have something they can pass along?
73
Carl

Carl Estey | Home Mail Address: 276 Walnut Lane
Amateur Callsign: WA0CQG | Apple Valley, MN 55124
| Business Address: Honeywell Inc.
Phone: Work (612) 541-5136 | Flight Systems & Test Operations M/S MN15-2370
FAX (612) 542-6003 | 1625 Zarthan Ave. S., St. Louis Park, MN 55416
Home (612) 432-0699 | Packet: WA0CQG @ WA0CQG.#SOMSP.MN.USA.NA
The nonsense here is of my own making - no one else would want credit!

236. Mixers.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 16:07:06 UTC
From: pjml@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <55801.pjml@[139.166.140.1]>
Source record: 291863

An interesting sideline to the problem of LO passthru in mixers came to my attention recently; i had been elmering a local SWL with his building of a direct-conversion receiver for 20 meters. This receiver used a high level mixer (SRA-1) and a two-stage gang-tuned preselector frontend.
About a week after he had built the RX, and i had helped him align it, i was listening on 20 meters when i heard what i took to be a VFO-swisher... but *very* strong! It then parked itself on top of some choice DX.
Eventually i worked out what was going on.... the DC RX was radiating a fat signal...
Looking at the design of the DC RX, we realised that there was effectively no selectivity between the VFO and antenna terminals except for the balance of the balanced mixer. Since we were brewing up about 40 milliwatts of LO signal, obviously the odd milliwatt was leaking out the wrong way.... and the input preselector, being tuned to the same frequency as the VFO, was doing nothing to block the radiation, so it went straight up the antenna feeder to be radiated in the usual way....
Any selectivity fitted in the antenna circuit to stop the LO going out will, of course, stop the desired signal coming in too. The eventual solution we developed was to use a single grounded-gate FET stage as a buffer between the antenna and mixer; it provides insignificant forward gain, but a very significant amount of isolation to RF going 'the wrong way'.

Maybe mixer-leakage of DC receivers accounts for more of the 'swishers'?
In any case, it just goes to show how far a QRP signal could go; in my case the SWL lives about 1/2 mile away....

| P.LUCAS@UK.AC.NSW.UA PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU |
| 2 + 2 = 5 (for large values of 2) |
---

237. Re: neat idea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 16:21:05 UTC
From: ka2czu@cbnewsh.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.162105.4590@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291864

From article <01GHZB9J9OU8934TS7@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>, by DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU:
> I bought a Fisher-Price 6-meter repeater last summer at a yard sale.
> It cost me $8. It's a baby nursery monitor on 49.83 MHz F3E.
>
> I have found a couplep of uses around the hamshack. When I log into
> the Indiana Traffic Net at 8:30 am EST and again at 6 pm EST I se
> the transmitter in front of the speaker and carry the rcvr around
> the house. This way I can monitor the activities of the net without
> having to be in the shack.
>
...
>
> 73 de K9CUN
>
> (No disclaimers. Never used 'em, never will.)
And I thought I was the only one to do this!!! :-)
--
... -.- Amateur Radio Operator KA2CZU Robert Switzer
Bell Labs, 200 Laurel Ave., 2b-334, Middletown, NJ 07748-4801 USA (908)957-2923

238. Re: .435 repeater

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 16:42:45 UTC
From: bly@btree.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.164245.9188@btree.uucp>
Source record: 291865

tomb@hplsla.hp.com (Tom Bruhns) writes:
>vaact00m@VAX.CSUN.EDU writes:
>
>> Southern California known as 147.435. Has anyone heard this repeater
>
>Gee, what split does that operate on? Lessee... 147.435 + .600 ...

147.435 (146.400 input). THE most exciting repeater in So. California.
I suggest high ERP when operating there.

Roger (ka6mwt)

239. Re: Ham-UFO Conspiracy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 16:46:01 UTC
From: tcs@spenserll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.164601.24910@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 291866

Tad!
Your the last to know...

You don't think I have these devices to communicate with just terrestrial beings, do you??? My neighbors have caught on to me, and have reserved their "rides" the next time I have "un-earthly" visitors...

Tom
--
```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------

/-/-/-/-/ |
/-/-/-/-/ /---/---/
| x |
/--/--/ x /---/---/
x . x x
x | x x
x | __x x
x_______|_______||x x
/ ||x\ / \ Call in: 29.60, 145.41, 448.625 Mhz.
/-----------------/||x \ /___ ___\ Thomas Christopher John Sefranek
| [ ] [ ] ## [ ]| ||x | || | | || WA1RHP 112 Great Road Shirley, Ma.
| ## | ||x | || | | || Ham Nite Odd Mondays 425-6672 01464
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

240. Heath HW 4LX 440 Mhz Xcvr Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 17:01:49 UTC
From: turini@gdls.UUCP
Message-ID: <3289@gdls.UUCP>
Source record: 291867

I recently picked up a Heath HW 4 LX 440 Mhz handie. After looking at the manual, I realized that there was one key on the handie that wasn't documented in the manual.

Does anyone know what the CALL key does, and how to set it?

Also, I would be interested in any mods for the radio and sources for batteries and cases (perhaps a store has bought out the last supplies from Heath.

Thanks for any info.

Bill KA4GAV/8

+--+
| Bill Turini Sr. Computer Systems Engineering Specialist |
| |
| Computer Sciences Corporation |
| Technology Management Division |
| MZ 435-02-33 teemc.mi.org!gdls.gdls.GDEAST.com!turini |
| 6000 E. 17 Mile Road (313) 825-8810 Voice |
| Sterling Heights, MI 48313 (313) 825-8764 FAX |
| "Doing the right thing is more important than doing it right." |
| R. Wamsley, 1991 |
+--+

241. Youngest hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 17:04:20 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GHZ6BASQI8E1OLGH@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 291868

Help,

The local newspaper here is doing an article on an 8 year
old boy who just upgraded to Tech and passed his 20 wpm
code.

Does anyone have any access to one of the database programs
that you can search on the age field. They are interested
on how unusual this is in the country and in particular in
the state of Tennessee.

How young are kids getting licenses and which class?

thanks for any help

73s de AC4HF
Jeff in Cookeville, TN

242. RE: RFD rec.radio.amateur.public-service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 17:13:50 UTC
From: ppddgc@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.121350.1079@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 291869

I strongly support the idea of establishing REC.RADIO.AMATEUR.PUBLIC-SERVICE.

Those of us involved in ARES, CANWARN (SKYWARN), CASARA (CAP) need a forum to discuss the issues specifically related to these public service situations.

The rec.radio.amateur.misc group just has too much traffic in it to be able to easily pick out related topics.

Amateur radio assistance in many situations must adapt to the changes that have occurred in technology. Cellular phones, satelite communications, etc. have impacted on our role.

We are locally examining our role and hope to be able to exchange ideas electronically with others throughout the world.

I hope you folks out there will send a note supporting this group. I think be a great way to generate some interesting discussion.

Dave Colvin VE3ZDC
London, Ontario, Canada

243. Uploading Kep element sets to Quiktrak (help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 17:16:58 UTC
From: CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9203231716.AA24825@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291870

I have an older version of Quiktrak (purchased the week Oscar-13 went
up). I have been uploading the 2 line element sets ok - tried the other night
(haven;t done so in a month or more) that the program hung up. Has there been
a change in the sets recently and is there a fix? Thanks.
Carty KA2Y

244. Re: PCT214.ZIP - Realtime Satellite Tracker w/3D Graphics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 17:24:05 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.222815.14435@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 291752

In article <3148@atlas.tegra.COM>, vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes...
>
>Maybe its a bad precedent to suggest this but with the large response
>I got about some older satellite tracking software maybe someone could
>post this?
>
>I am sure there are enough people to benefit from it, and people like
>myself who have no FTP access.

Everyone has FTP access! Simply send a mail message to
LISTSERV@VM1.NoDak.EDU or LISTSERV@RPIECS.BITNET and include in the body of
the message:

/PDGET MAIL PD1:<MSDOS.HAMRADIO>PCT214.ZIP UUENCODE

The listserver will send you the file in UUENCODEd parts, which you'll have
to assemble and decode to reconstruct the .ZIP file.

- Jim

=-=

I only work for Digital, they don't pay me enough to speak for them also.

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

245. Re: Who was op at 4U1ITU in ARRL 'test?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 17:57:04 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360056@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 291871

```
Send your QSL card with SASE to AA6AD.

from the log of AA6AD
```

246. Recommendation Sought - Motorola Channel Elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 18:02:45 UTC
From: flloyd@sunburn.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kss7a5INNbjc@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 291872

Having recently become the new owner of a Motorola Mitrek UHF
box, I'm in the market for channel elements (e.g. crystals).
I want to put it on 441.625 RX and 446.625 TX

Does anyone have these or can anyone suggest who I should call?

Thanks,

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

247. Re: Icom dual-band radios not working well in cars when on .7m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 18:17:55 UTC
From: shibumi@turbo.bio.net
Message-ID: <Mar.23.10.17.55.1992.6994@turbo.bio.net>
Source record: 291873

abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Andrew Scott Beals) writes:
>Yes. I have two friends with ICOM dual-band rigs and both have
>the same symptoms. One has a W2A like you do and the other one
>has a 32AT.

Since I'm the guy with the 32AT, I'll comment on this. I find that it doesn't
happen on all cars. The car it specifically did happen on was a 1977 Honda
Civic. It didn't happen on a 1987 Range Rover, nor on a 1966 Ford Mustang.
I don't think it happened in Andy's old Volvo either. My conclusion would
be that its some component in the cig lighter circuit thats limiting
current. The guy with the W2A has a 1986 Ford Bronco II, which this happens
on, and a 1989 Toyota Corolla that it doesn't.

Kenton A. Hoover	
BIOSCI Network Administrator (bionet newsgroups)	shibumi@presto.ig.com
GenBank/IntelliGenetics, Inc. 415 962 7300	shibumi@genbank.bio.net
===
"Every man has a weapon between his legs."
-- Carolyn Allen

248. Thanks!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 18:21:28 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.182128.25169@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 291874

Thanks to everyone who responded with good results to my test posting.
I am getting through!

73 to all,

==
Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu
Amateur Radio: WY1Z Packet Radio: WY1Z @ K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA
==

249. Attic Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 18:22:16 UTC
From: cjackso@uswnvg.UUCP
Message-ID: <1950@uswnvg.UUCP>
Source record: 291875
Cross-posted to: uswestnv.radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have a problem that I'm sure others have faced....

I live in a community with covenants against ANY sort of outdoor antenna (although I do have a full wave 2m 'flagpole'). I've just started to try to work HF, and am trying to make do with an antenna in the attic.

Our attic space is just under 6' high and I have about 25' of clear space in one direction. I've currently got a fan dipole with elements cut for 1/4 wave (on each side of the insulator) for 10M and 15M. It's fed with about 50' of RG8 and a TenTec tuner. I've made no attempt (yet) to trim the dipole - without the tuner the SWR reads about 6:1, with the tuner I've been able to get 1.1:1 on the Novice subbands on 10M and 40M.

The antenna seems to receive pretty well, although it DOES exhibit some loss of sensitivity to stations off the ends and/or the part of the dipole that sits under our solar collector.

However, on transmit, I've only been able to make local contacts (on 10 voice - no luck at ALL on 40 CW). All of the contacts I've made tell me that I have a great deal of RF feedback in my signal - I'm no surprised - if I try to run anything over about 40W, I have ALL sorts of RFI problems.

Anyway - I'm looking for solutions, either an antenna that will fit in the space I have, or a 'stealth' antenna that I can put up outside. Two I've looked at are the 'flagpole' vertical in the '89 Handbook, and a 10/40 loop I found in one of Doug DeMaw's books.

I'd also appreciate any references people might have found handy.

Thanks in advance!

--
Clay Jackson - N7QNM
US WEST NewVector Group, Inc
clayj@cjsysv.wa.com | ...uunet!uswnvg!cjackso

250. Uploading 2 line Keps into Quiktrak (help)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 18:45:29 UTC
From: CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9203231844.AA02315@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291876

==========

I have an older version of Quiktrak (purchased the week Oscar-13 went up). I have been uploading the 2 line element sets ok - tried the other night (haven't done so in a month or more) that the program hung up. Has there been a change in the sets recently and is there a fix? Thanks.
Carty KA2Y

251. SWL E-mail Address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 18:58:44 UTC
From: ST1860%SIUCVMB.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9203231858.AA03430@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291877

Date: 23 March 1992, 12:14:00 CST
From: Gary R. Smith KE9MI 618-529-2073 ST1860 at SIUCVMB
To: Info-Hams at UCSD.EDU
Subject: SWL E-Mail Address

I have been listening recently to the World Service of the Christian Science Mo
nitor....They have listed an internet address (I believe). And I haven't bee
n fast enough to catch it. I would appreciate it if anyone had it.

Also has any one had any experience with the Icom R1. It seems it could be a v
ery interesting radio. Any thoughts????

Thanx......
Gary KE9MI
BITNET: ST1860 at SIUCVMB
INTERNET: ST1860 at SIUCVMB.CDALE.SIU.EDU

252. Re: Shuttle as passive reflector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 19:05:29 UTC
From: tjonz@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kssavpINN7d9@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291728

In article <9203201836.AA29507@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU>
kfeeney@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU (Kevin Feeney) writes:

> A couple of nights ago the group of us working on the local
> SAREX effort got to wondering if it was possible to use the
> shuttle to bounce signals off off...

In article <1992Mar21.032118.24816@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>,
jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Jerry Weiss) writes:

> Shuttle Atlantis Inident Log:
> Orbit 23, 1615z
>
> During this pass over the Northern USA while traveling at an
> altitude of 125 nm, the windshield wipers activated
> spontaneously.... ;-)

Hmmmm. Must be a Toyota. ;-)

253. Re: Ham-UFO Conspiracy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 19:09:49 UTC
From: kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.190949.3812@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291729

In article <1974@ssc.wa.com> tad@ssc.wa.com (Tad Cook) writes:
>
>He eventually found out that hams lived at each of these locations
>where he found the antennas, but believes that ham operators are
>involved in some giant UFO conspiracy! He also does not believe that
>amateur radio operators are capable of constructing such advanced
>antennas without the help of ALIENS!

I never heard about this conspiracy. How can I get in on it? Are there
any aliens who would be willing to let me borrow an rx noise bridge?
Come to think of it, how do we know that MFJ isn't run by aliens? Certainly
the quality of their construction is shoddy enough to suspect that it may
have been assembled by beings lacking hands with opposable thumbs. And what
about Heathkit? So, where are the spacecraft landing and when will they be
bringing the next shipment of grid dip meters?

>His further research uncovered HF Yagi antennas, and all sorts of
>other wonderful things. His encounters with hams were interesting
>too. He seemed to regard them as strange and possibly from other
>planets!

Of course. How else could we explain CW? It's actually the native
method of communication for certain aliens, who are plotting to force
everyone to learn it in an attempt to ease their impending takeover.
First they require hams to learn it, next thing you know the code will
be a requirement for voting and then it will be an entrance requirement
for kindergarten. When will it stop?
--scott

254. Re: Parking at Dayton this year

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 19:17:31 UTC
From: nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <qlasbINN3et@sixgun.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291730

Having never been to Dayton, I was wondering if there is any good way to get gear back home if you just take a commercial flight to Dayton rather than drive. Sure, all the little stuff can just be tossed in a box or bag and checked, but the thought of wrestling an Apache or other boat anchor around seems a bit much. Does UPS set up a shipping site at the hamfest, for example ? They do this at the SIGGRAPH conference for example so you can send proceedings, etc. back home easily.

Nick KD4CPL

255. Ham Radio - UFO connection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 19:28:31 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.192831.9092@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 291731

Tad Cook writes:
> [Bruce Cathie]...believes that ham operators are involved in some giant
>UFO conspiracy! He also does not believe that amateur radio operators
>are capable of constructing [cubical quad] antennas without the help of
>ALIENS!

Ha! Foolish Earthlings! At last I can reveal my true identity. For years I have masqueraded as N4PDY, mild-mannered ham radio operator. Now at last I can reveal my true identity; I am QrmZorg from the Planet Of Wishful Thinking New Age Authors. With help from my Alien brothers, I have constructed my all-powerful Qubical Quad Power Pyramid Energy Antenna, with which I beam psychic energy to UFOs and one-liners to Dennis Miller. You meer mortals are powerless to stop me!!! Yes, it is I who always calls "QRP" in dx pileups, I who designed the EMI suppression circuits in Toyotas, I who cause operators of closed repeaters to claim the frequency as their own, I who turned normal human beings into cretins who jam the maritime moble net on 14.313. You thought it was Wayne Green who raved on and on about incentive licensing??? Ha! I was planting those thoughts in his mind using my Quad antenna! Yes, it's already too late for you. Under my influence, the FCC took away the 11 meter band and gave it to CBers! Tomorrow, 20 meters! The invasion fleet is already on its way, homing in on my Quad antenna. It's only a matter of time until the Invasion Of The CB Aliens!!!!!!!!

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

256. HC8A - 1990 - QSLs available finally

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 19:29:58 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19920323112535CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 291732

If you worked HC8A (Galapagos Is.) during the CQWW 'test in
October '90, you'll be pleased to know that they're finally
making good on the QSLs. I got mine with a few days turnaround
via WV7Y (SASE please).

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

257. Contact WA4LEQ Wilmington, NC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 19:31:25 UTC
From: re_sims@vax.muskingum.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.133126.2732@vax.muskingum.edu>
Source record: 291733

if there are any hams on this net in wilmington, N.C. that know
WA4LEQ (Linn Todd), please tell him hello from N4JDP (Jim Sims)
now in Cambridge, Ohio. I just found out he is in wilmington and
haven't talked with him since he went to Germany in 1986 from
Panama City, fl. If u know him or can contact him please advise
him my QTH is: P.O. Box 221, New Concord, Ohio 43762, Landline
is (614) 439-2177.
Thanks in advance.

Jim N4JDP
re_sims@vax.muskingum.edu

258. HTX-202 Recall?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 20:04:51 UTC
From: kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.200451.5367@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com>
Source record: 291734

I heard an unconfirmed rumor over the weekend that the Radio Shack HTX-202
had been recalled for some reason. Can anyone here confirm this (I know
there are R.S. employees on this net)?

--
Kevin Sanders, KD6FKJ NCR Torrey Pines
kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com (619) 597-3602

259. Re: Who knew Gus Browning?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 20:12:12 UTC
From: harp@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <harp.34@bnr.ca>
Source record: 291735

In article <1992Mar23.105849.15827@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE>
buettneb@Informatik.TU-Muenchen.DE (Bernhard Buettner) writes:

>Hello Old Timers!

>I am currently compiling an article about old time DXpeditioner
>Gus Browning, W4BPD, who died in August 1990, aged 82. According
>to his own statement, Gus has visited 168 DXCC countries and
>made approximately 600,000 QSOs in the years 1962-1971.

>So, whatever you have, I would like to hear from you!

>73 Ben, DL6RAI

I sure remember this guy. The last I saw of him was him selling junk
at North Carolina Hamfests. He died barely able to pay his bills.

In the early 60s I lived in Ohio. It was a big event if he showed up
at a Hamfest to talk.

Not enough has been said about this man. I look forward to reading
your work.

```
*************************************************************************
* Alan Harp K4PB * Bell-Northern Research * CW FOREVER *
* mail: harp@bnr.ca * Research Triangle Park, NC * *
*************************************************************************
```

260. Re: Icom dual-band radios not working well in cars when on .7m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 20:14:49 UTC
From: esaholm@polaris.utu.fi
Message-ID: <esaholm.701381689@polaris>
Source record: 291736

abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Andrew Scott Beals) writes:

>bparrish@hpcc01.corp.hp.com (William Parrish) writes:
>+on 2Meters, but doesn't work worth beans on 440 when the engine is
>+running. If I stop the engine (or disconnect the AC adapter), the
>Yes. I have two friends with ICOM dual-band rigs and both have
>the same symptoms. One has a W2A like you do and the other one

This is weird.. I have an IC-W2E, and so far I haven't had a
slightest problem on either band. I've used both high and low
power on both bands, but the radio works just as well as one
might it work inside a car. My car is a Fiat Regata 85, but
somehow I don't think the problem is car-dependent.

Btw, I have a friend who has detected a problem with a
Standard 2 m rig when used in his car - the radio works just
fine, but the electric system of the car begins behaving
oddly.. his car is a Lada..

Esa OH1LTM
--

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261. Antenna for 2M and VHF Marine?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 20:21:05 UTC
From: ayscue@scivax.stsci.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.162105.1@scivax.stsci.edu>
Source record: 291737

I have an antenna question that I'm hoping someone has advice on.

I would like to be able to operate my 2m HT from the same antenna that I would use for a marine VHF rig on a small sailboat that I own. The obvious advantage for the HT is that it would be operating into an antenna 25' above the surface of the water.

Does anyone know of a vertical VHF antenna that is sufficiently broadbanded (146-162 MHZ), OR does anyone know of an antenna tuner that would allow me to match the HT to a VHF marine antenna?

thanks for any help

Jon/KC3OU

262. Are NO Kenwood mods available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 20:23:42 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.701382429@depot.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 291738

My local County Emergency Preparedness Director, who recently got
his ham license, has purchased a TH77A and would like to enable
expanded frequency coverage. After I posted a request to the net,
some kind soul sent me instructions on how to modify it and also
gave me the name of an ftp site from whence I obtained a whole bunch
of "mod" files (I wanted to double-check the instructions I had
already received). But after unzip'ing the ftp'd stuff I was VERY
surprised to find it contained absolutely NOTHING for Kenwood radios!

Surely there must be a mod database for Kenwood modifications SOMEWHERE!
Can someone please help me locate it?
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!ksuvax1!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

263. Source for HT ext mikes w/antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 20:33:09 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9203232032.AA11439@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291739

Before investing any money in an antenna mike read the '92 ARRL Handbook
on human RF suseptability(sp). They cautioned against having the RF source
near your head, particularly around the eyes.Recieving is OK, but milliwaving
the corneas isn't the best idea. I'll have a quote tomorrow.
de Skip NT1G

264. AMSAT News???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 21:04:21 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3159@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 291740

First a kind of vague question:

What has been going on with AMSAT-NA and the publications? From what I understand a lot of people worldwide are dissatisfied with AMSAT-NA and handling of things like DOVE. Most of the problems seem to be miscommunication or lack of communication which is kind of ironic.

Then some minor whining:

Then the newsletter. The largest column seems to be the DX column. One of the things I like about satellites was the lack of contesting and "CQCQ5973CQCQ..." operating that has tarnished my enthusiasm for HF lately.

And a serious "what the hell?":

I realized early on that _Satellite_Operator_ was a mistake for me. Seems to be targeted for a different audience and the clueless letters printed confirmed that suspicion. Any useful info was already in the newsletter or on usenet weeks earlier.

Then the current issue had a really weird article linking the Viking "Face" on Mars to sunspots to crop rings. Is this serious? By the end of the article I wouldn't have been surpised to see Elvis or the Loch Ness monster involved. It it wasn't the April edition either.

The AMSAT tie-in seemd to be the suggestion that we reprogram our fax machines to recieve the next mars mission directly. HUH????

Is it just me or what?

jv

Segal's Law: A man with one watch knows what time it is. A man with two watches is never sure.

| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

265. Re: Shuttle as passive reflector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 21:25:53 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.212553.16224@anasaz>
Source record: 291741

Keywords:

In article <9203201836.AA29507@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU> kfeeney@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU (Kevin Feeney) writes:
]A couple of nights ago the group of us working on the local SAREX effort got to
]wondering if it was possible to use the shuttle to bounce signals off off. I
]believe the shuttle is something like 120 ft by 80 ft by 40 ft, which is pretty
]large and compares well to the ECHO balloons (100 ft aluminized mylar) that

Okay, here goes.... assumption: shuttle is a 25% effective reflector.

There is a formula for this, but I'm gonna do it the old fashioned
way rather than looking it up...

In meters:

Slant Range up: 200Km 2 e+5
Area of sphere (4*pi*r*r) (raw path loss): 5 e+11
Area of shuttle: 9 e+2
Amount of signal intercepted by shuttle: 1.8 e-9 (-90 dB)
Assume 25% reflected in direction: 4.5 e-10 (-96 dB)
To receiver (add path loss: 5e11) 9 e-22 (-210 dB)

So, the total path loss is roughly 210 dB which you have to overcome.
This is for isotropic antennae.

Assume: Transmitter power 100 Watts +50 dBm
Transmit Gain Antenna 16 dB
Receive Gain Antenna 16 dB
Path Loss -210 dB

Signal at receiver: -128 dBm
Ideal Passband noise of 3KHz signal -139 dBM

SSB Signal to Noise Ratio +11 dB (ie, marginal)
FM Signal to Noise Ratio + 3.2 dB (ie, no good)

It looks to me like it might work. Of course, the radar cross section of
the shuttle is a complete wild guess here, so it could vary by 20 dB.

I first did this calculation when listening to the MIR spacecraft and
hearing signals that seemed to be coming from too far away.

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
john@anasazi.com ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"Modern liberals are the termites in the structure of our society."

John Moore

266. Re: Icom dual-band radios not working well in cars when on .7m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 21:59:06 UTC
From: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <fKVO6tC@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 291742

>+I've been using my ICOM W2A
>+with a larsen magmount, plus the recommended ICOM cigarette lighter
>+attachment (don't remember the model number). The radio works fine
>+on 2Meters, but doesn't work worth beans on 440 when the engine is
>+running. If I stop the engine (or disconnect the AC adapter), the
>+radio works fine on both bands. I haven't tried measuring power or
>+SWR to the antenna since I determined this was a problem.

>+I get the same symptom in my 1985 Tercel Wagon, and in my 1988 4-Runner.

>+Any ideas,

I used to run the exact same setup. The problem is in the
Icom cigarette lighter. The unit will work on, but the PL tone
gets noisy when the engine is running and the unit in on high
power. If the repeater you are using does not require PL, then
you wont have any problems.

I fixed this problem by wiring the power cord directly instead of
using the icom cigarette lighter plug. I also added a noise filter
of my own. Never had a problem since. I still have the icom
adapter, but only use it if I'm going to be riding in someone
else's car, even then I usually take along my 7ah gell cell instead.

--
Brian Weaver
bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
KD6CFA@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

267. Uniden Bearcat 200xlt mod request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 22:48:23 UTC
From: interpol@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.224823.22483@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 291743
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Could someone with the Uniden Bearcat 200xlt channel memory expansion mod
please post it or send it to me via e-mail. Thanks.


```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
| Drew S. Cheng, BA '91 MD '95 | "Compelling, yet tedious...I |
| Northwestern University | feel spent, like a man who is |
| Medical School, Chicago, IL USA | forced to wear his genitals |
| IRC : "Interpol" | like a pendant." |
| Internet : interpol@nwu.edu | - Dieter, "Sprockets" |
----------------------------------------| |
| Got any anime stuff? |
-----------------------------------
```

268. Re: A (long) look at SWR & directional pwr mtrs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 23:39:35 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570342@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291744

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:

of the hybrid. Hundreds have now been built by QRPers with good reports.
The coupling factor is set by turns ratio, and Z0 is set by 2 resistors, so it just works as built, no adjustments needed, and gives reasonable accuracy. It isn't appropriate to VHF-UHF, and I can claim no originality, but it is a far better technique at HF than the usual meters that I'm surprised it has been overlooked in amateur circles (Oh yes, when published some of the text and my callsign got garbled)

This is indeed a very useful coupler. I built one about 15 years ago, having been set on the idea by Bruce Donecker n6ct. With common core materials a 30 dB coupler from 160M through 100 MHz was very easy to build and it worked very well with no adjustment. I've been intrigued with the idea of using a coupler of this type, which has the benefit of two symmetric output ports, along with a simple vector detector to make an HF vector network analyzer.
It seems to me that the combination should be especially attractive for HF antenna work and should be a boon to RF construction for those presently limited to grid dip meters and similar.

Throwing in an RMS detector (now available in integrated form very reasonably) And it seems like a pretty good instrumentation at a very low price for amateur construction. Combined with a simple synthesized source/counter and a PC or something for processing and display and it seems like amateurs could have a signal source, network analyzer and directional power meter combination for HF which should be pretty useful. Combined with a circuit simulator this could be pretty cheap and yet very powerful.
I wonder if MFJ is listening.

Glenn Elmore n6gn

N6GN @ K3MC
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

269. Icom W2A Review [LONG]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-23 23:59:47 UTC
From: james@netcom.com
Message-ID: <6j-j6vjames@netcom.com>
Source record: 291745

Using the Icom IC-W2A
Informal Comments by James L. Paul N6SIW

I've had my IC-W2A for a few weeks now, and have been using it for casual portable use. The W2A feature set is good for most types of common HT operation. I will comment on various features from my point of view as a new user of the W2A.

The W2A is a dual-band VHF/UHF HT that covers the 2m and 70cm amateur bands. Each band is controlled independently. A variety of options and accessories are available.

Display:
The display is a multi-function LCD positioned at the top front panel. It's actually two displays in one. The VHF band is on the left, and the UHF band is on the right. The display for each band is complete, and they are both the same size. Some other dual-band HTs show only partial information about the "sub-band", but the W2A favors both sides of the display equally. Contrast is good from a wide range of viewing angles, and best from above. Viewing from an extreme angle below, the display becomes fuzzy but still readable.
The frequency displays are about a quarter of an inch tall, and show five full digits. The sixth digit is a small "50" next to the fifth digit. This has become common in modern HTs, but I'd personally rather have a normal sixth digit.
Under each frequency display is a twelve segment strength meter display. However, only seven segments are active, unlike the S-meters in Icom's SAT series HTs. Segments are active for 1db, 3db, 5db, 7db, 9db, and then two more, presumably for +10db and +20db. During transmit, the meter shows the transmit power setting, of which there are four. It would have been nicer to have a display of battery strength during transmit instead, since the power setting can be easily checked and there is no method provided for checking the remaining battery life.
Indicators are available for duplex, tone encode/decode settings, memory channel, memory mode, and channel skipping. I find the indicators adequate and useful for common use.
The display may be lighted by pressing the "3" button on the keypad. The display remains lit for five seconds after pressing a button. Holding down the function button while turning on the light causes it to remain on continuously until it is explicitly turned off. The light is emitted from two green LEDs, one at each end of the display. The amount of light is sufficient for very dark places, but the display is very hard to see in dim lighting or dusk conditions. Contrast is reduced when the light is required to view the display.

A "MAIN" indicator appears above the band currently selected. This indicator is bold and easily seen, and is the only way to visually differentiate between the "main" band and the "sub" band. All control functions affect the "main" band, so this indicator is at the center of the W2A's operation.

Analog Controls:
The W2A has five analog controls, mounted on the top of the case. Each band has audio level and squelch controls, which are each coaxially mounted with the audio level on top. To match the VHF display on the left, the VHF band audio and squelch controls are at the far left. The UHF band controls are identical, and to the right of the VHF controls. The fifth analog control is rotary digital switch, located at the far right. This is available for rotary frequency input, and selecting configuration values.
These controls work well, but can be awkward for large fingers. The rotary switch is easy to use, but the VHF controls are very close to the antenna connector, and can be difficult to manipulate. The UHF controls are slightly easier to reach. Also, the lines molded into the controls to indicate settings are hard to see, making it difficult to check the settings of these controls at a glance. I find it impossible to see the squelch and audio settings in dim light.

Connectors:
The antenna connector is a standard BNC, at the top left rear of the case. This single connector is internally duplexed and connects easily to a dual-band antenna.
The external power connector is a two conductor coaxial type located next to the antenna connector. I have never seen this type of connector before. It resembles a standard coaxial power plug, but has a confusing gender. Each side of this connector is both male and female, and is hard to describe. It's sort of like one gender of a standard coaxial connector inside the other. I have no idea why Icom chose this connector, and I can't see any advantages over a standard coaxial power connector. Up to 16 volts DC can be applied to this connector, which can be used for full power operation and to charge a connected battery. When a power connector is plugged in, any connected battery is disconnected from powering the radio and charged as long as the power is supplied. It's possible to overcharge a battery by leaving external power connected for over 15 hours. If the external power is turned off without removing the connector, the radio will be without power. (You must disconnect the plug for the battery to work.)
There are two audio connectors, located next to the power connector, which are standard mini phone jacks. The left one is for VHF audio and the right one is for UHF audio. The microphone audio is on the VHF connector. The audio connectors function somewhat independently of each other, and can be used seperately. If the UHF audio connector is used, the internal dual-band audio mixing is disabled. The user manual has a chart describing the various combinations possible.
The bottom of the W2A has a battery connector that accepts Icom's

SAT series batteries. A BP-84 is supplied with the USA version, which supplies 1000mAH at 7.2 volts. I've been using the 600mAH BP-83 and BC-72 charger with very good results. This connector can accept up to 12 volts for full power operation. I've heard comments from other users that the "lips" that attach the battery to the bottom of the radio break easily if the rig is dropped. This slide connector system is used by the S,W, and SRA series Icom radios, and is simply a plastic railing that keeps the battery mechanically joined to the radio chassis. I haven't broken any of my batteries, but can see how it might be likely even in a light fall. Some of the "louder" commenters of this problem have had their damaged batteries replaced free by Icom. I doubt this is standard policy at Icom, but shows excellent support and service on their end.

Button Controls:
All the buttons on the W2A are on the front panel, except for the PTT and Function. (The Function button acts like a shift key.) The button arrangement on the front panel might take some getting used to. The most interesting thing here is that the Power switch is a front panel button. The radio is turned on and off by pressing this button for approximately one second. Most HTs have the power switch built into the audio level control, which makes it necessary to set the audio level each time you turn the radio on. I think the W2A power button is a nice feature.
The A,B,C, and D buttons are to the left of the numeric buttons, instead of to the right.
The two buttons that control band switching are enlarged and well placed. Nearly all the buttons are multi-purpose, and have secondary functions in conjunction with the Function button located just above the PTT button on the upper left side of the case. The buttons are small, but are spaced well and slightly recessed to prevent accidental presses. None of the buttons are lighted.
Other Icom HTs allow selecting the memory channel by pressing a numeric button. The W2A does not do this. Memories must be stepped through with the rotary control or Up/Down buttons. This makes the numeric buttons available for other operations without requiring use of the Function button. This results in more flexibility with one handed operation, and I think it's an improvement.

Ergonomics:
The W2A case is sculpted on the sides for easy gripping. The top mounted controls are a bit crowded, but functional. A wriststrap mount is on the upper right side of the case, but I can't imagine anyone dangling $600 worth of radio from their wrist. The LC-72 softcase is acceptable for preventing scratches that might accumulate during normal use. My softcase was poorly sewn, and "poofs" up around the top of the case, but I doubt this is a widespread problem.
The display area is slightly convex, which makes it extremely prone to scratches. The softcase helps, but it's difficult to get the case to slide over the display as the clear protective plastic tends to stick to the convex display. The display should have been made flat.

The supplied belt clip is small, but works well for me. The optional MB-22 alligator clip is less sturdy and very hard to open without pressing hard on the front panel. The MB-22 also moves the clip point too close to the W2A's center of gravity, making it easier for the radio to pivot sideways while on a belt. This can be either an advantage or disadvantage, depending on where you clip your rig.
The optional HS-60 headset is an interesting contraption. It's unwieldy, but very functional once it's set up. It's not something I can imagine being used casually, but is great for planned situations. The headset folds in two places and has two earphones, one for audio from each band. The earphones are the little walkman "earbud" type and fit like little foam hearing aids into the ears. They dangle on thin cables which tend to get tangled easily or caught on things unless you tape them up and out of the way. The microphone is a little foam ball on a really great boom. The boom is easy to move, and holds any position very well. Between the radio connector and the headset is a small control box with a swiveling lapel clip. This box has a VOX circuit, PTT switch, mode switch, and mic gain control. The whole setup isn't especially weatherproof, but shouldn't be hard to protect if needed.
The optional BC-72 fast charger is necessary for active use. I can't imagine getting along without it. (Waiting 15 hours to charge a single battery is, well, inconvenient at best.) This charger tops off the BP-82,83,84 batteries easily and fast. It's an intelligent charger and senses when the battery is fully charged. A fully discharged pack takes about an hour to charge, depending on the battery capacity. I've been using the same 3 batteries for 2 years with no significant loss of performance. The BC-72 can also operate from a cigarette lighter or other 12vdc source. I heartily recommend it to every W2A user.

Features:
Simultaneous Receive. This allows the reception of both bands at the same time. To turn this off, one band can be deactivated, making the W2A effectively a single-band radio.
Full Duplex. This allows transmitting on one band while receiving on the other. You can manually repeat one band to the other using this feature. If you are monitoring one band while talking on another, anything received on the sub band will be transmitted along with your voice, which can be very confusing to others. Also, between transmissions you may miss something during a QSO because of sudden activity on the other band, so try not to forget you have the other band on during a QSO. In the case where you are using a crossband repeater, you will experience serious feedback due to your transmitted audio being received on the other band simultaneously. This problem could have been avoided by adding a semi-duplex or half-duplex feature that would automatically mute the sub band receive audio during transmission. Icom acknowledges this problem, but says there will not be a fix for the W2A.
Extended Receive Range. This is an undocumented feature. By holding down the "3", "#", and "B" buttons while turning on the power, the

radio is set to allow entry of any frequency. After doing this, it's important to use the "Set" mode from both bands to change the number of digits used for keypad entry. (Use the SET mode for each band to set the "PL" value to 100.) This will allow any frequency to be directly entered. Not all frequencies are receivable, but each band retains reasonable sensitivity over a respectable range. This is something to be tried and experimented with by each W2A owner.
CrossBand Repeat. This is an undocumented feature. First enable the Extended Receive function mentioned above. Then set both bands the way you want them and make the VHF band the main band. Press Function-"2" and Function-"#" without releasing the Function button in between. This will lock the radio in an automatic crossband repeat mode. Again, something for each W2A owner to experiment with. To deactivate, press Function-"#".
Extended Transmit. This is an undocumented hardware modification, and beyond the scope of these comments.
Control Locking. The keypad and PTT can each be locked easily.
Tone Encoding. CTCSS (subaudible) (PL) and DTMF (TouchTone) available.
Tone Decoding. Uses CTCSS or DTMF tones to code lock the squelch. You can select a standard EIA CTCSS subaudible tone for locking your squelch, which is commonly referred to as "PLing" your HT. You can also use a DTMF sequence to lock your squelch, which means that the you only hear transmissions that begin with the proper 3 or 6 digit sequence. This feature is broken into two functions called paging and code squelch. It's possible to set up codes allowing flexible group and individual code sequences. These features seem identical to and compatible with the ones provided in the SAT series radios.
Memory. 33 memories per band total, including call channels.
Autodialer Memory. 4 DTMF memories up to 15 digits each. This feature is easy to use once you take the time to study it. It works best when you commonly use it for dialing only one sequence. Otherwise it might be easier to just dial manually if you remember the sequence. As a control operator, I'd like a lot more DTMF memories to store repeater control sequences. With only 4 memories, it's good for autopatch dialing but not much else in my case. The 2SAT and 4SAT
ed to. In the 1:4 mode
it's common to miss the first syllable or two of somebody's call sign. In the 1:16 mode it's possible to miss an entire call or transmission. On the repeater I monitor there's another active ham with a callsign ending in "W" and I'm repeater controller
or autopatch to decode properly.
Scanning. Lots of scan options. Even does programmable band edge scans like a regular scanner. Decent scan rate, but not fast.
Clock. Automatically turns the radio on or off at preset times. I really don't find this function useful.
Power Settings. 4 settings, but only 3 effective with a 7.2v battery. (The manual says only 2 with the battery, but my brief tests show otherwise.)
Power Saver. This feature has 3 modes. Off, 1:4, and 1:16. For use

with packet you need to turn this off. The 1:4 mode has the receiver off for half a second at a time, and in the 1:16 mode it's off for 2 seconds at a time. This works well, but if you haven't used this type of feature before it may take some getting used to. In the 1:4 mode it's common to miss the first syllable or two of somebody's call sign. In the 1:16 mode it's possible to miss an entire call or transmission. On the repeater I monitor there's another active ham with a callsign ending in "W" and I'm often left wondering if the call I just heard was directed to him or me. Fortunately, I'm already used to this. Lots of hams have become familiar with this type of energy saving feature and have learned to wait a moment before speaking. It's important to note that the frequency must be quiet for a short time before this mode kicks in. Once you've started a QSO the receiver stays on as long as there's activity on the frequency, so you don't miss syllables. Also, for obvious reasons, the power saver is disabled while scanning or using a coded squelch lock.

Testing:
I had the opportunity to test my W2A briefly with a service monitor. The VHF stack was only 100Hz off frequency at 146.55. The UHF was 300Hz off at 446.0. The DTMF deviation was 4KHz on both bands, and the microphone deviation with my voice peaked at 3 to 5KHz with my mouth right up against the radio. The output power was 0.3W, 0.6W, 1.5W, and 1.5W on settings of Lo1, Lo2, Lo3, and Hi, respectively on both bands. Receive sensitivity was very good, off the scale of the service monitor on both bands, with full quieting somewhere around 0.15uV. Sensitivity outside the amateur bands was also fairly good. Icom provided me with charts detailing the sensitivity of the W2A, and I'll provide estimates of their data points below:

Icom considers the VHF stack to be deaf above 1uV sensitivity.
Here are my estimates from examining the chart:

MHz uV
60 0.8
65 0.5
80 0.5
100 0.4
108 0.02
125 0.0
145 0.0
165 0.0
170 0.0
175 0.5
185 0.5
195 0.4
205 1.0
215 1.6
235 0.9
255 1.9
265 0.2

275 0.05
285 0.05
295 0.03
305 0.03
315 0.18
325 0.16
335 0.5
345 0.5
355 0.3
375 0.4
385 0.8

Icom considers the UHF stack to be deaf above 2uV sensitivity.
Here are my estimates from examining the chart:

MHz uV
326 0.4
370 0.8
410 1.5
440 0.2
451 1.8
465 1.8
500 2.3
690 1.5
730 1.5
770 1.7
810 1.8
850 0.6
890 0.4
930 0.6
970 3.0

Keep in mind that these values are just my visual estimates of the charts, and don't give an accurate accounting. The charts weren't completely linear in all places, so don't use this data for anything more than a quick ballpark estimate. My own testing showed different results, specifically that my UHF sensitivity in the 440 area was better than the chart shows. Your own mileage may vary!

I haven't had the opportunity to check selectivity, but haven't noticed any problems at all. I've heard comments from others about the Icom R1 receiver having poor selectivity, and some of the comments have said that the W2A is significantly more selective that the R1. This is the only comparison I've heard. I've heard a comment from one person who said his W2A had significant intermod problems on UHF and received cellular transmissions in the 450MHz band. I don't know the cause or outcome of his experience, but haven't heard of any similar occurances from others.

The flexible antenna provided with my USA version seems to work adequately, but I haven't tested the efficiency. In my experience all "rubber ducks" are about the same, but a few are exceptionally bad.

Since this one isn't in the "exceptionally bad" category, I haven't bothered to quantitatively test it.

These comments are my personal statements and observations, and are in no way connected with Icom America, Inc. The accuracy of my comments is not gospel, and much of what I've said is personal opinion. These comments are an honest attempt to convey reasonably objective remarks and impressions, and are directed to other W2A users and prospective users.

--
James L. Paul

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America Online: JLPaul or Memorex | BIX: JLPaul | Prodigy: PWTB41A

270. Re: Ham-UFO Conspiracy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 00:04:37 UTC
From: nagle@netcom.com
Message-ID: <!k-j8+#nagle@netcom.com>
Source record: 291746

One UFO theorist, after plotting UFO sightings, concluded that since UFO sightings seem to be clustered along established air routes, UFOs are using FAA navigational aids for navigation. He concluded, though, that the aliens have figured out how to use omnis and VORs, but don't understand DME, so they're stuck with flying along airways, and can't do area navigation.

Of course, there may be other explainations as to why flying objects tend to be clustered along airways.

John Nagle

271. Re: Help!!!! Is the FCC stupid?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 00:05:42 UTC
From: kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.000542.5749@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com>
Source record: 291747

In article <1992Mar21.201253.8227@unixland.natick.ma.us> sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us (Sharon Machlis Gartenberg) writes:
>
>I agree that one probably does not have to use a temporary identifier, but
>disagree with a couple of the reasons. Yes, the FCC will not know if you are
>a "code" or "no-code" tech, therefore the /KT seems redundant (according to
>FCC records, he was and will be a Technician).
>

Yes, I am certain it makes no sense to use the /KT suffix, I just thought there might be a new suffix. Many replies I have received (thank you!) indicate this is not the case.

>However, this has nothing to do with the fact that the callsign is drawn
>from the same 1 x 3 pool. Remember, general-class licenses are also drawn
>from the 1 x 3 pool, and you still need an /AG identifier upon passing the
>general-class license exams until receiving the new license with your same
>call sign.
>
>But the new license with your same 1 x 3 call will say "General" in this
>case. The code and no-code Tech licenses look exactly the same (i.e., they
>both say "Technician."

My technician license was drawn from a 2 x 3 pool, not a 1 x 3. I believe that only *general* licenses here in Six-land are taken from a 1 x 3 pool.

>Finally, you never HAVE to request a new call sign when upgrading. My husband
>kept his Novice call through 3 upgrades because he liked it; and plenty of
>other hams have done the same.

I like my call sign fine, but it is easier to use a shorter call sign so I probably will request a new call in the case it would be a shorter one. Of course if my call actually spelled something neat, I'd be more tempted to keep it! (not trying to restart that thread :-).

73

--
Kevin Sanders, KD6FKJ NCR Torrey Pines
kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com (619) 597-3602

272. alinco atta-boy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 00:31:37 UTC
From: HIBBERTS%SCFF.DEcnet@scfb.nwc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9203240031.AA12446@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291748

I have seen a lot of notes about problems with different
companys, and few about good things, so I thought I would
pass this along.
I own a alinco DR110 that I have used for both voice and
packet for the last year and a half, of which approx 6 months
of that time was continous use. About 3 weeks ago the display started
going dim (a prevously reported problem from others). Looking at
the warranty card it should have cost me $38 to get it repaired,
since I was near the end of the two year warranty.
I sent the rig to alinco and it was back in my hands in 12 days
repaired, and at no cost to boot. This type of outstanding service
is very seldom seen these days. I will definately remember this when
its time to buy my next rig.

ps

I have no connection with alinco other than owning one of their
radios.

Mark, KK6JX

273. Online Call Database?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 00:32:56 UTC
From: achaboty@desire.wright.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.193256.594@desire.wright.edu>
Source record: 291749

Does anyone know of the internet address for the online call sign database?

274. Where is the Russian Woodpecker?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 00:48:49 UTC
From: donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570343@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291750

The title says it all - What happened to the Russian Woodpecker
and when did it go away?

Don Montgomery, K6LTS
donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com

275. Re: Satellite Bulletin 006 ARLS006

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 01:21:40 UTC
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.012140.24712@ni.umd.edu>
Source record: 291751

In article <1992Mar21.044615.29584@n8emr.uucp> gws writes:
>The waivers follow those granted on January 31, 1992, which allow
>Atlantis astronauts David Leestma, N5WQC and Brian Duffy, N5WQW,
>also technician-class licensees, to operate in space.
>
>Although the SAREX equipment is a secondary activity, the four ham
>astronauts say they'll try to be on the air as much as possible.

I have to say, I've always wondered why there is a Extra class
requirement for these operators. Clearly, these people know what they
are doing or they wouldn't be there in the first place. It seems
rather humorous to have to grant a "waiver" to someone who had
literally trained for years for this particular mission just to
operate the ham radio.

I suppose that 20wpm CW requirement will come in real handy to
downlink critical telemetry when the TDRSS multi-megabit data links
crap out, and when the S-band and VHF radios on the shuttle go up in
smoke.

Is there a CW key for the Motorola HT on board? :-) Perhaps the
payload specialist can use the "arm" to send even higher speed CW.

louie

276. Icom 2410H

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 01:53:55 UTC
From: tewheele@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <tewheele.701402035@xray2.al.iastate.edu>
Source record: 291753

Does anyone out there have any secrets on the IC-2410H?
How about any thoughts on that "Limited Edition Stealth Display?" (I hate it!)

I would like to hear anything you have to say about the 2410... please e-mail
as I don't always read this group.

Thanks in advance,
Todd N0NUM
tewheele@iastate.edu

277. SPACE ALIENS took my QSLs!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 02:00:31 UTC
From: nyoung@desire.wright.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar23.210031.602@desire.wright.edu>
Source record: 291754

Say what you will, but THEY are COMING BACK!
If you wonder what is going on, the Space Aliens from the X dimentia are coming back. They will be back on July 5, 1999, when everyone who has any sense will be calling CQ "BOB"! Just ask the SubGenii. They KNOW!!!!

Seriously, folks: Back when Ham Radio was FUN (as in: back before we moved to this hell hole of a house and I only have enough room for my 1930's era printshop and no room for an antenna and don't even ask aboutthe equipment!), I used to get that "Talkin' With them Aliens from outter space again, ain't ya, Bub?" look from my neighbors. Well, it doesn't happen any more, but then, I ain't as happy as I was "back then."

Oh, but to win the lottery and move to some DX site where I can call QRP in a pile up. (My license expires in 1995. I wonder if I'll notice.)

Nils / WB8IJN

And don't even ask about QSL cards. I print my own. Even have a stack of 'em here. BUt with no place to work the radios, I use 'em for book marks and coasters for my whiskey glass. Besides, you can't smoke 'em and the price of drugs has driven me to drink. You can have one for an SASE though. Not since the QSL services died. I wonder if I will notice. Hmmm.

73

278. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 23 March

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 03:22:52 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701407372@honte>
Source record: 291755
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
NOTE: Final spring northern polar stratospheric warming is in progress.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 083, 03/23/92
10.7 FLUX=166.3 90-AVG=213 SSN=166 BKI=3543 3243 BAI=021
BGND-XRAY=B7.8 FLU1=2.4E+05 FLU10=1.7E+04 PKI=4543 3244 PAI=025
BOU-DEV=024,117,046,020,030,016,045,023 DEV-AVG=040 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C3.6 @ 1839UT XRAY-MIN= B5.7 @ 0205UT XRAY-AVG= C1.0
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 0920UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 0025UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.7%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 2115UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 1100UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55311NT @ 0350UT BOUTF-MIN=55241NT @ 1915UT BOUTF-AVG=55277NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+112NT@ 0709UT GOES7-MIN=N:-008NT@ 1137UT G7-AVG=+070,+051,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+116NT@ 1923UT GOES6-MIN=E:-022NT@ 1924UT G6-AVG=+081,+008,+033
FLUXFCST=STD:175,180,185;SESC:175,185,195 BAI/PAI-FCST=025,025,010/030,027,025
KFCST=2255 6444 3455 6332 27DAY-AP=050,038 27DAY-KP=6666 4443 3333 3565
WARNINGS=*GSTRM;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=**245STRM:2125-2245UTC
!!END-DATA!!
```

279. G2 correction in satellite tracking?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 03:36:01 UTC
From: pgc@csadfa.cs.adfa.oz.au
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.033601.2414@sserve.cc.adfa.oz.au>
Source record: 291756

Not too long ago, I saw an item that metioned a short basic listing was
available to calculate the G2 parameter (Greenwhich Sidereal Time value)
for some of the most common satellite tracking programs written in Basic.

If this is generally available, could someone please email me a copy?

Thanks in advance.

280. young hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 05:02:03 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <68962@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 291757

JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jeff M. Gold)

>The local newspaper here is doing an article on an 8 year
>old boy who just upgraded to Tech and passed his 20 wpm
>code.

This is great, I suspect he passed 20 wpm because there hasn't been
time for someone to tell him that he can't do it.

I wish we could get more kids (especially girls) into scientific
areas before someone tells them it's too difficult, or it's not
ladylike.

He'll probably be there on 14313 soon, swearing away with the rest
of the guys :-)

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

281. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 06:37:07 UTC
From: dkd2857@ultb.isc.rit.edu
Message-ID: <9203240636.AA20580@ultb.isc.rit.edu>
Source record: 291758

unsubscribe

282. Re: Are NO Kenwood mods available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 07:24:02 UTC
From: rob@xyzoom.info.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.072402.19669@xyzoom.info.com>
Source record: 291759

In article <mac.701382429@depot.cis.ksu.edu> mac@cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) writes:

>already received). But after unzip'ing the ftp'd stuff I was VERY
>surprised to find it contained absolutely NOTHING for Kenwood radios!
>
>Surely there must be a mod database for Kenwood modifications SOMEWHERE!
>Can someone please help me locate it?

There is a published book of amateur radio mods.
(volume 4 is the latest, and includes on the TH77: expanded RF, x-band
repeater, AM receive on 118-136)

Artsci, Inc.
PO Box 1848
Burbank, CA 91507

+1 818 843 4080

--
Rob Lingelbach KB6CUN rob@xyzoom.info.com -or- ...!uunet!xyzoom!rob
2660 Hollyridge Dr L.A. CA 90068 voice: 213 464-6266
"I care not much for a man's religion whose dog or cat are not the
better for it." --Abraham Lincoln

283. Re: Japanese radio magazines???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 08:27:56 UTC
From: sljx0@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.022756.53940@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 291760

In article <73190059@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback)
writes:
> I am looking for addresses of Japanese radio magazines, especially ones
> oriented towards contesting. Answers here or e-mail.
>
> Thanks, Jim, WA6SDM
> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

284. Re: Japanese radio magazines???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 08:28:35 UTC
From: sljx0@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.022835.53941@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 291761

In article <73190059@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback)
writes:
> I am looking for addresses of Japanese radio magazines, especially ones
> oriented towards contesting. Answers here or e-mail.
>
> Thanks, Jim, WA6SDM
> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

285. Re: Japanese radio magazines???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 08:29:39 UTC
From: sljx0@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.022940.53942@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 291762

In article <73190059@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback)
writes:
> I am looking for addresses of Japanese radio magazines, especially ones
> oriented towards contesting. Answers here or e-mail.
>
> Thanks, Jim, WA6SDM
> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

286. Re: Japanese radio magazines???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 08:31:00 UTC
From: sljx0@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.023100.53943@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 291763

In article <73190059@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback)
writes:
> I am looking for addresses of Japanese radio magazines, especially ones
> oriented towards contesting. Answers here or e-mail.
>
> Thanks, Jim, WA6SDM
> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

287. Re: Japanese radio magazines??? There is CQ AHHAM RADIO TO SUBSCRIBE THEIR ADDRESS ARE JAPAN, IPLS CO. LTD. 3-11-6 IIDABASHI, CHIYODA-KU, TOKYO 101, JAPAN TEL 3-3238-0700 5013680 YEN FOR ONE YEAR THEY ARE WRITTEN IN JAPANESE. VRY GUD BK.MAGAINE. DE KB7NHA NIKO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 08:34:38 UTC
From: sljx0@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.023438.53946@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 291764

In article <73190059@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>, holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com (Jim Hollenback) writes:
> I am looking for addresses of Japanese radio magazines, especially ones
> oriented towards contesting. Answers here or e-mail.
>
> Thanks, Jim, WA6SDM
> holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

288. UHF HT project, help wanted !!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 09:07:17 UTC
From: euamih@eua.ericsson.se
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.090717.17442@eua.ericsson.se>
Source record: 291765

I'm looking for an extremely rugged 70 cm HT, ~2W output power, low current consumtion for extended battery life.
I thought that it might be a good idea to buy a 2:nd hand commercial UHF HT and tune it to the
70 cm band (432-438 MHz in Sweden...)
Since I'm into software it would be nice if the radio had a programmable digital VFO so I can
reduce the "hardware" mods to a minimum and do most of the work in the radio's software.
No fancy features wanted, but it would be nice if the radio had a numerical keypad that could
be used for frequency entry. A display would be nice too.....

Is this a good idea ??? Too expensive ??? Any suggestions ???

73 de SM0TXH / Mike

289. Re: DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 11:59:03 UTC
From: aq474@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.115903.27317@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 291766

```
>FO, FIJI ISLANDS. Walter, DJ0FX, is active from Tahiti as FO0PT,
>and he will be there until April 3rd.

This should of read:

FO, FRENCH POLYNESIA. Walter, DJ0FX, is active from Tahiti as FO0PT,
and he will be there until April 3rd.

Sorry! de Tedd KB8NW .... Editor of the OPDX Bulletin

*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*
! Basic Amateur Radio Frequency BBS "Devoted to Amateur Radio Operators" !
! BARF-80 BBS (216) 237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/None/1 24 Hrs 73's & GUD DX !
*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*-*
```

290. QSL Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 12:01:41 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9203241158.AA28245@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 291767

The qsl route for 5U7M is via JARL. How do I get my enevolope to whoever handles the qsling for 5u7m. I'm not sure what the JARL does with the cards and green stamp when it arrives.

Thanks for any help

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

291. faqs for the attic antenna guy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 12:24:02 UTC
From: furr@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.24.07.24.02.1992.12205@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291768

I said I'd send the faqs to the ham who wanted info about callbooks on
line. But I lost his email address. So here they are. If this violates
the
newsgroup protocol, please forgive and email me the protocol. Isn't
somebody supposed to post the faqs regularly?
73

* *
Grover C. Furr

Home: 121 Oakland Terrace Work: English Department
Newark, NJ 07106 Montclair State College
ARS AA2GP Upper Montclair, NJ 07043
email: furr@pilot.njin.net
furr@apollo.montclair.edu
From dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac) Mon Nov 25 12:39:47 1991
Path: dorm.rutgers.edu!rutgers!cs.utexas.edu!swrinde!news.dell.com!natinst!sequoia!starden
t!genrad!dls
From: dls@genrad.com (Diana L. Syriac)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: Amateur Radio FAQs
Message-ID: <44968@genrad.UUCP>
Date: 25 Nov 91 17:39:47 GMT
Sender: news@genrad.UUCP
Lines: 1231

| 25-Nov-91 08:52 dls see changebars (|)
The following is a monthly posting of frequently asked questions for
|Amateur Radio. The FAQ is divided into 5 parts:
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." questions
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
Part 5 - Special Topics in Amateur Radio
If you have any questions you think should be added, please email to me at
dls@genrad.com.
This FAQ should ONLY be reposted once a month. If someone asks a question
that is answered by this FAQ, I suggest emailing to that person, or,
alternately, post only the section that answers the question, NOT the entire
FAQ posting. Read news.announce.newusers for proper net etiquette.
This FAQ is available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions

Table of Contents:
** What is Amateur Radio?
** Who can become a ham in the United States?
** OK, so how do I become a ham in the United States?
** Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio?
** How much does it cost?
** Where can I take the tests?
** What are the tests like?
** What can I do with a ham radio license?
** What can't I do with an Amateur Radio license?
|** I'm interested, who will help me?
** Should I build my own equipment?
** Should I build my own antenna?
** Do I need a huge antenna and tower like my neighbor?
** Where do I buy equipment?
** I've only got one 'meter' on the front of my radio - does this mean
it's a 'one meter' radio? (Wow - some guys have 80 of 'em??? :-)

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions

Table of Contents:
|** Where can I get ham radio software for my computer?
|** I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the
rec.radio.amateur groups?
** I can read news at my site, but I don't have posting privileges. How
can I post?
** I don't have FTP capability at my site. Can I get files via email?
|** Where can I find Anonymous File Transfer Protocal (FTP) sites that
have ham-related files?
|** I'm having trouble using FTP....HELP!
|** Are there any Telephone BBS's which have ham related files?
|** Are there Dialup News services or BBSs for Amateur Radio?
** Are there any on-line callbooks and geographical name servers?
|** Where can I find modifications for my radio to extend its capabilities?
** Where can I find VE sessions in my local area?

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications

Table of Contents:
|** How do I use the incoming and outgoing QSL bureau?
** Are there any news groups for CAP?
** What's the name of the QRP club that issues QRP numbers?
** Can I send ARRL or W5YI electronic mail?
** What magazines are available for Ham Radio?
|** How do I become a 10-10 member?
** How do I join MARS?
** How do I join RACES?
** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams?
|** I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him?
** Is there an on-line copy of the FCC Part 97, or FCC Amateur Radio

allocations and question pools?
|** Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc?

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions

Table of Contents:
|** What are the different US amateur classes and what can each of them do?
|** I'm confused. What do all those abbreviations mean???
** What do all those "tones" mean?
** Where can I learn more about Amateur Radio if I live outside the USA?
** How can I get a "reciprocal license" if I am a licensed ham from another
country?
|** My apartment or housing complex does not allow outdoor antennas, now what
do I do?
** I got TVI...HELP!!!
** Did you know that you can get college credit for being a ham?
** On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio?
** Can I take my HT on an airplane and operate it if I get the permission
of the captain?
** What is the standard for measuring Morse code speed?
|** How do I modify my current Amateur license?

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 5 - Special Topics in Amateur Radio questions

Table of Contents:
|** Is there any information on antique radios?
|** Where can I buy vacuum tubes?
|** What do I need to get started in packet radio?
** What do I need to get started in satellite communications?
|** What is available to get started in SSTV and WEFAX?

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 1 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions

** What is Amateur Radio?
Amateur Radio is a non-commercial radio communication service
whose primary aim is public service and communication between
private persons. Amateur Radio operators are commonly called
hams. It's great fun to talk to someone in Japan on the radio!
Here's one ham's description of Amateur Radio: "Climbing towers,
roofs, trees, or any other fixed object to hang antennas. Restoring
ancient equipment to operation. Playing with glitzy new equipment.
Blowing up finals. Cutting holes in your (or your buddie's) car.
Building your own stuff. Wiping out your neighbor's TV and then
having to explain and fix it. The joy and magic of communicating
with someone half way around the world with a few bits of glass and
wire."

** Who can become a ham in the United States?
Anyone who is not a representative of a foreign government can be an Amateur Radio operator in the USA. There are tests that you must pass to get a license, however the tests are not insurmountable. There are 7-year-old hams and 80-year-old hams. There are many handicapped hams who get great enjoyment out of Amateur Radio.

** OK, so how do I become a ham in the United States?
There are now two entry-level class licenses in Amateur Radio. A Novice license requires passing a 30-question written test and a Morse code test given at 5 words per minute. A Technician license requires passing the 30-question written Novice test and a 25-question written Technician test, but no Morse code test. See local radio clubs or radio stores in your area for more information. Note that you can get a higher class license instead, simply by passing the required tests.

** Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio?
Your local Radio Shack sells some ham radios and Amateur Radio license books. Books can also be obtained through the mail from ham radio organizations, such as ARRL in Newington, CT (203-666-1541) and W5YI in Dallas, TX (1-800-669-9594). There may be one or two ham radio stores in the local area (ie, within 50 miles). Try looking in the Yellow Pages under Radio Communications. Be assured that once you get a callsign, the mail order ham radio companies will find you :-).
For the Novice license, get a Novice License manual, plus 5-word-per-minute Morse code tapes, costing around $25. For the Technician license, get a Novice License manual, a Technician License manual, and an FCC Rules manual, costing around $32. The FCC Rules manual is a good idea for Novice also, but not necessary, since the Novice License manual contains all the FCC Rules that are required for the Novice License.

The ARRL Education Activities Department has several programs to help amateurs (or prospective amateurs) to get started. Ask for a "New prospect package" available free of charge, from ARRL HQ, Educational Activities Department, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111.

** How much does it cost?
To take the Novice tests, it's free. To take the Technician or higher class tests, there is a small charge (around $5 currently) to cover copying costs and running the testing sessions. The cost of a radio is really dependent on what you want to do. You can make your own radio and antenna for under $150. You can buy a used single-band radio for $150-$300. Or you can buy a new multi-band multi-mode radio with all the doodads for $300-$3000. I'd suggest you learn more about ham radio, talk to local hams, find out what you want to do with ham radio first.

** Where can I take the tests?
The Novice tests can be given by any two qualified hams of General

class license or above. The Technician tests and all higher class license tests are given by three qualified Volunteer Examiners (VEs) who volunteer their time.

To locate an ARRL testing session in your area, you can contact ARRL at 203-666-1541 x282.

** What are the tests like?
First off, come prepared to VE sessions. Bring: TWO forms of ID, one of which has a picture on it; a calculator (if necessary); a pen and two pencils; the applicable examination fee ($5.25 for 1991); the original AND a copy of your current Amateur Radio license (if you have one); the original AND a copy of any CSCEs for tests you've already passed (if you have any).

Each of the written tests (Novice, Technician, General, Advanced, and Extra) are generally a multiple choice test of approximately one-tenth of the question pool. For example, if the question pool is approximately 300 questions, then the test will be a 30-question test. You need to get 75% correct to pass. Note that they truncate to determine the correct number of questions. That means for a 30 question test, you need to get 22 right, which is actually only 73.3%.

Once you've paid the small fee for Technician-Extra tests, it costs no extra to take another test, so I'd suggest you keep taking the next more advanced test until you fail. If you pass the written but not the Morse code (or vice versa) for a specific class license, you have up to one year to take the other test before you would have to retake the written test again. Note that some VEs will not allow you to take the written test unless you've first taken the Morse code test.

The Morse code test is a receiving test only. The test run 5 to 7 minutes. After the test, you are given a 10-question multiple-choice or fill-in-the-blank test. Passing grade is 7 or more. If you fail the 10-question test, the examiner team will examine your copy sheet to see if you have 1 minute of solid copy with no errors. For 5 wpm, that's 25 characters, for 13 wpm, that's 65 characters, for 20 wpm, that's 100 characters. If they can find 1 minute solid copy, you've still passed.

Hints on Morse code tests: Generally, it will be a standard QSO (conversation), and it MUST contain at least one of each of the following:
26 letters A-Z, 10 numbers 0-9, comma (,), period (.), slant or slash (/), question mark (?), double dash prosign (BT), end of message prosign (AR), end of contact prosign (SK).
The letters count as one character, all others count as two characters. There are a couple other prosigns which are worth knowing, but will not be on the test, like "I'm done talking, next" is K, "I'm done talking, back to you" is KN, "Please wait" is AS.

** What can I do with a ham radio license?
There are so many things, it's a difficult question to answer, but
here's some ideas:
* Talk to people in foreign countries.
* Talk to people (both local and far away) on your drive to work.
* Help in emergencies by providing communications.
* Provide communications in parades or walkathons.
* Help other people become hams.
* Hook your computer to your radio and communicate by computers.
* Collect QSL cards (cards from other hams) from all over the
United States and foreign countries and receive awards.
* Participate in contests or Field Day events.
* Provide radio services to your local Civil Defense organization
thru ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service) or RACES (Radio Amateur
Civil Emergency Service).
* Aid members of the US military by joining MARS (Military Affiliate
Radio System).
* Have someone to talk to on those sleepless nights at home.
* Receive weather pictures via satellites.
* Build radios, antennas, learn some elctronics and radio theory.
* Talk to astronauts in space, or use the moon to bounce signals
back to people on the Earth.
* Experiment with Amateur TV (SSTV) or send still-frame pictures
by facsimile.
* Experiment with amateur satellite communications.

** What can't I do with an Amateur Radio license?
The most important thing you can't do is transact business of any
kind over ham radio. Interference to other hams or services, as
well as obscene, profane or indecent language is not tolerated and
is illegal. Music and broadcasting are not allowed on ham radio.
Some personal conversations may not be appropriate to Amateur Radio.
Do you really want the whole world to hear about Aunt Mabel's
hemorrhoids?

** I'm interested, who will help me?
There are hams who are willing to become "Elmers" (mentors, helpers)
in your local area. Look around and ask local hams. Search out
local radio clubs. As well, some people have volunteered to be
an Elmer over the Usenet. Paul has volunteered to maintain that
list. If anyone wants to be an Elmer, or needs an Elmer, email him:
| Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU, acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu

** Should I build my own equipment?
"Homebrewing" is a fun and educational part of ham radio. It is a
thrill to build your own transmitter and put it on the air. However,
building your own receiver can be quite complicated; if you don't have
electronics experience, you may want to buy a receiver instead. Most
homebrew transmitters are QRP (transmit very low power). That's fine
for an experienced ham with a very good antenna, but a Novice ham will
just get frustrated. Your first rig, therefore should NOT be a home-
brew.

** Should I build my own antenna?
Most hams build their own antennas for base station use and buy
antennas for mobile (car) use. Most beginner ham books describe how
to build different types of antennas. Order of difficulty, from
easiest to more difficult, for some common antennas are: wire dipole,
Zepp, Yagi, Quad.

** Do I need a huge antenna and tower like my neighbor?
No! Large beam antennas and 40-foot towers are very expensive. As
a beginner, a simple dipole antenna is perfectly adequate. As you
gain experience (and money :-), you may want to invest in something
bigger.

** Where do I buy equipment?
If you can afford new rigs, there are many mail order stores that
advertise in ham radio magazines. If you want to buy a used rig,
the best place is at a "hamfest" (ham flea market). You should take
along an experienced ham, since some of the used equipment may be
inoperative, overpriced or poor quality. You can also answer ads
in ham magazines or posted at ham radio stores, although often, by
the time you call, the equipment has already been sold.

** I've only got one 'meter' on the front of my radio - does this mean
it's a 'one meter' radio? (Wow - some guys have 80 of 'em??? :-)
Meter refers to the wavelength of the signal at which you are
transmitting. There is a inverse relationship between the frequency
(specified in kilohertz or megahertz) and the wavelength (specified
in meters or centimeters).

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 2 - "Where can I find ..." questions

** Where can I get ham radio software for my computer?
Atari: John Adams KC5FW, 17106 Happy Hollow, San Antonio, TX 78232
"or tune into the weekly net Sundays 1600 UTC on 14.325 MHz".
| MacIntosh: MacNet, John Seney WD1V 144 Pepperidge Dr, Manchester,
| NH 03103 (sent 2 800k FORMATTED diskettes, one of which
| contains a TEXT file containing your name, address, home PBBS,
| your radio & computer interests and equipment).

** I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the
** rec.radio.amateur groups?
To subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.misc, send email to:

Info-Hams-Request@ucsd.edu

In the body of the message, write:

subscribe Info-Hams

Similarly, to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.packet, send email to
Packet-Radio-Request@ucsd.edu, message is "subscribe Packet-Radio",
and to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.policy, send email to

Ham-Policy-Request@ucsd.edu, message is "subscribe Ham-Policy", and
to subscribe to rec.radio.shortwave, send email to
listserv@cuvma.columbia.edu, message is "subscribe swl-l (your name)".
| TO UNSUBSCRIBE, follow directions above, changing the command word
| "subscribe" to "unsubscribe"; don't post to the newsgroup itself!
Help is available by using the command word "help". Note that command
words MUST be the first word on each line of the message.

Another mailing list of interest is antique-radios. To subscribe,
contact antique-radio-request@swbatl.sbc.com (Tom Adams). This mailing
list is for discussions on antique radio, television and vintage
electronics.

** I can read news at my site, but I don't have posting privileges. How
** can I post?
You can post to rec.radio.amateur.{misc,packet,policy}
by sending your posting email to Info-Hams, Packet-Radio, or
Ham-Policy, all at ucsd.edu. To post to other newsgroups, send the
posting email to (groupname)@ucbvax.berkeley.edu and for the
groupname, replace periods with dashes.
For example, to post to sci.space, you would send your posting to
sci-space@ucbvax.berkeley.edu.
All of the Amateur radio newgroups are archived on ucsd.edu under
subdirectory mailarchives/{Ham-Policy,Info-Hams,Packet-Radio}.

** I don't have FTP capability at my site. Can I get files via email?
ANY BITNET, EARN, or NorthNET site can access the Princeton mail
server. It will be most efficient if you know the complete path
and filename for an;ything you wish to transfer, but you can use
'cd' and 'ls -l' commands to move about and browse the remote site's
directories. Remember, though, that each request to the BITFTP
server may take several hours (or longer) to be fulfilled.

For access to the FTP server, send email to bitftp@pucc.bitnet (for
BITNET, EARN and NorthNET users ONLY!). Subject doesn't matter.
The text of the email is the FTP commands one after another. For
example, suppose you wanted to access the FTP site lcs.mit.edu:
FTP lcs.mit.edu
USER anonymous
PASS yourname@yoursite (not required)
ASCII
CD telecom-archives
GET filenames
BYE
A help file is available giving detailed instructions by putting
the single word HELP into the text of the email.

For nonBITNET users, there is also a FTPMAIL server at
ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com. Commands include: REPLY <mailaddr>,
CONNECT [HOST [user [pass]]], ASCII, BINARY, COMPRESS, COMPACT,
UUENCODE, BTOA, LS <directory>, DIR <directory>, GET <file>, QUIT,
HELP. Get the help file for more information by sending mail with

the single line "help". The ftpmail site may complain if you try
try to get more than 1 file per email request. Here is an example
of a request:
reply your_name@your_site
connect uxc.cso.uiuc.edu
binary
uuencode
get pub/ham-radio/Tech.v3.3.sit.hqx.Z
quit

A note on the use of FTP mailservers: If you want to use FTP
mailservers, like FTPMAIL, please be considerate of any systems that
your mail must pass through. The quickest way to find yourself cut
off from the world is to make the admins of sites that pass your mail
pass 60Mb of X11 graphics system source. If you need large amounts
of information from a mailserver, contact your admin for help -- it
may already be available, or he may know a better way to get it.

** Where can I find Anonymous File Transfer Protocol (FTP) sites that have
ham-related files?
There is a fairly definitive list of anonymous FTP sites available
from pilot.njin.net under subdirectory /pub/ftp-list in file ftp.list.
You can also have the latest copy (published monthly) via mailing
list by emailing to odin@pilot.njin.net, subject "listserv-request",
body of message "send help". Revision info for the ftp list should
be send to odin@pilot.njin.net.

General files for any computer and informational archive:
ftp.cs.buffalo.edu (submissions to this ftp site should be made to
bowen@cs.buffalo.edu) - contains many ham radio files,
including the FAQs, Elmer list, SWL and scanner info and
the KA2UGQ worldwide BBS list on ~pub/ham-radio/phone_bbs_list
| wsmr-simtel20.army.mil (unmaintained since the resignation of W8SDZ,
| however, problems with these archives should be directed to
| action@wsmr-simtel20.army.mil) or wuarchive.wustl.edu -
The wuarchive site is also known as the "Simtel Mirror" as it
contains directories that "mirror" the Simtel directories.
These sites contain ham radio mods and ham radio software. A
wide assortment of files covering many topics can be obtained
from the Simtel archives. If you cannot directly FTP from
wsmr-simtel20, there is a mail server that can help. Send
mail with the text "help" to listserv@vm.ecs.rpi.edu.
quiche.cs.mcgill.ca (comments to archie-l@cs.mcgill.ca) - contains
ham related software on /hamradio, including the FAQs, Elmer
lists and geoclk (try the command 'prog geoclk' to find all
files whose name contains "geoclk"). Log on as "archie".
The "archie" server is also available to Australia (ONLY)
thru deakin.os.au and to Europe (ONLY) thru nic.funet.fi.
archive.cs.ruu.nl, sol.cs.ruu.nl, freja.diku.dk -
contains the FAQs for rec.radio.amateur (may not be current)
These sites are in Denmark and the Netherlands and are

intended to be accessed from Europe only.
ftp uxc.cso.uiuc.edu, log in as "anonymous", password is your email address, cd pub/ham-radio - This contains the HyperCard Hamstacks written by Diana Syriac as well as ASCII readable ham radio question pools
apple.com, cd pub/ham-radio - Ham software and information, especially MacIntosh software

Amiga computers:
ab20.larc.nasa.gov, wolfen.cc.uow.edu.au - ham radio files

If you are having trouble connecting to the above FTP sites, read the telnet/FTP troubleshooting hints below or check with your local system administrator.

** I'm having trouble using FTP....HELP!
The unfortunate situation here is that Netnews is far more prevalent than direct Internet hookups, accurate name servers, smart mailers and routers, and of course, telnet and FTP client services. What this means is that your trouble may be caused by MANY factors.

Here's some hints to check what's wrong:
* It may very well be that your newsfeed and email are via dialup line and UUCP (Unix-to-Unix copy) in the wee hours of the morning. If this is the case, then you have no direct connection to the Internet and thus cannot use real-time interactive services like FTP and telnet.
* If you are at a college or university, your host (ie, the computer you are logged onto) may be on the Bitnet network, which has an email gateway to the Internet, but no direct connect capability.
* If you do have a direct connection to the Internet, does your host have telnet and/or FTP client programs? (ie, if you type "ftp" or "telnet" at your command prompt, do you get anything?) Many hosts, particularly IBM mainframes, do not support these services!
* Can you telnet to other hosts and get a login prompt?
It may very well be that some hosts are "not recognized" due to misconfigured connections and inaccurate host tables/name servers (*.mil computers are *NOTORIOUS* for this!)
* If you get "host not in host table" or "host unknown" or similar error, try telnetting via the IP number, a set of four 1-3-digit numbers separated by periods (eg, 137.48.1.1). The exact IP number for the site can be obtained via the nslookup utility, if your computer supports it....or check the FAQs. Your host may not recognize the "fully-qualified domain name" (like marvin.cs.buffalo.edu), but it should ALWAYS recognize an IP number.
* In the case of telnetting to a non-default port (as in the case with the callbook servers), if telnet <host> <port#> doesn't work, but you can telnet tot the default login port (ie, no qualifiers), then the manner at which the port qualifier is entered may be system dependent.
* Syntax for telnetting from different operating systems differ.

Some common cammand syntaxes are: (angle brackets are for
readability, do not type these in literally)

Berkeley Unix or VMS with Wollongong TCP/IP uses syntax:
telnet <host> <socket#>
Other possibilities to try:
telnet console <host> (for 2000 port)
telnet <CR> open <host>:<port#>
telnet <host>/<port#>
telnet <host>/port=<port#> (for Multinet on VMS)
* If all else fails, ASK your system administrator or check system
documentation.
| * Compression techniques are different for different operating systems.
| However, these hints should help: foo.sit needs MacIntosh UnStuffit
| to unstuff; foo.hqx needs MacIntosh BinHex to uncompress; foo.Z
| needs Unix 'uncompress' to uncompress or VMX compress_vms.exe (on
| gatekeeper.dec.com) will work too. If more than one method was used,
| like for foo.hqx.Z, start at the outside and work in (so uncompress
| on Unix with 'uncompress' first, transfer to MacIntosh, then
| uncompress with BinHex to get uncompressed file).
| * There is an excellent introduction to FTP and archiving software
| regularly posted to comp.binaries.ibm.pc.

** Are there any Telephone BBS's which have ham related files?
WB3FFV has one, phones are 301-625-0817 or 301-625-9482 or
301-625-9663. Data settings are 8 bits, NO parity, 1 stop bit.
Login is bbs, no password.
This BBS is also available via UUCP, login is uucpanon, no password.
For a listing of available archived, try:
uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

Another one is N8EMR at phone 614-895-2553, login hbbs. Data settings
are 8 bits, NO parity, 1 stop bit.

| There is a comprehensive worldwide phone BBS list put together by
| KA2UGQ, available from Simtel20, the Simtel Mirror on Wuarchive,
| and the Supplemental Archives at ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

** Are there Dialup News services or BBSs for Amateur Radio?
There are two major news services for ham radio. Both are run by
volunteer hams and provide bulletins of specific interest to amateurs,
hence they are perfectly legal to rebroadcast on ham bands according
to FCC Regulation 97.111B(6). To lessen the load on the dialup lines,
consider getting your local repeater operator to rebroadcast it, or
tape record it to play at your favorite HF net.

RAIN (Radio Amateur Information Network) is produced by Hap Holly,
KC9RP, located in Illinois. The news is typically updated 8am CST
Fridays. Phone numbers are 1-708-299-INFO (299-4636) and
1-708-827-RAIN (827-7246).

NEWSLINE is another, produced by Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF. Donations
for NEWSLINE are accepted at Newsline Support Fund, c/o Dr. Norm
Chalfin K6PGX, Pasadena, CA 91102. Phone numbers are:
Chicago 1-708-289-0423
N.Florida 1-407-259-4479
| West Palm Beach 1-407-965-1234
| Los Angeles 1-805-296-2407 (Instant Update Line)
Los Angles 1-213-462-0008
| NYC 1-718-353-2801
| Ohio 1-513-275-9991
| Seattle 1-206-368-3969

** Are there any on-line callbooks and geographical name servers?
If you are at an Internet site you can connect using telnet to one
of the two primary servers:

callsign.cs.buffalo.edu (currently 128.205.32.4)
ham.njit.edu (currently 128.235.1.10) (alias plan9.njit.edu)

There is also a general geographical name server at:

martini.eecs.umich.edu (currently 141.212.100.9)

The callbook servers sit on port number 2000 and the geographical
name server sits on port 3000. These are different port numbers
than what telnet usually defaults to. So if you just telnet to these
machines, you will get a login prompt instead of the server. How you
tell your telnet program to connect to port 2000 or 3000 instead of
the default port is operating system dependent but it is usually done
with a line like

telnet callsign.cs.Buffalo.EDU 2000

If this doesn't work, check the telnet/FTP troubleshooting hints
above or consult your local systems guru for the proper command string.

The interactive servers are designed to be somewhat self-explanatory
and they support fairly detailed help facilities. The first command
you should execute when connecting to one of these servers is "info".
This will list general info about that server and how to use it. You
should then type "help" to list the various commands available.
Typing "help" followed by a command name will give you a little more
detail about that command. Servers allow searches by call, last name,
zip code or city and also provide regular expression filters to trim
your searches so you get a reasonable amount of output.

Both these servers are built from a database distributed by Rusty
Carruth, N7IKQ. This database currently contains US and Canadian
callsigns and it does not contain club calls. A new version of the
database is sent around approximately once a year.

There is also an email callsign server at callbook@sat.datapoint.com
(The UUCP address is ...!uunet!dptspd!callbook). In the body of the
text, say "lookup" followed by callsigns you want to look up. If

your mailer appends signature files, you should put a line "quit" at
the end of your request (before the signature file). If you want
help, put the word "help" on a line by itself. Here is what a
request might look like:
help
lookup kc1sp wn4bbj
lookup n0fzd
quit

If you are a packet radio station, callserver data is available from
REQQTH@WA4ONG.VA.USA.NA, subject line should be up to 5 US callsigns,
separated by spaces. For Canadian calls, use the callserver at
REQQTH@VE3JF.ON.CAN. Body of message is ignored. The server is an
OS interface to the MBL packet BBS using the Buckmaster CD-ROM
callsign database.

The REQQTH address is for the AX.25 radio-linked amateur packet
network, *NOT* the Internet. If you attempt to send Internet mail to
this address, and use the old .NA suffix instead of the new .NOAM
suffix, it will get routed to Nimibia (Internet suffix .na) which is
currently paying a lot of money for misdirected ham mail. Help
maintain a positive example for amateur radio and please do not
attempt this!

** Where can I find modifications for my radio to extend its capabilities?
| Some mods can be found on wsmr-simtel20.army.mil or
wuarchive.wustl.edu (BITNET ONLY).

There is a new server at pcserver@novell.business.uwo.ca. Some
| examples of main body email requests are as follows:
| HELP
| SENDME RADIO MODS
| SENDME TH215 MODS
| SENDME ALLBAND MODS

There is a packet radio Mods Server. To get the directories, send
a packet as follows:
SP REQFIL@N2IMC.NJ.USA.NA
Subject: MODS\Dir.1
/EX
To get the mod, send to same place, with Subject MODS\Filename.ext.

REMEMBER that any modification is likely to void your warrantee and
that these mods are NOT guaranteed to work.

** Where can I find VE sessions in my local area?
VE sessions are often announced in the local newspapers, but more
often, they are announced by local radio bulletin boards. The
local packet BBS will most likely have a monthly updated schedule
for VE sessions. ARRL or W5YI can generally be called and asked for
local VE sessions as well. Don't forget that you will need the
following when you go in for an upgrade: a copy of your current

Amateur license; your original Amateur license; any CSCEs (duplicate not required), if applicable and less than a year old; a picture ID, preferably a driver's license, passport or visa; and the VE test fee (approximately $5 right now).

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 3 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications

** How do I use the incoming and outgoing QSL bureau?
To use the outgoing QSL bureau, you must be a member of ARRL. In general, you send a bundle of foreign (not States!) QSL cards to the outgoing bureau in Newington, Connecticut, along with a label off of your QST magazine (which shows ARRL membership), along with $2 per pound of cards (approximately 150 cards) or $1 for 10 cards or less.

To use the incoming QSL bureau, you do NOT have to be a member of ARRL. Send one or more Self-Addressed Stamped Envelopes (size 5x7 or 6x9, NO BIGGER, NO SMALLER) with one ounce of postage attached and with your callsign in 3/4" letters in top left hand corner where the return address label would go. If you expect a large quantity of foreign QSL cards, attach extra money or postage with a paper
| clip; do NOT affix extra postage to envelope. Send the envelopes to the QSL bureau for your callsign area. If your callsign is xx3xxx/5, you would send it to the 3rd call area, NOT the 5th call area.
| Addresses for QSL bureaus are listed in QST (and below); if you don't have access to a QST magazine, ask another ham. IMPORTANT: BE PATIENT! Turnaround time for a US QSL bureau, not considering foreign QSL bureaus, is about 3 months. Foreign QSL bureaus and hams can be as fast as 2 months or as slow as TEN YEARS, while average is about 6-12 months.

| Addresses for US Incoming QSL Bureaus:
| USA 1 - W1 QSL Bureau, Box 216, Forest Park Stn, Springfield, MA 01108
| USA 2 - ARRL 2nd District QSL Bureau NJDXA, POB 599, Morris Plains,
| NJ 07950
| USA 3 - C-CARS, POB 448, New Kingstown, PA 17072-0448
| USA 4 - All single-letter prefixes ONLY
| Mecklenburg Amateur Radio Club, POB DX, Charlotte, NC 28220
| others:Sterling Park Amateur Radio Club, Call Box 599, Sterling Park,
| VA 22170
| USA 5 - ARRL 5th District DX QSL Bureau, POB 50625, Midland, TX 79701
| USA 6 - ARRL 6th District DX QQSL Bureau, POB 1460, Sun Valley, CA
| 91352
| USA 7 - Willamette Valley DX Club, POB 555, Portland, OR 97207
| USA 8 - 8th Area QSL Bureau, POB 182165, Columbus, OH 43218-2165
| USA 9 - Northern Illinois DX assn, Box 519, Elmhurst, IL 60126
| USA 0 - W0 QSL Bureau, Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, POB 291, Omaha, NE 68101
| Hawaii- Wayne Jones NH6GJ, POB 788, Wahiawa, HI 96786
| Alaska- Alaska QSL Bureau, 4304 Garfield St, Anchorage, AK 99503

** Are there any news groups for CAP?
There is no news group just for Civil Air Patrol discussions. However, rec.aviation is appropriate for CAP aviation discussions and for CAP radio information, these rec.radio.amateur.* groups are available. In addition, there is a mail digest just for CAP. Subscribe by emailing to capital-request@cps.udayton.edu. Submit articles by emailing to capital@cps.udayton.edu. CAP related files are also stored on the FTP site sunburn.cps.udayton.edu in pub/capital.

** What's the name of the QRP club that issues QRP numbers?
QRP Amateur Radio Club International, c/o Bill Harding K4AHK, 10923 Carters Oak Way, Burke, VA 22015.

** Can I send ARRL or W5YI electronic mail?
Several ARRL HQ staffers can be contacted via the net, using the address username%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu, replace username as shown below:
Jon Bloom, KE3Z, Laboratory Supervisor jbloom
Ed Hare, KA1CV, Laboratory Engineer ehare
Rus Healy, NJ2L, QST Asst Tech Ed, Product Rev rhealy
Chunk Hutchinson, K8CH, Membership Svcs Mgr chutch
Bart Jahnke, KB9NM, VE Dept Manager bjahnke
Dave Newkirk, WJ1Z, QST Asst Tech Ed, Hints dnewkirk
Paul Pagel, N1FB, QST Asst Tech Ed, Tech Corres ppagel
Rick Palm, K1CE, Field Services Manager rpalm
Mark Wilson, AA2Z, QST Managing Editor mwilson
Tammy-Beth Zimmerman, KA1WWP, Membership Asst tzimmer
Technical Information Service, tech questions tis
DXCC dxcc
Awards (WAS, etc.) awards
Contests contests
Outgoing QSL Bureau buro

For other questions (ARRL policy issues, etc.), try 2155052@mcimail.com, which sends them to the front office.

The Washington Area Coordinator for the ARRL, Perry Williams W1UED (sort of our "lobbyist" to the FCC and Congress) has mcimail access at 2242662@mcimail.com.

Fred Maia, W5YI, another large VEC, also has mcimail access at 3511297@mcimail.com.

** What magazines are available for Ham Radio?
Your local ham store may have some, but here's some popular ones (this is NOT a complete list!):
QST, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 - basic projects and contesting
CQ The Radio Amateur's Journal, 76 North Broadway, Hicksville, NY 11801 - beginner ham radio articles
73 Amateur Radio Today, WGE Center, Forect Rd, Hancock, NH 03449, FAX (603) 525-4423, email: COMPUSERVE 70310,775 or Internet 70310.775@compuserve.com - more technical ham radio articles

QEX, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 - more technical projects
WorldRadio, 2120 28th St, Sacramento, CA 95818, (916) 457-3655.
Subscriptions to 201 Latrhop Way, Ste D, Cacramento, CA 95815,
(800) 365-SUBS - lots of special interst columns, like QRP,
ATV, YL, etc.
W5YI Report, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356, 1-800-669-9594 -
up-to-date information on Amateur Radio happenings, including
VE information and statistics

|** How do I becoma a 10-10 member?
| 10-10 is simply an organization to sponsor the use of the 10 meter
| band. It was first conceived when propagation was poor on 10 meters,
| as a method to get more hams to use 10 meters. The past few years
| have been great for 10 meters worldwide. However, "the bands are
| closing down" again, and 10 meters will once again be limited more
| for local communications, except for sporadic band openings, until
| the next sunspot cycle.

| To join 10-10, work ten 10-10 members and LOG each 10-10 number, call
| sign, operator's name and location. Send the list to your numeric
| call sign or DX area manager (as shown below), with $5.00 U.S. new
| membership registration fee ($6.00 for foreign addresses).

| 10-10 International Area Managers:
| USA 1 - Al Kaiser N1API, 194 Glen Hills Rd, Meriden, CT 06450
| USA 2 - Larry Berger WA2SUH, 9 Nancy Blvd, Merrick, NY 11566
| USA 3 - Chester Gardner N3GZE, 9028 Overhill Dr, Ellicott Cty,MD 21042
| USA 4 - KY, TN, FL, VA, NC, SC only
| Rick Roberts N4KCC, 7106 Ridgestone Dr,Ooltewah, TN 37363
| USA 4 - GA, AL, Puerto Rico only
| Jim Beswick W4YHF, 112 Owl Town Farm, Ellijay, GA 30540
| USA 5 - Grace Dunlap K5MRU,* Box 445, LaFeria, TX 78559
| *summer addr Jun-Oct Box 13, Rand, CO 80473
| USA 6 - Dick Rauschler W6ANK, 4371 Cambria St, Fremont, CA 94538
| USA 7 - Willie Madison WB7VZI, 10512 W Butler Dr, Peoria, AZ 85345
| USA 8 - John Hugentober N3FU, 4441 Andreas Ave, Cincinatti, OH 45211
| USA 9 - Jim Williams N9HHU, 240 Park Rd, Creve Coeur, IL 61611
| USA 0 - Debbie Peterson KF0NV, RR 1 Box 35, Duncombe, IA 50532
| All DX- Carol Hugentober K8DHK,4441 Andreas Ave, Cincinatti, OH 45211

** How do I join MARS?
To join MARS, you have to be 14 years or older (parental consent
required under age 17), be a US citizen or resident alien, possess a
valid Amateur Radio license, possess a station capable of operating
on MARS HF frequencies, and be able to operate the minimum amount
of time for each quarter (12 hours for Army and Air Force; 18 hours
for Navy-Marines). Novices must upgrade to Technician within 6
months, else be dropped from MARS. No-Code Techs can apply, provided
they have transmit and receive HF capability for MARS frequencies
(they don't need transmit capability for Amateur HF frequencies). For
application forms contact:

Chief, Air Force MARS
TIC/DLTXM
Scott AFB, ILL 62225-6001
(618) 256-5552. Or, contact via Internet goes to
__daniels@server.af.mil, put "Pass to MSgt Trimmer" in subject line.

Chief, Army MARS
HQ, US Army Information Systems Command
ATTN: AS-OPS-OA
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-5000

Chief, Navy-Marine Corps MARS
Naval Communication Unit
Washington, DC 20397-5161

** How do I join RACES?
Contact your nearest Civil Defense or Emergency Management Agency.
The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service is a part of a municipal,
county, or state government. This does not mean, however, that
every such government has a RACES program. If your government does
not have a RACES, ask them to refer you to the nearest jurisdiction
that does have a RACES program.

** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams?
Courage Center
Handihams
2915 Golden Valley Rd
Golden Valley, MN 55422
(612) 520-0515
ARRL has a Handihams information package (get it by requesting it
thru 2155052@mcimail.com) and a book called "The ARRL Plan for the
Disabled", available at no charge from the ARRL Regulatory
Information Branch.

** I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him?
Rather than sending out a message on Usenet, you might first try
directory assistance from the phone company or the locator service
provided by the Salvation Army. A Salvation Army post in your
local area may be able to help you. If you have his/her callsign
or name, you might also try one of the on-line callservers shown
| above. Also, the Quarter-Century Wireless Assn maintains a collection
| of callbooks going back to "the beginning of time". Their address
| is: 1409 Cooper Drive, Irving, TX 75061. Also, the Callbook has a
| dial-in line for accessing new ham callsigns. Try (1-708-234-8011)
| at 2400 baud.

** Is there an on-line copy of the FCC Part 97, or FCC Amateur Radio
** allocations or question pools?
Part 97 is available by ftp from wuarchive.wustl.edu, file is
mirrors/misc/hamradio/part97.txt.

An ASCII copy of the question pools are avilable by ftp from
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (128.174.5.50) in /pub/ham-radio/<class>-pool.txt.Z,

where <class> is novice, technician, general, advanced or extra.

** Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc?
This is really not a good idea, since many of the readers receive
these newsgroups as mail digests. Posting is also a one-shot thing.
If you post and someone missed it, it is gone. A better way would be
to announce the existence of your program here, along with
information on how to obtain a copy of your program. You can also
submit it to one of the FTP archive sites, which will allow the world
to access it without you having to mail it to each requestor. If you
just GOTTA post it somewhere, post it to more appropriate groups,
| like comp.sources.unix or alt.sources or comp.binaries.ibm.pc.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 4 - Common Advanced and Technical questions

** What are the different US amateur classes and what can each of them do?
Novice - has CW (Morse code) privileges on 4 HF bands (80, 40, 15,
| and 10 meter), Voice privileges on 10 meters, and privileges
on 2 VHF/UHF bands (220 MHz and 1290 MHz).
Required are 5 wpm Morse code test and 30-question Novice test.
Technician - has full privileges on all VHF/UHF bands above 30 MHz.
Required are Novice test and 25-question Tech test.
Technician may access Novice HF bands by passing the 5 wpm Morse
code test.
General - has all Technician privileges, plus larger access to more
HF bands, including CW and Voice on 160, 80, 40, 30, 20, 17, 15,
12, and 10 meter bands. A General class amateur can give Novice
tests.
Required are 13 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech and 25-question
General test.
Advanced - has all General privileges, plus wider band access on 80,
40, 20, and 15 meter bands. An Advanced class amateur can
also become a VE and give tests to Novice and Tech tests.
Required are 13 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech, General and
50-question Advanced test. The Advanced test is the most difficult
of the five written tests.
Amateur Extra - has full privileges on all amateur bands. An Extra
can become a VE and give all amateur tests.
Required are 20 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech, General,
Advanced and 40-question Extra test.

** I'm confused. What do all those abbreviations mean???
AM Amplitude Modulation
| AMSAT Amateur Satellite Corporation
AMTOR Amateur Teleprinter Over Radio. A more sophisticated version
of RTTY. Also used commercially as SITOR (Simplex Teleprinter
Over Radio).
| ARRL American Radio Relay League
ATV Amateur Television - a way to see who you're talking to!
CAP Civil Air Patrol is a volunteer organization that searches for

downed aircraft and missing kids and uses frequencies just
outside of the ham bands and often uses modified Amateur radios
CB Citizen's Band radio, this is NOT part of Amateur Radio and
does not require any license to operate
CQ An on-the-air request for a conversation with anyone
"dupes" A dupe sheet is a duplicate check sheet, in matrix format, used
to quickly check that you have not had a "duplicate" contact
with someone (on a specific band or mode) in a contest
| Elmer An amateur radio mentor, or "Master Craftsman" to a new ham.
| Could refer to anyone, regardless of age or gender.
FCC Federal Communications Commission, the "law enforcers"
FM Frequency Modulation
FieldDay A June activity to practice emergency communications for
24 hours....wives call it 'an exercise in male bonding' :-).
HF High Frequency - 3 MHz to 30 MHz
HT Handy-Talky, a shorthand for "hand held radio"
LF Low Frequency - 30 kHz to 3 MHz
MARS Military Affiliate Radio System, military affiliated Amateurs
who provide free communications for overseas GIs and other
Federal services. MARS operators are licensed under DoD
instead of FCC.
NTS National Traffic System, a way to send radiograms
| OF Old Friend, or Old F#$%, used to denote an older ham
OM Old Man, refers to any ham, including female hams
packet computer bulletin boards/electronic mail via Amateur Radio
PRB Private Radio Bureau, administers Amateur and CB services
QSO One of the Q signals used in Morse code to mean "conversation"
| QCWA Quarter Century Wireless Association, membership means you've
| been a ham for more than 25 years
RTTY Radio Teletype - older form of computer communications on HF
SAREX In Amateur Radio talk, Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment, a
chance to talk to astronauts in space. In CAP talk, Search
and Rescue EXercise, practicing for the real thing.
| SK Silent Key, a nice polite way to say a ham has passed on "to
| that great antenna farm in the sky"
SSB Single Side Band - need less band width than AM or FM
SSTV Like ATV but slower and used on lower bands
UHF Ultra High Frequency - 300 MHz and above
ULF Ultra Low Frequency - 30 Hz to 300 Hz
VHF Very High Frequency - 30 MHz to 300 MHz
VLF Very Low Frequency - 300 Hz to 30 kHz, audio frequencies
| WARC World Administrative Radio Conference, a summit meeting that
| occurs every few years, required by international treaty to
| determine how the spectrum get sliced up to all vying
| communications services (next one is in 1992)
XYL eX-Young Lady, or wife
YL Young Lady, non-ham girlfriend or female ham
2m Shorthand for "2 meters", which is a reference to the wave-
length of a common Amateur frequency band used for local
communications

** What do all those "tones" mean?
Sub-Audible Tone: A low tone that you're not supposed to be able to hear. It's used as a "PL Tone." PL is "Private Line", a trademark of Motorola for their implementation of CTCSS (Continuous Tone Coded Squelch System). Basically, the transmitter sends the signal with the Sub-Audible tone and the receiver only opens when it hears signals with that tone. Signals without the proper tone are ignored. This is useful for "closed" repeaters, or for repeaters on the same frequency that have overlapping geographic areas.
Tone encode refers to the feature of providing the tone on transmit.
Tone decode refers to the feature of responding to the tone on receive.
Tone squelch refers to all of the above. DTMF refers to Dual Tone Multi-Frequency, or "Touch Tone" which is a trademark of AT&T. DTSS probably means Dual Tone Squelch System and refers to the feature of providing a predefined sequence of Touch Tone digits to open the repeater for transmit. DTSS is an alternate method from CTCSS, which provides a way to use a "closed" repeater even if your radio doesn't do Sub-Audible Tones.

** Where can I learn more about Amateur Radio if I live outside the USA?
Write to the ARRL and ask. They can usually tell you how to get a license in your country.

** How can I get a "reciprocal license" if I am a licensed ham from another
** country?
You need to submit a FCC Form 610-A to the FCC, PO Box 1020, Gettysburg, PA 17326. They will then send you a reciprocal permit for alien amateur licensee (FCC Form 610-AL). You must be a citizen of a country with which the United States has arrangements to grant reciprocal operating permits to visiting alien Amateur operators.

|** My apartment or housing complex does not allow outdoor antennas, now what
do I do?
First of all, don't dispair. Many hams have similar problems. Many books offer advice for the growing group of hams that cannot put up antennas. Some options are:
* Install an "invisible" antenna made of magnet wire.
* Disguise an antenna as a flag pole.
* Install an antenna in the attic.
* ASK the apartment manager. You may find they will let you put up something as long as it "is invisible" or "doesn't disturb your neighbors" or "doesn't attract lightning".
* Operate primarily from your car.
| * If the restriction is due to local ordinance, you may have relief
| via PRB-1. Meet with the local government and seek an informal
| compromise. It is possible to win in court...but it's expensive and
| time consuming.
| * If you are restricted by "covenants" attached to the deed of your
| home, your options are severely limited. Covenants are considered
| to be private, voluntary contracts between individuals and are
| outside of the intended apllication of PRB-1. In many cases, you
| can petition the Homeowner's Association for an exception. Sometimes

| you can win in court on the basis that other violations of the
| covenants by others without action taken constitutes abandonment
| of the agreement.
| * For further information, contact the General Consel's office of the
| ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111.

** I got TVI...HELP!!!
Here's some hints on Television interference, but this is not a
complete list. There are also books on the subject available from
ARRL.
* If cable TV is an underground feed, look for central distribution
box. Check for a grounding rod.
* Try installing torroids on the cable TV cable close to the TV, and
maybe torroids on the AC cord as well.
* VCRs are notorious for RF leakers, try disconnecting the VCR.
* Check to see if interference is better or worse when cable is
disconnected and you use rabbit ears instead. It could be the
cable company's problem!
* Calling the cable company may get results, since they are also
responsible for RF leakage from their equipment. However, they
are very often obstinate. Good luck!
* Try moving the radio antenna further away from the TV sets. Make
sure the SWR is LOW.

** Did you know that you can get college credit for being a ham?
It's true! You can receive up to 14 credits in electronics and
engineering thru placement tests for CLEP (College Level Entrance
Placement) exams and DANTES (Defense Activity for Non-Traditional
Educational Support) exams if you have an Advanced or Extra class
Amateur license. For more information, ask your campus education
office or (for DANTES) your military education office.

** On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio?
Station VHF 10m 15m 20m 40m 80m
WA3NAN 147.45 28.650 21.395 14.295 7.185 3.860
W6VIO 224.04 21.280 14.282 7.165 3.840
W6FXN 145.46
K6MF 145.585 7.165 3.840
All frequencies are in MHz. Use FM on VHF, USB on 10-20m, LSB on
40-80m.
WA3NAN - Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), Greenbelt, MD
W6VIO - Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena, CA
W6FXN - Los Angeles, CA
K6MF - Moffett Field, CA

** Can I take my HT on an airplane and operate it if I get the permission
of the captain?

It is illegal to operate an amateur radio (transmit AND receive!)
aboard a commercial airliner. The captain is NOT authorized to give
you permission to use a radio. For reference, the pertinent portion
of the Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs) is Part 91, paragraph 91.21.

Due to airport security, you may have a little difficulty carrying the HY (or any electronic equipment) onto the airplane. Generally, you can appease the security guards, simply by showing that the unit is operations and doesn't have a bomb inside. For a radio, just turning it on and opening the squelch satisfies them. Expect more difficulty during periods of increased security.

On a private airplane, it is legal to operate an amateur radio if you have the permission of the Pilot-in-Command. It is possible for the radio to interfere with the plane's navigation or communication equipment, so be sure to ask first, and always obey the requests of the PIC. He knows his airplane and radios better than you do.

** What is the standard for measuring Morse code speed?

The word PARIS was chosen as the standard length for CW code speed. Each dit counts for one count, each dash counts for three counts, intra-character spacing is one count, inter-character spacing is three counts and inter-word spacing is seven counts, so the word PARIS is exactly 50 counts:

```
PPPPPPPPPPPPP AAAAA RRRRRRRRR IIIII SSSSSSSSS
. - - . . - . - . . . . . .
1 1 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 7 = 50
^ ^ ^
^Intra-character ^Inter-character Inter-word^
```

So 5 words-per-minute = 250 counts-per-minute / 50 counts-per-word or one count every 240 milliseconds. 13 words-per-minute is one count every ~92.3 milliseconds. This method of sending code is sometimes called "Slow Code", because at 5 wpm it sounds VERY SLOW.

The "Farnsworth" method is accomplished by sending the dits and dashes and intra-character spacing at a higher speed, then increasing the inter-character and inter-word spacing to slow the sending speed down to the desired speed. For example, to send at 5 wpm with 13 wpm characters in Farnsworth method, the dits and intra-character spacing would be 92.3 milliseconds, the dash would be 276.9 milliseconds, the inter-character spacing would be 1.443 seconds and inter-word spacing would be 3.367 seconds.

|** How do I modify my current Amateur license?
| To modify your license (change of address, change of station location,
| change of name, renewal, or even change of callsign), submit an FCC
| Form 610 to the FCC. Forms are available from the FCC or ARRL or a
| local VE session or ham radio store. Do NOT use a photocopy. Check
| off the appropriate boxes, fill in the new/changed information, SIGN
| THE FORM, and attach a copy of your current license (or a brief letter
| of explanation for its absence, ie, "my dog ate it"). NOTE: If you
| check the box to change your callsign, YOU WILL GET A NEW CALLSIGN,
| even if all you wanted was to supply a new address; if you want to keep
| your callsign, DON'T CHECK THAT BOX. Send the form to FCC, POB 1020,
| Gettysburg, PA 17326. Turnaround time (for CURRENT licensees only)

| is about 2-4 weeks.

| ANY ham can apply for a new callsign (this is different from the past
| where you can only get a new callsign if you move or upgrade). You
| can't specify WHICH ONE you want, a new one comes from the same pool
| as new licensees. The callsign is based on your mailing address. For
| overseas military and civilians, be sure to specify a station location
| that is within FCC jurisdiction.

| New licenses are for 10-year terms. If you apply for renewal before
| its expiration date, the expired license is valid for 60 days after
| expiration to allow for the new license to arrive. You have up to
| 2 years after expiration (5 years for an old 5-year license) to renew
| before re-examination is required (but you can't operate with an
| expired license). You will lose yourcurrent callsign after 1 year
| after expiration if you don't renew.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS
Part 5 - Special Topics in Amateur Radio questions

** Is there any information on antique radios?
Antique radio classifieds: ARC, PO Box 802-B6, Carlisle, MA 01741 -
old radios, TVs, ham equipment, 40s and 50s radios,
telegraph, books, etc.
Hallicrafter Service manuals: Ardco Electronics, PO Box 95, Dept Q,
Berwyn, IL 60402
Antique Wireless Association, Bruce Kelley, W2ICE, Route 3, Holcomb,
NY 14469 - sponsors the Wireless Museum
| See also the info on antique-radios mailing list in FAQ 2.

|** Where can I buy vacuum tubes?
| Kirby, 298 West Carmel Drive, Carmel, IN 46032 (1-317-843-2212)
| Antique Electronic Supply, Box 1810, Tempe, AZ 85281 (1-602-894-9503)
| Fair Radio Sales, Box 1105, Lima OH 45802
| Fala Electronics, Box 1376-1 Milwaukee, WI 53201
| Southern Radio Supply, 1909 Tulane Ave, New Orleans, LA 70112
| (10504-524-2343)

** What do I need to get started in packet radio?
Packet radio is a digital form of communication using radios. There
are OTHER digital forms, as well, like CW, RTTY and AMTOR. To use
packet radio, you'll need a radio (2 meters or 1.25 meters is most
popular), a box that converts radio signals to digital signals that
a computer can understand (called a TNC or terminal node controller)
and a computer or terminal. For some computers or TNCs you may need
special software as well. However, most TNCs and computers get along
quite well with just a terminal emulator software package. Most
personal computers can be interfaced to use with packet radio. Since
there are many digipeaters, generally even an HT will work with
packet radio.

For more information on packet radio, you might try TAPR (Tucson
Amateur Packet Radio), PO Box 12925, Tucson, AZ 85732 (602-749-9479).
| There is also a newsgroup, rec.radio.amateur.packet (see mailing list
| info above).

** What do I need to get started in satellite communications?
For more information about Amateur Satellite Communications, try
AMSAT (Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation), PO Box 27, Washington,
DC 20044 (301-589-6062). They also have an international net on
Sundays on 14.282 MHz at 1900Z.

|** What is available to get started in SSTV and WEFAX?
| A few years ago everyone bought a ROBOT 1200C for SSTV. To connect
| the system, you'll need the ROBOT 1200C, a color TV camera (either
| NTSC or PAL), a color TV set or monitor, speaker and mic connectors to
| your transceiver and a tape recorder for picture storage. For
| information write to Robot Research, 5636 Ruffin Rd, San Diego, CA
| 61927. A replacement PROM is available to give the 1200C other
| transmission modes, such as Wraase, Martin, Scottie, and AVT, available
| from Martin Emmerson G3OQD, 6 Mount Hurst Rd, Hayes, Bromley, Kent,ENG.

| The ROBOT 1200C also has a parallel port for connection to a home
| computer, for transferring images to/from the 1200C, etc. Here's
| info for several programs:
| IBM PCs: Hi-Res v1.4, Tom Jenkins N9AMR, 5968 S Keystone Ave,
| Indianapolis, IN 46227; SCAN v6.0, Bert Beyt W5ZR, 301 Tampico
| St, New Iberia, LA 70560; SSTV, Garnet Bebermeyer WB0UNB,
| 15 Almeda Ct, Fenton, MO 63026; and IMAGE, Dick Isely WD9GIG,
| 736 Fello St, St Charles, IL 60174
| Amiga: Tom Hibben, Box 188, DeSoto, WI 54624

| Two clones of the 1200C are available that accept the replacement
| PROMS: LM9000, John Wilson VK3LM, RMB 4201A, Tallangatta Valley 3701,
| Victoria, Australia (available as blank PC card only); and
| NS-88, Munaki Yamafuzi JF3GOH, POB 670, Osaka, Japan 531.

| The only other standalone scan converter is the Wrasse SC-2, available
| from Volker Wraase Electronic, Kronsberg 10, D-2300 Altenholz, Germany.

| There is some home computer hardware and software available:
| Amiga: AVT Master (SSTV and WEFAX), AEA, POB C2160, 200 196th St SW,
| Lynnwood, WA 98036-0918; and a homebrew SSTV transmit program
| from Bob Salnic WA9BVE, Spkane, WA (salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us).
| Atari ST: Atari Microcomputer Network, John Adams KC5FW, 17106 Happy
| Hollow, San Antonio, TX 78232; and ASTUR, GEERAERT Michel,
| W Elsschotlann 21, B-8460 Koksijde, Belguim. See 73 Magazine
| issues December 89 and January 90 for more details.
| IBM PC: PC HF Facsimilie 4.0, PC GOES/WEFAX, Software Systems
| Consulting, 150 Avenida Cabrillo, San Clemente, CA 92672; and
| MULTIFAX, Schwittek WEFAX Systems, David E Schittek NW2T,
| 1659 Waterford Road, Walworth, NY 14568.
| A&A Engineering has stuff for both Atari and IBMs: 2521 W LaPalma, Unit
| K, Anaheim, CA 92801 (1-714-952-2114).

| Information on SSTV is very scarce, however, here's some references:
| Amateur Television Quarterly, 1545 Lee St, Ste 73, Des Plaines,
| IL 60018; The SPEC-COM Journal, POB 1002, Dubuque, IA
| 52004-1002; CQ-TV, British Amateur Television Club, Dave
| Lawton G0ANO, Greenhurst, Pinewood Road, High Wycombe, Bucks
| HP12 4DD, ENG; and ATVQ/A5 articles from ESF Copy Service,
| 4011 Celarview Dr, Cedar Falls, IA 50613.

->Diana L. Syriac dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->GenRad AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA <-
->MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508) 369-4400 x2459 <-

* *

292. FT2400H? Any experiences?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 12:38:26 UTC
From: pjml@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <48330.pjml@[139.166.140.1]>
Source record: 291769

I have been looking at a FT2400H. Has anyone got any experiences good or
bad with one of these things?
So far my feelings go like this:

Positive points for 'respectable' RF output, reasonable intermod. resistance
and uncluttered control panel. Also being able to label the memories with
up to 4 letters is nifty!

Negative points for having a horrible plastic plug as the mic. socket, not
really enough audio O/P for use in a RV, and having a SO239 socket rather
than a 'N' connector....

What say you good people? Should i rush out and inflict serious damage on my
Visa card, or are there any nasties to be wary of?

| P.LUCAS@UK.AC.NSW.UA PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU |
| 2 + 2 = 5 (for large values of 2) |
---

293. NASA Select re-broadcast via ATV in SF Bay Area?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 13:23:37 UTC
From: bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5376@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 291770

Is anyone going to be rebroadcasting NASA Select over ATV in the south
bay this go-round, as has happened in the past?
--
real address: bandy@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
last choice: lll-winken!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!bandy

"It's not an adult feature unless someone's gooey at the end."
-- Bill Hicks

294. Mac software for MFJ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 13:34:13 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.133413.21149@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 291771

I'm looking for some Mac software to use with an MFJ 1224. This is one of those cw, rtty, ascii interface units. It has TTL output, and relies on the software in the computer to decode the characters. I can do the TTL-RS442 conversion, but I can't find any software for the Mac. Anyone know if there is any, and where I can get it? Shareware? Public domain? Thanks.

Mike, N4PDY
m14494@mwvm.mitre.org

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

295. Shuttle Launched 24/3/19

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 13:39:20 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.133920.9726@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 291772

Well, we just watched the shuttle launch on NASA select, via Olympus 20/30 GHz payload. All went well up to engine cut off. Now we need the Keps.

There will be an overhead pass for the UK at 14:50 GMT today.

Mike

296. Re: Source for HT ext mikes w/antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 13:45:46 UTC
From: pbhx@quads.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.134546.27385@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 291773

In article <1992Mar22.230337.3877@bb1t.monsanto.com> sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com writes:
:> andy@access.digex.com (Andrew M Cohn) writes:

:>>effective. The cops seem to have external mikes containing rubber duckie
:>>antennas. Clipping the mike to your lapel keeps the antenna up high
:>>and vastly improves reception. Why can't we have the same thing? Maybe
:>>there is a source for these mikes...do you know of any???
:>
: I have seen speaker-mikes with BNCs on the top for an antenna advertised
:in a catalog from Periphex. (The battery folks.) It also apparently includes
:a touch-tone pad! And it does have a coiled cord. (At least the one in the
:picture does...) $49. Hey, why didn't I ever buy one of these?
:

It is a fine mike; I purchased one a year ago.

However, before you rush to order one, please note that the ad says
something like "add a touch tone pad and have DTMF capacity" -- the
mike doesn't come with a pad, just an indent where one can be
installed.

Peter
WX9T

--

Peter B. Hayward University of Maine WX9T

297. Re: STS-45 and SAREX are on the Launch Pad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 14:23:49 UTC
From: johnh@eng.auburn.edu
Message-ID: <johnh.920324082349@hertz.ee.eng.auburn.edu>
Source record: 291774

>sounds like a DX pileup to me....and I have broken through those in the
>past with LOTS of major factors working against me.... also, I figure a
Except this is FM, not SSB. Capture effect says biggest signal wins.
If you're not the biggest, you may not be heard at all.
John N4SMX

298. DX Advisory Committee Report - February 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 14:45:48 UTC
From: "Jim Reisert, AD1C" <reisert@mast.enet.dec.com>
Message-ID: <9203241445.AA29548@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 291775

DX ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT
FEBRUARY 1992
PART 1 of 2

NOTE: Based on February DXAC Report by Ted Pauck, K8NA, DXAC Chairman.
Abridged & Edited By Bill Shipp, KC1AG, NE Division Representative.
(Comments reflect my opinions, not those of the DXAC.)

I. DXCC COUNTRY PETITIONS

PRATAS ISLAND:
Both Samuel Liu, BV4VB, and Tim Chen, BV2A/BV2B, have requested information on preparing a new DXCC country petition for Pratas Island (21 deg N, 117 deg E). There will be no vote scheduled until a petition is actually received by the DXAC. BV4VB has indicated a petition may be forthcoming by April.

COMMENTS:
KC1AG was contacted by Mr. Liu and agreed to assist him in gathering charts and other materials for his petition. W4VQ has claimed KC1AGs help may constitute a conflict of interest. KC1AG has requested W4VQ cite the specific rules and operating guidelines which he claims are being violated, noting that the ARRL By-Laws indicate advisory committee members have a responsibility to assist anyone preparing studies or petitions that may come before an advisory committee. The matter is under discussion. (See below.)

VATICAN ENCLAVE OF THE HOLY HOUSE - HV0HH:
Germano Gabucci, IK6FHG, submitted a petition for adding this enclave to the DXCC Countries List. The DXAC voted (15 No to 0 Yes) not to recommend this enclave as a new DXCC country. No ballot was received from W7ZR.

CEUTA & MELILLA:
Antonio Galiana, EA5BY, President of the Lynx DX Group, has submitted a proposal to create new separate DXCC countries Melilla and Ceuta, based upon Point 3(a), Separation by Another DXCC Country. A vote has been scheduled for June 1.

COMMENT: It appears that the petitioner misinterpreted Point 3(a).

SPRATLY ISLANDS (1S):
KC1AG has submitted a study that claims the current DXCC country of the Spratly Islands (1S) should be deleted from the DXCC Countries List. DXAC members are now studying this proposal, which is based upon the changes in occupation of the majority of the

islands since they became a DXCC country.

COMMENTS: The Spratly Islands were originally made a DXCC country in 1963 because they were claimed by several countries but occupied by none. Most of the above-water entities in the Spratlys are now occupied and have been for many years. In fact, Taiwan has occupied the island of Itu Aba since 1955-6, well before the Spratlys were made a DXCC country.

Should the Spratlys be deleted, two new DXCC countries might be possible: 1) Itu Aba Island (BV), and 2) those islands in the Spratlys occupied by China (PRC). None of the Spratly Islands now occupied by Vietnam, Malaysia, the Philippines, or Brunei would qualify as DXCC countries under Point 2(a). It is uncertain whether or not occupation for many years constitutes sufficient evidence of ownership. The Kamaran Islands were cited as an example of a DXCC country that was deleted due to changes in their administration, i.e., they were occupied by the former North Yemen even though they were owned by the former South Yemen.

COMMENTS: In a QRZDX Forum (an electronic conference), KY0A raised questions of possible conflict of interest on the part of KC1AG, implying that it may not be proper for any DXAC member to submit any petition or proposal to the DXAC. W6CF obtained a copy of KY0As remarks and submitted them to the entire Committee. The matter is now being debated within the DXAC.

SOUTHERN SUDAN (ST0):
KC1AG has submitted documentation and a proposal for the deletion of the Southern Sudan from the DXCC Countries List. The basis for this proposal is that the separate administration of the three southern provinces, which was granted under the Sudans constitution, was eliminated sometime in 1985 or thereafter. A vote has been tentatively scheduled for June 1.

DX ADVISORY COMMITTEE REPORT
FEBRUARY 1992
PART 2 of 2

NOTE: Based on February DXAC Report by Ted Pauck, K8NA, DXAC Chairman.
Abridged & Edited By Bill Shipp, KC1AG, NE Division Representative.
(Comments are my opinions, not those of the DXAC.)

II. INTERNAL AGENDA ITEMS

DXPEDITION DISQUALIFICATION CRITERIA:
The ARRL Executive Committee designated the DXAC to research and recommend disqualification criteria for DXpeditions. The DXAC Subcommittee studying this matter is chaired by VE3HO.

DXAC MANUAL:
A DXAC Subcommittee has been formed to develop and present to the DXAC for recommendation an Official Operating Manual. W6CF chairs this Subcommittee and

expects to submit a version to the DXAC by March 10.

ELECTRONIC DXCC CONFIRMATIONS:
The Subcommittee chaired KY0A has recommended that FAX and other forms of electronic confirmation of confirmations not be permitted. Furthermore, the subcommittee recommends that those who may have received DXCC credit for FAX confirmations prior to the suspension be required to submit the normal type of confirmations.

OVERSEAS ADVISORS TO THE DXAC:
K5YY has proposed that the DXAC endorse the concept of non-voting overseas advisors (observers) to the DXAC and recommend that the DXAC Chairman establish a subcommittee to develop an implementation plan.

K8CH, ARRL Membership Services Manager, suggested that the DXAC issue news releases to selected overseas DX societies and solicit information and comment from the international DX community.

Based on this suggestion, W6CF offered an alternative proposal to that of K5YY. Namely, he proposed that the DXAC issue news releases to overseas societies and DX publications, soliciting inputs from individuals and groups. After a two-year trial period, the program should be evaluated to determine whether or not the results justify the continuation of the program. Both of these proposals are being studied, and a vote scheduled for April 27.

III. OPEN ISSUES

The use of electronic mail for DXAC members is being discussed.

The DXCC status of 4U1VIC is being discussed. W6CF has suggested that the matter be put to DXCC members through a referendum.

N0AX requested information regarding specifically why the PTI application for new DXCC country was not approved.

TATAR SSR:
UA4RZ is attempting to obtain a definite ruling from his government on the status of this entity. It will no longer be listed as an open DXCC country application.

ABU AIL:
Dieter Loeffler, DK9KD, has requested clarification of the DXCC country status of this DXCC country. Abu Ail no longer has a lighthouse maintained by the Red Sea Lights Company, which was a British government-managed company. The island andothers in the Abu Ail group are claimed by Yemen. A Yemeni company now maintains a light on Quoin Island in the Abu Ail group.

Comment: It appears that Abu Ail should have been deleted on 1 April 1991.

SNAKE ISLAND:

The DXAC has not received any formal correspondence concerning Snake Island. There have been several DXpeditions to Snake Island that claim it is a

separate DXCC country. Marcel-Radu, DJ0SH, wrote the DXAC claiming that Snake Island is Romanian territory, not Russian. Additional information is requested from anyone having knowledge of this territory.

DXCC CREDIT FOR DOCKED, MOORED, OR ANCHORED VESSELS:
Preston Smith, N6SS/VQ9SS, requested that consideration be given to modifying the DXCC rules to permit participation in the ARRL DX awards programs and contests to stations located on docked, moored, or anchored ships. Likewise, Marvin Whatley, AA4YW, supported DXCC credits for stations on board docked or moored vessels.

COMMENTS: I do not support a rule change that would permit DXCC credits for docked or moored vessels. I note that several who responded to my query on the YCCC PacketCluster supported credit in ARRL contests for vessels. Anyone with opinions on this matter is requested to submit them to the DXAC or to me.

MASTER DXCC AWARDS:
Interest appears to be growing in awards for those who have made Honor Roll and/or have acheived some plateau in the DXCC program. Gary Gaudette, W1GG, submitted a well-articulated outline for a Master DXer Club. Nick Sergienko, RT5UN, proposed an advanced DXCC award for those who had acheived Hornor Roll. Jim Spencer, W0SR, suggested an alternative DXCC, the Second Time Around. All of these proposed awards have considered reducing the work load on the DXCC Desk by various means.

DX WORLD IN 15 TO 20 YEARS:
The Board of Directors has invited the DXAC to gather projections on the world of DXIng in the next 15 to 20 years. Anyone who would like to contribute in developing scenarios and projections for DXing in the future is invited to submit their ideas to the DXAC or me.

299. localizing a transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 14:56:00 UTC
From: dhi@irene.mit.edu
Message-ID: <24MAR199209563409@irene.mit.edu>
Source record: 291776

```
Hello,
I'd like to know what techniques are used -and with what efficiency-
to locate a transmitter in space and time (both fixed and mobile
tranmitters)...
Thanks...
```

300. Looking for VHF Impedance Bridge designs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 16:03:47 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.160347.17387@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 291777

I am looking for VHF/UHF impedance bridge (noise bridge or otherwise)
designs to help in building antennas. I have looked thru the
handbook, Antenna Book, and the Antenna Compendii to no avail.
The closest I've come to it is in the bibliography section of the
Antenna Book:

VHF Impedance Bridge, QEX Feb '88

Unfortunately, none of the local libraries have it. Any help in
locating a copy of the article (I will be glad to reimburse you
the costs of making and mailing a copy to me) or other sources
would be much appreciated.

Another allied question: will I have to build a simple am receiver for
use with the noise bridge. All of the ones that I have are FM.

Rajiv Dewan
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

301. Need ZS6BCR and JP1KDC addresses

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 16:07:26 UTC
From: ae1t@oz.plymouth.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.160726.29694@oz.plymouth.edu>
Source record: 291778

I need addresses for ZS6BCR (for ZS9Z) and JP1KDC (for JP1KDC/JD1). Can
anyone help?

73...
Peter, AE1T

ae1t @ ae1t.nh.usa.na (Packet)
ae1t @ oz.plymouth.edu (Internet)

--
PD

302. Books on Ham-Radio ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 16:20:11 UTC
From: rytz@disuns2.epfl.ch
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.172011@disuns2.epfl.ch>
Source record: 291779

Hello,

I got my license a few years ago (in the a**y), but except for
occasional listening to CW (they want me to stay at 25wpm) I have
never been active.

Now I want to give it a try. But instead of learning things the hard
way (i.e. trial and error) I'd like to read just a book (or two),
before having major expenses.

Most legal & theoretical matters were subject of the exams. But I have
no clue about stuff like :
- practical setups & antennas
- packet radio
- communication via satellite
- repeaters
- ......

Is there any up-to-date book that deals with those topics in a (not too)
technical way ?

Thanks in advance.
Benu. (soon HB9...)
email: rytz@eldi.epfl.ch

303. STS-45 post-launch Keplerian elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 16:31:43 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6259@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 291780
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

I'll post updates as they become available. These come to me straight from the
SAREX team at the NASA Johnson Space Center in Houston.

FROM: G.L.CARMAN
SUBJECT: STS-45 element set JSC-007

These are prelaunch elements rotated to the actual launch time of
13:13:40 UTC. Updates will made as tracking data becomes available.

STS-45
1 00045U 92084.61127387 .00002000 00000-0 60500-5 0 75
2 00045 57.0018 280.3886 0008560 276.7379 83.2700 15.92512314 22

Satellite: STS-45
Catalog number: 00045
Epoch time: 92084.61127387 -----> (24 MAR 92 14:40:14.06 UTC)
Element set: JSC-007
Inclination: 57.0018 deg
RA of node: 280.3886 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-45
Eccentricity: .0008560 Pre-launch SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 276.7379 deg Launch: 24 MAR 92 13:13:40 UTC
Mean anomaly: 83.2700 deg
Mean motion: 15.92512314 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 2.000e-05 rev/day*2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 2

G.L.CARMAN

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"BUGS: Fewer than last time." -- archie(1), Brendan Kehoe

304. Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 16:34:31 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.163431.10198@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 291781

Don't forget, the shuttle took off 24 hours, 12 minutes after its originally scheduled flight. Therefore, you may want to re-adjust all published times for making shuttle contact by 24 hours, 12 minutes.

Just a thought.

==========
Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu
Amateur Radio: WY1Z Packet Radio: WY1Z @ K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA
==========

305. Re: Off-campus test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 16:48:47 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.701455727@node_d3ff>
Source record: 291782

I saw it, now if my E-Male success has improved any, you will have confirmation
that your post made it to the Johnson Space Center in Houston.
--
Jack R. Sargeant, Sr. W0RIJ These opinions are mine and only mine
Computer Systems Specialist (unless you want to claim them).
Lockheed Engineering & Sciences Co.
Someday (maybe) we'll get E-Mail and FTP access. In the meantime, we post.

306. Re: Source for HT ext mikes w/antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 17:06:07 UTC
From: sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.110607.3882@bb1t.monsanto.com>
Source record: 291783

In article <1992Mar22.230337.3877@bb1t.monsanto.com>, sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com writes:
> I have seen speaker-mikes with BNCs on the top for an antenna advertised
> in a catalog from Periphex. (The battery folks.) It also apparently includes
> a touch-tone pad! And it does have a coiled cord. (At least the one in the
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Whoops! I just talked to Periphex. Apparently, the reference to the touch tone pad on the speaker-mic was a misprint. It is however, a speaker-mic with a BNC for an antenna and has a 3 ft. coiled cord that terminates in a mic/ear plug and a male BNC for RF. Model ASM-6.

Sorry for propogating the error.

Scott Keller KA0WCH Monsanto Agricultural Company
sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com (314)537-6317 packet: ka0wch@k0pfx.mo.usa.na

307. Re: Online Call Database?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 17:19:50 UTC
From: ggirard@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <ksup5mINN75r@matt.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 291784

achaboty@desire.wright.edu writes:

>Does anyone know of the internet address for the online call sign database?

marvin.cs.buffalo.edu port 2000
or
plan9.njit.edu port 2000
--
Greg Girard |Internet: ggirard@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Kansas State University |Bitnet: ggirard@ksuvm
--
Greg Girard |Internet: ggirard@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Kansas State University |Bitnet: ggirard@ksuvm

308. Clover information wanted...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 17:27:15 UTC
From: ecktons@sirius.byu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.172715.5786@caedm.byu.edu>
Source record: 291785
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Some time ago I asked for information about HF packet radio and what speeds
were attainable. I am still working on that paper. It is coming along, but
I have heard about a new method, Clover. Could anyone tell me a little about
it? I have only heard about it, never seen anything written about it. Is it
promising?

--
Sean Eckton

-=-
Internet: ecktons@sirius.byu.edu Brigham Young University, Provo, UT.
Packet Radio: kd6bik @ wb7esh.#orem.ut.usa.na
-=-

309. Source for HT ext mikes w/antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 17:40:49 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9203241739.AA19376@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291786

In the '92 ARRL Handbook chapter 'Assembling a Station' there seems
to be some concerns of EM radiation throughout the spectrum, from KW power
supplies emmiting 60 Hz fields all the way through uWave, however they
ARRL tries to maintain two points of view (as any good political organization
does). Firstly, Hams are exposed to relatively weak fields, and any radiation
can be harmful. Under "ARRL Safety Guidelines" they do state: Do not transmit
with a hand-held near your face, use an external mike and keep the transmitter
as far from your body as possible. Use minimum power. They didn't include
any drawings or pictures of 'proper operating procedure'.
They also frowned apon other practices, such as attic antennas and
more than 100W from a VHF mobile. Tissue warming seems to be the prime concern,
but they also caution that pregnant women shouldn't use electric blankets.(Is
a D.C. field less dangerous than a 60Hz field?? A new marketing trick for
'Unborn Baby-Safe' electric blankets!)
Maybe someone from the ARRL has more comments.
de Skip NT1G
P.S. The higher your antenna is the greater your chances are of getting
injured!

310. Re: Need QSL Route to V27T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 17:50:12 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.224808.14884@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 291816

The W6GO/K6HHD QSL Manager list #143, 18-Feb-92, licensed for use on
the KB1H node, says the address as printed in QTH-Iss.138 for V27T is
Radivoje Lazarevic, YU1RL,Nisavska 8/A,14000 Valjevo, Yugoslavia

=-=

I only work for Digital, they don't pay me enough to speak for them also.

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

311. UUDECODE.C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 17:52:16 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.224945.14999@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 291817

```
/*
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*
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* provided that the above copyright notice and this paragraph are
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* from this software without specific prior written permission.
* THIS SOFTWARE IS PROVIDED ``AS IS'' AND WITHOUT ANY EXPRESS OR
* IMPLIED WARRANTIES, INCLUDING, WITHOUT LIMITATION, THE IMPLIED
* WARRANTIES OF MERCHANTIBILITY AND FITNESS FOR A PARTICULAR PURPOSE.
*/

/*
* Modified 12 April 1990 by Mark Adler for use on MSDOS systems with
* Microsoft C and Turbo C.
*
* Modifed 13 February 1991 by Greg Roelofs for use on VMS systems. As
* with the MS-DOS version, the setting of the file mode has been disabled.
* Compile and link normally (but note that the shared-image link option
* produces a binary only 6 blocks long, as opposed to the 137-block one
* produced by an ordinary link). To set up the VMS symbol to run the
* program ("run uudecode filename" won't work), do:
* uudecode :== "$disk:[directory]uudecode.exe"
* and don't forget the leading "$" or it still won't work. The binaries
* produced by this program are in VMS "stream-LF" format; this makes no
* difference to VMS when running decoded executables, nor to VMS unzip,
* but other programs such as zoo or arc may or may not require the file
* to be "BILFed" (or "unBILFed" or whatever). Also, unlike the other
* flavors, VMS files don't get overwritten (a higher version is created).
*
* Modified 13 April 1991 by Gary Mussar to be forgiving of systems that
* appear to be stripping trailing blanks.
*/

#ifndef lint
static char sccsid[] = "@(#)uudecode.c 5.5 (Berkeley) 7/6/88";
#endif /* not lint */

#ifdef __MSDOS__ /* For Turbo C */
#define MSDOS 1
```

```
#endif

/*
* uudecode [input]
*
* create the specified file, decoding as you go.
* used with uuencode.
*/
#include <stdio.h>

#ifdef VMS
# include <types.h>
# include <stat.h>
#else
# ifndef MSDOS /* i.e., UNIX */
# include <pwd.h>
# endif
# include <sys/types.h> /* MSDOS or UNIX */
# include <sys/stat.h>
#endif

/* single-character decode */
#define DEC(c) (((c) - ' ') & 077)

main(argc, argv)
char **argv;
{
FILE *in, *out;
int mode;
char dest[128];
char buf[80];

/* optional input arg */
if (argc > 1) {
if ((in = fopen(argv[1], "r")) == NULL) {
perror(argv[1]);
exit(1);
}
argv++; argc--;
} else
in = stdin;

if (argc != 1) {
printf("Usage: uudecode [infile]\n");
exit(2);
}

/* search for header line */
for (;;) {
if (fgets(buf, sizeof buf, in) == NULL) {
fprintf(stderr, "No begin line\n");
exit(3);
```

```
}
if (strncmp(buf, "begin ", 6) == 0)
break;
}
(void)sscanf(buf, "begin %o %s", &mode, dest);

#if !defined(MSDOS) && !defined(VMS) /* i.e., UNIX */
/* handle ~user/file format */
if (dest[0] == '~') {
char *sl;
struct passwd *getpwnam();
struct passwd *user;
char dnbuf[100], *index(), *strcat(), *strcpy();

sl = index(dest, '/');
if (sl == NULL) {
fprintf(stderr, "Illegal ~user\n");
exit(3);
}
*sl++ = 0;
user = getpwnam(dest+1);
if (user == NULL) {
fprintf(stderr, "No such user as %s\n", dest);
exit(4);
}
strcpy(dnbuf, user->pw_dir);
strcat(dnbuf, "/");
strcat(dnbuf, sl);
strcpy(dest, dnbuf);
}
#endif /* !defined(MSDOS) && !defined(VMS) */

/* create output file */
#ifdef MSDOS
out = fopen(dest, "wb"); /* Binary file */
#else
out = fopen(dest, "w");
#endif
if (out == NULL) {
perror(dest);
exit(4);
}
#if !defined(MSDOS) && !defined(VMS) /* i.e., UNIX */
chmod(dest, mode);
#endif

decode(in, out);

if (fgets(buf, sizeof buf, in) == NULL || strcmp(buf, "end\n")) {
fprintf(stderr, "No end line\n");
exit(5);
}
```

```
exit(0);
}

/*
* copy from in to out, decoding as you go along.
*/
decode(in, out)
FILE *in;
FILE *out;
{
char buf[80];
char *bp;
int n, i, expected;

for (;;) {
/* for each input line */
if (fgets(buf, sizeof buf, in) == NULL) {
printf("Short file\n");
exit(10);
}
n = DEC(buf[0]);
if ((n <= 0) || (buf[0] == '\n'))
break;

/* Calculate expected # of chars and pad if necessary */
expected = ((n+2)/3)<<2;
for (i = strlen(buf)-1; i <= expected; i++) buf[i] = ' ';

bp = &buf[1];
while (n > 0) {
outdec(bp, out, n);
bp += 4;
n -= 3;
}
}
}

/*
* output a group of 3 bytes (4 input characters).
* the input chars are pointed to by p, they are to
* be output to file f. n is used to tell us not to
* output all of them at the end of the file.
*/
outdec(p, f, n)
char *p;
FILE *f;
{
int c1, c2, c3;

c1 = DEC(*p) << 2 | DEC(p[1]) >> 4;
c2 = DEC(p[1]) << 4 | DEC(p[2]) >> 2;
c3 = DEC(p[2]) << 6 | DEC(p[3]);
```

```
if (n >= 1)
putc(c1, f);
if (n >= 2)
putc(c2, f);
if (n >= 3)
putc(c3, f);
}

/*
* Return the ptr in sp at which the character c appears;
* NULL if not found
*/

#define NULL 0

char *
index(sp, c)
register char *sp, c;
{
do {
if (*sp == c)
return(sp);
} while (*sp++);
return(NULL);
}
```

312. Re: Publice domain version of CT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 17:53:13 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.225208.15341@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 291818

In article <199203242042.AA08156@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>, sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV (Herb Sims) writes...
>I am looking for a previously released version of CT (specifically 6.2X)
>that has been put into the public domain.

There is no such thing. CT is a commercial program, not shareware or freeware. Version 4.25 that Renaissance Software sells was originally a mistake, which the CT author eventually allowed. There might *some day* be a public release of 6.xx, but that has not happened yet.

- Jim AD1C

=-=

I only work for Digital, they don't pay me enough to speak for them also.

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

313. Re: RFD: rec.radio.amateur.public-service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 18:02:55 UTC
From: kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.180255.6180@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com>
Source record: 291787
Cross-posted to: news.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

As a relatively new ham, I have not yet had a chance to join any of the emergency service organizations, and would like to learn more about them. A public service discussion group would be an excellent place for the newer hams to learn about this facet of our hobby, as well as a forum for discussing the present and future roles of these organizations in light of technological advances.

Discussion of experiences in dealing with county/state agencies, both good and bad, will generate enough ideas to help those hams having problems with their system to work them out. This new group has the potential to improve the efficiency of ham emergency services through the sharing of ideas to groups across the country, hopefully many of which will have representation on the net.

--
Kevin Sanders, KD6FKJ NCR Torrey Pines
kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com (619) 597-3602

314. Re: Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 18:19:45 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.181945.25848@anasaz>
Source record: 291788

In article <1992Mar18.090658.17462@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:
>In article <34335@nntpd.lkg.dec.com> koning@koning.enet.dec.com writes:
>>
>>This is a topic on which I have some strong opinions...
...
>>
>>Meanwhile...
...
>>2. If a car manual says that a safety-critical component such as brakes
>> could misbehave due to a transmitter, that's proof positive that NO ONE
>> should buy that car or any other product from that company, and that
>> the company should be terminated ASAP. After all, if safety-critical
>> components don't work reliably in the presence of transmitters in the
>> car, there is no reason to believe that they work in the presence of
>> transmitters OUTSIDE the car -- something that can happen to anyone, ham
>> or not, and over which you have no control.
>> Safety-critical functions must be designed to handle EMI, lots of it.
>> I don't care what the excuse is -- any car that isn't designed that way
>> is a worthless rustbucket.
>>
>> paul

In fact, one would think that the lawyers would have enough logic still
left to figure out that, if they admit that their cars are prone
to EMI "damage", and then someone has an accident which could have
possibly been caused by a neighboring car with, for example a police
radio transmitting, that they have by their warnings admitted prior
knowledge of the fault *and still sold the vehicle*. Can you say
high damage settlement? I thought you could.

Hmm. Maybe we ought to go out and all buy rfi-prone cars and then have
crashes (BEFORE we install the radios!) and sue the manufacturers?

Nah, that would be dishonest.... (Even though it would SURE get their
attention! :-)

Rusty - rambling on about nothing in particular...

BTW - our registered domain address now works, hurray.
--
ATS: rusty@anasazi.com BANGS:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The 1991 Callsign Project lives! email beers@cs.buffalo.edu for details.

315. Re: Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 18:22:21 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6262@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 291789

In article <1992Mar24.163431.10198@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu (Scott Ehrlich) writes:
>Don't forget, the shuttle took off 24 hours, 12 minutes after its originally
>scheduled flight. Therefore, you may want to re-adjust all published times
>for making shuttle contact by 24 hours, 12 minutes.

The element set I posted a couple of hours ago has this correction already
cranked in.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"BUGS: Fewer than last time." -- archie(1), Brendan Kehoe

316. Re: Satellite Bulletin 006 ARLS006

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 18:40:45 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.24.13.40.45.1992.22848@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291790

> I have to say, I've always wondered why there is a Extra class
> requirement for these operators.

When they wrote the rule about extra class operators, they were
thinking about unmanned sattelites. As a result anything over
a certain height over the earth (50 miles?) needs an Extra class.

What annoys me is that why have all these space rules when NOBODY
follows them anyway. Every shuttle mission that has asked for has
received a waiver. When you go for you Extra class test now you
will find all kinds of stupid questions about how much advanced
notice you have to give to the FCC before putting a space station
into operation. First, only about a dozen people in the country
launch space stations, so this is a really stupid part of the rules
to devote a few qustions on. Second, when I talked to one of my
local AMSAT guys (one of the dozens invovled in launching sattelites),
he said they never bother with the advance notice anyway.

-Ron

317. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 18:43:18 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.24.13.43.18.1992.23086@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291791

> This is a Good Thing(tm) since most of the wideband
> Japanese HTs suffer from horrible intermod in strong signal areas

It is a Japanese HT. Second, it's only a Good Thing if they didn't
actually put a wide band receiver in it and just not let you get
at it.

-Ron

318. Looking to trade for an IC-2AT HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 18:48:07 UTC
From: marshall@hplsla.hp.com
Message-ID: <20360077@hplsla.hp.com>
Source record: 291792

Hello all,

I just received my Technician class ticket in the mail the other day......

N7WVF !!

So I guess I need to grab some equipment!

I am looking to trade for an ICOM IC-2AT HT. I have the following two items
available for trading.....

The first is a Zoom FAX/Modem. It is 2400 modem and 9600 S/R FAX. This is
the external version and includes BITFAX software. It is about a year old
so I believe that there are 6 years left to the 7yr warranty. It works as
new, but I think I would use an HT lots more than I have the FAX.

or

The second item is a Bearcat Scanner BC 580XLT. This is a 100 channel
scanner which covers VHF low and high, as well as UHF, marine and
aircraft (AM). It is considered a mobil/base although I have always had
the thing as a base. It comes with a 12VDC power pack which plugs into the
wall outlet. This also works as new.

Since both of my items have never left the house, they are pretty much in
new shape. I realize that HTs will get bumped around in normal use, but
I don't think I would be interested in trading for a unit which is held
together with duct tape :>)!

If any of you are interested in a trade, please let me know! I am ready
to start chatting on 2m.

Best regards,

____
| |
| Marshall Lollis Mail Stop: 40 Column: UR9 |
| Hewlett-Packard Company AT&T: (206) 335-2153 Telnet: 335-2153 |
| Lake Stevens Instrument Division UUCP: hplabs!hplsla!marshall |
| 8600 Soper Hill Road HPDESK: Marshall_Lollis@HPA100 |
| Everett, WA 98205-1298 DOMAIN: marshall@hplsla.lsid.hp.com |
|____|

319. UUENCODE - DECODE ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 18:58:40 UTC
From: ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9203241857.AA06408@east.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291793

Recently a message appeared with details on how to download .ZIP files by
using LISTSERV commands instead of FTP. I do not have FTP at this time so
this was welcomed information. I tried out the sample command included in
the text and it worked great. Only one question. I now need a program
which will decodet he uuencoded data.

One more question....Is there a listserv command that will allow me to
receive a directory of the public domain software available from a site.

Any help will be appreciated.

Ron Wright - KA5LUG

Ron Wright | Email: Ron%NSU.dnet@east.gsfc.nasa.gov
User Support Specialist |
Northwestern State University | Packet: KA5LUG @ N5HOF.LA.USA.NA
Natchitoches, LA |
---

320. Re: Attic Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 19:01:05 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.24.14.01.05.1992.24986@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291794

> Our attic space is just under 6' high and I have about 25' of clear
> space in one direction. I've currently got a fan dipole with elements
> cut for 1/4 wave (on each side of the insulator) for 10M and 15M. It's
> fed with about 50' of RG8 and a TenTec tuner. I've made no attempt
> (yet) to trim the dipole - without the tuner the SWR reads about 6:1,
> with the tuner I've been able to get 1.1:1 on the Novice subbands
> on 10M and 40M.

You have a hell of a mismatch there. When you build a multiband
dipole like that, they fact that multiple legs are there do affect
the lengths. A good reference for the right lengths used to be
in Tune In The Worms (World, sorry). There's was a verticle, but
you get the idea. You're feedline is probably radiating all over
the place. I tried to build a real kludge antenna like that when
I got on the air the first time because it was raining outside.
This accounts for the RFI and the RF feedback. We toasted a keyer
playing with ours.

Using a tuner to force an SWR out of such an antenna is a losing
proposition.

I'd suggest you prune the antenna, or better yet, build two
separate dipoles. I had a lot of DX success with a 20 M dipole
in the attic. It ran along the main heat duct (metal) as well.

People also need to learn not to expect any sort of predictable
directionality out of dipoles so close to the ground and other
ground like objects.

-Ron

321. Re: Where is the Russian Woodpecker?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 19:07:23 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.24.14.07.23.1992.25532@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291795

> The title says it all - What happened to the Russian Woodpecker
> and when did it go away?

I guess the Commonwealth of Independent States can't afford the electric bill anymore. Either that or the Arlington 10-10 chapter took the "unilateral action" they were threatening in last months newsletter.

-Ron

P.S. I've founded a society called 2-2 International. To join all you have to do is make 2 contacts on 2 meters. (I didn't want the codeless techs to be left out). You don't have to talk to other 2-2 members. Send me a SASE and I'll send you a certificate suitable for framing with your 2-2 number on it. Just to make things easier, everyone gets the same 2-2 number (and yes, the number is two).

Ron (good in the book) WO2L.

322. Re: Shuttle as passive reflector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 19:16:23 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.191623.11613@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 291796

In article <9203201836.AA29507@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU>, kfeeney@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU (Kevin Feeney) writes:
|> Hello all,
|> A couple of nights ago the group of us working on the local SAREX effort got to
|> wondering if it was possible to use the shuttle to bounce signals off off. I
|> believe the shuttle is something like 120 ft by 80 ft by 40 ft, which is pretty
|> large and compares well to the ECHO balloons (100 ft aluminized mylar) that
|> were orbited as passive reflectors. ANybody know what kind of power was needed
|> to get usable signals off of those? I realized that we might be talking orders
|> of magnitude above what we can manage (we are shooting for about 2 kw ERP) but
|> it can't hurt to ask. Maybe if we can't burn through the QRM to work the shuttle
|> directly, we might be able to get a consolation prize by making an ESE contact
|> :-) Seriously, anyone know the power levels used in the echo experiments? Any
|> hams manage to use those passive reflectors? Anyone want to try to listen for
|> uplink signals being scattered back down from the shuttle?
|>
|> Just a thought...
|>
|> 73 de Kevin, WB2EMS kfeeney@helios.tn.cornell.edu

Well, let's take a look at this problem to see if we can easily come up with a formula that will give us a reality check.

The power flux (say, watts per square meter) at a distance R from your transmitter is:

$$\frac{Pt*Gt}{4*pi*R^2}$$

Pt is the power going into your antenna, Gt is the antenna's gain over isotropic.

The shuttle will intercept some portion of this flux and then re-readiate the collected power in some pattern. We want to know the shuttle's radar cross section (RCS). Undoubtedly this is known, but let's make a couple of simple assumptions which, in combination, will be somewhat pessimistic and thus give us a conservative estimate. For more details on RCS see Skolnik's "Introduction to Radar Systems."

Let's say the shuttle is a rectanuglar plate perpendicular to the direction of propagation (tough to do with respect to both the transmitting and receiving stations, but let's not worry too much). The plate area is As. Let's also assume the shuttle re-radiates isotropically. In reality, it probably does have some directivity.

The power collected and re-radiated is:

```
Pt*Gt*As
--------
4*pi*R^2
```

If we assume the transmitter and receiver are equidistant from the shuttle, the the power flux at the receiver antenna is:

```
Pt*Gt*As
------------
(4*pi*R^2)^2
```

Notice the factor of 1/R^4. This is what makes radar difficult.

To find the power collected by the receiver antenna, we multiply the flux by the antenna's effective area, which in terms of the gain and wavelength equals Gr*lambda^2/4*pi. Thus:

```
Pt*Gt*As*Gr*lambda^2
Pr = ----------------------
(4*pi)^3 * R^4
```

The value of Pr we require is:

```
Pr = k*(Ta+Tr)*B*SNR
```

```
k = 1.381x10^-23 joules/kelvin <= Boltzmann's constant
Ta = Antenna (Sky) Noise Temperature
Tr = (290 kelvin)*(NF - 1) <= Receiver Noise Temperature
NF = Noise Figure expressed as a ratio, not in dB
B = Receiver Noise Bandwidth in Hz
SNR = Signal-to-Noise Ratio, expressed as a ratio
```

Let's plug in some numbers:

```
Ta = 200 kelvin (say we're not staring into the Milky Way)
2-dB noise figure => NF = 1.585
300-Hz bandwidth for CW
6-dB signal-to-noise ratio => SNR = 3.981
```

```
Pt = 100 watts
13-dB Transmitter Antenna Gain => Gt = 19.95
As = 120 ft X 80 ft = 9600 ft^s = 891.9 m^2
lambda = 2 m (I guess you want to do this on 2 meters)
R = 500 km
```

The transmitted ERP is thus 2 kW. The two stations are assumed to each be 500 kilometers from the shuttle. We can copy CW with less than a 6-dB SNR, but this gives us some margin for error.

Using k, NF, B, and SNR, we get Pr = 6.095x10-18 watts. Plugging this in to the previous equation and solving for Gr, we find our receiver antenna gain needs to be 20 dB.

I'd say using the shuttle as a reflector between modest stations is indeed feasible, at least using Morse code or other digital modes. A pair of meteor-scatter type packet stations would be interesting to try. To use SSB, I'd say you would need another 14 dB in the path budget. If the shuttle were 1,000 kilometers from each station (I think that's possible) the budget would need to be increased by 12 dB. We could pick up the 12 dB by increasing the transmitter power to 1.5 kW. Using 24-dB antennas at each end would give us the other 14 dB. This should be a cinch for a couple of good moonbounce stations, assuming they could slew their antennas fast enough.

Is anyone going to try this?

Hoping I didn't make any blunders,

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

323. Need QSL Route to V27T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 19:17:19 UTC
From: rab@hal.cwru.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.191719.21646@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 291797

I worked V27T during the ARRL CW DX contest in February
and copied YU1RL as the QSL route. The address in the
1991 callbook resulted in my card being returned.

Does anyone have a newer (correct) address?

Thanks and 73,

Roger AA8DV

--
Roger Bielefeld Case Western Reserve University
rab@hal.cwru.edu Cleveland, Ohio USA

324. Re: PCT214.ZIP - Realtime Satellite Tracker w/3D Graphics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 19:27:01 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570344@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291798

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, reisert@mast.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert, AD1C) writes:

>In article <3148@atlas.tegra.COM>, vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes...
>>
>>I am sure there are enough people to benefit from it, and people like
>>myself who have no FTP access.

>Everyone has FTP access! Simply send a mail message to

Not true! Here I can only FTP to sites within HP. To FTP outside the
company, you have to have access to something called an "open subnet".
All done in the name of security.

AL N1AL

325. Re: Attic Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 19:33:47 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570345@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291799

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, cjackso@uswnvg.UUCP (Clay Jackson) writes:

>I have a problem that I'm sure others have faced....

>I live in a community with covenants against ANY sort of outdoor
>antenna (although I do have a full wave 2m 'flagpole'). I've just
>started to try to work HF, and am trying to make do with an
>antenna in the attic.

>Our attic space is just under 6' high and I have about 25' of clear
>space in one direction. I've currently got a fan dipole with elements
>cut for 1/4 wave (on each side of the insulator) for 10M and 15M. It's
>fed with about 50' of RG8 and a TenTec tuner. I've made no attempt
>(yet) to trim the dipole - without the tuner the SWR reads about 6:1,
>with the tuner I've been able to get 1.1:1 on the Novice subbands
>on 10M and 40M.
...
>However, on transmit, I've only been able to make local contacts
>(on 10 voice - no luck at ALL on 40 CW). All of the contacts I've
>made tell me that I have a great deal of RF feedback in my signal -
>I'm no surprised - if I try to run anything over about 40W, I have ALL
>sorts of RFI problems.

A mistuned dipole will tend to have lots of RF current flowing on the
outside of the coax shield of the feedline. If you trim the
multiband dipole to resonance on each band, you may find that the
RFI problems go away.

AL N1AL

326. Re: Online Call Database?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 19:34:35 UTC
From: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <fKYkZ9y@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 291800

achaboty@desire.wright.edu writes:

>Does anyone know of the internet address for the online call sign database?

Telnet to marvin.cs.buffalo.edu 2000 or 128.205.32.4 2000

thats port 2000

--
Brian Weaver
bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
KD6CFA@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

327. MFJ 9020 qrp transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 19:40:31 UTC
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.194031.28538@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Source record: 291801

In March issue of CQ Magazine, dave ingram, k4twj, had review of
mfj's new qrp 20 meter qrp transceiver. one problem (and it really
irks me to no end) is that he forgot (or maybe he didn't) to mention
the price.

any of you in netland have information on this topic? all calls to
mfj result in a busy signal. guess they can't afford more than one
phone line in/out......

how about a price on the quantum battery too?

of course, i've been told if you gotta ask the price you can't afford it.

:-)

73 and bcnu,

--

Chuck Adams, Southern Education Center
Silicon Graphics, Inc.
15280 Addison Road, Suite 100
Dallas, TX 75248

(214) 788-0957 (fax)
(214) 788-4122 (voice)

K5FO @ 65wpm cw

adams@sgi.com
adams@relay.dallas.sgi.com
adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com

"Be not too hard, for life is short and nothing is given to man" - J. Baez

328. Re: Where is the Russian Woodpecker?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 19:50:04 UTC
From: kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.195004.9571@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291802

In article <Mar.24.14.07.23.1992.25532@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>P.S. I've founded a society called 2-2 International. To join all
>you have to do is make 2 contacts on 2 meters. (I didn't want the
>codeless techs to be left out). You don't have to talk to other
>2-2 members. Send me a SASE and I'll send you a certificate suitable
>for framing with your 2-2 number on it. Just to make things easier,
>everyone gets the same 2-2 number (and yes, the number is two).

What if you only got most of the way through a contact on 70 cm?
--scott

329. re:Antenna Regulations near Buffalo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 19:55:40 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"24-Mar-92.14:54:12.EST".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 291803

Dear David,

I am a member of a local municipality planning board in New York andd have had some experience with towrer issues.

The local law you addressed seems only to concern itself with notification procedures. These are required by State law. My Town notifies anyone within 500 feet of the affected property when a Special Use Permit is applied for or when a variance to the zoning law is asked for. The costs area paid for by the application fee.

My experience over the last two plus years is that emotion based commentary is not rated very high by planning / zoning boards. Professional, well prepared FACTUAL information is appreciated - whether it is pro or con the issue. Planning and Zoning Boards are rarely comprised of members possessing significant technical knowledge or skills. My Town is in a rural area and the Planning Board is comprised of a retired school teacher, a manufacturing manager, a dairy farmer, an environmentalist for a utility company, a person retired so long everyone forgot what he used to do and myself - the "Techky" (I'm actually a marketing manager but have a EE background)..

We have not come to grips with PRB-1 -- yet. Actually, ham towers are in a quiet zone - not expressly forbidden or permitted. Windmills and wind powered generator towers are in the code - but not radio towers. It is actually up to the Planning / Zoning Boards as to whether they want them included by intrepretation or not. It is usually best to let a sleeping dog alone!

We did have a considerable ruhbarb over the location of a proposed new AM broadcast station (1,000 watts ERP). SInce this type construction is not addressed in the code, a Special Use Permit process was required. The first thing was compliance with the NY State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQRA) which required the preparation of a complex (3 inches thick) Environmental Impact Statement. Then followed a public hearing where most of the residents nearby and some from several miles away objected with expectations of RF radiation damage to themselves & children & pets, tales of refrigerators & stoves "talking"' to them and on and on. In short, the broadcast station was fine as long as it was located near someone else's property, not theirs. These comments were largely ignored as they had no basis in fact. I supplied a ANSI study on efects of RF radiation which negated any concerns about RF at AM Broadcast frequencies.

The real bone of contention was the affect of the towers on nearby real estate property values. We had conflicting "expert" opinions. We required the applicant (and the opposition if they chose to do so) to professionally research the topic and present evidence. The applicant presented evidence that property values were not adversely affected, the opposition did not present any

evidence beyond their original submittal.

From an environmental standpoint, we found that the towers did detriment the visual environment (they are UGLY - but so is a power substation!) but that issue was unavoidable.

We granted the permit in the face of a threat of a lawsuit from an adjacent landowner, past member of the Planning Board. He never sued.

Your task is one of education and dealing in facts. Present PRB-1 and the case for ham radio and radio communications to your Board. Be pleasant but persuasive. Keep the technical details simple and to the point. You may not win every encounter but you'll win your share.

73, Wayne KB6CSP

330. Recommendation Sought - Motorola Channel Elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 19:56:00 UTC
From: Lee.Laird@f7009.n124.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <701499228.F00001@ocitor.fidonet>
Source record: 291820

> Having recently become the new owner of a Motorola Mitrek UHF
> box, I'm in the market for channel elements (e.g. crystals).
> I want to put it on 441.625 RX and 446.625 TX

> Does anyone have these or can anyone suggest who I should call?

international crystal in oklahoma city, ok

lee - wa5eha

* Origin: -Com Port 1 DFW Amateur Radio BBS (214) 226-1181 (1:124/7009)

331. Are NO Kenwood mods available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 20:03:00 UTC
From: Lee.Laird@f7009.n124.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <701499228.F00002@ocitor.fidonet>
Source record: 291821

> Surely there must be a mod database for Kenwood modifications
> SOMEWHERE!
> Can someone please help me locate it?

this is the only th77 mod i found in the 2 megs of mods that i have on my board .. hope it helps --

-----[cut here]---

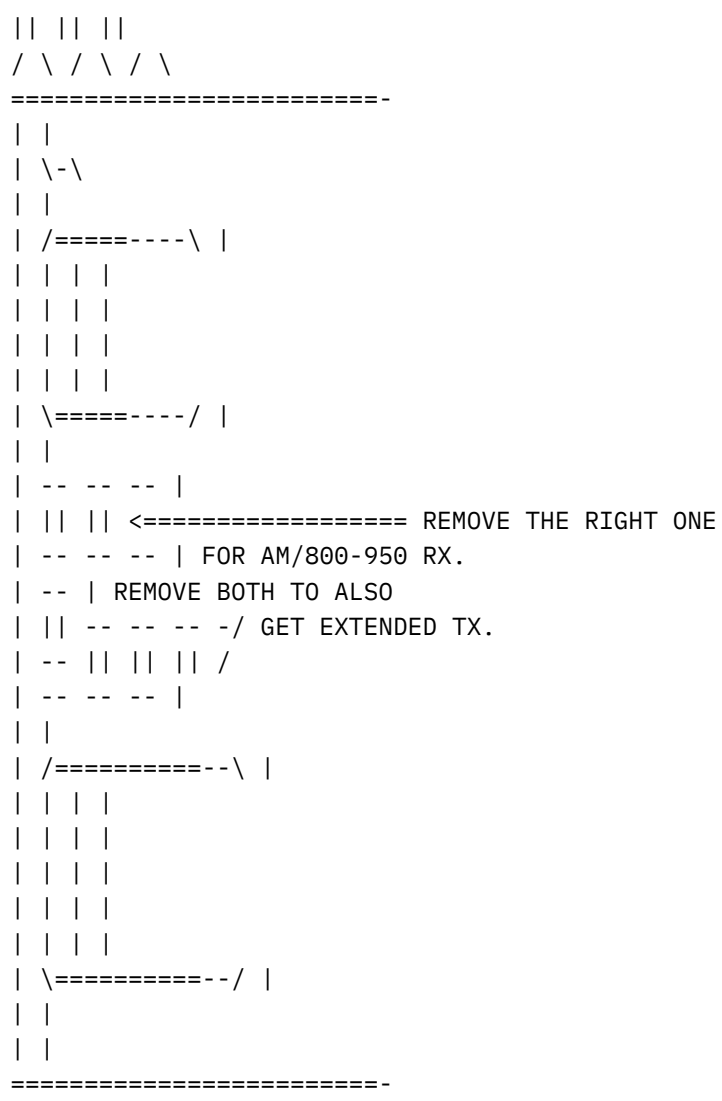
Kenwood TH-77 Extended frequency coverage and dual-band repeater

----
relayed by n2ixl, from bitnet infohams digest,v90n433

Kenwood has made this radio compatible with the new ICOM S-Series radios
from what I can tell. It has DTSS (Dual Tone Squelch System) which means
that your radio will not break squelch until it hears a particular
sequence of three DTMF tones (ICOM has this also and they call it
Coded Squelch which also use three tones). The TH77A also has a paging
function that works *exactly* like the ICOM paging. You program the
radio with a personal 3 digit DTMF code and someone pages you by
transmitting YOUR 3 digit code, followed by a * character and then
their own 3 digit code. The ICOM will start to ring to let you know
that you have been paged and display the 3 digit code of the person
that has paged you. The TH77A will beep once and open squelch as
long as the person that paged you does not drop carrier (I prefer
the ICOM method for this part, but there is a work around that I
will mention in a bit). One thing the TH77A does at this point is
bring up a timer so you know how long its been since you've been
paged. Maximum time is 99 hours and 99 minutes.

Let's see if your
battery can hold out that long! The workaround so the TH77A will
ring, rather than just beep and open squelch is to put the radio
in the pager mode AND also put it in Tone Alert. When you get
paged... the radio will "beep beep (pause) beep beep" five times
and start up the timer. Kenwood has provided two different types
of BEEPS for you. The second type is to ring like an electronic
telephone. This one *REALLY* sounds nice!! For those of you that
like autodial memories, there are 10 memories that can store 15
characters each. There are 40 regular frequency memories in this
radio and you can make them all UHF if you like (no restriction).
NOW! On to the *EXTRA* capabilities (there are other BASIC functions
that I didn't mention, those were just the highlights).
After making a few modifications to this radio, you can get it to
do the regular stuff that the IC24AT will do, such as AM aircraft,

expanded UHF (400-512 depending on PLL lock) and 800-950 (again,
depending on PLL lock) in addition to cross band repeat.
HOW DO YOU DO THIS!?



Layout shown with electrolytic capacitor C124 removed
The best way to do this is to heat up both sides of the resistor and
push it out of the way with something small. At least this was the
best way for me! Once it's out, put the capacitor back in place and
close it up. (Put the green wire back also, if you are making the
out of band TX mod too!)

----[cut here]---------------

73 -
lee - wa5eha

* Origin: -Com Port 1 DFW Amateur Radio BBS (214) 226-1181 (1:124/7009)

332. Uniden Bearcat 200xlt mod request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 20:07:00 UTC
From: Lee.Laird@f7009.n124.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <701499228.F00003@ocitor.fidonet>
Source record: 291822

> Could someone with the Uniden Bearcat 200xlt channel memory
> expansion mod
> please post it or send it to me via e-mail. Thanks.

only mods i found for the 200xlt were for extending freq coverage and battery fix ..

lee - wa5eha

* Origin: -Com Port 1 DFW Amateur Radio BBS (214) 226-1181 (1:124/7009)

333. Re: Satellite Bulletin 006 ARLS006

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 20:12:39 UTC
From: edg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <3b=j0aedg@netcom.com>
Source record: 291804

In article <1992Mar24.012140.24712@ni.umd.edu> louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos) writes:
>
>I have to say, I've always wondered why there is a Extra class
>requirement for these operators. ....

The reason for the requirement is that the rules for space operation are included in the extra class exam. If the intent was to open space operation to anybody who felt like going to space :-) :-) then they'd have to test for space operation on the Novice exam.

Since most space operation is probably remote, such as Oscars, it seems appropriate to require that the licensee know the rules for such activity. When the time comes to send a manned space expidition with amateur radio, it seems easy enough to waive the requirement.

Needless to say, when amateur radio operation during space travel becomes common, and people are mounting ham transceivers in their personal ships, the FCC will probably have to test for the rules and regs in lower classes of license.
* * *
It's interesting to compare the advanced written exam and the extra exam. The advanced exam contains follow-on material in the same topics covered in the general exam. It's said to be the toughest one offered. The extra exam contains basic and intermediate questions about NEW topics. Space operation, facsimilie, television, basic orbital mechanics, and LOTS of rules and regs related to licensing, testing and priveleges.

The extra class examinee (and to a lesser extent the advanced class examinee) is tested partially as an operator and partially as an examiner.
--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

334. Re: Attic Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 20:30:40 UTC
From: notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <ksv4bgINNd3m@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291805

>> Our attic space is just under 6' high and I have about 25' of clear
>> space in one direction. I've currently got a fan dipole with elements
>> cut for 1/4 wave (on each side of the insulator) for 10M and 15M. It's
^^^^^^^^^
>> fed with about 50' of RG8 and a TenTec tuner. I've made no attempt
^^^^
>> (yet) to trim the dipole - without the tuner the SWR reads about 6:1,
>> with the tuner I've been able to get 1.1:1 on the Novice subbands
>> on 10M and 40M.

I see two possible causes for the RF getting into the shack.

First, it looks like there is no balun at the center of the
dipole. Second, I'd bet that the feedline, due to attic constraints,
doesn't form a right angle with the dipole for any appreciable distance.
Each of these will contribute to the presence of RF on the outside of
the coax shield....a Bad Thing.

Fix these two things, and I'd bet that not only will the RF problems go
away, but the SWR will also drop waaaay down.

Jim Lockwood
KM6NK
notjim@acidqueen.corp.sun.com

335. Re: DX Advisory Committee Report - February 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 20:35:34 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.203534.4278@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 291806

Excuse me if I've missed it, but ...

Does anyone have any news on the status of Slovenia as a separate DXCC country? Has there been a formal petition yet?

It seems to me that if some rocks out in the Pacific or Arctic oceans qualify as "countries," a nation with its own flag, anthem, stamps, currency, language, government, border checkpoints, & Olympic team ought to count as one!

Latest word I heard is that Slovenia will be getting a new prefix -- an "S" followed by a single number (tentatively S1, S2, S3, and S4).

Sharon KC1YR

--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

336. Publice domain version of CT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 20:42:07 UTC
From: sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV
Message-ID: <199203242042.AA08156@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291807

I am looking for a previously released version of CT (specifically 6.2X)
that has been put into the public domain. Is there any place where I could
FTP the file from.

Thanks in advance, and please email direct to:

sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov

Thanks

337. STS-45 element set 8: NASA flight day 1 vector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 21:13:25 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6264@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 291808
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

```
Note: the NEXT set will have the OFFICIAL NORAD Object Number in place. This
is the Post-OMS-2 Element Set and is being issued because Nodal Crossings
diverge by > 10 sec. over the course of the mission.

FROM: G.L.CARMAN
SUBJECT: STS-45 element set JSC-008

STS-45
1 00045U 92 84.73673936 .00002000 00000-0 60500-5 0 85
2 00045 57.0001 279.7986 0007376 282.4799 77.5478 15.91921447 41

Satellite: STS-45
Catalog number: 00045
Epoch time: 92084.73673936 -----> (24 MAR 92 17:40:54.28 UTC)
Element set: JSC-008
Inclination: 57.0001 deg
RA of node: 279.7986 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-45
Eccentricity: .0007376 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 282.4799 deg from NASA flight Day 1 vector
Mean anomaly: 77.5478 deg
Mean motion: 15.91921447 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 2.000e-05 rev/day*2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 4

G.L.CARMAN
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"BUGS: Fewer than last time." -- archie(1), Brendan Kehoe
```

338. Re: Satellite Bulletin 006 ARLS006

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 22:15:07 UTC
From: dbk@phx.mcd.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.221507.16510@phx.mcd.mot.com>
Source record: 291809

In article <1992Mar24.012140.24712@ni.umd.edu> louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos) writes:

>>The waivers follow those granted on January 31, 1992, which allow
>>Atlantis astronauts David Leestma, N5WQC and Brian Duffy, N5WQW,
>>also technician-class licensees, to operate in space.

>I have to say, I've always wondered why there is a Extra class
>requirement for these operators.

That's so other Extra class amateurs will talk to them. Of course, the Extras probably won't anyway, since they fail the no space cadets requirement. 8^)

-Dave

339. Re: Help!!!! Is the FCC stupid?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 23:10:15 UTC
From: kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.231015.9202@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com>
Source record: 291810

Interesting, I've never replied to my own article before...

In article <1992Mar24.000542.5749@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com> kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com (Kevin Sanders 3602) writes:
>
>My technician license was drawn from a 2 x 3 pool, not a 1 x 3. I believe
>that only *general* licenses here in Six-land are taken from a 1 x 3 pool.
>

Thanks to all of you who sent me mail on this, I stand corrected. We in
6-land must have at least an *advanced* license to get a 2 x 2, all
1 x 3's are gone. Generals get a 2 x 3, just the same as novice and tech.

And I thought I could get a shorter callsign with a general ticket :-(
Guess I'll have to upgrade...

73

--
Kevin Sanders, KD6FKJ NCR Torrey Pines
kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com (619) 597-3602

340. Apartment with Antennas for Rent

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 23:12:00 UTC
From: manfredi+@pitt.edu
Message-ID: <203876@unix.cis.pitt.edu>
Source record: 291811
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Apartment available May 1 on Oakland, near the University of Pittsburgh.
It has a multiband vertical R5 on top of the building which is 7 stories
high, with no obstacles around. This antenna is high and on the clear.
Work plenty of DX as my logbook shows!. If interested respond by
e-mail or call 412-6835178.
Ah! The apartment has two bedrooms, two bathrooms and is on the sixth
floor. It has microwave, diswhasher,.. you name.. and it has
ANTENNAS!!. Be prepared for a >$700 a month rent.

Juan , NA0B.

341. Re: Ham-UFO Conspiracy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 23:14:42 UTC
From: dstone@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <dstone.46@bnr.ca>
Source record: 291812

In article <1974@ssc.wa.com> tad@ssc.wa.com (Tad Cook) writes:

>
>I knew there was something very strange about my hobby!
>

Bleep! Bleep!

```
************************************************************
* Danny Stone (WB4ETY) Bell-Northern Research *
* "A Professional Grouch" Research Triangle Park, NC *
* Alias "Mr. Pathos" *
* *
* Don't Blame Me - Blame the Testosterone... *
* My Damn Opinions Are My Own! *
************************************************************
```

342. Re: Attic Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-24 23:59:53 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.24.18.59.53.1992.17583@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291813

> First, it looks like there is no balun at the center of the
> dipole.

A balun wouldn't help with this mismatch. Sure it might keep
the RF out of the feedline, but it's likely to cause all kinds
of other RFI problems and may destroy itself in the process.
Read W1FB's tirade on baluns sometime (in the W1FB Antenna
Notebook).

> Second, I'd bet that the feedline, due to attic constraints,
> doesn't form a right angle with the dipole for any appreciable distance.

Piffle, with the ground, solar colectors, and ducts and stuff that
close to the antenna, the coax not leaving at a right angle is the
least of his problems.

It would help if he put something approaching a resonant load at
the end of the feedline the 492/f estimate is for wavelength is
too far off for the design of his antenna.

-Ron

343. Re: Books on Ham-Radio ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 00:02:24 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.24.19.02.23.1992.17813@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291814

In my opinion Doug DeMaw W1FB has a lot of really great straight forward stuff for new (and old) hams. The books are published by the ARRL and have names like "W1FB's Antenna Notebook" and "W1FB's Help For New Hams" and the like.

344. Re: Satellite Bulletin 006 ARLS006

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 01:07:58 UTC
From: zardoz@rx-db
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.010758.8031@intelhf.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 291815

In article <Mar.24.13.40.45.1992.22848@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>
>What annoys me is that why have all these space rules when NOBODY
>follows them anyway. Every shuttle mission that has asked for has
>received a waiver. When you go for you Extra class test now you
>will find all kinds of stupid questions about how much advanced
>notice you have to give to the FCC before putting a space station
>into operation. First, only about a dozen people in the country
>launch space stations, so this is a really stupid part of the rules
>to devote a few qustions on. Second, when I talked to one of my
>local AMSAT guys (one of the dozens invovled in launching sattelites),
>he said they never bother with the advance notice anyway.
>
What? They still have those stupid questions on the extra exam? I
thought it was a joke that I had to study harder about when to launch
my satellite (any day now) than how to figure reactance.
Needless to say, I'm not very proud of it since I didn't even change
my callsign.

WA7LDV

--
Fan mail may be sent to:
zardoz@rx-db.hf.intel.com

345. Re: A (long) look at SWR & directional pwr mtrs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 03:25:45 UTC
From: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <m206HB1w164w@ham>
Source record: 291819

dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:

>
> makes detectors more difficult, at high freqs it shunts the line. I put
> together a simple system with a 2-transformer hybrid coupler and got better
> than 0.1 dB non flatness of coupling factor over topband to 6 metres, the
> coupling factor error measured at the RF outputs of the hybrid were within
> <.2 dB of calculated values. Directivity was better than 25 dB. All without
> any adjustments ! I found no mention of such a directional power meter in a
> amateur publication, yet it uses a very well known circuit and 2 ordinary dio
> detectors. (I've since found a version in Sabin and Schoenike) The Z0 value
> is set by the load resistors on the 2 "sample ports"
> of the hybrid. Hundreds have now been built by QRPers with good reports.
> The coupling factor is set by turns ratio, and Z0 is set by 2 resistors, so i
> just works as built, no adjustments needed, and gives reasonable accuracy. It
> isn't appropriate to VHF-UHF, and I can claim no originality, but it is a far
> better technique at HF than the usual meters that I'm surprised it has been
> overlooked in amateur circles (Oh yes, when published some of the text and m
> callsign got garbled)
>

Well, don't keep us in suspense, David. Can you post a schematic for us?
This definitely sounds promising......

73, Bob.

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119
e-mail: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

346. HF Mobile

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 04:52:29 UTC
From: rwiley@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.045229.12649@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 291823

I just started trying to operate on HF while on breaks at work. What I've currently acquired, is a Hustler bumper mount, the folding mast, and a 75 meter resonator. Rather than continue to use my Yaesu FT-101EE in my car (It tends to take up most of the passenger side), I'm looking for something used which will fit under the dash of my Buick Regal.

One such radio I'm looking at, is the Yaesu FT-301. Does anyone know how much these things run for? I don't even know how much one would go for at someplace like Dayton. I'd also like any suggestions for alternative radios.

Thanks and 73 de Bob, N8MMR

--
=-=
Robert H. Wiley	Internet: rwiley@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
P.O. Box 3164	FidoNet: 1:226/170 Packet: N8MMR@W8CQK.OH.USA.NA
Columbus, Ohio 43210	

347. Re: young hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 05:07:11 UTC
From: davros@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <69063@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 291824

Well, I'm all for younger hams. And I also agree we need more yl's but definitely
we need young people. I got into ham radio at the age of 14--all by myself--well not really 'cause I had some help--but I got interested all by myself and have no other hams in my family and no one interested either. Fine with me--more rig for me to operate. But I have to buy all my own equipment (or otherwise acquire it). :) I'm now an Extra class ham who enjoys cw, and I'm 18. I've noticed very few young hams in this country and have talked to almost none of them. It doesn't bother me though, I enjoy talking to all of these old guys on the radio. :)

Anyway, I'm not a science person, nor am I a math person. I am a writer, majoring in Public Relations actually. I just saw radio as something neat. I saw it as something mysterious and neat and lots of fun besides. I wanted to meet new people all over the world. With or without the code, I'd get it. I thought I'd hate code but now I operate it almost exclusively. But I digress. The book that interested me was "How To Become A Radio Amateur", Copyright (Ready for this?) 1950. Didn't understand a word of it--or at least not many words--but I thought it was interesting anyhow. To this day I still love old tube radios.

But I'm not here to pass on how great ham radio is, because we all know that already. It's a fine thing to wish that kids would get interested in ham radio. It's a fine thing to want them--it's a start anyway. What we need (and there's a good beginning) are books. We have the books, but they're not in the libraries. The UT radio people I think will start working on that one. Here at least anyway. We need to show kids what it is. I started studying before I saw any ham radio stuff. Before even I heard any ham radio. But that's important as well. We need to find the kids who find radio as fascinating as we do. A dying breed we are, too--what with the instant nature of computers, free modem connects that will get your message across the world with little effort applied and the like. These kids are out there--the ones who find radio interesting, the ones who want to work for something important, the ones who will make our hobby grow. I'm (I think) a prime example of that. I began as someone who said, (When I was ten) "Huh? You can't play music on ham radio? What do you mean? What else is there on the radio?", someone who didn't understand the beauty of code, glowing filaments, and the like, who didn't grasp how radio works and didn't care, who wanted nothing really except something interesting to do, and I am now someone who enjoys ham radio to the fullest, who
participates in public service, someone who understands the beauty of radio in all its forms. I have grown up a lot in these four years, and I owe part of it to my ham radio friends. They encouraged me, they helped me. But more than that, they treated me as an equal, not as a little adolescent kid. That's important I think. It is to me, anyway. Yes, they knew that I was a student

and a youngster at that, but it didn't matter. This is where ham radio operators are special. We overlook such things (usually--but we're human too) as age, sex, persuasion, handicap, or what-have-you. But again I digress. We need active young hams. Not just young people with Amateur licenses who got them 'cause Daddy got his and so they did too.
(You see, I strongly believe that there's a difference. "Ham" is an attitude, as I've said before.)
We need young industrious people
who are interested in radio for its own sake, or in what it can offer. Anyone still with me?

This is the longest article I've ever posted probably, and sorry about the wasted bandwith, but jeez. When you get carried away ...

Let's work with those young people and see what happens.
73
Buddy, KB5ELV/AE
davros@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu

348. NASA Shuttle frequencies in NC area

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 05:14:15 UTC
From: todd@beretta.BACCHUS.ORG
Message-ID: <161@beretta.BACCHUS.ORG>
Source record: 291825
Cross-posted to: sci.space.shuttle,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Does anyone know of any NASA short-wave frequencies than can
be picked up in the Raleigh, North Carolina area?? I have a hand
held scanner and I was wondering if there were any freq. I could pick
up with it.

Thanks for any help you can give....

```
o o ______ _ _____ _ _ o o "I'm in the car park."
' ' / / / ' ) / // // ' ' "What are you doing in the car park?"
/ ______/ __/ / / / __. // // "Parking cars, what else does one do
_/ (_) (_/_(_/_ (_(_/ (_/|_</_</ in a car park....................."
-> todd@beretta.bacchus.org <-
```

349. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 24 March

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 06:14:55 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701504095@honte>
Source record: 291826
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
NOTE: Final spring northern polar stratospheric warming is in progress.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 084, 03/24/92
10.7 FLUX=175.7 90-AVG=212 SSN=142 BKI=2332 2422 BAI=011
BGND-XRAY=C1.0 FLU1=3.8E+05 FLU10=1.4E+04 PKI=3333 3444 PAI=020
BOU-DEV=011,027,024,018,016,042,019,023 DEV-AVG=022 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C4.2 @ 2218UT XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @ 0124UT XRAY-AVG= C1.5
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1940UT NEUTN-MIN= -004% @ 2140UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 2235UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 0910UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55294NT @ 0025UT BOUTF-MIN=55250NT @ 1843UT BOUTF-AVG=55277NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+102NT@ 1941UT GOES7-MIN=N:-001NT@ 2209UT G7-AVG=+070,+045,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+112NT@ 1910UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 2206UT G6-AVG=+080,+005,+029
FLUXFCST=STD:185,190,192;SESC:185,195,195 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,010,010/015,012,010
KFCST=3335 4332 2234 3223 27DAY-AP=038,044 27DAY-KP=3333 3565 5356 4553
WARNINGS=*GSTRM;*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

350. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 08:21:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.082150.24238@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291827

In article <Mar.24.13.43.18.1992.23086@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>> This is a Good Thing(tm) since most of the wideband
>> Japanese HTs suffer from horrible intermod in strong signal areas
>
>It is a Japanese HT. Second, it's only a Good Thing if they didn't
>actually put a wide band receiver in it and just not let you get
>at it.

Do you know which Japanese company makes the HT for RS? I've got nothing against Japanese equipment, most of mine is Japanese. What I was complaining about was the tendency for wideband receive equipment to be subject to intermod. Note that Icom made fine *narrow* receive ham HTs in the past that didn't suffer from these problems, and their commercial offerings still work great. Motorola, of course, still makes fine equipment.

This whole trend by the ham manufacturers to make wideband scanners out of *communications* equipment is a pain to those of us who must use them in high RF areas. I keep two HTs available, a Japanese dual bander and a GE Mastr HT. The GE works everywhere, but only has two frequencies, and I can use the bells and whistles HT in lower RF areas. Since I have no need of out of band capabilities, I'd like a bells and whistles dual bander that *only* passes the ham bands. That doesn't seem too much to ask of *ham* equipment. If I want a wideband scanner, I'll buy one.

Gary KE4ZV

351. Re: STS-45 and SAREX are on the Launch Pad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 09:23:36 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.092336.407@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 291678

In article <1992Mar23.141357.18589@hou.amoco.com> jim@n5ial.chi.il.us writes:
>In article <1992Mar20.182429.3156@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman)
>writes:
>sounds like a DX pileup to me....and I have broken through those in the
>past with LOTS of major factors working against me.... also, I figure a
>lot of those thousands will probably be sitting there, like me, running
>around 45 Watts into a small beam. challenge? yes. patience required?
>probably a lot of it.... worth losing lots of sleep if necessary to catch
>passes? YES! ..... if and when the shuttle launches after being scrubbed
>this morning, you can bet that I'll be spending every minute I can trying
>for it!

Well 1000 stations with 45W each is 45kW of Noise. More realistically
there will be maybe 100 stations at a time, each with say 1kW of ERP
directed at the satellite.

All these signals are incoherent, so does this mean the power adds as the
square root or is it some other formula ?

Assuming it is square roots, probably wrongly so corrections please-
to be 10 dB above this (to be heard) you will need 100kW of ERP.
Now as you say 20kW is enough either there are not 100 stations, or
they are using less ERP (maybe not tracking accurately), or I got the
formula wrong.

352. Re: Help!!!! Is the FCC stupid?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 11:16:49 UTC
From: techie@w6yx.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.111649.8317@morrow.stanford.edu>
Source record: 291679

In article <1992Mar24.000542.5749@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com> kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com (Kevin Sanders 3602) writes:
>In article <1992Mar21.201253.8227@unixland.natick.ma.us> sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us (Sharon Machlis Gartenberg) writes:
>>However, this has nothing to do with the fact that the callsign is drawn
>>from the same 1 x 3 pool. Remember, general-class licenses are also drawn
>>from the 1 x 3 pool, and you still need an /AG identifier upon passing the
>>general-class license exams until receiving the new license with your same
>>call sign.
>>
>>But the new license with your same 1 x 3 call will say "General" in this
>>case. The code and no-code Tech licenses look exactly the same (i.e., they
>>both say "Technician."
>
>My technician license was drawn from a 2 x 3 pool, not a 1 x 3. I believe
>that only *general* licenses here in Six-land are taken from a 1 x 3 pool.

No, all Novice, Technician, and General in 6 land (and 4 land?) are issued 2x3 calls. The reason? There are no 1x3 calls left to be issued in those areas.

The only way to get a shorter call in 6 land is to upgrade to Advanced, Which will buy you a 2x2 call (KM6@@), or Extra, which is also 2x2 (AB6@@).

--
-- Welcome My Son, Welcome To The Machine --
Bob Vaughan | techie@well.sf.ca.us {apple,fernwood,hplabs,ucbvax}!well!techie
415-856-8025 | techie@netcom.com | (packet radio) KC6SXC@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
-- I am Me, I am only Me, And no one else is Me, What could be simpler? --

353. looking internatinal callsign ..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 12:20:18 UTC
From: tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu
Message-ID: <TATSUYA.92Mar25122018@sofya.hamblin.math.byu.edu>
Source record: 291712

I am looking for HL3EPW in korea, I believe.
Someone looked up 1992 callbook.

it was not on 1992 callbook but ...
could anyone in Korea or something could find out who he/she is????

tatsuya
--
_ /|
Tatsuya \'o.O'
tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu =(___)=
EMT:901006 Ham: N7UQJ U

354. ham bbs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 12:26:55 UTC
From: tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu
Message-ID: <TATSUYA.92Mar25122655@sofya.hamblin.math.byu.edu>
Source record: 291713

is there any ham bbs that I can access from internet?
preferblely that it has a connect that I can use it as a node as well
so that I can log into another bbs which is local to the bbs.

Tatsuya
--
_ /|
Tatsuya \'o.O'
tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu =(___)=
EMT:901006 Ham: N7UQJ U

355. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 13:16:02 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.131602.6940@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 291680

How realistic do you want it to be. Some are more complex than others.
What make of HT is it ?

Mike

356. RE: UUDECODE.C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 13:33:12 UTC
From: Jim -- MLO3-6/B9 -- DTN 223-5747 <reisert@mast.enet.dec.com>
Message-ID: <9203251333.AA09929@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 291681

I posted this file so that people who use the LISTSERV to FTP a copy of
PCT214.ZIP could UUDECODE it. Sorry if I offended or confused anyone.

73 - Jim AD1C

=-=

I only work for Digital, they don't pay me enough to speak for them also.

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

357. Shuttle Mission ATLAS: VLF Experiments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 13:49:25 UTC
From: mgknn@cbnewsk.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.134925.16069@cbnewsk.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291682
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

A few months ago, QST, 73 Mag, Radio Electronics, and possibility other publications contained information on the current space shuttle mission ATLAS involving the VLF experiments (ie. 50Hz - 70KHz transmissions from the shuttle). Some of the articles encouraged hobbiests, amateur scientists and amateur radio operators to build VLF receivers (which I did), monitor the experiments and report on the results. The problem is, I have not herd any details of when to listen published anywhere. Does anyone have any information on the ATLAS VLF experiments? Thanks in advance.

Mike

+---+
| Mike Kossor, WA2EBY | 13N. 12th Street | Kenilworth, NJ 07033 |
+---+

358. SAREX Schedule Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 13:52:30 UTC
From: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <9203251350.AA05778@ficus.webo.dg.com>
Source record: 291683

Does anyone have a copy of the SAREX operation schedule that they could post? I remember seeing it a week or so ago, and thought I'd saved it but...

Thanks,
Pete, KA1AXY

==========
Peter Simpson (508) 870-9837 voice
Data General Corp. (508) 898-4212 fax
4400 Computer Dr. E132
Westboro, MA 01580 INTERNET: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.com
==========

359. Re: STS-45 and SAREX are on the Launch Pad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 14:12:42 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.25.09.12.41.1992.17717@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291684

> Except this is FM, not SSB. Capture effect says biggest signal wins.
> If you're not the biggest, you may not be heard at all.

Ron Parise (WA3SIR), the first guy to attempt to work Amateur FM from the shuttle says that an FM pile up yields "silene" frequently. Sometimes it's not neve the strongest guy who wins, sometimes no one wins.

-Ron

360. Re: Icom dual-band radios not working well in cars when on .7m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 14:17:14 UTC
From: agodwin@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <13487@acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 291685

In article <fKVO6tC@quack.sac.ca.us> bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us writes:
>
> I used to run the exact same setup. The problem is in the
> Icom cigarette lighter. The unit will work on, but the PL tone
> gets noisy when the engine is running and the unit in on high

Why ? I haven't opened the lighter adapter, but it appears to contain
only a choke and a capacitor. Are there some active components too,
or does the choke saturate too easily ? Or is it because only the
hot side is filtered, possibly when the aerial connection bypasses
ground-side filtering.

I worry about connecting the power ground and the aerial ground to
the chassis, then sending RF up one lead and pulling a couple of amps
down the other. As well as this, the voltage drop across the two chassis
points will vary with the car's chassis-return currents.
I had problems with ground noise when I tried to use a Yaesu HT with
a car-powered audio amplifier and an aerial lead whose outer was grounded
at the aerial mounting.

Perhaps the aerial outer is isolated in the HT as it is in some mobile
rigs : I haven't checked this.
However, I'd like to know what the aerial mounting system is on the car
installations that have been compared. Are they earthed at the aerial
end, or are they magmounts ? Or rusty ?

I use the HT with the Icom adapter and a rubber ducky at the moment.
Works fine, on both bands. But I want to fit a boot-mount aerial ....
(The car's an '87 VW Jetta. I don't know if it's called that in the US -
it's the saloon version of the Golf / Rabbit).

-adrian, g7hwn

--

Adrian Godwin (agodwin@acorn.co.uk)

361. CT Public Domain V6.26

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 14:19:16 UTC
From: sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV
Message-ID: <199203251418.AA08601@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291686

Date: 24 Mar 92 23:53:13 GMT
From: pa.dec.com!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert@decwrl.dec.com
Subject: Publice domain version of CT
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In a reply article <pa.dec.com!mast.enet.dec.com!reister@decwrl.dec.com>, (James Reisert) writes...

>There is no such thing. CT is a commercial program, not shareware or
>freeware. Version 4.25 that Renaissance Software sells was originally a
>mistake, which the CT author eventually allowed. There might *some day* be
>a public release of 6.xx, but that has not happened yet.

I new when I put this letter out that I would get a response like this.
According to a type written letter concerning the P/D of CT version 6.26
has been available sin February 1991. I have only found this PD version of CT
in one place, on a private BBS System. I am looking for this software via
the internet so if someone could please help me I would appreciate it very
much.

Send all E-mail directly to me at:
sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov

Thanks again.
Herb
KU0C

362. Re: DX Advisory Committee Report - February 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 14:46:49 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.194440.4074@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 291628

In article <3707@cod.NOSC.MIL>, price@cod.NOSC.MIL (James N. Price) writes...
>
>The prefix for Slovenia had better NOT be S2.

The new prefix for Slovenia will be S5.

- Jim AD1C

=-=

I only work for Digital, they don't pay me enough to speak for them also.

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

363. 3 new extras under 16 in same family

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 14:47:50 UTC
From: cberthel@cc.utah.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.084750.1@cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 291687

On the Utah VHF Society net last night, the announcement was made that we had five new extra class hams in the valley from the previous night's VE testing. Significantly, three of these were under the age of 16 and from the same family. I didn't catch their first names but the Zitting boys, ages 13, 14, and 15 all passed extra. Their father, Marv Zitting, here in Salt Lake area was on the net and someone asked, "How many extras do you now have in your household?" He said about 10! That must be a record. Ten extras in the same household! Certainly a feat worth publishing. Also should provide some motivation for those you feel that can't do 20wpm code. BTW. I heard Marv Zitting talking later and mentioned that "his daughters" frequently do CW on 40 meters so assume some of those extras in his family are young ladies. Anyone with access to an alphabetic index of callsigns might like to look up "Zitting" in Utah and tell us what calls you find in the same household.

Cheryl
callsign pending

364. Re: STS-45 and SAREX are on the Launch Pad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 15:19:05 UTC
From: karn@chicago.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.151905.2208@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 291688

In article <johnh.920324082349@hertz.ee.eng.auburn.edu> johnh@eng.auburn.edu (John H Henderson) writes:
>Except this is FM, not SSB. Capture effect says biggest signal wins.
>If you're not the biggest, you may not be heard at all.

It's even worse than that. It's not sufficient to be merely "stronger". You need to be stronger by an appropriate amount (the capture ratio, which is about 10-15 dB for FM) than the sum of ALL other signals. Otherwise the receiver just hears mush. Given a sufficiently large number of uplink signals, the probability of one actually capturing the receiver tends towards zero.

Now if they were listening at random on one of a very large number of uplink channels, or better yet, using spread spectrum with some reasonably high processing gain, they might actually be able to make SAREX work in its "free for all" mode.

I think SAREX is best reserved for the prearranged QSO-with-schools type of contact. I just monitored both sides of a QSO between a local San Diego school and STS-45. It also got live coverage on at least one local TV station. This sort of thing benefits ham radio much more than just running SAREX as a glorified DXpedition, in my opinion.

Phil

365. Re: Parking at Dayton this year

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 15:22:53 UTC
From: gettys@regent.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.152253.7042@e2big.mko.dec.com>
Source record: 291689

In article <qlasbINN3et@sixgun.East.Sun.COM>, nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM (Nick England - Sun Video and Imaging Products) writes:
|>Path: e2big.mko.dec.com!pa.dec.com!decwrl!ames!sun-barr!west.West.Sun.COM!cronkite.Central.Sun.COM!sixgun.East.Sun.COM!nick
|>From: nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM (Nick England - Sun Video and Imaging Products)
|>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
|>Subject: Re: Parking at Dayton this year
|>Message-ID: <qlasbINN3et@sixgun.East.Sun.COM>
|>Date: 23 Mar 92 19:17:31 GMT
|>References: <203475@unix.cis.pitt.edu> <1992Mar20.221549.23001@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
|>Distribution: na
|>Organization: Sun Microsystems, Research Triangle Park, NC
|>Lines: 9
|>NNTP-Posting-Host: trancjne.east.sun.com
|>
|>Having never been to Dayton, I was wondering if there is any good way
|>to get gear back home if you just take a commercial flight to Dayton
|>rather than drive. Sure, all the little stuff can just be tossed in a
|>box or bag and checked, but the thought of wrestling an Apache or other
|>boat anchor around seems a bit much. Does UPS set up a shipping site
|>at the hamfest, for example ? They do this at the SIGGRAPH conference
|>for example so you can send proceedings, etc. back home easily.
|>
|>Nick KD4CPL
|>

In past years, and I presume it will continue, Delta has had a booth right at one of the main exhibit hall entrances where they will take almost anything and ship it home for you. They will even pack stuff for shipping. The only restrictions (if any) are hazardous materials and cost (the costs quoted looked very reasonable to me last year but I don't remember what they were).

/s/ Bob Gettys N1BRM

366. Elements for Shuttle Atlantis STS-45

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 15:26:19 UTC
From: garym@telesoft.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.152619.25757@telesoft.com>
Source record: 291690
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space.shuttle

Here's the latest rev 17 elements originated from JSC via Spacelink
sent to me by Greg Walker.
--GaryM

STS-45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 85.55303141 .00086000 00000-0 25990-3 0 95
2 21915 56.9957 276.0208 0007326 280.3982 79.6295 15.92081873 176

Satellite: STS-45
Catalog number: 21915
Epoch time: 92085.55303141 -----> (25 MAR 92 13:16:21.91 UTC)
Element set: JSC-009
Inclination: 56.9957 deg
RA of node: 276.0208 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-45
Eccentricity: .0007326 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 280.3982 deg from NASA flight Day 2 vector
Mean anomaly: 79.6295 deg
Mean motion: 15.92081873 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 8.600e-04 rev/day~2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 17

Note: Predictions using element set JSC-008 will be 4 seconds late on
orbit 17, 9 seconds late on orbit 25, and 27 seconds late on
orbit 41, compared with set JSC-009.

G.L.CARMAN

--
Gary Morris Internet: g@telesoft.com
KK6YB (N5QWC) UUCP: uunet!telesoft!g
TeleSoft AMPR: KK6YB @ W2XO
San Diego, CA Phone: +1 619-457-2700

367. Wb7sot

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 15:29:23 UTC
From: rwilgus@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9203251023.aa23334@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 291691

De KZ2X,
On March 13,1992, Fred Cassens WB7SOT, became a silent key,
Fred was 89 years young and a pioneer of the Zenith Radio Corp. in
Chicago, Ill. way back in the 1920's. Fred will be missed by all
Amateurs and especially those who had the privelage to talk to him
over the years. Fred had retired in Phoenix, Az. where he lived at the
time of his passing.
Bob

368. STS-45 Keplerian element set JSC-009: orbit 17

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 15:45:49 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6268@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 291692
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.radio.amateur.misc

FROM: G.L.CARMAN
SUBJECT: STS-45 element set JSC-009 (orbit 17)

STS-45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 85.55303141 .00086000 00000-0 25990-3 0 95
2 21915 56.9957 276.0208 0007326 280.3982 79.6295 15.92081873 176

Satellite: STS-45
Catalog number: 21915
Epoch time: 92085.55303141 -----> (25 MAR 92 13:16:21.91 UTC)
Element set: JSC-009
Inclination: 56.9957 deg
RA of node: 276.0208 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-45
Eccentricity: .0007326 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 280.3982 deg from NASA flight Day 2 vector
Mean anomaly: 79.6295 deg
Mean motion: 15.92081873 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 8.600e-04 rev/day*2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 17

Note: Predictions using element set JSC-008 will be 4 seconds late on*
orbit 17, 9 seconds late on orbit 25, and 27 seconds late on
orbit 41, compared with set JSC-009.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"BUGS: Fewer than last time." -- archie(1), Brendan Kehoe

369. FT470-mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 16:10:50 UTC
From: plkorhon@vipunen.hut.fi
Message-ID: <plkorhon.701539850@vipunen.hut.fi>
Source record: 291693

I think everybody knows about the mods you can do for FT-470 to get it
receive just on any frequency from 0 MHz to about 1500 MHz. (the receiver
is sensitive only on abt. 100-200 MHz and 400-500 MHz, though)
I recently did the modification and found something interesting: when
scanning somewhere between 180 and 190 MHz I found - big surprise - a
clear 59+ signal there. But then I noticed it was our 2m-repeater operating
on 145.675! Sure it doesn't have harmonics there, hi.

So does the mod really work? When the screen shows a frequency of 180 MHz,
is it really receiving on that frequency??? Seems not...
Another thing I noticed is that when I have ARS (Automatic Repeater Shift)
on, the shift gets on once in a while when scanning from 100 MHz to 200 MHz.
This may not anything to do with the previous problem, though.

Anybody else experienced anything like that?

73 de Mikko Noromaa OH3LIM, email: plkorhon@vipunen.hut.fi

370. CT Shareware

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 16:19:19 UTC
From: craigr@marlin.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <9203251618.AA11496@marlin.nosc.mil>
Source record: 291694

Article 15047 (27 more) in rec.radio.amateur.misc:
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert)

Subject: Re: Publice domain version of CT
Message-ID: <1992Mar24.225208.15341@PA.dec.com>
Date: 24 Mar 92 23:53:13 GMT
References: <199203242042.AA08156@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>
Sender: news@PA.dec.com (News)
Organization: Digital Equipment Corporation - Maynard, MA
Lines: 19

>In article <199203242042.AA08156@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>, sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV (Herb Sims) writes...
>>I am looking for a previously released version of CT (specifically 6.2X)
>>that has been put into the public domain.

>There is no such thing. CT is a commercial program, not shareware or
>freeware. Version 4.25 that Renaissance Software sells was originally a
>mistake, which the CT author eventually allowed. There might *some day* be
>a public release of 6.xx, but that has not happened yet.

>- Jim AD1C

Not so, Version 6.26 is a shareware release. It is available on W6GO's
DX-BBS (916-992-0923). It was placed on the BBS by K1EA himself. If you
try it, you will want to have the latest version. I don't know if there
are any sites where it can be FTP from the net.
73 N6ND Rick craigr@marlin.nosc.mil

371. QSL Info for ZA1FD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 16:25:05 UTC
From: sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV
Message-ID: <199203251623.AA08708@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291695

Does anyone know what the QSL route for ZA1FD is. E-Mail direct to
sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov

Herb
KU0C

372. FTP-able mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 16:25:43 UTC
From: protein@garfield.catt.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <protein.701540743@garfield.catt.ncsu.edu>
Source record: 291696

There are a good deal of mods available from garfield.catt.ncsu.edu in the anonymous ftp section. the ip address is 152.1.43.23.

Chris Blackmon, N4VGK || In this business, you either lead, follow
protein@catt.ncsu.edu || or get the hell out of the way.

"pour aller ou personne n'est jamais alle'...."

373. Re: 3 new extras under 16 in same family

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 16:32:24 UTC
From: alan@bambam.es.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.163224.1856@dsd.es.com>
Source record: 291697

I know Marv and the rest of his family, but I do not remember all
of the callsigns. He is W7MR, and his daughters' calls are:

Nancy, WE7D
Laura, WE7B
Edna, WK7V
Elvera, WY7P
Benoite, WJ7M (not sure about the spelling)
Margaret, KE7RU

All extra class. Laura and Edna are the most active on the air
and are 40+ WPM CW operators.
--
Alan Brubaker, K6XO |~~|_ "Pumps have handles, Hams have names;
<IYF disclaimer> | * |mine's Lee, what's yours?" - Lee Wical,
Internet: alan@dsd.es.com|____|KH6BZF, the Bloomin' Zipper Flipper.

374. Re: DX Advisory Committee Report - February 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 16:47:26 UTC
From: price@cod.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <3707@cod.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 291698

The prefix for Slovenia had better NOT be S2. That's already allocated to Bangladesh and has been for quite a while! Not that it makes much difference in terms of ham radio activity there, but it's an allocation nonetheless.

--Jim, K6ZH

375. Re: STS-45 and SAREX are on the Launch Pad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 17:23:36 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6269@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 291699

In article <1992Mar25.151905.2208@qualcomm.com> karn@chicago.qualcomm.com (Phil Karn) writes:
>I think SAREX is best reserved for the prearranged QSO-with-schools
>type of contact. I just monitored both sides of a QSO between a local
>San Diego school and STS-45. It also got live coverage on at least one
>local TV station. This sort of thing benefits ham radio much more than
>just running SAREX as a glorified DXpedition, in my opinion.

Phil, are you still involved with the biggest repeater club in the world (AMSAT)? Tell Bill Tynan about this; he still appears to believe that SAREX is for the hams, not the kids.

(FWIW, I agree with you... but nobody pays any attention to me anyway. :-)
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"BUGS: Fewer than last time." -- archie(1), Brendan Kehoe

376. Re: Icom dual-band radios not working well in cars when on .7m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 17:55:32 UTC
From: jwc@sactoh0.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.175532.29875@sactoh0.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 291700

In article <fKVO6tC@quack.sac.ca.us>, bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us (Brian Weaver) writes:
>
> adapter, but only use it if I'm going to be riding in someone
> else's car, even then I usually take along my 7ah gell cell instead.
Isn't the 7 Amp-Hour cell kind of big and bulky?

Sorry, could not resist.
--
Jim Chandler
chandler@beagle.uucp
chandler@netcom.com
jwc@sactoh0.sac.ca.us

377. Re: 3 new extras under 16 in same family

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 18:03:37 UTC
From: btz55151@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.180337.3167@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291701

cberthel@cc.utah.edu writes:

>On the Utah VHF Society net last night, the announcement was made that we
>had five new extra class hams in the valley from the previous night's
>VE testing. Significantly, three of these were under the age of 16 and
>from the same family. I didn't catch their first names but the Zitting
>boys, ages 13, 14, and 15 all passed extra. Their father, Marv Zitting,
>here in Salt Lake area was on the net and someone asked, "How many extras
>do you now have in your household?" He said about 10! That must be a
>record. Ten extras in the same household! Certainly a feat worth
>publishing. Also should provide some motivation for those you feel that
>can't do 20wpm code. BTW. I heard Marv Zitting talking later and mentioned
>that "his daughters" frequently do CW on 40 meters so assume some of those
>extras in his family are young ladies. Anyone with access to an alphabetic
-->>index of callsigns might like to look up "Zitting" in Utah and tell us
-->>what calls you find in the same household.

Call-Sign: KG7SN Class: ADVANCED

Previously: N7NCA Class: GENERAL

Real Name: CHARLES W ZITTING Birthday: FEB 5, 1977

Mailing Address: 2258 E 7800 S, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84121

Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS

Valid From: AUG 6, 1991 To: AUG 6, 2001

Records Last Processed: AUG 6, 1991

Call-Sign: N7SMW Class: GENERAL

Previously: N7NHE Class: TECHNICIAN

Real Name: CLARENCE W ZITTING Birthday: JUN 27, 1980

Mailing Address: 2258 E 7800 S, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84121

Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS

Valid From: JUN 25, 1991 To: JUN 25, 2001

Records Last Processed: JUN 25, 1991

Call-Sign: WK7V Class: EXTRA

Previously: KF7GU Class: ADVANCED

Real Name: EDNA S ZITTING Birthday: MAR 10, 1972

Mailing Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107

Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS

Valid From: MAR 22, 1988 To: MAR 22, 1998

Records Last Processed: MAR 22, 1988

Call-Sign: WY7P Class: EXTRA

Previously: KF7IM Class: ADVANCED

Real Name: ELVERA W ZITTING Birthday: OCT 10, 1975

Mailing Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107

Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS

Valid From: MAR 28, 1989 To: MAR 28, 1999

Records Last Processed: MAR 28, 1989

Call-Sign: KG7TB Class: ADVANCED

Previously: N7NGR Class: GENERAL

Real Name: JOHN S ZITTING Birthday: APR 4, 1977

Mailing Address: 2258 E 7800 S, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84121

Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS

Valid From: AUG 20, 1991 To: AUG 20, 2001

Records Last Processed: AUG 20, 1991

Call-Sign: WE7B Class: EXTRA

Previously: KF7AD Class: ADVANCED

Real Name: LAURA W ZITTING Birthday: APR 22, 1972

Mailing Address: 2258 E 7800 S, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84121

Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS

Valid From: MAY 22, 1990 To: MAY 22, 2000

Records Last Processed: MAY 22, 1990

Call-Sign: KE7RU Class: EXTRA

Previously: N7IEN Class: ADVANCED

Real Name: MARGARET W ZITTING Birthday: MAR 24, 1970

Mailing Address: POB 57733, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107

Station Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

Valid From: JUL 25, 1989 To: JUL 25, 1999

Records Last Processed: JUL 25, 1989

Call-Sign: W7MR Class: EXTRA

Real Name: MARVIN C ZITTING Birthday: DEC 9, 1930

Mailing Address: POB 7733, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107

Station Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

Valid From: NOV 10, 1986 To: NOV 10, 1996

Records Last Processed: NOV 10, 1986

Call-Sign: WE7D Class: EXTRA

Previously: N7IDG Class: ADVANCED

Real Name: NANCY W ZITTING Birthday: OCT 6, 1968

Mailing Address: POB 7733, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107

Station Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

Valid From: AUG 4, 1987 To: AUG 4, 1997

Records Last Processed: AUG 4, 1987

Call-Sign: N7NGV Class: GENERAL

Previously: KB7FUD Class: TECHNICIAN

Real Name: PAUL S ZITTING Birthday: JUL 1, 1978

Mailing Address: 2258 E 7800 S, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84121

Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS

Valid From: JUL 9, 1991 To: JUL 9, 2001

Records Last Processed: JUL 9, 1991

Call-Sign: K7RJB Class: ADVANCED

Real Name: RHEA S ZITTING Birthday: FEB 23, 1940

Mailing Address: POB 7733, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107

Station Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT

Valid From: NOV 10, 1986 To: NOV 10, 1996

Records Last Processed: NOV 10, 1986

Call-Sign: WJ7M Class: EXTRA

Previously: KE7ST Class: ADVANCED

Real Name: VILATE S ZITTING Birthday: NOV 7, 1968

Mailing Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107

Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS

Valid From: JAN 26, 1988 To: JAN 26, 1998

Records Last Processed: JAN 26, 1988

Now THATS a ham family!

73.. N9KET/Andrew

378. Re: HF Mobile

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 18:17:05 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.181705.16245@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 291702

Robert H Wiley writes:
> I'm looking for used [HF sets] which will fit under the dash of my Buick
>Regal...

Consider the Yaesu FT-707. This is an all solid-state, 100 watt rig from around 1980. It is about the size and general layout of an FT-757 (the tuning knob is on the right instead of in the center, though), and has passband tuning and 16 pole IF filtering, but no memories or scanning; just a basic sort of radio. They go for between $300 - $400, and are one of the best buys on the used rig market. I have one, and am quite pleased with it. My wish list for it is short: a dial lock, and a real S meter instead of LEDs. There is an external mamory unit (FV-707DM, around $75, used, fits under the radio, adds about an inch of height) if you can't live without memories and scanning. Good luck and 73...

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

379. Iowa State University Alumni Hams???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 18:23:44 UTC
From: tewheele@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <tewheele.701547824@vincent1.iastate.edu>
Source record: 291703

If there are any ISU grads who are hams, we would like to hear from you!
If you are planning to come to VEISHA '92, please let us know!

Contact: WA0KHF@N0AN.IA.USA

tewheele@iastate.edu

Thanks in advance,
Todd N0NUM

380. Hardware to download HF weather maps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 18:33:08 UTC
From: marc@neptune.uucp
Message-ID: <562@dwp.la.ca.us>
Source record: 291704

I am interested in downloading weather maps that are regularly broadcasted over HF frequencies.

There are number of commercial products out there that do this but I am interested in writing my own software (using Borland C++ & Application Framework) to the job. Each of the commercial products appears to provide a hardware adaptor to deliver the audio output to the computers RS232 port. I imagine some sort of demodulator is also included.

I would like to build my own adaptor and would like any appreciate any pointers on where I might find the plans for such a device.

Thanks

Marc

--
Marc Hall 213-481-4735
marc@dwp.la.ca.us
elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ladwp!marc

381. Re: 3 new extras under 16 in same family

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 18:59:19 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.185919.27622@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 291705

In article <1992Mar25.084750.1@cc.utah.edu>, cberthel@cc.utah.edu writes:
|> On the Utah VHF Society net last night, the announcement was made that we
|> had five new extra class hams in the valley from the previous night's
|> VE testing. Significantly, three of these were under the age of 16 and
|> from the same family. I didn't catch their first names but the Zitting
|> boys, ages 13, 14, and 15 all passed extra. Their father, Marv Zitting,
|> here in Salt Lake area was on the net and someone asked, "How many extras
|> do you now have in your household?" He said about 10! That must be a
|> record. Ten extras in the same household! Certainly a feat worth
|> publishing. Also should provide some motivation for those you feel that
|> can't do 20wpm code. BTW. I heard Marv Zitting talking later and mentioned
|> that "his daughters" frequently do CW on 40 meters so assume some of those
|> extras in his family are young ladies. Anyone with access to an alphabetic
|> index of callsigns might like to look up "Zitting" in Utah and tell us
|> what calls you find in the same household.
|>
|> Cheryl
|> callsign pending
|>

Here's what marvin had to say about the name "Zitting" in Utah.
I gather the family moved in 1989, 1990, or 1991. Look at the
birthdates for three pairs: Nancy and Vilate, Edna and Laura, and
Charles and John. Pretty interesting!

```
telnet marvin.cs.buffalo.edu 2000
Trying 128.205.32.4 ...
Connected to marvin.cs.buffalo.edu.
Escape character is '^]'.
Callbook v1.3 Bug reports to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu Type 'help' for help
>>
>> name -s ut zitting
Call-Sign: KG7SN Class: ADVANCED
Previously: N7NCA Class: GENERAL
Real Name: CHARLES W ZITTING Birthday: FEB 5, 1977
Mailing Address: 2258 E 7800 S, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84121
Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS
Valid From: AUG 6, 1991 To: AUG 6, 2001
Records Last Processed: AUG 6, 1991

Call-Sign: N7SMW Class: GENERAL
Previously: N7NHE Class: TECHNICIAN
Real Name: CLARENCE W ZITTING Birthday: JUN 27, 1980
Mailing Address: 2258 E 7800 S, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84121
Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS
```

Valid From: JUN 25, 1991 To: JUN 25, 2001
Records Last Processed: JUN 25, 1991

Call-Sign: WK7V Class: EXTRA
Previously: KF7GU Class: ADVANCED
Real Name: EDNA S ZITTING Birthday: MAR 10, 1972
Mailing Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107
Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS
Valid From: MAR 22, 1988 To: MAR 22, 1998
Records Last Processed: MAR 22, 1988

Call-Sign: WY7P Class: EXTRA
Previously: KF7IM Class: ADVANCED
Real Name: ELVERA W ZITTING Birthday: OCT 10, 1975
Mailing Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107
Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS
Valid From: MAR 28, 1989 To: MAR 28, 1999
Records Last Processed: MAR 28, 1989

Call-Sign: KG7TB Class: ADVANCED
Previously: N7NGR Class: GENERAL
Real Name: JOHN S ZITTING Birthday: APR 4, 1977
Mailing Address: 2258 E 7800 S, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84121
Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS
Valid From: AUG 20, 1991 To: AUG 20, 2001
Records Last Processed: AUG 20, 1991

Call-Sign: WE7B Class: EXTRA
Previously: KF7AD Class: ADVANCED
Real Name: LAURA W ZITTING Birthday: APR 22, 1972
Mailing Address: 2258 E 7800 S, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84121
Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS
Valid From: MAY 22, 1990 To: MAY 22, 2000
Records Last Processed: MAY 22, 1990

Call-Sign: KE7RU Class: EXTRA
Previously: N7IEN Class: ADVANCED
Real Name: MARGARET W ZITTING Birthday: MAR 24, 1970
Mailing Address: POB 57733, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107
Station Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT
Valid From: JUL 25, 1989 To: JUL 25, 1999
Records Last Processed: JUL 25, 1989

Call-Sign: W7MR Class: EXTRA
Real Name: MARVIN C ZITTING Birthday: DEC 9, 1930
Mailing Address: POB 7733, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107
Station Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT
Valid From: NOV 10, 1986 To: NOV 10, 1996
Records Last Processed: NOV 10, 1986

Call-Sign: WE7D Class: EXTRA
Previously: N7IDG Class: ADVANCED

Real Name: NANCY W ZITTING Birthday: OCT 6, 1968
Mailing Address: POB 7733, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107
Station Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT
Valid From: AUG 4, 1987 To: AUG 4, 1997
Records Last Processed: AUG 4, 1987

Call-Sign: N7NGV Class: GENERAL
Previously: KB7FUD Class: TECHNICIAN
Real Name: PAUL S ZITTING Birthday: JUL 1, 1978
Mailing Address: 2258 E 7800 S, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84121
Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS
Valid From: JUL 9, 1991 To: JUL 9, 2001
Records Last Processed: JUL 9, 1991

Call-Sign: K7RJB Class: ADVANCED
Real Name: RHEA S ZITTING Birthday: FEB 23, 1940
Mailing Address: POB 7733, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107
Station Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT
Valid From: NOV 10, 1986 To: NOV 10, 1996
Records Last Processed: NOV 10, 1986

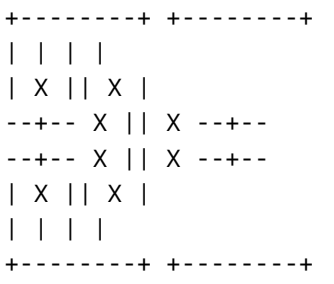
Call-Sign: WJ7M Class: EXTRA
Previously: KE7ST Class: ADVANCED
Real Name: VILATE S ZITTING Birthday: NOV 7, 1968
Mailing Address: 6105 S 300 E, SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84107
Station Address: SAME AS MAILING ADDRESS
Valid From: JAN 26, 1988 To: JAN 26, 1998
Records Last Processed: JAN 26, 1988

382. Re: The perpetual motion machine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 19:01:23 UTC
From: tomb@hplsla.hp.com
Message-ID: <20360078@hplsla.hp.com>
Source record: 291706

ewing-martin@CS.YALE.EDU (Martin Ewing) gives a decent answer to:
In article <20360075@hplsla.hp.com> tomb@hplsla.hp.com (Tom Bruhns) writes:
>Give me a practical circuit that will transfer essentially all of
>a .001 coulomb charge from a 1uF capacitor to another similar 1uF
>capacitor. No other power source. Energy loss less than one
>percent.

A transformer will do this:



>This is an example of "coupled harmonic oscillators" in which the
>initial energy (all on the left, say) will slosh over to the right and
>back. ...

Ooops. This is a problem with writing test questions. I want it to
stay in the second cap! (You don't really need a transformer...)

383. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 19:05:57 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.190557.8527@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 291707

In article <1992Mar25.131602.6940@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:
>
>How realistic do you want it to be. Some are more complex than others.
>What make of HT is it ?
>
>Mike

....
....
....
....

--
The Turing Project! Public Electronic Access Communications Experiment (PEACE)
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\ O+<-O	
	----------------------------		KD4CQY@WA4TFZ.VA.NOAM FM08br		\ O->	
	Microcomputer Support Group		AARC, ARES, RACES, TCP/IP		/\ +O	
	Information Technology and		Lat +38.0419 Long -78.5109		/ \	
	Communications. Univ of VA		<.fvtangher ivehf>		/ |
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>

384. Re: MFJ 9020 qrp transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 19:17:13 UTC
From: dm_johnson@meltin.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.190811.13791@e2big.mko.dec.com>
Source record: 291708

In article <1992Mar24.194031.28538@odin.corp.sgi.com>, adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams) writes...
>
>In March issue of CQ Magazine, dave ingram, k4twj, had review of
>mfj's new qrp 20 meter qrp transceiver. one problem (and it really
>irks me to no end) is that he forgot (or maybe he didn't) to mention
>the price.
>
>how about a price on the quantum battery too?

The ad in the latest QST has about $150 for the transceiver and about $40 for the quantum battery.

Dj

385. Re: Ham-UFO Conspiracy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 20:05:37 UTC
From: tad@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.200537.27022@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 291709

In article <1992Mar23.164601.24910@ll.mit.edu>, tcs@spenserll.mit.edu (Tom Sefranek) writes:
> Tad!
> Your the last to know...
>
> You don't think I have these devices to communicate with just terrestrial
> beings, do you??? My neighbors have caught on to me, and have reserved
> their "rides" the next time I have "un-earthly" visitors...
>

I wonder if the author of the book ever realized that the cubical quad was invented at HCJB to deal with corona problems at their station location in the Andes?

Aren't there some crackpot books out there claiming that there is a secret UFO BASE in the Andes?

I think if Bruce Cathie had done a little more research, he could have come up with a much better conspiracy theory!

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com
| USENET: tad@ssc.wa.com or...sumax!ole!ssc!tad

--

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com

386. Re: Parking at Dayton this year

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 20:08:05 UTC
From: tad@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.200805.27096@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 291710

In article <qlasbINN3et@sixgun.East.Sun.COM>, nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM (Nick England - Sun Video and Imaging Products) writes:
> Having never been to Dayton, I was wondering if there is any good way
> to get gear back home if you just take a commercial flight to Dayton
> rather than drive. Sure, all the little stuff can just be tossed in a
> box or bag and checked, but the thought of wrestling an Apache or other
> boat anchor around seems a bit much. Does UPS set up a shipping site
> at the hamfest, for example ?

One of the local clubs (DARA?) has a van set up at the edge of the
flea market. They will ship your stuff via UPS for you.

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com
| USENET: tad@ssc.wa.com or...sumax!ole!ssc!tad

--

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com

387. Re: Ham-UFO Conspiracy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 20:16:51 UTC
From: tad@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.201651.27289@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 291711

In article <1992Mar23.190949.3812@news.larc.nasa.gov>, kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
> In article <1974@ssc.wa.com> tad@ssc.wa.com (Tad Cook) writes:
> >
> >He eventually found out that hams lived at each of these locations
> >where he found the antennas, but believes that ham operators are
> >involved in some giant UFO conspiracy! He also does not believe that
> >amateur radio operators are capable of constructing such advanced
> >antennas without the help of ALIENS!
>
> I never heard about this conspiracy. How can I get in on it? Are there
> any aliens who would be willing to let me borrow an rx noise bridge?
> Come to think of it, how do we know that MFJ isn't run by aliens? Certainly
> the quality of their construction is shoddy enough to suspect that it may
> have been assembled by beings lacking hands with opposable thumbs. And what
> about Heathkit? So, where are the spacecraft landing and when will they be
> bringing the next shipment of grid dip meters?

I didn't mention it in the earlier post, but further in the book he noticed that some of these locations where the lines crossed were not in residential areas. He went to these locations, and sure enough....right there on top of the building was one of these eerie looking HF cublical Quads or (gasp!) something that sounds to me like a Yagi! (He described the "other" {Yagi} antenna as being 'like a TV antenna with elements on a boom, only bigger).

He then babbled on with an elaborate theory about how these must have been "beamed down" by alien spacecraft!

I would like to know how to get one of those ships to visit MY neighborhood!

I guess I should make one of those maps, and then move to an unused location where the lines cross!
>
> >His further research uncovered HF Yagi antennas, and all sorts of
> >other wonderful things. His encounters with hams were interesting
> >too. He seemed to regard them as strange and possibly from other
> >planets!
>
> Of course. How else could we explain CW? It's actually the native
> method of communication for certain aliens, who are plotting to force
> everyone to learn it in an attempt to ease their impending takeover.
> First they require hams to learn it, next thing you know the code will
> be a requirement for voting and then it will be an entrance requirement
> for kindergarten. When will it stop?

I like the way all of this parallels Erik Van Daniken's CHARIOTS OF THE GODS,
where the author explains away many wonderful archaelogical artifacts
by claiming that they could only have been done with the help of advanced
alien civilazations!

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com
| USENET: tad@ssc.wa.com or...sumax!ole!ssc!tad

--

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com

388. UUDECODE.C

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 20:59:22 UTC
From: HWells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"25-Mar-92.12:57:19.PST".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 291714

I wish to thank Jim Reisert, AD1C for posting a useful program to the net. I personally prefer programs written in basic so that I can transport them more readily to my computer. But the willingness to share programming information is very much appreciated. Thanks again,

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

389. Re: 3 new extras under 16 in same family

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 21:00:50 UTC
From: kmmb@cbnews.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.210050.8989@cbnews.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291715

In article <1992Mar25.084750.1@cc.utah.edu>, cberthel@cc.utah.edu writes:
> On the Utah VHF Society net last night, the announcement was made that we
> had five new extra class hams in the valley from the previous night's
> VE testing. Significantly, three of these were under the age of 16 and
> from the same family. I didn't catch their first names but the Zitting
> boys, ages 13, 14, and 15 all passed extra. Their father, Marv Zitting,
> here in Salt Lake area was on the net and someone asked, "How many extras
> do you now have in your household?" He said about 10! That must be a
> record. Ten extras in the same household! Certainly a feat worth
> publishing. Also should provide some motivation for those you feel that
> can't do 20wpm code. BTW. I heard Marv Zitting talking later and mentioned
> that "his daughters" frequently do CW on 40 meters so assume some of those
> extras in his family are young ladies. Anyone with access to an alphabetic
> index of callsigns might like to look up "Zitting" in Utah and tell us
> what calls you find in the same household.
>
> Cheryl
> callsign pending

Using the data that Alan Brubaker supplied in a later posting, there may be
more than one family in this household (or more than one wife!) :

Name Date of birth
-------- -------------
Marvin 12/9/30
Rhea 2/23/40
Nancy 10/6/68
Vilate 11/7/68 Note: only one month after Nancy
Margaret 3/24/70
Edna 3/10/72
Laura 4/22/72 Note: only 1/5 months after Edna
Elvera 10/10/75
Charles 2/5/77
John 4/4/77 Note: only 2 months after Charles
Paul 7/1/78
Clarence 6/27/80

I checked mailing addresses to verify it's the same family. There were two
different mailing addresses but they were one address for pre-7/25/89
and another for post-5/22/90. Perhaps some of the children are adopted.
I know several large families who got large that way. It's great to see
family involvement in something educational like amateur radio.

Kris Burton
AT&T Bell Labs

6200 E. Broad St
Columbus, OH 43213
attmail!cblpo!kab

390. Clover information wanted...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 21:02:37 UTC
From: Jay.Townsend@f3.n346.z1.fido.iea.hmm
Message-ID: <701565132.F00001@iea.UUCP>
Source record: 291716

```
In a message of <24 Mar 92>, Sean Eckton wrote to All:
SE> I have heard about a new method, Clover. Could anyone tell me a
SE> little about

There were a couple of articles in the RTTY Digital Journal in the last
few months. 9085 La Casita Ave, Fountain Valley, CA 92708 Phone
714.847.5058 and reprints are available.

* Origin: Radio Therapy BBS (1:346/3)
```

391. VHF Marine Radio Licenses: Who Needs Them?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 21:11:41 UTC
From: mgknn@cbnewsk.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.211141.27946@cbnewsk.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291717

I am looking for answers to the following questions:

1. ARE RECREATIONAL BOATERS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN AN FCC LICENSE TO LEGALLY OPERATE VHF MARINE RADIOS FROM THEIR BOAT ?

2. ARE RECREATIONAL BOATERS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN AN FCC LICENSE TO LEGALLY OPERATE VHF MARINE RADIOS FROM LAND LOCATIONS TO THEIR BOAT ?
IF SO, IS ANOTHER LICENSE REQUIRED FOR THE LAND BASED RADIO OR HAND HELD RADIO ?

I have herd people state that it is imperative to have a valid VHF marine radio license in possession if/when the Coast Guard/Marine Police conduct an inspection of your boat. "HEAVY FINES WILL BE ISSUED IF YOU HAVE A VHF RADIO AND DO NOT POSSESS A VALID VHF MARINE RADIO AT THE TIME OF THE INSPECTION"

I have also herd people state that recreational boaters are NOT required to obtain an FCC license to legally operate their VHF marine radio. (From boat, from land to boat or from Hand held to boat)

I understand that there is a FCC license application form for VHF marine radios. Who must apply for one? I was told that the FCC license form states something similar to "ALTHOUGH VHF MARINE RADIO LICENSES ARE NOT REQUIRED FOR RECREATIONAL BOATERS....."

Does anyone know the correct answers to these questions or know the FCC office I can call to get the correct answers. Thanks in advance.

Mike

+---+
| Mike Kossor, WA2EBY | 13N. 12th Street | Kenilworth, NJ 07033 |
+---+

392. Re: car alarms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 21:13:57 UTC
From: ben@monmouth.edu
Message-ID: <7163@monmouth.edu>
Source record: 291718
Cross-posted to: rec.autos,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <3527@novavax.UUCP> vaccaro@novavax.UUCP (N. Trafford Vaccaro) writes:
>Now, is this possible with the car alarms? Is it possible to transmit a
>variety of freqs until hitting on the right combo, thereby causing
>activation/deactivation of the alarm?

I dont know if it is possible to transmit a variety of frequencies
trying to find the right one, but I do know that a "learning remote"
designed to allow you to control your TV, VCR and cable box from
the same remote was able to learn the codes to unlock the doors and
control the alarm on my friend's Honda Accord EX. In fact, to this
day, the fast forward for VCR #3 on my learning remote will unlock
his doors, and the stop button will turn off his alarm. Hmmm....

--

Bennett Broder Monmouth College
Computer Services
ben@monmouth.edu W. Long Branch, NJ 07764

393. Re: 3 new extras under 16 in same family

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 21:55:29 UTC
From: cberthel@cc.utah.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.155529.1@cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 291719

> Using the data that Alan Brubaker supplied in a later posting, there may be
> more than one family in this household (or more than one wife!) :
>
> Name Date of birth
> -------- -------------
> Marvin 12/9/30
> Rhea 2/23/40
> Nancy 10/6/68
> Vilate 11/7/68 Note: only one month after Nancy
> Margaret 3/24/70
> Edna 3/10/72
> Laura 4/22/72 Note: only 1/5 months after Edna
> Elvera 10/10/75
> Charles 2/5/77
> John 4/4/77 Note: only 2 months after Charles
> Paul 7/1/78
> Clarence 6/27/80
>
>
> I checked mailing addresses to verify it's the same family. There were two
> different mailing addresses but they were one address for pre-7/25/89
> and another for post-5/22/90. Perhaps some of the children are adopted.
> I know several large families who got large that way. It's great to see
> family involvement in something educational like amateur radio.
>
> Kris Burton
> AT&T Bell Labs
> 6200 E. Broad St
> Columbus, OH 43213
> attmail!cblpo!kab

I think you missed the obvious. All the kids have either a middle initial
of either W. or S. If you split them up according to middle initial, you
can see what was probably two families. A merger probably occurred due
to death of a spouse and/or divorce. Remember THE BRADY BUNCH on TV.
I don't know if this is the correct explanation or not but it doesn't
matter to me. It think it's a pretty amazing family to have so many
attain EXTRA class license.

Can we say, "The family that hams together stays together?" I like that
idea. I just got into the hobby myself and am waiting for my callsign.
I've convinced my sisters in California that this would be a good hobby
for them and their families. So soon my 2 nieces and 2 nephews (ages
10-16) will be hams. I think it's a great family hobby!

Cheryl
cberthel@cc.utah.edu

394. Re: car alarms

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 22:02:24 UTC
From: kenny@world.std.com
Message-ID: <BLovw0.Gpl@world.std.com>
Source record: 291720
Cross-posted to: rec.autos,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <7163@monmouth.edu> ben@monmouth.edu (Bennett Broder) says:
>I dont know if it is possible to transmit a variety of frequencies
>trying to find the right one, but I do know that a "learning remote"
>designed to allow you to control your TV, VCR and cable box from
>the same remote was able to learn the codes to unlock the doors and
>control the alarm on my friend's Honda Accord EX. In fact, to this
>day, the fast forward for VCR #3 on my learning remote will unlock
>his doors, and the stop button will turn off his alarm. Hmmm....

WHAT THE HELL??

A learning remote is *infrared*. LIGHT.

Any decent car alarm is *radio*. The Honda's remote is IR? Gack!

There *is* a cpu in the learning remote that could put out RFI, but I
really doubt that the noise pattern could look like a key signal code,
and the harmonics from the xtal be on the frequency of the alarm carrier.

Methinks you forgot April 1st is still 7 days away.

-Kenny

--
Kenny Crudup, Unix Systems Consultant kenny@world.std.com
16 Plainfield St. Jamaica Plain, (Boston), MA 02130-3633
Home +1 617 524 5929 Home Fax +1 617 983 9410
Lick Bush in '92!

395. Re: Shuttle as passive reflector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 22:07:44 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.220744.594@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 291721

In article <1992Mar23.212553.16224@anasaz>, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
|>
|> Okay, here goes.... assumption: shuttle is a 25% effective reflector.
|>
|> There is a formula for this, but I'm gonna do it the old fashioned
|> way rather than looking it up...
|>
|> ... stuff deleted ...
|>

There are some problems here.

First, there is no mention of the wavelength. The gain of the receiving antenna is given, but the capture area of the antenna is a function of gain and wavelength.

Second, the statement "Assume 25% reflected in direction" is loose. If it were taken to mean that the shuttle reflects 25% of its intercepted power to the receiving antenna, then the shuttle would have a truly enormous radar cross section. However, it does look as if your calculations were based on the interpretation that 25% of the intercepted power is re-radiated isotropically. This is fair enough; maybe the other 75% is heating lossy material on the shuttle or perhaps your receiving antenna is in a null of the shuttle's scattering pattern.

My calculation for the received power (using the formula I posted yesterday) with your given values and a 2-meter wavelength is -133 dBm. This includes the assumed 25% loss in capture and re-radiation on the shuttle's part.

Without even considering the receiver noise figure or sky noise, you're left with only a 6-dB SNR in a 3-kHz bandwidth. For the given transmitter and antennas, you'll probably want to narrow your bandwidth, perhaps to a 1.8-kHz SSB filter or a 300-Hz CW filter (yea! rah! CW!).

73

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

396. HELP W/ORBITS (STS45/SAREX)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 22:10:14 UTC
From: trond@calvin.phys.ucalgary.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.221014.12379@cpsc.ucalgary.ca>
Source record: 291722

Hi,
I am not in posession of software for calculating orbits
so I wonder if any of you guys who HAVE such software up
and running could make a printout of when the STS45 is above
horizon (and how much above) here in Calgary, and email it to me.
Calgary, Alberta, Canada:
51 degrees, 04 minutes, 48 sec North
114 deg, 07 minutes, 53 seconds West
Altitude 3659.4 ft (1115.4 mtrs) above sea level.

I want to try to get a contact with the radio amateurs up there.

Any help would be VERY MUCH APPRECIATED!!!

73s de
Trond
VE6NOR/LA1OEA

397. Re: HF Mobile

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 22:12:04 UTC
From: donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570346@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291723

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rwiley@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Robert H Wiley) writes:

> One such radio I'm looking at, is the Yaesu FT-301. Does anyone know how

I didn't think these things were all that much smaller than the FT101EE
you're trying to replace. The FT301 didn't particularly enjoy much pop-
ularity and market life.

If I were you, I'd look for a used Kenwood TS130S. The mobile mounting
bracket is kinda rare, however. I've had my 130 over ten years without
a hint of trouble and the Kenwood BBS doesn't have any service bulletins
issued against it.

I hope you're using the KW version of that mobile antenna. If not,
transmit into your low power version for a solid minute and feel how
hot the loading coil gets.

73, Don K6LTS
donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com

398. Comments wanted on DJ-162 and DJ-F1 (DJ-160 for sale too!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 22:19:31 UTC
From: dxandy@cs.widener.edu
Message-ID: <199203252217.AA05114@ashley.cs.widener.edu>
Source record: 291724

Hi!

I am looking for a 2m HT that will pick up the AM airband
frequencies of 118MHz to around 133MHz. I only need this for receive.
I saw an ad in 73 magazine that states that the Alinco DJ-162 will do
this with a simple mod. How simple is this mod?

I stopped by my local Ham store and saw a DJ-F1T, but I didn't
really have time to quiz the salesperson about its capabilities,
so if someone could give me an idea about what it can do, I would
appreciate it.

If one of these radios meets my needs, then I will be selling my
DJ-160 to help raise cash. If you are interested in buying it, please
email me.

Thanks!

73, de

--
Andrew J. Greenshields N3IGS | "It looks like the top part fell on
dxandy@cs.widener.edu | the bottom part." - Dan Quayle
dxandy@cyber.widener.edu | ****** STANDARD DISCLAIMERS APPLY ******
==========

399. RE: Shuttle Mission ATLAS: VLF Experiments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 22:23:31 UTC
From: ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9203252219.AA27355@east.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291725

I found the following schedule on the NasaLink BBS. Hope its what you needed.

SEPAC OPERATIONS SCHEDULE INFORMATION

Update time: 85/19:00
March 25, 1992, 1:00 PM EST

FO7 # Start Time (UT) Target STATUS

1 86/06:19 JAPAN NORM
2 86/19:53 NE US NORM
3 86/21:23 MID US NORM
4 87/20:00 NE US NORM
5 87/21:27 NW/MID US NORM
6 87/23:02 WEST US NORM
7 88/20:06 EAST US NORM
8 88/21:34 NW/MID US NORM
9 89/14:58 NZ NORM
10 89/18:41 NE US NORM
11 89/20:11 MID US NORM
12 89/23:18 WEST US NORM
13 90/18:48 EAST US NORM
14 90/20:15 WEST US NORM

Ron Wright - KA5LUG | Email: Ron%nsu.dnet@east.gsfc.nasa.gov
User Support Specialist |
Northwestern State University | Packet: KA5LUG @ N5HOF.LA.USA.NA
Natchitoches, LA

---

400. Re: Uniden Bearcat 200xlt mod request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 22:36:19 UTC
From: francois@usenet.umr.edu
Message-ID: <4622@umriscc.isc.umr.edu>
Source record: 291726
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

and can someone PLEASE send me a mod instruction sheet for the bearcat 100xlt?
for the freq expansion?.

francois@clciris.chem.umr.edu
or
francois@ibm530.chem.umr.edu
.

--
\></<>\></<>\></<>\></<>\></<>\></<>\></<>\></<>\></<>\></<>\></<>\></
/<>\BLAK**TO**BASICS********* \></ We Must Educate Our Own. /<>\
\></ francois otherwise.. /<>\For Tomorrow Belongs To Those\></
/<>\></<>\></<>\></<>\></<>\></,>\></Who Prepare For It Today...../<>\

401. Prefixes (was Re: DX Advisory Committee Report - February 1992)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 22:38:36 UTC
From: popovich@cs.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <POPOVICH.92Mar25173836@morningside.cs.columbia.edu>
Source record: 291727

> The new prefix for Slovenia will be S5.

So now we've seen that there's an S2 prefix, and there will also be an
S5. The question is, who's S9? Besides the lid down the block with
the 10KW linear, that is :-). (Actually, he's probably 50 over 9.)

402. Re: PCT214.ZIP - Realtime Satellite Tracker w/3D Graphics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-25 23:51:32 UTC
From: lance@lancea.actrix.gen.nz
Message-ID: <18-PCNews-119beta@lancea.actrix.gen.nz>
Source record: 291629

>Everyone has FTP access! Simply send a mail message to
>LISTSERV@VM1.NoDak.EDU or LISTSERV@RPIECS.BITNET and include in the body of
>the message: [etc]

Not everyone.

Nodak is limited to those with Bitnet connections. It used to be
wide-open, but that all changed about the middle of '91 (maybe earlier).
Apparently they were getting overloaded. It was great while it
lasted.

_______ Email: lance@lancea.actrix.gen.nz
//// ZL2AJH Wellington, New Zealand

403. Re: Books on Ham-Radio ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 00:00:33 UTC
From: Scott.Mace@bbs.oit.unc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.000033.29552@samba.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 291630

In article <Mar.24.19.02.23.1992.17813@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>In my opinion Doug DeMaw W1FB has a lot of really great straight
>forward stuff for new (and old) hams. The books are published by
>the ARRL and have names like "W1FB's Antenna Notebook" and
>"W1FB's Help For New Hams" and the like.

How about the annual ARRL Handbook. I have found a wealth of info there.
--
The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the University of
North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Campus Office for Information
Technology, or the Experimental Bulletin Board Service.
internet: bbs.oit.unc.edu or 152.2.22.80

404. Skin effect calculation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 01:47:19 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <71327@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 291631

Does anyone have a reference or a mathematical expression for determining
how "thick" the current-carrying skin is on an RF conductor at a given
frequency? I know I saw it somewhere once before, but I can't seem to
find it now.

--- Jeff
--
-=-
Jeff DePolo WN3A Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 444.250+ (no, we're not moving)
University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

405. packet backbone gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 02:00:53 UTC
From: samodena@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.020053.13313@ncsu.edu>
Source record: 291632

I'd appreciate comment from any knowledgeable person as to whether
I can send a message from my computer terminal via TELNET to the
following address: W1ZWZ @ K1MEA.WMA.MA

Anyone knowing of a gateway that they'd rather not mention "on the air,"
please email to address given below.

73--Steve

+---+
| In person: Steve Modena AB4EL |
| On phone: (919) 515-5328 |
| At e-mail: nmodena@unity.ncsu.edu |
| samodena@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu |
| [either email address is read each day] |
| By snail: Crop Sci Dept, Box 7620, NCSU, Raleigh, NC 27695 |
+---+
Lighten UP! It's just a computer doing that to you.
OOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOOO

406. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 02:06:04 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.020604.25132@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 291633

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 85.11348711 -.00065311 00000-0 -19457-3 0 72
2 21915 56.9980 278.0566 0007273 281.7306 78.2469 15.91947195 93
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

407. Re: RFD: rec.radio.amateur.public-service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 03:36:53 UTC
From: ikluft@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <e7.P022yb0JM00@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 291634
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.groups

In the RFD:
> Name: rec.radio.amateur.public-service
> Charter: Discussions of issues and procedures, requests for assistance
> (either informational or physical), organizational suggestions,
> etc.; all related by their relevance to Amateur Radio's mission
> of serving the public. [...]

Yes, I support the creation of rec.radio.amateur.public-service.

(See everyone, it's that simple. Just make sure to cross-post it to
news.groups so your opinion gets counted. If you don't know how to do that,
just reply to my message since I've set the Followup-To line in the news
header. Then remember to vote when voting time comes along.)

Ian Kluft KD6EUI UTS Systems Software, Amdahl Corporation
ikluft@uts.amdahl.com Sunnyvale, CA

408. Re: Shuttle as passive reflector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 04:18:43 UTC
From: johnh@eng.auburn.edu
Message-ID: <johnh.920325221843@hertz.ee.eng.auburn.edu>
Source record: 291635

Sounds neat! I'd be glad to try when I move to a place where I can put up an OSCAR beam. (Possibly in a few months) How would Mir work as a passive reflector? Probably doesn't have all those RF absorbing tiles on it. And it tends to remain in orbit longer than the shuttle. Won't Freedom make a great reflector?! This is justification for its existence to me.

John N4SMX

409. Re: Sangean ATS803A/Realistic DX-440 Radio Modification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 05:33:56 UTC
From: adb@teal.csn.org
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.053356.15883@csn.org>
Source record: 291636
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Mar25.180106.3764@casbah.acns.nwu.edu> interpol@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Interpol) writes:
>Here's an interesting mod I found on CompuServe:
>
> ATS-803A and DX-440 Mod
>
> This mod gets rid of the "chuff" when tuning the radio that
>becomes very annoying. This Mod also enables the speaker while you

That gets posted here once in awhile, and I highly recommend it. I've only heard from two people who thought it made things worse. The only negative side-effect of it is that it causes a "pop" or "boink" sound to be given out when you punch in a new frequency with the keypad. Aside from that it makes the radio much more enjoyable.

--

Alan D. Bryant, adb@csn.org
P. O. Box 101612, Denver, CO 80250, USA
---

410. Re: Prefixes (was Re: DX Advisory Committee Report - February 1992)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 05:37:45 UTC
From: gleason@mwk.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar25.233745.845@mwk.uucp>
Source record: 291637

Speaking of prefixes...has anyone notice that the prefix letters
for stations in the 'States are W,A, N and K? I wonder if
the Brits had a hand in this assignemnt of prefixes...

Lee K. Gleason N5ZMR
gleason@mwk.uucp

411. Re: Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 05:43:08 UTC
From: btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.054308.29209@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291638

hey! somebody call information in NYC, and ask for the number for CBS news and/or 60 minutes. then *call* them, and tip them off to this story...

tell them that modern cars have safety problems when exposed to some types of radio transmissions. (some specific examples and/or volunteers who could demonstrate this for them would be very important and useful.)

we all know how the media likes to start fires... let's help them get one started which will help protect hams!

212-555-1212 for Manhattan

will get you started. (i've done this type of thing before... it works.)

kb8cne/9, Brad Banko

b-banko@uiuc.edu

--
Brad T Banko
Loomis Lab of Physics, University of Illinois
b-banko@uiuc.edu / KB8CNE at 146.76- Champaign

412. Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids (a plan for action!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 05:57:17 UTC
From: btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.055717.649@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291639

and another comment:

if people who know of *specific* incidents of this type of problem
(car safety failures in the presence of radio transmissions) please
SEND ME *ACCOUNTS* of same along with specific descriptions of the
vehicles involved, the failure, and the radio transmission, as well as
contact information for the sender (or person involved), and I will
collect these and forward them to the Department of Transportation...

maybe the D of T's standards for modern electronically controlled vehicles
haven't caught up to modern technology.

Thanks!

kb8cne/9, Brad Banko
b-banko@uiuc.edu

ps: on a related topic: i heard a rumor at a conference that NASA had
certified only the RCA 1802 microprocessor (remember the COSMAC ELF?) for
(manned, mission-critcal control?) space mission use up until a few years ago,
because it was simple, low density IC technology which is less susceptible
failure from cosmic ray damage. (makes sense.)

--
Brad T Banko
Loomis Lab of Physics, University of Illinois
b-banko@uiuc.edu / KB8CNE at 146.76- Champaign

413. no ftp/mac software pls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 06:16:39 UTC
From: VIDGAMES@biotechnet.COM
Message-ID: <920326011536.20604fe4@biotechnet.com>
Source record: 291640

I don't have FTP access, but I'm looking for contest and satellite tracking software for the Mac. Can anyone help? Please send mail to VIDGAMES@BIOTECHNET.COM. Binhex works great if it can be sent that way.
Thanks in advance...

A E
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Andy Eddy-WB1FNV/6 Beverly Hills, California
Exec. Editor, VideoGames & Computer Entertainment Magazine
Internet: 70007.3554@compuserve.com or vidgames@biotechnet.com
Delphi: VIDGAMES CompuServe: 70007,3554
GEnie: VIDGAME MCImail: VIDGAMES Prodigy: CKJB66A

414. Re: Prefixes (was Re: DX Advisory Committee Report - February 1992)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 08:23:09 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.132003.12444@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 291662

In article <POPOVICH.92Mar25173836@morningside.cs.columbia.edu>, popovich@cs.columbia.edu (Steve Popovich) writes...
>
>The question is, who's S9?

Sao Tome & Principe

=-=

I only work for Digital, they don't pay me enough to speak for them also.

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

415. CT 6.26 Shareware

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 08:28:34 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.133044.13066@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 291663

I was incorrect about the statements I made earlier this week. Apparently a special shareware version of CT 6.26 (contest logging software by K1EA) has been available for downloading from the W6GO BBS - 916-992-0923 - since February, 1991. However, this BBS has access restrictions - you are allowed 15 minutes of 'browse' time, and you must pay $25 to become a subscriber. If you have a 9600 baud modem, it only takes 4 minutes to download the software, which can be accomplished in the 'browse' time. Those of you with slower modems are out of luck.

I have asked K1EA if it is OK to post CT 6.26 shareware to the net (i.e., upload it to FTP sites, etc.). I have not heard back from him yet. I will, however, mail a UUENCODED copy of the .ZIP file to anyone who sends mail to me at the address in my .sig.

Further updates as events warrant.

73 - Jim AD1C

=-=

I only work for Digital, they don't pay me enough to speak for them also.

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

416. Re: ZA1FD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 09:26:36 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.142445.15967@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 291668

In article <199203261313.AA09691@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>, sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV (Herb Sims) writes...
>
>I am looking for QSL information on ZA1FD. If you know where to send
>a QSL card please e-mail me direct at (I hope it works now :'))

According to a DX spot on our PacketCluster, QSL via Albanian PTT.

- Jim

=-=

I only work for Digital, they don't pay me enough to speak for them also.

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

417. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 25 March

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 09:49:35 UTC
From: oler@gamma.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701603375@honte>
Source record: 291641
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

NOTE: Final spring northern polar stratospheric warming continues.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 085, 03/25/92
10.7 FLUX=186.0 90-AVG=211 SSN=144 BKI=3432 3331 BAI=014
BGND-XRAY=C1.3 FLU1=1.8E+05 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=4433 2231 PAI=015
BOU-DEV=031,045,026,016,027,027,023,006 DEV-AVG=025 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C7.7 @ 1730UT XRAY-MIN= B8.3 @ 2359UT XRAY-AVG= C1.9
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 0025UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 1625UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.4%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 1605UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 1445UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55304NT @ 0425UT BOUTF-MIN=55262NT @ 1753UT BOUTF-AVG=55278NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+100NT@ 1920UT GOES7-MIN=N:-008NT@ 1219UT G7-AVG=+067,+053,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+112NT@ 2037UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 2034UT G6-AVG=+079,+010,+034
FLUXFCST=STD:195,205,210;SESC:195,205,210 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,010,010/015,015,015
KFCST=2354 4322 2334 3222 27DAY-AP=044,008 27DAY-KP=5356 4553 2112 2231
WARNINGS=*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=**245STRM:1633-2240UTC
!!END-DATA!!

418. sts45-contact in Europe ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 11:47:45 UTC
From: romers@cs.utwente.nl
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.114745.5430@cs.utwente.nl>
Source record: 291642

Did someone in Europe (The Netherlands) have contact with
the shuttle ?
Or, heard them on SW-radio via the relay-stations ??

jaap

419. Clarification of docs on DJ-580T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 12:03:02 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.07pe@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 291643

Taken from the DJ-580T revised manual :

1.2 OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

To enhance your DJ-580 radio further, optional accessories
are available. At ALINCO, we strongly recommend that you
purchase appropriate accessories to get full features and
performance from your radio.
....
13. Tone Squelch Unit.....EJ-12U

11 DIGITAL SQUELCH (DSQ)
....
This feature is achieved by use of DTMF Tones that will either open
(or keep closed) the DJ-580T/E. In this section you will learn how
to transmit and receive the DSQ SCHEME! A radio must be DSQ
compatible to take advantage of these features.

I'd like like to confirm that the 580 has built-in DSQ as well as
ask for people's experiences with it. I presume that the 580 transmits a
burst of DTMF at keyup, is this burst very fast or does it take 2 seconds?
Do you HAVE to go into the settings and set the person you're calling every
time or will DSQ decode work from numbers punched into the keypad (ie.
non-DSQ radio paging a DSQ radio)?

ALSO taken from the manual :

10.5 MANUAL DIAL

In some instances you may want to dial a number manually.
perform the following steps.

1. The telephone symbol should not appear on your display.
If it does, press and hold the FUNC key, then press the
A key, the C key and finally the A key again.

2. Press and hold the PTT key.

3. Now dial the number on your keypad as you would a
telephone.

Is it necessary to do this is you just want to punch in numbers on
the pad while transmitting? The manual sounds as if DTMF tones aren't
generated by the keypad normally during keyup at all.

--
Craig Lemon VE3XCL - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 OS 2.04 UUCPv1.15D.
+1 519 741 0297 +1 519 578 7817 | BADGERS? We don't need
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | no steenking BADGERS!
IP/Packet: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51]| -- Raul, _UHF_

420. Re: VHF Marine Radio Licenses: Who Needs Them?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 12:38:50 UTC
From: hess@cbnewsf.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.123850.21217@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291644

In article <1992Mar25.211141.27946@cbnewsk.cb.att.com> mgknn@cbnewsk.cb.att.com (michael.g.kossor) writes:
>I am looking for answers to the following questions:
>
>1. ARE RECREATIONAL BOATERS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN AN FCC LICENSE TO LEGALLY
> OPERATE VHF MARINE RADIOS FROM THEIR BOAT ?

YES! any boat which has a VHF (or any other including radar) radio must be licenced. It is the same as a station licence. The user is not licenced the boat is.

>
>2. ARE RECREATIONAL BOATERS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN AN FCC LICENSE TO LEGALLY
> OPERATE VHF MARINE RADIOS FROM LAND LOCATIONS TO THEIR BOAT ?
> IF SO, IS ANOTHER LICENSE REQUIRED FOR THE LAND BASED RADIO OR HAND HELD
> RADIO ?

No. not for VHF, but there are circumstances that require the operator to hold a restricted radiotelephone permit. The specifics slip my mind.

>
>I have herd people state that it is imperative to have a valid VHF marine
>radio license in possession if/when the Coast Guard/Marine Police conduct an
>inspection of your boat. "HEAVY FINES WILL BE ISSUED IF YOU HAVE A VHF
>RADIO AND DO NOT POSSESS A VALID VHF MARINE RADIO AT THE TIME OF THE
>INSPECTION"
>
>I have also herd people state that recreational boaters are NOT required to
>obtain an FCC license to legally operate their VHF marine radio. (From boat,
>from land to boat or from Hand held to boat)

It is my understanding that boat to land communication is prohibited. e.g., wife to hubby, house or truck to boat. Since the boat is the operating station the licence does not extend beyond use on the boat.

>
>I understand that there is a FCC license application form for VHF marine
>radios. Who must apply for one? I was told that the FCC license form
>states something similar to "ALTHOUGH VHF MARINE RADIO LICENSES ARE NOT
>REQUIRED FOR RECREATIONAL BOATERS....."

Everyone operating radio equipment from any size or type boat must have a station licence. Yes, the coast guard has begun a strict policy of enforcement in this area. The old forms may say this, but the latest that I have seen do not

>
>Does anyone know the correct answers to these questions or know the FCC

>office I can call to get the correct answers. Thanks in advance.

There was a discussion of these topics in rec.boats about a month ago where all the addresses and phone numbers were posted. I dont have my application paperwork here @ the office, but I know the application was obtained from the ship radio division of the FCC in Pittsburg PA.

If you get the licences you are asked to indicate all radios you will be operating from the boat (marine type) mark everything you may ever use, even if you dont currently have/use it. because each time you have the licence amended to add a new piece of gear it will cost you the $35.00 filing fee all over again.

Hope this helps....Good Luck

Michael K. Hess..N3EAQ
Consultant AT&T Bell Labs
Middletown, N.J. USA
Sea-Deucer 23' O-day Sloop

421. ZA1FD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 13:14:36 UTC
From: sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV
Message-ID: <199203261313.AA09691@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291645

I am reposting this message because for the last two days I have had problems with my mailserver.

I am looking for QSL information on ZA1FD. If you know where to send a QSL card please e-mail me direct at (I hope it works now :'))

sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov

Thanks again,

Herb
KU0C

422. CT V6.26 at FTP Site

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 13:38:44 UTC
From: sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV
Message-ID: <199203261337.AA09771@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291646

```
*************************************************************************
* CT Contest/Logging Program *
* *
* K1EA has been generous enough to allow *
* *
* old versions of CT to be freely distributable *
* *
*************************************************************************

CT V6.26 can be found on the ftp site wuarchive.wustl.edu (128.252.135.4)

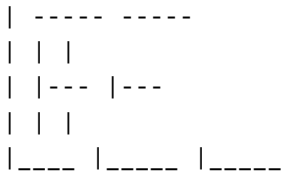
Thanks to Jim Reisert for all of the help.
```

423. 2 Mtr Packet Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 14:04:43 UTC
From: radneyt@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.090443.7656@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 291647

Hello out there. I am a relatively new ham (Feb. 91) I am looking
into 2 meter packet. I presently do not own a computer of any type.
My question is this: In another news group I saw a dumb terminal for
sale it was a VT220 it said it could be used for packet. I can understand
how a computer with the proper software and TNC can be used... but a dumb
terminal????? Please enlighten the not so intelligent.

Thanks and 73
Lee KC4YBK



424. Re: STS-45 and SAREX are on the Launch Pad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 14:09:11 UTC
From: jim@n5ial.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.140911.15647@hou.amoco.com>
Source record: 291648

In article <johnh.920324082349@hertz.ee.eng.auburn.edu> johnh@eng.auburn.edu (John H Henderson) writes:

>>sounds like a DX pileup to me....and I have broken through those in the
>>past with LOTS of major factors working against me.... also, I figure a

>Except this is FM, not SSB. Capture effect says biggest signal wins.
>If you're not the biggest, you may not be heard at all.

you missed the whole point! I am, after all, aware of what capture effect is.......the point I was making was that frankly I don't care what the odds are, I am going to try. if I'm on a bus with an HT during a pass, I'm going to try...even though it's virtually a sure thing that I won't make it (or even hear the shuttle's downlink).

just because the odds are against you doesn't mean you should just curl up in a corner and hide. that's called quitting without even trying, and it isn't for me. if I try and get lucky, I'm a very happy camper. if I try and fail, I can still say I tried. if I don't even bother to try, based solely on the attitude that it's going to be tough, and that I don't have a 100% chance of success, I'd feel pretty badly about myself.

when the 10m contest came around, I had lots of things working against me....indoor antenna that's half loading coil, re-enforced concrete walls (e.g., RF black hole), 100 Watts if antenna would tune ok (which it didn't), never having worked a contest before, a view only to the west (meaning very tough to work much to the east, north, or south), and so on....did I curl up and hide in the corner? no! I tried a contest for the first time....had fun, too. did I get a high score? no, but I did work the Marshall Islands and lots of other DX, and the QSL cards are still pouring in.

see my point now? :-) I'm going to try, period, even if the odds aren't all in my favor. if I don't try, the odds are even worse, right? :-)
--jim

Standard disclaimers are IRRELEVANT. Whose thoughts these are is IRRELEVANT.
--j.borg

INTERNET: jim@n5ial.chi.il.us | grahj@gagme.chi.il.us | j.graham@ieee.org
UUCP: gagme!n5ial!jim@clout.chi.il.us
AMATEUR RADIO: n5ial@n9hsi (Chicago.IL.US.Earth)
---

425. Sangean ATS803A/Realistic DX-440 Radio Modification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 14:20:46 UTC
From: itsmagic@iinus1.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9203261419.AA28090@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291649

ftpbox!news.acns.nwu.edu!interpol@uunet.uu.net Drew S. Cheng Writes:
>Here's an interesting mod I found on CompuServe:

> ATS-803A and DX-440 Mod

> This mod gets rid of the "chuff" when tuning the radio that
>becomes very annoying. This Mod also enables the speaker while you
>are scanning. You will be surprised on how much you have missed.
>I have done the mod and it is real easy. If you don't like it
>change it back. I got the mod from a unknown source, so it has not
>yet been tested. I have heard of no complaint or problems.
> The Mod is so easy all you need is a Phillips screwdriver and
>5min's. It's that easy. Ok here it is:
.
.
.

Unfortunately the above mod also removes muting during power-on, which allows a potentially harmful 'thump' to be heard. In addition when entering a new freq. directly from the keyboard into the PLL freq. synth, a loud 'squeal' will sometimes be heard as the PLL locks onto the new freq.
I modified the above mod to include a small SPST switch which I located on the side of the radio next to the ext. ant and tape out sockets. This switch connects the above mentioned ribbon cable second lead into its matching socket. This minor change allows you to either enable or disable muting at will. You get all the advantages of being able to scan without 'chuffing', without risking the speaker or audio amp due to the loud thumps...

-Wayne N2MCM

426. Re: MFJ 9020 qrp transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 14:33:29 UTC
From: andy@access.digex.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.143329.26736@access.digex.com>
Source record: 291650

In article <1992Mar25.190811.13791@e2big.mko.dec.com> dm_johnson@meltin.dec.com (My name is...) writes:
>
>In article <1992Mar24.194031.28538@odin.corp.sgi.com>, adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams) writes...
>>
>>In March issue of CQ Magazine, dave ingram, k4twj, had review of
>>mfj's new qrp 20 meter qrp transceiver. one problem (and it really
>>irks me to no end) is that he forgot (or maybe he didn't) to mention
>>the price.
>>
>>how about a price on the quantum battery too?
>
>The ad in the latest QST has about $150 for the transceiver and about $40
>for the quantum battery.
>
>Dj

I find it very encouraging to see low cost qrp equipment coming on the market. The MFJ is one of two or three now available. But what annoys me is the need to carry around a tuner/swr meter for portable operation. I wish the manufacturers would consider building a tiny unit into their equipment. I also wish they would configure a flat cabinet, one that could be placed in a attache case for easier transport. Oh well, I guess we should just be grateful that an American company came up with an HF transceiver for under 1000 dollars!!

Andy/K4ADL

427. Examination Opportunities 3/20/92 through 5/04/92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 14:37:07 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <531@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 291651

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the
ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For
further information, please contact the test session CONTACT
PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you
may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional
information. Email may be sent to the ARRL/VEC at:

bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu

or

MCI MAIL ID: 215-5052

You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case
we need to send you non-electronic material in answer to
your question.

Although the test session information presented here does
not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test
sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to
always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number
provided so that the VE Team is aware that you will be attending
the test session.

EXAM LISTINGS - DEFINITION OF FIELDS

STATE
Test Date,VEC,City,,Contact Phone,Contact Person

The SECOND field in the following listing specifies the VEC
which is coordinating this examination. This single-character
designator denotes the VEC as defined below. An "A" (for example)
indicates that this examination is coordinated by the ARRL/VEC.

For further information on any examinations listed, you may
contact the coordinating VEC.

A = ARRL/VEC, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111; (d) 203-666-1541
The 1992 ARRL/VEC test fee is $5.40.

X = Anchorage ARC, 2628 Turnagain Parkway, Anchorage, AK 99517;
(d) 907-786-8121, (n) 907-243-2221 (or) 907-276-5121
(or) 907-274-5546

C = Central Alabama VEC, 1215 Dale Dr SE, Huntsville, AL 35801;
205-536-3904

N = Charlotte VEC, 227 Bennett Ln, Charlotte, NC 28213;
704-596-2168

D = DeVry ARS, 3300 N Campbell Ave, Chicago, IL 60618;
312-929-8500

E = Golden Empire ARS, PO Box 508, Chico, CA 95927; No phone

G = Greater Los Angeles ARG, 9737 Noble Ave, Sepulveda, CA 91343;
818-892-2068, 805-822-1473

J = Jefferson ARC, PO Box 73665, Metairie, LA 70033; No phone

K = Koolau ARC, 45-529 Nakuluai St, Kaneohe, HI 96744;
808-235-4132

L = Laurel ARC Inc., PO Box 3039, Laurel, MD 20709-0039;
(d) 301-572-5124, 301-434-6087, (n) 301-588-3924

M = The Milwaukee RAC Inc., 1737 N 116th St, Wauwatosa, WI 53226;
414-774-6999

H = Mountain ARC, PO Box 234, Cumberland, MD 21502; 304-289-3576

P = PHD ARA Inc., PO Box 11, Liberty, MO 64068; 816-781-7313

R = Sandarc-VEC, PO Box 2446, La Mesa, CA 92044; 619-465-3926

S = Sunnyvale VEC ARC, PO Box 60142, Sunnyvale, CA 94088-0142;
408-255-9000

T = Triad Emergency ARC, 3504 Stonehurst Pl, High Point, NC 27260;
919-841-7576

W = Western Carolinas ARS VEC, 5833 Clinton Hwy - Suite 203,
Knoxville, TN 37912-2545; 615-688-7771. The 1992 WCARS/VEC test
fee is $5.40.

5 = W5YI-VEC, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356-5101; 817-461-6443
The 1992 W5YI-VEC test fee is $5.40.

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR AREA: 3/20/92 to 5/04/92

ALABAMA
03/21/92,A,Decatur,,205-353-8266,Richard Navarre
03/28/92,A,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr
04/25/92,A,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARKANSAS
03/21/92,A,Jonesboro,,501-932-1660,Evelyn E Castleberry
03/21/92,A,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
03/21/92,A,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
03/26/92,A,West Memphis,,501-732-3327,John Alan Williams
04/04/92,A,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
04/11/92,A,Fort Smith,,501-632-4276,Mark Manes
04/11/92,A,Little Rock,,501-666-6337,William L James
04/11/92,A,Siloam Springs,,918-326-4631,Ward Trammell

04/11/92,W,West Memphis,,501-739-4029,Gene Bagley
04/14/92,A,Arkadelphia,,501-246-6734,James T Blackmon
04/18/92,A,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
04/25/92,A,Batesville,,501-251-3415,Dom Esposito

ARIZONA
03/21/92,A,Flagstaff,,602-526-3370,William Schuchman
03/21/92,A,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
04/10/92,A,Tucson,,602-792-9427,Ronald F Moody
04/18/92,A,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
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04/28/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler

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04/07/92,A,Flint,,313-635-9602,Robert Britt
04/09/92,A,Flint,,313-257-5325,Don Spillman
04/09/92,A,Trenton,,313-676-6248,Motor City Radio Club
04/11/92,A,Ann Arbor,,313-665-6616,Roger Place (leave msg)
04/11/92,A,Houghton,,906-337-2542,George R Thurner
04/11/92,A,Mt Clemens,,313-294-1567,Donald Olszewski
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04/30/92,A,Bedford Heights,,216-687-2102,William Lovell
05/02/92,A,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
05/02/92,A,Westerville,,614-861-6916,William Tabor
05/03/92,A,Huron,,419-433-3441,Patricia A Howell
05/03/92,A,Marion,,614-499-3565,Stephen Eckard

OKLAHOMA
04/02/92,A,Vinita,,918-256-5371,Jimmie Willits
04/04/92,A,Altus,,405-477-0921,Loren Simms
04/07/92,A,Blackwell,,405-762-1966,Mark E Byard

OREGON
03/22/92,A,Milton-Freewater,,509-525-7003,Mable Babbitt
04/02/92,A,Medford,,503-488-2691,Calvin J Burt
04/12/92,A,Portland,,503-642-5803,Edith Litvin
04/23/92,A,North Bend,,503-756-5693,Chuck Sawyer
05/02/92,A,Lincoln City,,503-994-5660,Willis R Eidenschink

PENNSYLVANIA
03/21/92,A,Beaver Falls,,412-843-6560,Thomas Peluso
03/21/92,A,Cranberry,,814-676-8307,Thomas Rea
03/21/92,A,Erie,,814-456-1539,Jonathan Vidal
03/21/92,A,Hollidaysburg,,814-832-2246,Carmen J Peca Jr
03/21/92,A,Mc Keesport,,412-466-5204,Philip Slaugh
03/21/92,A,Monroeville,,203-794-8670,James Wempp
03/25/92,A,Greensburg,,412-539-1208,Bill Armitage
03/25/92,A,Warminster,,215-343-3494,Tom Michaud

03/27/92,A,Allentown,,215-820-0696,Glenn Block
03/28/92,A,Kingsley,,717-879-2577,Ellen Thompson
03/28/92,A,Montoursville,,717-322-5557,Steve Phillips
03/28/92,A,Philadelphia,,215-386-7199,Jeff DePolo
03/28/92,A,Radnor,,215-265-6032,Robert Lees
04/02/92,A,Sunbury,,717-374-1596,C J Rohrer
04/03/92,A,Nazareth,,215-767-4778,John W Greenage
04/04/92,A,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff
04/04/92,A,Huntingdon,,814-832-2246,Kathy Peca
04/04/92,A,Pittsburgh,,412-563-2379,Jim Cottrill
04/07/92,A,Shickshinny,,717-864-3745,Victor Long
04/13/92,A,Telford,,215-679-5764,Warren Erdman
04/16/92,A,Lancaster,,717-898-0611,Carl Denlinger
04/18/92,A,Erie,,814-456-1539,Jonathan Vidal
04/18/92,A,Hermitage,,412-347-1183,Jack May
04/18/92,A,Indiana,,412-479-8117,Paul Williams
04/20/92,A,Lebanon,,717-272-9446,David Brandt
05/02/92,A,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff

RHODE ISLAND
03/28/92,A,Slatersville,,401-333-2129,Robert G Beaudet
04/04/92,A,Newport,,401-683-2252,Jim Owens
04/09/92,A,Providence,,401-231-9156,Judy Nelson
04/12/92,A,East Providence,,508-677-4748,Paul Machado
04/25/92,A,Slatersville,,401-333-2129,Robert G Beaudet
04/26/92,A,Cranston,,401-725-8752,Jane Hartman

SOUTH CAROLINA
03/21/92,W,Charleston,,803-553-3871,Pat Foster
03/21/92,W,Charleston,,803-553-3871,Pat Foster
03/21/92,W,Sumpter,,803-775-9106,Dan Mask
03/28/92,A,Rock Hill,,803-327-4344,George Trunk
04/18/92,5,Charleston,,803-553-3871,Pat Foster
04/18/92,W,Charleston,,803-345-3373,Ray Rogers
04/18/92,A,Myrtle Beach,,803-626-4512,Scott Lawrence
05/02/92,W,Greenville,,803-288-0136,John E. Chism

SOUTH DAKOTA
03/21/92,A,Aberdeen,,605-225-8388,Larry Roberts
03/21/92,A,Kennebec,,605-224-8836,Larry Hofmeister
04/18/92,A,Hot Springs,,605-745-5929,Lon Seaboldt

TENNESSEE
03/21/92,W,Knoxville,,615-688-7771,Ray Adams
03/21/92,W,Memphis,,901-754-4552,Win Guin
03/27/92,W,Elizabethton,,615-543-4022,Joe Hopkins
03/28/92,W,Greeneville,,803-288-0136,Jack Creed
04/03/92,A,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
04/11/92,W,Knoxville,,615-688-7771,Ray Adams
04/11/92,A,Murfreesboro,,615-459-6296,Don Moore
04/11/92,W,Rockwood,,615-354-4281,Richard Spillee

04/12/92,W,Jasper,,615-942-5116,Charles Wooten
04/13/92,W,Maryville,,615-982-5839,Carroll Peabody
04/16/92,W,Jamestown,,615-879-8626,Mike Ledbetter
04/18/92,W,Gallatin,,615-452-0883,Ronnie L. Gilley
04/18/92,W,Memphis,,901-754-4552,Win Guin
04/18/92,W,Puryear,,901-247-5489,Mackie Gallimore
04/25/92,W,Loudon,,615-458-6115,Bob Gray
04/25/92,W,Memphis,,901-754-4552,Win Guin
05/01/92,A,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
05/02/92,A,Kingsport,,615-229-6260,Jimmy Roller

TEXAS
03/21/92,5,Irving,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
03/21/92,A,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
03/21/92,A,Richardson,,214-495-0048,Dave Jaksa
03/21/92,A,Seguin,,512-372-1524,William G Jackson
03/24/92,A,Levelland,,806-894-7682,Callen Gilbert
03/26/92,A,Baytown,,713-426-7646,Lynnette Elder
03/28/92,A,Houston,,713-462-1617,Jeff Beniretto
03/28/92,A,San Angelo,,915-658-7876,Robert R Mowrer
04/04/92,A,Clute,,409-265-6439,Paul Webb
04/04/92,A,El Paso,,915-544-5863,Gorden L Howard
04/04/92,A,Orange,,409-886-2732,Sid Phillips
04/11/92,A,McGregor,,817-840-4157,Thomas W Isaac
04/11/92,A,Midland,,915-694-9450,Bill Anderson
04/14/92,A,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
04/18/92,A,Belton,,817-939-0761,Warren L Hart
04/18/92,A,Irving,,214-252-8015,William Revis, Jr
04/18/92,A,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
04/23/92,A,Baytown,,713-426-7646,Lynnette Elder
05/02/92,A,Abilene,,915-698-2444,Ira O Laird
05/02/92,A,Austin,,512-345-7281,Larry C Gunter
05/02/92,A,Harlingen,,512-423-6755,George E Galster

UTAH
03/28/92,A,Brigham City,,801-723-6032,Ronald Johnson
04/11/92,A,Logan,,801-753-4843,Paul Hansen

VIRGINIA
03/21/92,A,Richmond,,804-740-5850,Ray Roberts
03/21/92,A,Wytheville,,703-637-6266,Mike Fariss
03/23/92,A,Chilhowie,,703-646-5798,Ted Dingler
03/27/92,A,Stafford,,703-659-6241,David G Boyd
03/28/92,A,Roanoke,,703-268-1017,Gordon Garrett
04/01/92,A,Stafford,,703-659-9418,Jerry Mullinix
04/02/92,A,Lynchburg,,804-386-4651,Allen Edmundson
04/04/92,A,Middletown,,703-869-5241,Walter Quitter
04/04/92,A,Toano,,804-253-2811,Andrew Swanson
04/11/92,L,Alexandria,,703-455-1510,Frank Mackey
04/11/92,A,Harrisonburg,,703-856-8012,Marshall Cooper
04/12/92,A,Bedford,,703-297-4197,Paul Beach

04/30/92,A,Lynchburg,,804-386-4651,Allen Edmundson

VERMONT
03/21/92,A,Rutland,,802-773-0775,Walter Deinzer
04/25/92,A,White River Jct,,603-543-1389,Conrad Ekstrom

WASHINGTON
03/24/92,A,Stanwood,,206-652-0248,Colleen Jones
03/28/92,A,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
03/28/92,A,Marysville,,206-335-5158,Loren Hole
03/28/92,A,Tacoma,,206-845-7652,Jerry Seligman
04/04/92,A,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
04/04/92,A,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael J Mitchell Jr
04/06/92,A,Everett,,206-335-2066,Glenn Engel
04/07/92,A,Everett,,206-355-7759,Larry R Luchi
04/09/92,A,Port Orchard,,206-895-4121,Jimmy Pitman
04/11/92,A,Tukwila,,206-523-9117,Harry Lewis
04/25/92,A,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
04/25/92,A,Marysville,,206-335-5158,Loren Hole
04/28/92,A,Stanwood,,206-652-0248,Colleen Jones
05/02/92,A,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
05/02/92,A,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael J Mitchell Jr

WISCONSIN
03/21/92,A,Madison,,608-832-6631,Mark Jenks
03/22/92,A,Jefferson,,414-563-9466,Ed Pinc
03/24/92,A,River Falls,,715-425-7313,Scot Thompson
03/24/92,A,Schofield,,715-842-1270,Frederick Prehn
03/28/92,A,Menomonie,,715-235-3998,James P Ley
03/29/92,A,Platteville,,608-342-3508,Randy Kruszuka
03/30/92,A,Sturgeon Bay,,414-743-3034,Carol Larsen
04/04/92,A,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
04/11/92,A,Ashland,,715-561-2802,Dale Ristrom
04/11/92,A,Marinette,,715-732-2496,Terry Dobrzenski
04/11/92,A,Medford,,715-453-7096,Gregory Garner
04/18/92,A,Madison,,608-832-6631,Mark Jenks
05/02/92,A,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow

WEST VIRGINIA
03/21/92,A,Glenville,,304-462-7988,Dave Ramezan
04/07/92,A,Parkersburg,,304-863-2414,Curtis Fouse
04/11/92,A,Clarksburg,,304-624-5186,Joseph Chiado
04/11/92,5,Huntington,,304-736-6542,Jim Baker
04/12/92,A,Charleston,,304-343-7251,James Lingan
04/20/92,A,Weston,,304-269-6171,Rick Daugherty
04/28/92,A,Lewisburg,,304-392-6688,David Bleil

WYOMING
03/21/92,A,Basin,,307-568-2349,Jerry Pyle
03/21/92,A,Laramie,,307-742-2077,Fred Crowell
04/04/92,A,Evanston,,307-787-3172,Paul MacDonald
04/18/92,A,Cheyenne,,307-637-8634,Wilson Sellner

Examination Opportunities Outside The United States:

AUSTRALIA
04/11/92,A,Australia,,089-531-305,Maury Hatfield

GERMANY
03/22/92,A,Wiesbaden,,49-0-67253462,Stephen Hutchins, KN6G
03/28/92,A,Heidelberg,,49-6222-50486,Leo Ross, AH2C
04/25/92,A,Wiesbaden,,49-0-67253462,Stephen Hutchins, KN6G

GUAM
03/29/92,A,Adelup,,627-646-7611,Harry Y Taguchi

JAPAN
04/18/92,A,Japan,,305-633-6527,Stan Walkowski

PUERTO RICO
03/28/92,A,San Juan,,809-789-4998,Victor Madero
04/25/92,A,San Juan,,809-789-4998,Victor Madero

*EOF.

428. Re: Mixers.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 14:53:19 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.145319.21633@anasaz>
Source record: 291652

Keywords:

In article <55801.pjml@[139.166.140.1]> pjml@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (pjml, Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Swindon.) writes:
]Maybe mixer-leakage of DC receivers accounts for more of the 'swishers'?
]In any case, it just goes to show how far a QRP signal could go; in my case
]the SWL lives about 1/2 mile away....

When I was a kid in Albuquerque (ca 1961), both myself and my next door neighbor were novices. One day I heard a swisher, and I followed it around. Eventually I figured out that it had to be his LO. It turned out that when I heard HIS swisher, he could hear mine, so I chased his swisher around the band. It drove him nuts! He finally called me on the phone and asked if I was doing it, and if so, how did I know what frequency he was listening to.

I was great fun :-) :-)

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
john@anasazi.com ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
- - If a field of study has the word "science" in it - it isn't a science - -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

429. Reminders from the STS-45 SAREX team

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 14:58:58 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6273@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 291653

Forwarded from Gerry Creager, N5JXS, SAREX project engineer and co-investigator:

1. We have already had a problem with folks trying to talk to Atlantis on simplex on the downlink frequency. The Orbiter IS NOT LISTENING there! Also, If the Orbiter is calling a particular station persistently, they are probably trying to talk to one of the school contacts. Please cooperate with them, and let them talk to the schools.

2. The European frequencies are

DOWNLINK: 145.55 MHz

UPLINK: 144.80
144.75
144.70

The uplink frequencies for the rest of the world are 144.95, 144.97, and 144.91. As Gerry said, the orbiter IS NOT LISTENING ON 145.55!! If you transmit there, you are talking only to the ground stations also trying to work the shuttle, and will likely earn the bad feelings of hams for miles around. If you're trying to work simplex, you're QRMing the orbiter. It's that simple.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"BUGS: Fewer than last time." -- archie(1), Brendan Kehoe

430. receiver specs "noise limited"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 15:00:56 UTC
From: bruce@merlin.think.com
Message-ID: <BRUCE.92Mar26150056@merlin.think.com>
Source record: 291590

I've been doing some receiver spec comparison based on lab tests. I understand what minimum discernable signal, blocking dynamic range, and 3rd-order IMD DR and intercept mean. However, in some of the ARRL reviews, I see BDR and/or IMD DR listed as "noise limited", and I've never seen a good explanation of this, including in the ARRL Product Guide, or whatever it's called. Usually, it's just stated without explanation.

I remember one statement in one review (maybe IC-725?) that said something like "internal noise in the receiver prevented us from measuring it" or someting like that. Perhaps one of the ARRLHQ people could explain this to me. I guess there's another measurement limitation cropping up, which is some receivers don't "break down" until sigs would be so strong as to risk damage to the reciever (e.g., the TS-850 tests).

--
--Bruce Walker
Thinking Machines Corporation, Cambridge, MA
bruce@think.com; +1 617 234 4810; WT1M

431. Antenna docs 5BTV/2m Isopole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 15:04:50 UTC
From: dsterner@unkaphaed.UUCP
Message-ID: <R319HB2w164w@unkaphaed.UUCP>
Source record: 291654

During a recent move I lost the documentation to my Butternut 5BTV and the AEA 2meter Isopole antennas. Sure would appreciate setup info for both. Thanks. Don, KD5BT

--
dsterner@unkaphaed.UUCP (Don Sterner)
Unka Phaed's UUCP Thingy, (713) 943-2728
1200/2400/9600/14400 v.32bis/v.42bis

432. FAX40 Interpreter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 15:06:46 UTC
From: dsterner@unkaphaed.UUCP
Message-ID: <Z619HB3w164w@unkaphaed.UUCP>
Source record: 291655

Is there any english documentation available for the FAX40 software? I have enough trouble with Americaneeze, I can't make any sense out of the German package, but would sure like to try to use it.

--
dsterner@unkaphaed.UUCP (Don Sterner)
Unka Phaed's UUCP Thingy, (713) 943-2728
1200/2400/9600/14400 v.32bis/v.42bis

433. Re: HF Mobile

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 15:07:11 UTC
From: rwiley@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.150711.27244@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 291656

In article <14570346@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Don Montgomery) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rwiley@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Robert H Wiley) writes:
>
> > One such radio I'm looking at, is the Yaesu FT-301. Does anyone know how
>
>I didn't think these things were all that much smaller than the FT101EE
>you're trying to replace. The FT301 didn't particularly enjoy much pop-
>ularity and market life.
>

I'm not sure. The only one I definately saw, was a Yaesu FT-301SD. I guess
that was a lower powered version. (?)

>If I were you, I'd look for a used Kenwood TS130S. The mobile mounting
>bracket is kinda rare, however. I've had my 130 over ten years without
>a hint of trouble and the Kenwood BBS doesn't have any service bulletins
>issued against it.
>
>I hope you're using the KW version of that mobile antenna. If not,
>transmit into your low power version for a solid minute and feel how
>hot the loading coil gets.

I sure am. The antenna I have, is the huster 75 meter resonator, with the
folding mast, and the bumber hitch. Only problem, is I cannot get the bumper
hitch to get real tight. It always seems to want to get loose.

73 de Bob, N8MMR

--
=-=
Robert H. Wiley	Internet: rwiley@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
P.O. Box 3164	FidoNet: 1:226/170 Packet: N8MMR@W8CQK.OH.USA.NA
Columbus, Ohio 43210	

434. Hallicrafters Model SX43

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 15:09:43 UTC
From: sims@avdms8.msfc.nasa.GOV
Message-ID: <199203261508.AA08022@avdms8.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291657

Would like to know if any one knows the approximate value of a Hallicrafters receiver model number SX-43.

Please e-mail direct to:

sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov

Thanks
Herb
KU0C

435. FCC Address?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 15:13:35 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.151335.27396@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291658

What's the address of the main FCC office?

436. Zoning Rules and Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 15:15:38 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@BANYAN9.CAcd.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9203261514.AA04083@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291659

mailer didn't like the bang path so post we must..

>Because of a particular rogue ham, there is extreme public pressure to
>limit ham antenna construction, while staying within the constraints
>of the FCC rules.

"Rogue ham"? Oh, boy. Rogue, probably. Ham, maybe.

Is he known to be an amateur radio operator or is it someone with a radio transmitter ? Makes a difference as to what levers you can pull to get the operator's attention. Pirates/bootleggers have a different idea about rules. Also people call anyone invovled with radio as a hobby a "ham".

Second problem is that the transmitting station (legal or illegal) can be perfectly clean and you can still have mucho interference - consumer receivers don't generally like to be in strong RF environments even when the radio frequency is not near the desired receiver frequency..

>Such regulation is obviously a tradeoff, attempting to balance the
>legitimate needs of both ham radio operators and other residents.
>Does anyone have some sample verbiage of such regulations that I can use
>as a model to draft ours?

The American Radio Relay League has a bunch. However, keep in mind that if the transmitter is the true source of your interference problems, reducing antenna height can make the problem worse by placing the mutually incompatible devices closer together. If you gotta have an rule, I'd recommend something like the Cocoa Beach, Florida, rules. Drop an SASE to Indian River Amateur Radio Club, 597 Capri Road, Cocoa Beach, Florida 32931-3011. Drop mail to the American Radio Relay League at 225 Main Street, Newington, CT 06111 or at 2155052@mcimail.com. the ARRL has things that show relationships about antenna height and communications effectiveness, electromagnetic compatibility, as well as books on these subjects.

>Secondly, the rogue is wiping out TV, portable telephone, and AM broadcasts
>in his neighborhood. What is a reliable way to get the FCC to investigate?

The FCC recently announced that they are not going to investigate TVI/RFI/EMI complaints any longer. they will send you a copy of the government book on electromagnetic compatibility and such but they do not want to spend their money on chasing these problems any more. I believe their viewpoint is that the interference problem is a mutual problem (the receiver is just as liable as the transmitter). the receiver must take steps to reject undesired signals as well as the transmitter must take steps not to produce any undesired signals.

my guess is it's a station operating illegally on or just above the 27 MHz CB frequencies w/o regard to purity of emissions.

bill

437. high-speed (QRQ) cw nets sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 15:32:58 UTC
From: furr@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.26.10.32.58.1992.10427@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291660

This is a repost.

Could someone please e-mail me a list of high-speed cw nets? I want to practice and improve my speed by listening in.

The ARRL Net Directory does not clearly list these nets as such, if in fact any of them are listed in them at all.

Thanks!

* *
Grover C. Furr

Home: 121 Oakland Terrace Work: English Department
Newark, NJ 07106 Montclair State College
ARS AA2GP Upper Montclair, NJ 07043
email: furr@pilot.njin.net
furr@apollo.montclair.edu

* *

438. Any testing in OK,TX soon?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 15:33:44 UTC
From: skaggs@nsslsun.nssl.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.153344.5566@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 291661

One of our scientists here at the lab would like to take his Tech test
in the next few weeks, but the OKC testing sessions are not until the
third week of April. Any testing in Tulsa, Ft. Smith, Lawton, or Dallas
in the next two weeks or so?

Thanks...

Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK skaggs@nssl.nssl.uoknor.edu DOC/NOAA/ERL/NSSL
"Historically we did chase tornados. Presently we chase funding."
"Opinion? call NOAA Public Affairs"

439. Satellite trackers for Suns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 16:44:26 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9203261643.AA23285@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 291664

Netlanders,

I'm looking for a satellite tracking program for my Sun workstation.
I would like to hear from you if you know of one. Anon ftp info
would be most helpful.

73s...Troy

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Product Applications Engineer	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antennae bristle with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

440. Re: STS-45 and SAREX are on the Launch Pad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 16:51:36 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.165136.758@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291665

In article <1992Mar25.092336.407@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:
>In article <1992Mar23.141357.18589@hou.amoco.com> jim@n5ial.chi.il.us writes:
>>In article <1992Mar20.182429.3156@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) >>writes:

[I didn't write any of this. Watch attributions when editing please. Otherwise people may think I'm smarter than I am. :-)]

>>sounds like a DX pileup to me....and I have broken through those in the >>past with LOTS of major factors working against me.... also, I figure a >>lot of those thousands will probably be sitting there, like me, running >>around 45 Watts into a small beam. challenge? yes. patience required? >>probably a lot of it.... worth losing lots of sleep if necessary to catch >>passes? YES! ..... if and when the shuttle launches after being scrubbed >>this morning, you can bet that I'll be spending every minute I can trying >>for it!
>
>Well 1000 stations with 45W each is 45kW of Noise. More realistically >there will be maybe 100 stations at a time, each with say 1kW of ERP >directed at the satellite.
>
>All these signals are incoherent, so does this mean the power adds as the >square root or is it some other formula ?
>
>Assuming it is square roots, probably wrongly so corrections please-

The signals are incoherent with each other, but are coherent within themselves, FM carrier and sidebands, so a Gaussian distribution can't be completely assumed. The relationship is statistical and follows:

H= SUM P(t,j,k) * log(P(t,j,k) where SUM is over the interval t,j,k=0 to max transmitters. [1]

From this we can generalize that noise on the channel is proportional to the log of the sum of the transmitter powers. Thus a group of transmitters summing to 45 kW is only about 1.65 times worse than the same group summing to 1 kW on the channel.

>to be 10 dB above this (to be heard) you will need 100kW of ERP. >Now as you say 20kW is enough either there are not 100 stations, or >they are using less ERP (maybe not tracking accurately), or I got the >formula wrong.

Given the above relations, 27 kW ERP should be sufficient to be 10 db above the average channel noise. That should give strong capture and

lead to a capture improvement of an additional 15-20 db for a final S/N of better than 25-30 db. IE full quieting.

Gary KE4ZV

[1] Reference Data for Radio Engineers, Fourth Edition, Entropy of Joint Events

441. Funny callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 17:04:04 UTC
From: plkorhon@vipunen.hut.fi
Message-ID: <plkorhon.701629444@vipunen.hut.fi>
Source record: 291666

Anybody willing to send me a list of some funny callsigns? Like ID1OT, and so on.

Tnx in advance.

de Mikko Noromaa OH3LIM email: plkorhon@vipunen.hut.fi

442. Re: CT V6.26 at FTP Site

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 17:11:37 UTC
From: n9ljx@en.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.171137.14267@en.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 291667

In article <199203261337.AA09771@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov> sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV (Herb Sims) writes:

```
>*************************************************************************
>* CT Contest/Logging Program *
>* *
>* K1EA has been generous enough to allow *
>* *
>* old versions of CT to be freely distributable *
>* *
>*************************************************************************
>
>CT V6.26 can be found on the ftp site wuarchive.wustl.edu (128.252.135.4)
>
>Thanks to Jim Reisert for all of the help.
```

What directory and what is the file name??

--
Scott Stembaugh - N9LJX internet: n9ljx@ecn.purdue.edu
Operations Supervisor, ADPC phone: 317 494 7946
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1061

443. 3 new extras under 16 in same family

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 17:55:57 UTC
From: VIDGAMES@biotechnet.COM
Message-ID: <920326125421.206065f3@biotechnet.com>
Source record: 291669

>Can we say, "The family that hams together stays together?"

Well, there are some questions that come to my twisted mind:
-- What kind of equipment does this family use--and how much??
-- With so many hams in the family, how do they allocate "shack time" per person?
-- If one of the kids does something wrong, are they grounded from the shack?
(Okay, bad joke. Let's take it a different way...)
-- If one of the kids does something wrong, are they restricted to operate CW only at 14.313 or something like that?
-- Is there a WAZ award, Worked All Zellings (didn't save previous messages so I'm not sure of the last name spelling)?
-- If one of them gets into a DX pile-up, is it okay for them to not use their call sign and instead shout... oh, never mind...
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Andy Eddy--WB1FNV/6 Beverly Hills, California
Exec. Editor, VideoGames & Computer Entertainment Magazine
Internet: 70007.3554@compuserve.com or vidgames@biotechnet.com
Delphi: VIDGAMES CompuServe: 70007,3554
GEnie: VIDGAME MCImail: VIDGAMES Prodigy: CKJB66A

444. Info-Hams Digest V92 #313

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 18:11:16 UTC
From: Postmaster@sceng.UB.COM
Message-ID: <9203261008.A16859@sceng.ub.com>
Source record: 291670

Returned Mail: User bourque_@sceng.ub.com Unknown

*** Returned Mail Message Follows: ***
From info-hams-relay@UCSD.EDU Thu 26 Mar 1992 10:03
X-Envelope-To: bourque_david@sceng
Return-Path: <info-hams-relay@UCSD.EDU>
Received: from ub-gate.UB.com ([128.203.254.11]) by sceng.UB.com (SMTPSRV); Thu 26 Mar 1992 10:03
Received: from ucsd.edu by ub-gate.UB.com (4.1/SMI-4.1[UB-1.7])
id AA09344; Thu, 26 Mar 92 09:49:42 PST
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA17858
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.2-sun
Thu, 26 Mar 92 04:30:30 -0800 for info-hams
Received: by ucsd.edu; id AA17853
sendmail 5.64/UCSD-2.2-sun
Thu, 26 Mar 92 04:30:27 -0800 for /usr/lib/sendmail -oc -odb -oQ/var/spool/lqueue -oi -finfo-hams-r
Message-Id: <9203261230.AA17853@ucsd.edu>
Date: Thu, 26 Mar 92 04:30:25 PST
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V92 #313
To: Info-Hams@UCSD.EDU

Info-Hams Digest Thu, 26 Mar 92 Volume 92 : Issue 313

Today's Topics:
For County Hunters: Garrett (MD), Mineral and Preston (WV)
Ham-UFO Conspiracy? (2 msgs)
no ftp/mac software pls
Sangean ATS803A/Realistic DX-440 Radio Modification
Shuttle as passive reflector?
Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

Date: 19 Mar 92 06:10:26 GMT
From:
infopiz!lupine!motcsd!apple!portal!cup.portal.com!Michele_Ann_Cimbala@decwrl.dec
.com
Subject: For County Hunters: Garrett (MD), Mineral and Preston (WV)
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Our ham radio club, MADRAS (Maryland Apple Dumpling Radio Amateur
Society, Inc.) is sponsoring a special event station: "Source of
the Potomac" that will transmit from Garrett County, Maryland and
from Mineral and Preston Counties, West Virginia.

Date: April 4-5, 1992
The club intends to operate all HF bands
The club will use the call: WK3X

I hope we can help out county hunters everywhere. The club intends
to set up on April 3, be on the air all of April 4 and most of the
day of April 5. This is in the Eastern time zone of the USA. The site
is on Back Bone Mountain. For more information contact me by email
or the club president, Larry, N3GKZ at (301)984-6112.

Michele
WK3X

Michele_Ann_Cimbala@cup.portal.com

Date: 25 Mar 92 20:05:37 GMT
From:
sdd.hp.com!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!usenet.coe.montana.edu!news.u.washington.edu!
sumax!ole!ssc!tad@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ham-UFO Conspiracy?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1992Mar23.164601.24910@ll.mit.edu>, tcs@spenserll.mit.edu (Tom
Sefranek) writes:
> Tad!
> Your the last to know...
>
> You don't think I have these devices to communicate with just terrestrial
> beings, do you??? My neighbors have caught on to me, and have reserved
> their "rides" the next time I have "un-earthly" visitors...
>

I wonder if the author of the book ever realized that the cubical quad
was invented at HCJB to deal with corona problems at their station
location in the Andes?

Aren't there some crackpot books out there claiming that there is a
secret UFO BASE in the Andes?

I think if Bruce Cathie had done a little more research, he could have
come up with a much better conspiracy theory!

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com
| USENET: tad@ssc.wa.com or...sumax!ole!ssc!tad

--

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com

---

Date: 25 Mar 92 20:16:51 GMT
From:
sdd.hp.com!uakari.primate.wisc.edu!usenet.coe.montana.edu!news.u.washington.edu!
sumax!ole!ssc!tad@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Ham-UFO Conspiracy?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1992Mar23.190949.3812@news.larc.nasa.gov>,
kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
> In article <1974@ssc.wa.com> tad@ssc.wa.com (Tad Cook) writes:
> >
> >He eventually found out that hams lived at each of these locations
> >where he found the antennas, but believes that ham operators are
> >involved in some giant UFO conspiracy! He also does not believe that
> >amateur radio operators are capable of constructing such advanced
> >antennas without the help of ALIENS!
>
> I never heard about this conspiracy. How can I get in on it? Are there
> any aliens who would be willing to let me borrow an rx noise bridge?
> Come to think of it, how do we know that MFJ isn't run by aliens? Certainly
> the quality of their construction is shoddy enough to suspect that it may
> have been assembled by beings lacking hands with opposable thumbs. And what
> about Heathkit? So, where are the spacecraft landing and when will they be
> bringing the next shipment of grid dip meters?

I didn't mention it in the earlier post, but further in the book he noticed
that some of these locations where the lines crossed were not in residential
areas. He went to these locations, and sure enough....right there on top
of the building was one of these eerie looking HF cublical Quads or (gasp!)
something that sounds to me like a Yagi! (He described the "other" {Yagi}
antenna as being 'like a TV antenna with elements on a boom, only bigger).

He then babbled on with an elaborate theory about how these must have been
"beamed down" by alien spacecraft!

I would like to know how to get one of those ships to visit MY neighborhood!

I guess I should make one of those maps, and then move to an unused location where the lines cross!
>
> >His further research uncovered HF Yagi antennas, and all sorts of
> >other wonderful things. His encounters with hams were interesting
> >too. He seemed to regard them as strange and possibly from other
> >planets!
>
> Of course. How else could we explain CW? It's actually the native
> method of communication for certain aliens, who are plotting to force
> everyone to learn it in an attempt to ease their impending takeover.
> First they require hams to learn it, next thing you know the code will
> be a requirement for voting and then it will be an entrance requirement
> for kindergarten. When will it stop?

I like the way all of this parallels Erik Van Daniken's CHARIOTS OF THE GODS, where the author explains away many wonderful archaelogical artifacts by claiming that they could only have been done with the help of advanced alien civilazations!

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com
| USENET: tad@ssc.wa.com or...sumax!ole!ssc!tad

--

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com

---

Date: 25 Mar 1992 22:16:39 -0800
From: news-mail-gateway@ucsd.edu
Subject: no ftp/mac software pls
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

I don't have FTP access, but I'm looking for contest and satellite tracking software for the Mac. Can anyone help? Please send mail to VIDGAMES@BIOTECHNET.COM. Binhex works great if it can be sent that way.
Thanks in advance...

A E
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Andy Eddy-WB1FNV/6 Beverly Hills, California
Exec. Editor, VideoGames & Computer Entertainment Magazine
Internet: 70007.3554@compuserve.com or vidgames@biotechnet.com
Delphi: VIDGAMES CompuServe: 70007,3554
GEnie: VIDGAME MCImail: VIDGAMES Prodigy: CKJB66A

Date: 26 Mar 92 05:33:56 GMT
From:
swrinde!mips!spool.mu.edu!agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!csn!teal.csn.org!adb@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Sangean ATS803A/Realistic DX-440 Radio Modification
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

In article <1992Mar25.180106.3764@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
interpol@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Interpol) writes:
>Here's an interesting mod I found on CompuServe:
>
> ATS-803A and DX-440 Mod
>
> This mod gets rid of the "chuff" when tuning the radio that
>becomes very annoying. This Mod also enables the speaker while you

That gets posted here once in awhile, and I highly recommend it. I've only heard from two people who thought it made things worse. The only negative side-effect of it is that it causes a "pop" or "boink" sound to be given out when you punch in a new frequency with the keypad. Aside from that it makes the radio much more enjoyable.

--

Alan D. Bryant, adb@csn.org
P. O. Box 101612, Denver, CO 80250, USA

Date: 26 Mar 92 04:18:43 GMT
From:
sdd.hp.com!caen!sol.ctr.columbia.edu!emory!ducvax.auburn.edu!eng.auburn.edu!johnh@network.UCSD.EDU
Subject: Shuttle as passive reflector?
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

Sounds neat! I'd be glad to try when I move to a place where I can put up an OSCAR beam. (Possibly in a few months) How would Mir work as a passive reflector? Probably doesn't have all those RF absorbing tiles on it. And it tends to remain in orbit longer than the shuttle. Won't Freedom make a great reflector?! This is justification for its existence to me.

John N4SMX

Date: 26 Mar 92 02:06:04 GMT
From:
agate!usenet.ins.cwru.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!cis.ohio-state.edu!udecc.engr.udayton.edu!blackbird.afit.af.mil!galaxy.afit.af.mil!tkelso@ames.arpa
Subject: Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 85.11348711 -.00065311 00000-0 -19457-3 0 72
2 21915 56.9980 278.0566 0007273 281.7306 78.2469 15.91947195 93
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

Date: Thu, 26 Mar 1992 05:43:08 GMT
From:
sdd.hp.com!news.cs.indiana.edu!bronze!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uxa.cso.uiuc.edu!btbg1194
@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <1992Mar16.203724.1083@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>,
<77010011@col.hp.com>, <1992Mar21.100058.12945@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Subject : Re: Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

hey! somebody call information in NYC, and ask for the number for CBS news and/or 60 minutes. then *call* them, and tip them off to this story...

tell them that modern cars have safety problems when exposed to some types of radio transmissions. (some specific examples and/or volunteers who could demonstrate this for them would be very important and useful.)

we all know how the media likes to start fires... let's help them get one started which will help protect hams!

212-555-1212 for Manhattan

will get you started. (i've done this type of thing before... it works.)

kb8cne/9, Brad Banko

b-banko@uiuc.edu

--
Brad T Banko
Loomis Lab of Physics, University of Illinois
b-banko@uiuc.edu / KB8CNE at 146.76- Champaign

Date: Thu, 26 Mar 1992 05:57:17 GMT
From:
sdd.hp.com!news.cs.indiana.edu!bronze!ux1.cso.uiuc.edu!uxa.cso.uiuc.edu!btbg1194
@network.UCSD.EDU
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <77010011@col.hp.com>, <1992Mar21.100058.12945@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>,
<1992Mar21.182104.11017@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Subject : Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids (a plan for action!)

and another comment:

if people who know of *specific* incidents of this type of problem
(car safety failures in the presence of radio transmissions) please
SEND ME *ACCOUNTS* of same along with specific descriptions of the
vehicles involved, the failure, and the radio transmission, as well as
contact information for the sender (or person involved), and I will
collect these and forward them to the Department of Transportation...

maybe the D of T's standards for modern electronically controlled vehicles
haven't caught up to modern technology.

Thanks!

kb8cne/9, Brad Banko
b-banko@uiuc.edu

ps: on a related topic: i heard a rumor at a conference that NASA had
certified only the RCA 1802 microprocessor (remember the COSMAC ELF?) for
(manned, mission-critcal control?) space mission use up until a few years ago,
because it was simple, low density IC technology which is less susceptible
failure from cosmic ray damage. (makes sense.)

--
Brad T Banko
Loomis Lab of Physics, University of Illinois
b-banko@uiuc.edu / KB8CNE at 146.76- Champaign

Date: 25 Mar 92 23:51:32 GMT
From: comp.vuw.ac.nz!actrix!lancea!lance@uunet.uu.net
To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

References <2874.w8sdz@vela.acs.oakland.edu>, <3148@atlas.tegra.COM>,
<1992Mar23.222815.14435@PA.dec.com>
Subject : Re: PCT214.ZIP - Realtime Satellite Tracker w/3D Graphics

>Everyone has FTP access! Simply send a mail message to
>LISTSERV@VM1.NoDak.EDU or LISTSERV@RPIECS.BITNET and include in the body of
>>the message: [etc]

Not everyone.

Nodak is limited to those with Bitnet connections. It used to be
wide-open, but that all changed about the middle of '91 (maybe earlier).

Apparently they were getting overloaded. It was great while it
lasted.

_______ Email: lance@lancea.actrix.gen.nz
//// ZL2AJH Wellington, New Zealand

End of Info-Hams Digest V92 #313
****

445. Re: harassing Ham operators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 18:15:11 UTC
From: rec@coquina.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.181511.17418@chiton.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291671

In article <32820019@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com> billn@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com (bill nelson) writes:
>rec@coquina.ucsd.edu (Richard Currier) / 10:12 am Mar 17, 1992 / writes:
>
>>transmitting equipment to the public. The only way to keep ham gear out
>>of the hands of the illegals is to ban ham radio, period. This may sound
>>far-fetched right now, but the problem is increasing at such a rapid pace
>>that what sounds extreme today may be reality in the near future.
>
>Sorry, but this is a "pie-in-the-sky" belief. Just as the War on Drugs/Truth
>is not keeping drugs away from those that desire them, and the various areas
>of the country that have strict gun control laws are not keeping guns out of
>the hands of those that want them - banning radio gear is not going to keep
>it out of the hands of those that desire it. The only people this would
>affect are the law abiding people - the lawbreakers are just going to ignore
>the law and get the equipment anyway. All we need is another batch of
>unenforceable laws that will create yet another black market for a banned
>product.
>
>Bill

Exactly. I should have made it clear that I was describing the typical
bureaucratic response that I think will happen when the problem of
illegals on HF begins to annoy the military and commercial interests.
And you are right. Banning amateur radio will just drive ex-hams to
sell their now useless gear to anybody with the bucks. The only
people who will be driven from the bands will be those who were not
the problem to begin with.

There was a time that I thought that when the cycle goes down and
the ten meter band goes dead that the problem drifting up from CB
would at least be less noticeable. Last night, however, I had drifted
down to 30M in the early evening and ended up moving around the band
to get away from several SSB signals. Later in the evening I dropped
down to 40M CW and ended up moving away from several more phone
conversations. Anybody who was on the air this weekend on the CW
bands must have heard lots of activity for themselves. Sunday
morning one chap lost it on 28.005. He was screaming at what sounded
like some woman talking about how to cook chicken with her buddy
who was advocating using lots of curry to cover the smell from a
bad bird. They were speaking spanish and this guy was shouting
obsenities in very bad spanglish, completely out of control. At
one time he was telling her to bite his pillows and place her
head on the road. Anybody who speaks some spanish can figure out
what he was trying to say. If it hadn't been so funny, it would
have been tragic.

I don't remember any activity at this level on the bands during
the last cycle ten years ago. It seems to have exploded within
the last cycle dip and is now growing rapidly. And there is no
way to stop it.

So I think the end of legal Amateur Radio is near. When the illegals
start getting into emergency, military, commercial freqs. the
ax will fall. Unfortunately, before that happens, the legal
ham community may find itself corrupted beyond repair by the
shouting matches and radio wars that have already started.

One way out for now is still available. Get a nice narrow CW
filter, put a good flexible audio filter on top of it, get
a good iambic key and keyer combination and work between
the screamers. You will find lots of friendly folks there
to talk to.

AA6PN

So I think the end is near.t

--

446. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 18:41:55 UTC
From: kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.184155.10455@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com>
Source record: 291672

In article <1992Mar25.190557.8527@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:

>.... .. ..
>.... .. ..
>.... .. ..
>.... .. ..

It wasn't THAT funny!

--
Kevin Sanders, KD6FKJ NCR Torrey Pines
kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com (619) 597-3602

447. Re: Prefixes (was Re: DX Advisory Committee Report - February 1992)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 18:55:21 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kt47gpINNp4f@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291673

In article <1992Mar25.233745.845@mwk.uucp> gleason@mwk.uucp writes:
>
>
> Speaking of prefixes...has anyone notice that the prefix letters
>for stations in the 'States are W,A, N and K? I wonder if
>the Brits had a hand in this assignemnt of prefixes...

Unless I recall incorrectly, the order I've seen these mentioned
in are "ANKW". Or, "ankh". Clearly this is a Rosecrucian plot
to take over the world, and they are using mind control on the
Hams of the world to their evil ends.

(suuuuuurre they are :-))
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

448. Re: Shuttle as passive reflector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 19:49:47 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570347@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291674

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wjc@ll.mit.edu (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:

> The transmitted ERP is thus 2 kW.
...
> Is anyone going to try this?

Sounds like you don't even need a ham license to try this. I bet lots of commercial TV transmitters have more than 2kW ERP in the direction of the shuttle. A reasonably-sized beam on one of the upper VHF TV channels should allow you to hear the TV carriers, if you use a narrow-bandwidth receiver. With a REALLY big antenna, you might actually be able to see some video DX courtesy of NASA!

AL N1AL

449. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 19:52:44 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570348@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291675

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Since I have
>no need of out of band capabilities, I'd like a bells and whistles dual
>bander that *only* passes the ham bands. That doesn't seem too much to
>ask of *ham* equipment. If I want a wideband scanner, I'll buy one.

Hear hear! Unfortunately it is bells and whistles that most hams want,
not communications capability. After all, ham radios are basically
nothing more than toys for adults.

AL N1AL

450. Re: Shuttle as passive reflector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 20:04:58 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570349@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291676

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:

> In meters:
>
> Slant Range up: 200Km 2 e+5
> Area of sphere (4*pi*r*r) (raw path loss): 5 e+11
> Area of shuttle: 9 e+2
> Amount of signal intercepted by shuttle: 1.8 e-9 (-90 dB)
> Assume 25% reflected in direction: 4.5 e-10 (-96 dB)
> To receiver (add path loss: 5e11) 9 e-22 (-210 dB)

This gives the loss to a 1 M^2 receive antenna which is
about 7.8 dBi at 144 MHz.

> So, the total path loss is roughly 210 dB which you have to overcome.
> This is for isotropic antennae.
^*transmit* (ERP = tx power)
>
> Assume: Transmitter power 100 Watts +50 dBm
> Transmit Gain Antenna 16 dB
This antenna is 16 dBi
ERP is now +66 dBm

> Receive Gain Antenna 16 dB
this antenna is 16 dB up from an
antenna of 1 square meter aperture
or about 24 dBi at 144 MHz.

> Path Loss -210 dB
> ---
> Signal at receiver: -128 dBm
> Ideal Passband noise of 3KHz signal -139 dBM

-139 dBm is KTB with system temperature of 290K,
ideal would be a lot lower than that if you could keep
the receive antenna from seeing hot terra firma around itself.
In reality T(ant) is probably 100-200 K for a 24 dBi antenna
and you might get a noise floor of 3 dB better than T=290K
or -142 dBm in 3 KHz.

> ---
> SSB Signal to Noise Ratio +11 dB (ie, marginal)

I've experimented and found that QSO is possible considerably below
this level. (I admit it helps if you know ahead of time that the
exchange is going to be callsign de callsign, "you're 59 in San
Francisco section, 73")

> FM Signal to Noise Ratio + 3.2 dB (ie, no good)

You must have meant S/N in 18 KHz bw?

Since the above numbers had a 16 dBi Tx antenna and a 24 dBi receive antenna it looks to me like an attempt of this sort ought to be made with a fairly good station, maybe a couple or four stacked longer yagis which can be pointed and tracked sufficiently accurately along with the 100 watts on CW. This is approaching a low end EME station on 2M.

However, if you can point the thing accurately a TVRO antenna on a microwave band might make an SSB contact possible. Even at only 1296 MHz an 8 foot dish has about 28 dB of gain. 100 watts of Tx power would give +78 dBm ERP while you only lose about 13 dB relative to the 16 dBsm (dB rel. to square meter) 2M antenna above. Up 12 for tranmit and down 13 for receive just about washes and I should think CW QSO should be possible in spite of minor antenna aiming problems. Things would probably be better than that since the noise floor should get pushed down more on 1296 due to lower sidelobes on the TVRO dish. You might get another 3 dB of C/N due to the lower system noise. 13 dB C/N should give adequate SSB *if* you both ends could stay pointed.

All this presupposes that the shuttle really has an RCS (radar cross section) on the order of 25% x 900 M^2 = 200+ square meters at vhf-uhf frequencies. Anybody know what it really does?

I was told that in the mid-60's that WB6KAP (northen CA) and a southern CA station tried to use ECHO (I think) as a reflector on 2M. They claimed to have heard a signal at the right time and place but I don't know that it was ever confirmed.

Glenn Elmore n6gn

N6GN @ K3MC
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

451. Query: what are best 2m; 2m/440 HTs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 20:07:03 UTC
From: furr@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.26.15.07.02.1992.9694@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291677

My son, now a Novice, will soon have his Tech, and I'll then get him an HT. Meanwhile, my own old FT-208R is out for repair. So, I'm in the market for new equipment.

I'd be grateful for e-mailed recommendations, with explanations, for what other newsgroup readers believe are the best models under $500. By "best" I mean: good signal; good audio; reasonable power. Lots of bells and whistles not needed (but I'll listen if you think some are really neat)!

Many thanks es 73,

* *
Grover C. Furr

Home: 121 Oakland Terrace Work: English Department
Newark, NJ 07106 Montclair State College
ARS AA2GP Upper Montclair, NJ 07043
email: furr@pilot.njin.net
furr@apollo.montclair.edu

* *

452. re:Zoning Rules and Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 20:22:39 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"26-Mar-92.15:19:57.EST".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 291578

>Secondly, the rogue is wiping out TV, portable telephone, and AM >broadcasts in his neighborhood. What is a reliable way to get the FCC to >investigate?

The simplest way to get the FCC to investigate is for someone to file a complaint with them.

There are also local interference committees in many areas of the country sponsored by the ARRL. If you are not a ham and do not have access to QST from which you can contact the Section Manager to determine the interference committee contact, let me know and I will assist you.

If your local law is drafted with an aim to constrain ham operation because of interference alone, you are on very soft ground. Even more strongly than PRB-1 adjudicates that tower regulation is the FCC's domain, interference regulation and control is ABSOLUTELY the FCC's domain. No local government, meaning States down to local municipalities, may attempt to regulate interference.

I suggest you obtain a copy of the most recent publication on this topic, "The FCC Interference Handbook", and pass it around. You will find that the tone is such that the consumers of TV, portable telephones, etc. can be as, if not more, responsible than the ham radio operator if the ham is operating within good engineering practice.

Sorry I cannot help you with wording.
73, Wayne, KB6CSP

453. contacting shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 20:23:00 UTC
From: mab3474@venus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <26MAR199215230952@venus.tamu.edu>
Source record: 291579

Has anyone here or does anyone know anyone who has actually talked to the shuttle on VHF? It has made several passes over here and I have yet to hear it. The one very good pass it made yesterday, they had to be doing a solar experiment so they were turned away from us. Still going to try some more.

****
* Namenet : Myles Barkman aka 'Scanman' Texas A&M University *
* Hamnet : KG5AI College Station TX *
* Internet : mab3474@venus.tamu.edu RACES *
* Bitnet : mab3474@tamvenus ARES *
* Packetnet : kg5ai@w5ac.tx.usa.na SKYWARN *
* ICBMnet : 30.606 N 96.316 W Where are all the tornados? *
****

454. Re: Skin effect calculation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 20:32:44 UTC
From: royle@tekig6.PEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <4882@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 291580

>From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo)

>Does anyone have a reference or a mathematical expression for determining
>how "thick" the current-carrying skin is on an RF conductor at a given
>frequency? I know I saw it somewhere once before, but I can't seem to
>find it now.

Skin depth (delta), in meters = sqrt(rho/(pi*f*mu)) where

rho = resistivity of wire (about 1.76E-8 ohm-m for copper)
pi = pi
f = frequency in hertz
mu = permeability = relative permeability * 4*pi*1E-7 (mksa units)

Although Jeff probably knows the following information, it might be of
interest to others on the net.

The current magnitude decreases exponentially from the surface. The skin
depth is the depth at which the value has decayed to 1/e (36.8%) of its
value at the surface. If the material is at least several skin depths
thick, the rf resistance can be calculated easily. In that case, the
resistivity is the same as though a current equal to the value at the
surface and of constant density were flowing in the region from the
surface to a depth of one skin depth. That is, we can pretend that the
current doesn't decay but stays of constant value down to one skin depth
and abruptly ends, and get the same answer. So for a wire with a diameter
of at least several skin depths (say, 10 for good accuracy), the cross-
sectional area in which our substitute uniform current is flowing is

A = pi * (2 * r * delta - delta^2)

where r is the wire radius in the same units as delta. The delta^2 term
usually can be neglected since r >> delta.

The AC resistance is then rho * l / A

where l is the length of the wire. Since the DC resistance of the
wire is rho * l / (pi * r^2), the ratio of AC to DC resistance is

(pi * r^2)/(pi * (2 * r * delta - delta^2)),

or approximately

r / (2 * delta).

Remember that the wire must be several skin depths thick for this to be
accurate. As one data point, the skin depth in copper at 10 MHz is 21.1E-6
meters or 0.00083 inches. #12 wire

All the above stuff shows that:

The skin depth is inversely proportional to the square root of frequency, resistivity, and permeability. The AC resistance is proportional to the square root of these three variables.

This means that if you substitute a material for copper which has twice the resistivity (half the conductivity), the RF resistance will only increase by the square root of two (about 1.4X). It also explains a comment I've heard several times from people using galvanized steel electric fence wire for an antenna -- that it works ok for a while then doesn't seem to do so well. (But it gets more broadband!) When new, the zinc coating is usually a few skin depths thick so that's where the current is. Zinc isn't too bad, but when it wears or weathers off the current ends up in the steel. Steel is pretty resistive stuff to begin with, but the high permeability decreases the skin depth to make it extraordinarily lousy at RF.

Roy Lewallen
W7EL

455. Sat. tracker for Sun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 20:38:47 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9203262037.AA27603@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 291581

Thank you to those that replied to my original request. Unfortunately,
I was not specific enough in my request. What I'm looking for is a
tracker for the SUN workstation that DISPLAYS a map and groundtrack
(like STSPLUS or InstaTrack, both for the PC) for the satellite being
tracked. As before, anon ftp is preferrred.

Thanks and 73s...Troy

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Product Applications Engineer	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antennae bristle with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

456. CT V6.26 Location

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 20:46:19 UTC
From: sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV
Message-ID: <199203262044.AA11094@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291582

For all you who are interested in K1EA's CT logging program a public domain version (V6.26) can be retrieved via the internet from:

wuarchive.wustl.edt (128.252.135.4)

in the subdirectory pub/MSDOS_UPLOADS/

Sorry about not telling everyone where I put it.
--

W. Herb Sims sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov or
KU0C sims@avdms8.msfc.nasa.gov
MSFC/NASA/EB33
Huntsville, AL 35812 Only Amiga makes it possible!
---

457. Re: receiver specs "noise limited"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 21:41:45 UTC
From: rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil
Message-ID: <4514@taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 291583

The noise limited usually refers to the phase noise from the
frequency synthesizer. It does degrade/limit IMD and intercept
point measurements.

--
Josh Rovero (rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil) | or Internet 5346p@cc.nps.navy.mil
Department of Oceanography, Code OC/Rv | Bitnet 5346p@NAVPGS
Naval Postgraduate School |
Monterey, CA 93943 (408) 646-2084 |

458. I'm sure these are FAQs, but I don't see one (new Ham stuff)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 21:54:38 UTC
From: bonobo@Ingres.COM
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.215438.1023@pony.Ingres.COM>
Source record: 291584

I'm looking to possibly get into Ham radio, but I need a few real bonehead questions answered first. My background is basically that I've grown tired of the limitations of CB, and I'd like to see what it takes to get involved with Ham:

1) How much time does it take to get the technician's (no code, right?) license?

2) I'm used to the 40 channels you get with CB. What kind of spectrum do Hams deal with? Is it all FM?

3) If I bought that Radio Shack 2-meter handheld deal, what am I basically getting as far as range and features? I noticed the catalog said it had some kind of "direct-dialing" feature...what does that mean?

4) What kind of range are we talking about for 5 watts (that's what the RS handheld has)? They have another with 25 watts...what kind of range does that have? I'm talking about normal, everyday range, not skipping off the space shuttle! We live in an area with many hills and valleys, and I wonder what we could expect under these circumstances.

Sorry for the barrage of stupidity, but I'll sleep better knowing the answers to these questions!

Thanks!

-David Victor

459. Ham classes/equipment in the Bay Area?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 21:59:21 UTC
From: bonobo@Ingres.COM
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.215921.1295@pony.Ingres.COM>
Source record: 291585

Does anyone know of any classes (no code) anywhere in the Bay Area? Also, any stores that sell this type of transceiver equipment? Is there a swap meet in Alameda or Contra Costa county on any kind of regular schedule?

Thanks!

-David Victor

460. Signoff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 22:10:03 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9203262207.AA21396@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291586

```
signoff info-hams
```

461. Help ! Fast charger for ICOM HT battery pack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 22:28:33 UTC
From: jrey@pnet01.cts.COM
Message-ID: <m0lTyzc-0000J1C@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 291587

HELP ! Has anyone built a fast-charger for an ICOM HT battery pack ?

I've got an ICOM IC-24AT HT. The owner's manual says it takes about 15 hours to charge the battery pack (BP-82) using the supplied wall charger. In order to charge the battery pack, it must be attached to the HT (It is charged through a regulator circuit in the HT). The battery pack is rated at 7.2 VDC @ 300 mAH and the wall charger is rated at 12 VDC @ 200 mA.

Extra battery packs won't help because I still need the regulator circuit in the HT to charge the drained battery. It seems to me that I should be able to charge the battery directly, allowing me to increase the charging current and hopefully reduce the charging time. (I know ICOM offers a fast-charger, but I can't afford the asking price)

Does anybody have any hints, suggestions, or comments ? Please e-mail me directly. I'll summarize and post if there is enough interest. Thanks !

UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd ucsd nosc}!crash!pnet01!jrey
ARPA: crash!pnet01!jrey@nosc.mil
INET: jrey@pnet01.cts.com

462. DX Advisory Committee Report - February 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 22:32:38 UTC
From: Jay.Townsend@f3.n346.z1.fido.iea.hmm
Message-ID: <701653530.F00001@iea.UUCP>
Source record: 291588

An informative report. A couple of questions. You mention the QRXDX forum an electronic forum, where can I find it?

After reading the DX Bulletin's report on the Mt. Athos I think it should be deleted and any other specialized country not accessable or put on the air on a regular basis/

Again a nice report. Sure good to see this in a electronic medium.

Ws7i

* Origin: Radio Therapy BBS * 509.534.7924 * (1:346/3)

463. Re: ZA1FD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 22:37:53 UTC
From: rab@hal.CWRU.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.223753.18244@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 291589

In article <1992Mar26.142445.15967@PA.dec.com> reisert@mast.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert AD1C) writes:
>In article <199203261313.AA09691@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>, sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV (Herb Sims) writes...
>>
>>I am looking for QSL information on ZA1FD. If you know where to send
>>a QSL card please e-mail me direct at (I hope it works now :'))
>
>According to a DX spot on our PacketCluster, QSL via Albanian PTT.

When I worked Fatos ZA1FD a couple of weeks ago, he said to
QSL "via PTT Elbasan". Could someone who's been around a bit
longer than I please translate this into a mailing address?

Thanks & 73, Roger AA8DV

--
Roger Bielefeld Case Western Reserve University
rab@hal.cwru.edu Cleveland, Ohio USA

464. Re: Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 23:03:25 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.230325.6528@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 291591

In article <1992Mar26.054308.29209@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Bradley T Banko) writes:
>hey! somebody call information in NYC, and ask for the number for CBS news
>and/or 60 minutes. then *call* them, and tip them off to this story...
>
>tell them that modern cars have safety problems when exposed to some types
>of radio transmissions. (some specific examples and/or volunteers who
>could demonstrate this for them would be very important and useful.)
>

Great...I can see it now..."Ham radio operations present safety hazard towards modern cars....BAN THE HAMS!"

>we all know how the media likes to start fires... let's help them get one
>started which will help protect hams!

Remember, to the "Common" folk, we are all nerds, dweebs and geeks, and because we know how "things" work, we are not to be trusted. Technophobia lives, and it's right next door.

>--
>Brad T Banko
>Loomis Lab of Physics, University of Illinois
>b-banko@uiuc.edu / KB8CNE at 146.76- Champaign

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

465. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 23:27:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1577000001@trsvax>
Source record: 291592

Actually, this HT is not made in Japan. For a hint, look
at the bottom of the back cover of the O/M.

466. STS-45 element set 10 (NASA flight day 3) and current Mir elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 23:43:40 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6278@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 291593
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space,sci.space.shuttle

```
STS-45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 86.55755608 .00086000 00000-0 25990-3 0 107
2 21915 56.9939 271.3740 0006154 297.7188 62.3291 15.92452024 336

Satellite: STS-45
Catalog number: 21915
Epoch time: 92086.55755608 -----> (26 MAR 92 13:22:52.84 UTC)
Element set: JSC-010
Inclination: 56.9939 deg
RA of node: 271.3740 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-45
Eccentricity: .0006154 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 297.7188 deg from NASA flight Day 3 vector
Mean anomaly: 62.3291 deg
Mean motion: 15.92452024 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 8.6000e-04 rev/day~2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 33

Predictions with Element Set JSC-010 are currently 30 seconds earlier than
JSC-009 for Orbit 87 on 29 March 1992.

Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 92 85.85655889 .00054202 00000-0 68240-3 0 1765
2 16609 51.6004 305.8803 0015708 226.8609 133.0948 15.58952118349279

Satellite: Mir
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 92085.85655889
Element set: 176
Inclination: 51.6004 deg
RA of node: 305.8803 deg Semi-major axis: 3654.8504 n.mi.
Eccentricity: 0.0015708 Apogee altitude: 216.6573 n.mi.
Arg of perigee: 226.8609 deg Perigee altitude: 205.1753 n.mi.
Mean anomaly: 133.0948 deg Altitude decay: 0.0847 n.mi./day
Mean motion: 15.58952118 rev/day Apsidal rotation: 3.7541 deg/day
Decay rate: 5.4202E-04 rev/day~2 Nodal regression: -5.0195 deg/day
Epoch rev: 34927 Nodal period: 92.3080 min

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"Grow up children. Purchase lives." -- Geoff Collyer
```

467. 8 Weeks for new License

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 23:47:21 UTC
From: template@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.234721.11234@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 291594

Just wanted to let the group know that it took exactly 8 weeks for me to get my new license from the FCC after taking the test. Hmmm, that's one week to them, 6 weeks for them to type in my name and address, and one week back to me. I think we need a new system... How about licensing through internet?????

73s
N9OPG
Michael Brown
brownmd@rose-hulman.edu

468. Stereo CW in QST circa 1982

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-26 23:59:07 UTC
From: brucec@tekgen.bv.tek.com
Message-ID: <501@tekgen.bv.tek.com>
Source record: 291595

A long time ago, there was a construction article in
QST for a "stero" CW board. It took the headphone output
of an HF transceiver and split it into stereo signals.
The respective left or right position of a signal in
stereo space was linearly related to the frequency
difference of the CW above or below the BFO.

I'm looking for this article or a reference to it.
I think it was published in the early 1980's -
maybe 1982. I don't have a QST index. Does
anyone in netland have the reference or (ideally)
a copy of this article?

I could send a SASE for the copy if you have it!

TNX

Bruce Cheney NI7M

PS. I was disappointed that I could not find a library in the
Portland OR area that carries QST. I looked in the 5 biggest
libraries I could think of, all to no avail.

469. Letterman Intervies Young Ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 00:09:44 UTC
From: tad@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.000944.19749@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 291596

I suppose that most of you will get this too late, but I am
posting this in case some of you might see it in time to set
your VCRs.

SB SPCL @ ARRL $ARLX011
ARLX011 Letterman Interview
QST DE W1AW
Special Bulletin 11 ARLX011
From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT March 26, 1992
To All Radio Amateurs

Tonight's NBC Late Night will feature David Letterman interviewing
Veronica Harrington, KC6TQR. At six years old, Veronica is the
nation's youngest amateur. Late Night airs at half-past midnight.

Copied from W1AW by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA.
/EX

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com
| USENET: tad@ssc.wa.com or...sumax!ole!ssc!tad

--

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com

470. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 00:28:26 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.002826.8777@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 291597

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 86.11808126 .00142461 00000-0 41030-3 0 100
2 21915 56.9997 273.4068 0006821 283.3048 76.7032 15.92268113 250
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

471. Re: Sangean ATS803A/Realistic DX-440 Radio Modification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 00:53:42 UTC
From: cbrooks@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar26.195342.23098@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 291598
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Mar26.053356.15883@csn.org> adb@teal.csn.org (Alan D. Bryant) writes:
>In article <1992Mar25.180106.3764@casbah.acns.nwu.edu> interpol@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
(Interpol) writes: ATS-803A and DX-440 Mod

>> This mod gets rid of the "chuff" when tuning the radio that
>>becomes very annoying. This Mod also enables the speaker while you

>That gets posted here once in awhile, and I highly recommend it. I've only
>heard from two people who thought it made things worse. The only negative
>side-effect of it is that it causes a "pop" or "boink" sound to be given
>out when you punch in a new frequency with the keypad. Aside from that
>it makes the radio much more enjoyable.

Couldn't one have the best of 2 worlds
by putting a switch on the side of the radio
so one could switch from one mode to the other?

Just wondering
--
Clayton T. Brooks _,,-^`--. From the heart cbrooks@ms.uky.edu
722 POT U o'Ky .__,-' * \ of the blue cbrooks@ukma.bitnet
Lex. KY 40506 _/ ,/ grass and {rutgers,uunet}!ukma!cbrooks
606-257-6807 (__,-----------'' bourbon country AMA NMA MAA AMS ACBL DoD

472. Need Programming Motorola HT600 details

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 01:54:58 UTC
From: regmad@gsusgi2.gsu.edu
Message-ID: <regmad.701661298@gsusgi1.gsu.edu>
Source record: 291599

HELP !!!

I have 2 HT600's and would like to reprogram them to
HAM freq's... I know that the dealers can do it using
a serial interface and some software. I need the pin
locations and details without spending 100's of dollars
for a cable of $50 to a dealer...

--

_______ ______
/ / / / Michael A. de Kraker
/ /_____ / / Georgia State University 404-651-2390
/ ___ / / / Internet:REGMAD@GSUSGI2.GSU.EDU
/_______/ ______/ /_______/ BITNET :REGNAD@GSUVM1 PACKET:KD4FKW@W4QO

% got a light?
no match

473. Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 02:11:37 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701662297@honte>
Source record: 291600
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
March 27 to April 05, 1992

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

---------

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FORECASTS AT A GLANCE
----------------------------------------------------

10-DAY SOLAR/RADIO/MAGNETIC/AURORAL ACTIVITY OUTLOOK

| Solar |HF Propagation +/- CON|VHF SID ENH. AU.BKSR DX| Mag| Aurora |
|Activty|LO MI HI PO SWF %MUF %|SIG LO MI HI LO MI HI %|K Ap|LO MI HI|
--|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|----|--------|
27| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 00 75| N 35 35 10 00 05 20 25|3 12|NV NV LO|
28| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 00 75| N 35 35 10 00 05 15 25|2 10|NV NV LO|
29| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 00 75| N 35 35 10 00 05 15 25|2 08|NV NV LO|
30| LO-MOD|VG VG F G 40 +10 70| N 35 35 10 01 05 15 30|2 07|NV NV LO|
31| LO-MOD|VG VG G G 40 +15 70| N 35 35 15 01 05 10 30|2 07|NV NV NV|
01| LO-MOD|VG VG G G 40 +15 70| N 35 35 15 01 10 15 30|2 10|NV NV NV|
02| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 +10 65| N 35 35 10 01 20 30 30|3 12|NV NV LO|
03| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 00 65| N 35 35 10 02 35 40 25|4 17|NV LO MO|
04| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 00 65| N 35 35 10 02 35 40 25|4 17|NV LO MO|
05| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 00 65| N 35 35 10 02 30 40 25|3 15|NV LO MO|

DEFINITIONS:

Date (day only)
Possible Magnitude of Solar Flaring (LOW=C-class, MOD=M-class, HIGH=M or X)
HF Propagation Conditions for LOw, MIddle, HIgh, and POlar areas (see below)
HF Short Wave Fade Probability (in %)
HF Maximum Usable Frequency in +/- percent above seasonal normals.
HF Prediction CONfidence Level (in %)
VHF SIGnal Quality (see below)
VHF Sudden Ionospheric ENHancement Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle, HIgh Lats
VHF AUroral BacKScatteR Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes
VHF Overall Global DX Potential (in %) - weighted for Low and Middle latitudes
Geomagnetic Activity Kp Index (peak value - see below)
GeoMAGnetic Activity Ap Index (peak value - see below)
AURORAl Activity for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes (see below)
```

HF Prop. Quality rated as: EG=Extremely Good, VG=Very Good, G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, VP=Very Poor, EP=Extremely Poor.
VHF Sig. Quality rated as: AN=Above Normal, N=Normal, BN=Below Normal, D=Disturbed (ex. associated with polar blackouts).
Kp Planetary Index rated: 0=V.Quiet, 1=Quiet, 2=Unstld, 3=Active, 4=V.Active, 5=Minor Storm, 6=Major Storm, 7=Maj-Sev Storm, 8=Severe Storm, 9=V.Severe.
Ap Planetary Index rated: 0-7=Quiet, 8-16=Unstld, 17-29=Active, 30-49=Minor Storm, 50-99=Major Storm, Severe Storm >=100.
Auroral Activity rated: NV=Not Visible, LO=Low, MO=Moderate, HI=High, VH=Very High.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (27 MAR - 05 APR)

EXTREMELY SEVERE									HIGH
VERY SEVERE STORM									HIGH
SEVERE STORM									MODERATE
MAJOR STORM									LOW - MOD.
MINOR STORM									LOW
VERY ACTIVE									NONE
ACTIVE	*					*	**	*	NONE
UNSETTLED	***	**	*	*			*	***	***	***	NONE
QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
VERY QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
Geomagnetic Field	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Anomaly
Conditions	Given in 8-hour UT intervals										Intensity

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 75%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

60-DAY GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

```
67 | J |
64 | J J |
60 | J J J |
57 | J J J |
54 | J J J |
50 | J J J |
47 | J MJ J J |
44 | J MJ J J M |
40 | J MJ MJ J M |
37 | J MJ MJ JMM |
33 | MJ MJ MJ JMM |
30 | MJ MJ MJ JMM |
27 | MJ MJ MJ JMM A |
23 | AMJ MJA MJ JMM A |
```

```
20 | AMJ MJA MJA AJMM A A A |
17 | AMJA MJA MJA AJMM AA A A A |
13 | U AMJA UMJA MJA AJMM AA AA A A A U |
10 | UUUAMJA UMJA UU MJAUAJMM AA U UAAUUU AUAUAUUU|
7 |UUUUAMJAUUUMJAUUUU UUUMJAUAJMMUAAUUUUUUUAAUUU UUAUAUAUUU|
3 |UUUUAMJAUUUMJAUUUUQQUUUMJAUAJMMUAAUUUUUUUAAUUUQQUUAUAUAUUU|
-------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start Date: Day #028

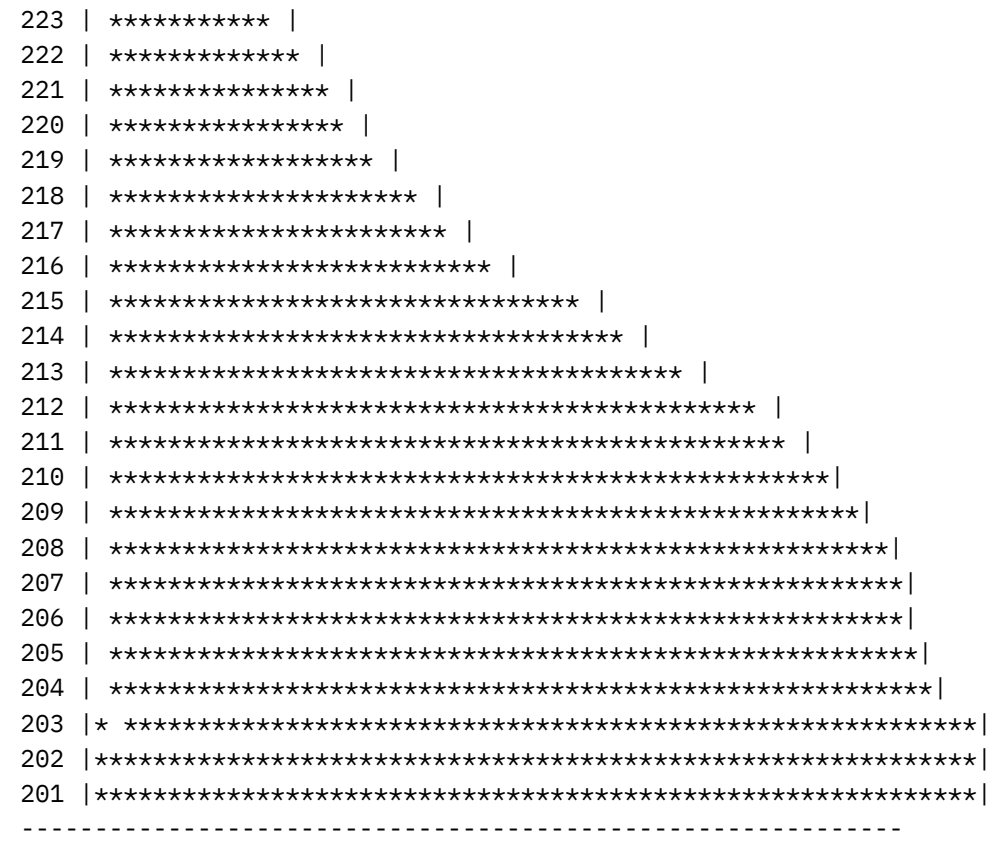
NOTES:
This graph is determined by plotting the greater of either the planetary
A-index or the Boulder A-index. Graph lines are labelled according
to the severity of the activity which occurred on each day. The left-
hand column represents the associated A-Index for that day.
Q = Quiet, U = Unsettled, A = Active, M = Minor Storm,
J = Major Storm, and S = Severe Storm.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX
-------------------------------------------------------

_______________________________________________________
311 | |
303 | * |
295 | * |
287 | * * |
279 | **** |
271 | ***** |
263 | ****** |
255 | ****** * |
247 | ******* **** |
239 | ********** * ***** |
231 | ********** ** ******* |
223 | ********** ******* |
215 |********** ********* |
207 |********** * ********* |
199 |********** ***** ********** |
191 |********** |
183 |********** * |
175 |********** * ***|
167 |********** *** * *** ***|
159 |********** **********|
151 |**********|
-------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #027

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX
-----------------------------------------------

_____________________________________________________
226 | |
225 | ***** |
224 | ********* |
```


223 | ********** |
222 | ********** |
221 | ********** |
220 | ********** |
219 | ********** |
218 | ********** |
217 | ********** |
216 | ********** |
215 | ********** |
214 | ********** |
213 | ********** |
212 | ********** |
211 | ********** |
210 | **********|
209 | **********|
208 | **********|
207 | **********|
206 | **********|
205 | **********|
204 | **********|
203 |* **********|
202 |**********|
201 |**********|
Chart Start: Day #027
NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported
by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from
Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of
activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun.
The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day
mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.
CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS
377 | |
363 | * |
349 | *** |
335 | *** |
321 | **** |
307 | ***** |
293 |* ***** * |
279 |* ***** * * * ** |
265 |* ***** ** * * *** |
251 |********** * *** **** |
237 |********** ***** |
223 |********** * ***** * |
209 |********** ** * ****** *** |
195 |********** ** ******* *** *|

```
181 |****************** * ********** * **** *|
167 |****************** * ************ * ******* *|
153 |********************************** ********* * *|
139 |********************************** ********** ****|
125 |********************************** *********** ****|
111 |************************************************** ** ****|
097 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #027
```

NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (27 MAR - 05 APR)

High Latitude Paths

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | * | * | * | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR |***|***|***|* *|* *|* *|***| **| **| **|
------- | POOR | | | | | | |* |* |* |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | * | * | * | **| **| **| * | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* *|* *|* *|* |* |* |* *|***|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD |***|***|***|***|***|***|***| **| **|***|
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | |* |* | |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
80% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
NOTES:
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (27 MAR - 05 APR)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | *|* *|* *| 40%| | | | | | |*|*|*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*| | |*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | * | * | * | | *| *| *| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | | | | | |*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

LOW LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | | | | | | | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 30 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (27 MAR - 05 APR)

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | * | | | | | | * | * | * |
70% | LOW |***|***|***| * | * | * |***|***|***|***|
```

```
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
75% | LOW | | | | | | | * | * | * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations
_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
90% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca"
or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and
related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **
```

474. Re: Help ! Fast charger for ICOM HT battery pack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 02:35:04 UTC
From: ardai@bass.bu.edu
Message-ID: <82627@bu.edu>
Source record: 291601

In article <m0lTyzc-0000J1C@crash.cts.com> jrey@pnet01.cts.COM (Jim Reynante) writes:
[He doesn't wan't to tie up his 24AT for 15 hours charging the battery]
-Extra battery packs won't help because I still need the regulator
-circuit in the HT to charge the drained battery.

Icom makes the AD14 charging adapter, which sells for around $15. This
widget slides on top of the battery and the wall brick that came with the
radio plugs into it. It still takes 15 hours, but it doesn't tie up the
radio. I plug the wall brick into a timer, set to turn off in 15 hours so
as not to overcharge the pack.

I recommend having an extra (charged) pack on hand, since the battery always
dies in the most inopportune moment :-) Just remember to slip the spare
battery in a small plastic bag before tossing it in your pocket. Otherwise,
your keys may get rather hot...
/mike
--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST (617) 254-3420
--- --
/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com Teradyne EDA East

475. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 26 March

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 03:16:24 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701666184@honte>
Source record: 291602
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
NOTE: Final spring northern polar stratospheric warming is in progress.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 086, 03/26/92
10.7 FLUX=178.6 90-AVG=210 SSN=205 BKI=1313 3332 BAI=011
BGND-XRAY=B7.8 FLU1=2.1E+05 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=2323 2333 PAI=013
BOU-DEV=008,027,006,034,027,025,025,015 DEV-AVG=020 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C4.0 @ 0115UT XRAY-MIN= B6.9 @ 1142UT XRAY-AVG= C1.1
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 1555UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2340UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.5DB @ 2140UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 2315UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55288NT @ 0407UT BOUTF-MIN=55247NT @ 2015UT BOUTF-AVG=55275NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+107NT@ 1836UT GOES7-MIN=N:-006NT@ 1105UT G7-AVG=+077,+041,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+114NT@ 1922UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 1915UT G6-AVG=+089,+003,+027
FLUXFCST=STD:175,175,180;SESC:180,180,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=012,010,010/015,015,015
KFCST=2224 5222 2224 5222 27DAY-AP=008,027 27DAY-KP=2112 2231 2225 5542
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

476. Shuttle Contact!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 04:21:47 UTC
From: fireman@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.042147.12401@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 291603

I forget who asked the question about contacting the shuttle, but the answer is yes.
The University of Maryland Amateur Radio Club (club call W3EAX) contacted the Space Shuttle Atlantis today (3/26/92). Member Maurice Devitas (NE3S) contacted the Space Shuttle at aproximately 8:30 am (EST). The QSO was short, however, the Space Shuttle indicated that they were over the Great Lakes and there was a heavy cloud cover. They also indicated that they had heard us the day before (when the shuttle was pointed away from earth for solar experiments).
Maurice asked if they were able to contact the space station MIR and they replied that they had tried 20 minutes earlier with no success. The shuttle became scratchy sounding so they exchanged 73's.
The whole QSO was tape recorded and the local campus TV station did a news spot using the audio from the tape. The campus newspaper is also doing a story on the event.
Now that the club call has been acknowledged, we are going to try for individual contacts using the club equipment. Maybe a pass-the-mike-around type of contact.
Equipment used:
386 Computer with tracking hardware
12 element 2 meter beam w/azimuth & elevation rotors
Yeasu All mode 2 meter radio
Icom All mode 2 meter radio on a vertical (for listening)
440 Mhz ATV receiver for NASA rebroadcast
Oh yeah, almost forgot
1000 watt VHF amplifer (Henry I beleive)

(The amp,the Yeasu, and the ATV are on a loan from one of our members)

Now all we need is a Kansas City Tracker (anyone want to donate one to us?). We are currently adjusting the elev/azimuth by hand.

We also copied a 10 minute long contact with the school in New Hampshire. And we made 3 voice contacts with MIR today.

N3JVP (member of W3EAX)
Aaron Peterson fireman@wam.umd.edu

477. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 04:22:25 UTC
From: mpd@anomaly.sbs.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.042225.12936@anomaly.sbs.com>
Source record: 291604

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Do you know which Japanese company makes the HT for RS?

Icom, from what I understand.

MD
--
-- Michael P. Deignan /
-- Domain: mpd@anomaly.sbs.com / I'm not a bigot,
-- UUCP: ...!uunet!rayssd!anomaly!mpd / I hate everyone.
-- Telebit: +1 401 455 0347 /

478. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 09:57:23 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.095723.28764@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 291605

In article <1992Mar25.190557.8527@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>In article <1992Mar25.131602.6940@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:
>>
>>How realistic do you want it to be. Some are more complex than others.
>>What make of HT is it ?
>>
>>Mike
>
>.... .. ..
>.... .. ..
>.... .. ..
>.... .. ..
>
>--
>The Turing Project! Public Electronic Access Communications Experiment (PEACE)
><>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>
>|| Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer || Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU ||\ O+<-O ||
>|| ---------------------------- || KD4CQY@WA4TFZ.VA.NOAM FM08br || \ O-> ||
>|| Microcomputer Support Group || AARC, ARES, RACES, TCP/IP || /\ +O ||
>|| Information Technology and || Lat +38.0419 Long -78.5109 || / \ ||
>|| Communications. Univ of VA || <.fvtangher ivehf> || / \||
><>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>

From this I assume somthing is funny ? Is there a rig called realistic
then ? Seems a strange name for a radio.

Mike

479. Alinco DR410 & Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 11:23:08 UTC
From: mikec@praxis.co.uk
Message-ID: <MIKEC.92Mar27112308@cauchy.praxis.co.uk>
Source record: 291606
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Hi Folks,

I have a chance of getting one of these rigs for use as the RF side of a packet node. It's a 70cms mobile, 35 or 5W out with the usual features.

I was wondering if anyone has used such a box on packet (1200bps) and whether there is any information on its suitability for conversion to 9600bps.

Your experiences, suggestions and any other info would be appreciated.

TIA & 73, Mike (G6DHU)

480. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 13:25:38 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.132538.27750@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 291607

In article <1992Mar27.095723.28764@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:
>In article <1992Mar25.190557.8527@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>>In article <1992Mar25.131602.6940@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:
>>>
>>>How realistic do you want it to be. Some are more complex than others.
>>>What make of HT is it ?
>>>
>>>Mike
>>
>>.... .. ..
>>.... .. ..
>>.... .. ..
>>.... .. ..
>>
>>--
>
>From this I assume somthing is funny ? Is there a rig called realistic
>then ? Seems a strange name for a radio.
>
>Mike

Yeah, but then, 'Tandy' is an awfully queer name too, isn't it? And why would a leather company get in the radio business? Realistic, You've never heard of it? Tsk Tsk Tsk :)

I suppose I'm being Americanocentric, but I'd have thought this was worldwide more or less... Mea Culpa... :) Realistic = Radium Shacks house label.

Oh, and let's not quote peoples grotesque .sigs any more than we have too :)

--
The Turing Project! Public Electronic Access Communications Experiment (PEACE)
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\ O+<-O	
	----------------------------		KD4CQY@WA4TFZ.VA.NOAM FM08br		\ O->	
	Microcomputer Support Group		AARC, ARES, RACES, TCP/IP		/\ +O	
	Information Technology and		Lat +38.0419 Long -78.5109		/ \	
	Communications. Univ of VA		<.fvtangher ivehf>		/ |
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>

481. Mods wanted for Radio Shace PRO-2021

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 13:37:49 UTC
From: dans@rehab2.UUCP
Message-ID: <486@rehab2.UUCP>
Source record: 291608
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Wanted: Mods for the Radio Shack 2021 scanner!

I have the 800Mhz mod (not done yet) but am looking for any other
mods. Ones that I am most interested in are 'SPEED' mods (this thing is a
good scanner but dead slow) and 'SQUELCH' mods (the play in this thing is
unreal). Anyone have a service manual for this beauty you no longer need?

This message is cross-posted, so please e-mail anything you might have. I
would be happy to post a summary if anyone desires.

-Dan
--
Reading Rehabilitation Hospital _/_ Those who worked the
Dan Schein - Information Systems \ / hardest, are the last
RD 1 Box 250 /_ _\ to surrender.
Reading, PA 19607 \/ -= Gary Ward =-

dans@rehab2.UUCP -or- ....{uunet,rutgers}!cbmvax!rehab1!rehab2!dans

482. RE: VHF Marine Radio Licenses: Who Needs Them?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 13:50:00 UTC
From: mgknn@cbnewsk.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.135000.19422@cbnewsk.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291609

Thank you to everyone who replied, there were several. Everyone seemed to agree recreational boaters are required obtain a VHF Marine radio license to legally operate their marine radio, however, other details varried.

I called the FCC and asked them what is necessary to legally operate a VHF marine radio from your boat, your shore house to your boat and from your hand held to your boat. (Note: Land to land communications on VHF Marine frequencies is NOT permitted) Here is the reply I received:

1. To legally operate a VHF marine radio on board your recreational vessel, you must apply for, and receive, a VHF Marine Radio Ship License using form 506. Check Block A and answer items 1 through 13. The Fee is $35.00. Operating a Hand Held radio from a licensed vessel is covered under the ship's VHF marine radio license.

2. To legally operate a VHF marine radio from a land based location to vessels, you must apply for and receive a Maritime Mobile Marine Utility Code License using form 503. The Fee is $70.00

3. To legally operate a hand held VHF marine radio from a portable land location to vessels, you must apply for and receive a Maritime Mobile Marine Utility Code License (In addition to the one you have for your fixed land base station) using form 503. The Fee is $70.00

So if you have a radio on your boat, one in your shore house and an hand held you carry around when on shore, you will need *THREE* VHF marine radio licenses, (Thats $175.00 Ouch!). Any questions, call the FCC at (717) 337-1431 ask for the Marine/Avation Branch.

Mike

483. Anyone done DF by multi-site TDOA?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 14:05:25 UTC
From: john@anasaz.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.140525.5152@anasaz>
Source record: 291610
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

One of the problems in jammer/stuck-mike tracking in a large repeater coverage area is determine the part of the area from the signal is coming. This is very useful prior to starting mobile DF (it's nice to know where to drive to to start hearing the signal, and how far one has to drive).

Frequently there are fantasies of putting direction finders at a number of sites, and networking them somehow (hi Steve :-). However, here is another thought I present for analysis:

At several sites, put up receivers. Attach A/D systems to the IF. Transmit the resulting signal to a common site. At that site, run high speed correlators to derive the time difference of arrival between the signals (this assumes some modulation on the signals).

A system like this, if it could correlate down to about 1usec (which is WAY below the shortest period in the signal in th IF :-(), would locate the signal within a quarter mile.

Why would one go to all this trouble? If one is to use a few high sites, they are likely to be RF nightmares, which makes it difficult to use electronically scanned DF equipment. This should provide a simpler system (although probably too complex).

What do you DSP and RF weenies out there think?

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
john@anasazi.com ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -
- - It is not enough to be right. One must also be effective! - -

484. Re: Skin effect calculation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 14:30:15 UTC
From: feg@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.143015.28628@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291611

In article <71327@netnews.upenn.edu> depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
>
>Does anyone have a reference or a mathematical expression for determining
>how "thick" the current-carrying skin is on an RF conductor at a given
>frequency? I know I saw it somewhere once before, but I can't seem to
>find it now.
>

There is no single expression for this. It is highly dependent upo
the shape of the conductor and whether the material is magnetic
or not.

You had best look this up in a reference book.

Forrest Gehrke feg\@dodger.att.com

485. re:I'm sure these are FAQs, but I don't see one (new Ham stuff)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 15:00:30 UTC
From: Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"27-Mar-92..9:59:04.EST".*.Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@Xerox.com>
Source record: 291612

Dear David Victor,

1) How much time does it take to get the technician's (no code, right?)
license?
IT DEPENDS UPON YOUR STUDY AND RETENTION ABILITIES. STUDY GUIDES ARE AVAILABLE WHICH CONTAIN THE POOL OF TEST QUESTIONS. IT IS POSSIBLE TO STUDY IT ONE DAY AND TAKE THE TEST THAT SAME OR THE FOLLOWING DAY. THEN YOU MUST WAIT FOR YOUR LICENSE - ASSUMING YOU PASSSED (SOME SAY UP TO EIGHT WEEKS). TRY TO DO SO BEFORE JUNE AS MANY TESTING PROGRAMS TAKE A VACATION FOR THE SUMMER MONTHS.

2) I'm used to the 40 channels you get with CB. What kind of spectrum
do Hams deal with? Is it all FM?
CODELESS TECHNICIAN LICENSEES ARE RESTRICTED TO AMATEUR FREQUENCIES ABOVE 30 MHZ BY INTERNATIONAL TREATY. WITHIN THE BANDS YOU ARE LICENSED TO OPERATE, YOU MAY USE MODES OTHER THAN FM (OBVIOUSLY NOT CW, BUT SSB, PACKET, ETC.). HOWEVER, YOU WILL PROBABLY USE FM MOSTLY AS THAT IS THE MOST PREVALENT MODULATION METHOD FOR OFF THE SHELF EQUIPMENT IN THE VHF/UHF BANDS. HAM EQUIPMENT IS NOT "CHANNELIZED" A LA CB. IF IT WERE, YOU WOULD BE TALKING ABOUT THOUSANDS OF CHANNELS AVAILABLE IN THE AMATEUR VHF/UHF RADIO FREQUENCY SPECTRUM.

3) If I bought that Radio Shack 2-meter handheld deal, what am I basically
getting as far as range and features? I noticed the catalog said it had
some kind of "direct-dialing" feature...what does that mean?
VHF/UHF WORK IS NOMINALLY LINE OF SIGHT. ON FLAT LAND THE HORIZON IS ROUGHLY 8 MILES AWAY FOR A PERSON 6 FEET TALL. TREES, LAND TOPOGRAPHY, POWER LINES AND BUILDINGS CAN DRAMATICALLY ALTER THIS LINE OF SIGHT RANGE BOTH POSITIVELY AND NEGATIVELY - THROUGH SIGNAL ABSORPTION AND SIGNAL REFLECTION.

THE POWER OF A 2 METER (OR OTHER VHF/UHF AMATEUR BAND) HT COMES FROM ITS USE WITH A REPEATER, NOT SO MUCH FROM ITS RAW HT TO HT POWER. REPEATERS ARE FIXED STATIONS ERECTED VOLUNTARILY BY LOCAL AMATEURS. THESE FIXED STATIONS RECEIVE (THE SIGNAL FROM YOUR HT) ON ONE FREQUENCY AND RE-TRANSMIT IT, AMPLIFIED, ON ANOTHER FREQUENCY. THE TWO FREQUENCIES, OR FREQUENCY PAIRS, ARE PRE-DETERMINED AND PUBLISHED IN "BAND PLANS". FOR 2 METERS, THEY ARE PLUS OR MINUS 600 KILOHERTZ APART. FOR THE 440 MHZ FM PORTION OF THE BAND, I BELIEVE THEY ARE 5 MHZ APART, ETC.

REPEATERS ARE USUALLY LOCATED AT HIGH POINTS RELATIVE TO THE AREA GEOGRAPHY - ON TOP OF MOUNTAINS, BUILDINGS, ETC. - TO EXTEND THEIR "LINE OF SIGHT" RANGE FOR BOTH RECEIVING AND TRANSMITTING PURPOSES. UTILIZING A REPEATER, A 25-30 MILE RANGE IS NOT UNCOMMON. THE EXTENTS OF YOUR COMMUNICATION THUS COULD BE 30 MILES FROM YOU TO THE REPEATER AND 30 MILES FROM THE REPEATER TO THE PERSON YOU ARE COMMUNICATING WITH FOR A TOTAL OF 60 MILES. SOME REPEATERS ARE NETWORKED TO OTHER REPEATERS TO MULTIPLY THE RANGE AND/OR FREQUENCIES COVERED. THERE ARE REPEATER NETS IN THE WEST THAT CAN LITERALLY LINK YOU FROM EL PASO TO THE LOS ANGELES AREA. THESE EXTENSIVE NETS ARE NOT COMMON BUT DO ILLUSTRATE THE

POSSIBILITIES.

RIGHTS OF ACCESS TO REPEATERS VARIES. SOME ARE OPEN, PUBLIC AND FREE FOR ANYONE TO USE. OTHERS HAVE CONTROLLED ACCESS. SOME ARE CLOSED AND PRIVATE. SOME REPEATER GROUPS ASK FOR MEMBERSHIP AND NOMINAL FINANCIAL CONTRIBUTION TO HELP SUPPORT THE MACHINE. OTHERS ALLOW FREE USE OF THE REPEATER BUT HAVE A LIMITED ACCESS LIST FOR THE PHONE PATCH (REF: THE "DIALING" FEATURE), ETC. THE ARRL PUBLISHES A REPEATER GUIDE THAT LISTS THE MACHINES, FEATURES (A LA PHONE PATCH, EMERGENCY POWER, ETC) AND THEIR STATUS (OPEN, CLOSED, ETC). YOU MIGHT ALSO CHECK WITH THE RS OR A LOCAL HAM STORE FOR INFORMATION THEY MIGHT HAVE ON AREA REPEATERS.

NOTE THAT THE TYPICAL OPERATING METHODS AND ILLEGAL OPERATIONS PREDOMINANT IN THE CB BANDS ARE NEITHER WELCOME NOR TOLERATED IN THE HAM BANDS. THE FCC RULES ARE ENFORCED SOONER OR LATER. STIFF FINES AND JAIL SENTENCES HAVE SILENCED QUITE A FEW BAD APPLES OVER THE PAST FEW YEARS. WE WOULD CERTAINLY WELCOME YOU AND OTHER NEWCOMERS TO HAM RADIO AS LONG AS YOU COMPLY WITH THE RULES AND EXHIBIT COURTEOUS OPERATING PRACTICES.

4) What kind of range are we talking about for 5 watts (that's what the RS handheld has)? They have another with 25 watts...what kind of range does that have? I'm talking about normal, everyday range, not skipping off the space shuttle! We live in an area with many hills and valleys, and I wonder what we could expect under these circumstances.
THE RANGE PORTIONS OF THIS QUESTION IS ANSWERED ABOVE.
I DOUBT SERIOUSLY THAT RS HAS A 25 WATT HT - THE ASSOCIATED BATTERY WOULD BE QUITE LARGE. I AM NOT AWARE OF BUT ONE RS MODEL AMATEUR BAND HT AVAILABLE. 25 WATT UNITS FOR AMATEUR WORK ARE NORMALLY CAR-MOUNTED MOBILE UNITS.

486. Motorola Development Kit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 15:49:37 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.154937.9423@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 291613

A few days ago messages were sent regarding the Motorola M68HC16Z1EVE development kit at the price of $168. According to Motorola, the special offer does not apply in the UK. Can anyone suggest a method of getting this kit in the UK via the USA. Motorola will not ship abroad directly, but a distributor might. Then again there was a deadline mentioned, so it is probably too late.

UK price is $400 plus tax (at 40% discount to university), quite a difference ! Looks like we miss out again. Anyone got one they want to sell ?

Mike

487. Re: Clarification of docs on DJ-580T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 15:55:48 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.701711748@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 291614

In <clemon.07pe@lemsys.UUCP> clemon@lemsys.UUCP (Craig Lemon VE3XCL) writes:

>11 DIGITAL SQUELCH (DSQ)
> ....
> This feature is achieved by use of DTMF Tones that will either open
> (or keep closed) the DJ-580T/E. In this section you will learn how
> to transmit and receive the DSQ SCHEME! A radio must be DSQ
> compatible to take advantage of these features.
> --------

Sure would be neat if it had DPL too :-) :-)

David

488. Re: Skin effect calculation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 16:04:30 UTC
From: glickj@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <nspt#n_@rpi.edu>
Source record: 291615

depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:

>Does anyone have a reference or a mathematical expression for determining
>how "thick" the current-carrying skin is on an RF conductor at a given
>frequency? I know I saw it somewhere once before, but I can't seem to
>find it now.

> --- Jeff
>--
>-=-
> Jeff DePolo WN3A Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
> depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 444.250+ (no, we're not moving)
> University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

Skin Depth:

Lambda = 1/SQRT(PI*FREQ*MU*SIGMA)

FREQ in HZ
Mu is permeability
Sigma is conductivity

-Joel Glickman (KA1PRT)

489. Re: Funny callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 16:15:26 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.161526.10121@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 291616

In article <plkorhon.701629444@vipunen.hut.fi> plkorhon@vipunen.hut.fi (Pirjo-Liisa Korhonen) writes:
>Anybody willing to send me a list of some funny callsigns? Like ID1OT, and
>so on.
>
>Tnx in advance.
>
>
>
>de Mikko Noromaa OH3LIM email: plkorhon@vipunen.hut.fi

Well, I remember working a contest group with the call

G0PUB (Go Pub)

Usually the less sensible calls are filtered by the authority in the UK.
So we dont get many funny ones.
Made up ones like

Call area Italy Quebec Zero (IQ0..)
Drunks like Wisky one sierra kilo lima (W1SKY)
Part of Germany has Delta Zero Tango Tango Yankee (D0TTY)
Remember the Golf Zero oscar november sugars ? (G0ONS)
Alpha five suger lime echo echo / protable yet ? (A5LEE/P)

Mike

490. E-mailing list for orbital elements?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 16:26:35 UTC
From: alsd@engin.umich.edu
Message-ID: <JLd+#N#@engin.umich.edu>
Source record: 291617

Is there a list to get the latest orbital elements for the hamsats (and any others)? If so could you e-mail me how to get on, or add me.

Thanks.

alsd@engin.umich.edu

491. Re: Clarification of docs on DJ-580T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 16:35:59 UTC
From: dale@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.163559.3119@sequent.com>
Source record: 291618

Re: questions about the DJ-580T

1.2 OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

For the DJ-580T the tone squelch unit (EJ-12U) is built in.
I was also concerned about this when I purchased my 580 and verified
this in advance. My guess is that for the DJ-580E this is an option,
but that is just a guess.

11 DIGITAL SQUELCH (DSQ)

You can open squelch on the DSQ on the DJ-580T by simply sending tones
from another radio. (ie. just enter code on the keypad of other radio.)
This will break squelch on the DJ-580T, the user of that radio would then
hear you and would want to disable the DSQ feature to carry on a
conversation. If they did not disable the DSQ, you would have to keep
sending the tones prior to each transmission.

I have been expermenting with DSQ and have found that it works fine
in simplex mode but will not operate through the repeaters I have
tried it on. The repeaters do pass the tones through. I believe
the problem is that the DJ-580T sends the tones too quickly, and the
quality through the repeater is degraded enough that this will not
open squelch. I can demonstrate that the problem is not key-up delay
by entering the DSQ code as a stored phone number and then dialing
that number after a few seconds of key-up. I can demonstrate that
the repeater does pass codes by entering the number manually on the
keypad and opening squelch on the listening radio.

I have seen a posting stating that ALINCO has a fix to slow down
the tone sending. I haven't contacted them yet about this but will
be doing this.

You can dial phone numbers by simply entering the numbers on the keypad.

All in all, I think this is a great radio.

73, Dale.

dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063
--
dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

492. Current Going Rate On RS Pro-34 Scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 16:45:39 UTC
From: JPB7946%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GI4WY14D74DCRDL5@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 291619

I know that several newer models are out, but what would the going rate be for a Realistic (Radio Shack) Pro-34 Scanner? I've got the scanner (still in great condition, since it just sits on my desk), two rechargers, nicad AA batteries, and all of the manuals that go with it.

I still haven't decided if I want to get rid of it ... it's just the town I live in is so small (how small is it!), I can listen to everything I want to on my 2m handheld. All of the extras on this scanner just get wasted listening to 4 freqs in the 155 MHz range.

Since I don't thing that the general readership wants to see all the replys to this request, please e-mail me direct.

Thanks for the help.

Jon Brazelton / N4VRN
Residence Hall Coordinator First Lieutenant (P), Signal Corps
Tennessee Technological University 278th Armored Cavalry Regiment
Cookeville, Tennessee Tennessee Army National Guard
JPB7946 @ TNTECH.BITnet

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493. Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 16:51:22 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.165122.15287@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 291620

I read something on the net recently that implied that a no-code Tech can not operate CW on the VHF bands. Now I realize that if a no-code Tech knew enough CW to make a contact then he probably should be able to pass the code test and then it would not be an issue, but...

I see no reason why a no-code Tech who is studying his CW, but is not quite ready to take the test, could not get on VHF CW with someone at 2-3 WPM for practice.

Are there rules specifically prohibiting something like this?

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a subsidiary of Unisys Corporation
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

494. Re: Letterman Intervies Young Ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 17:18:36 UTC
From: geraldg@oakhill.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.171836.6259@oakhill.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 291621

tad@ssc.wa.com (Tad Cook) writes:

[stuff deleted]
>
>Tonight's NBC Late Night will feature David Letterman interviewing
>Veronica Harrington, KC6TQR. At six years old, Veronica is the
>nation's youngest amateur. Late Night airs at half-past midnight.
>
>
>Copied from W1AW by Tad, KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA.
>/EX

>--
> Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
> Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com
> | USENET: tad@ssc.wa.com or...sumax!ole!ssc!tad
>--

I was lucky enough to catch the first part of "Late Night" when Letterman metioned that he was going to interview Veronica. It turned out to be his last segment, but it was well worth the wait ("Late Night" starts at 2330 CST, so you can get an extra hour of sleep).

KC6TQR was *very* charming and Letterman for the most part minded his manners (she innocently made a very funny remark when ask what was different between her home (Long Beach, CA) and New York - her reply was "well, here the paper is called the New York Times and there it's called the Long Beach Times"!). It was great...

They broke for a commercial, and when they returned, Letterman asked Veronica to try and make some contacts on the rigs he had on his desk (it looked like a Kenwood 9xx with an external speaker, and an ICOM 2m mobile). Antenna leads trailed off camera, and no mention was made of the type or location. Anyway, Veronica identified the HF rig as a "10m radio", and the mobile as a "2m radio". She turned on the 2m mobile (with a quiet prompt from off camera to turn up the volume), and said "This is KC6TQR monitoring, is there anyone available for a demonstration?" N2??? returned (I'll have to check my tape for the exact call) and they began a QSO (Letterman initally asked if he could "get on" but she shook her pretty little head (she didn't explain the reason). However, after she introduced herself, she turned the mike over to Letterman (who really surprised N2??? when he came on the air!).

They broke for a final commerical (you could here repeater traffic in the background), and Letterman asked if the equpment belonged to her; when she shook her head "no", he replied "well, it's yours now". Wow! I think that is the nicest gesture I have *ever* seen by Letterman (who can be less

than a pleasant fellow). It will be a story Veronica will be able to tell
the rest of her life (I wonder if she'll remember w/o the aid of the tape?).

I'm certain that this will make QST and the other magazines...

BTW, I plan to use the video (I guess I need to ask permission) in talks
to kids about amateur radio.

73,
Gerald
--
Gerald W. Garcia, P.E. N5UMB Motorola Inc., MD: TX30/OE37
Senior Design Engineer 6501 Wm. Cannon Dr. West
geraldg@oakhill.sps.mot.com Austin, TX 78735-8598
(512) 891-2806 (voice) (512) 891-8315 (fax)

495. Propagation predictions from arctic regions - how to?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 17:28:22 UTC
From: ka1gt@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.172822.11878@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291622

Are there any HF propagation prediction programs out there capable of dealing with propagation from the high arctic (e.g. Northern tip of Greenland) with any degree of reliability? Propagation to the USA and western Europe on 10m during the summer would be of most interest, but other bands and paths would also be useful. I would prefer public domain programs (i.e. free!), but info on commercial software would be welcome. Please reply via e-mail if possible as I don't always get to read this newsgroup often enough to prevent older messages being deleted before I get to them.

Bob Atkins KA1GT e-mail direct address att!clockwise!rma

496. Re: 2 Mtr Packet Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 18:31:39 UTC
From: andy@access.digex.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.183139.24370@access.digex.com>
Source record: 291623

In article <1992Mar26.090443.7656@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com> radneyt@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com writes:
>
>
>
> Hello out there. I am a relatively new ham (Feb. 91) I am looking
>into 2 meter packet. I presently do not own a computer of any type.
>My question is this: In another news group I saw a dumb terminal for
>sale it was a VT220 it said it could be used for packet. I can understand
>how a computer with the proper software and TNC can be used... but a dumb
>terminal????? Please enlighten the not so intelligent.

A dumb terminal is actually an excellent device for packet. Why tie up
an entire computer system when a $15 + (hamfest price) terminal will
work quite nicely. I have used a variety of such terminals on packet,
with great success. The only thing a terminal (or even a computer)
needs is basic communications software which can be configured to
the usual N-8-1, and the baud rate to communicate between it and the
TNC. The actual operating software is contained within the TNC. PC
packet software provides operating enhancements, but they are not necessary
to enjoy packet on the dumb terminals, which do indeed contain the basic
communications cability. When purchasing a used dumb terminal, here are
a few things to watch for:

* The manual. This will be very helpful for configuring the terminal.

* Check for dip switches on the front or rear panel, for setting baud
rate and other communications parameters. Configure these settings
in accordance with directions in the TNC manual. Some terminals have
keyboard commands/configuration setup programs in lieu of dip switches.

* Before purchasing, check for screen stablility, and correct operation
of all keys.
-Andy/K4ADL

497. Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 18:35:34 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <10987@ksr.com>
Source record: 291624

rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>I read something on the net recently that implied that a no-code Tech can not
>operate CW on the VHF bands.

Grab, in order, (1) a copy of Part 97 of the rules, (2) your code key.
Have fun.

A Technician class licensee has full amateur priveleges above 50MHz; all
frequencies, all modes. (Except, of course, for space operations, which
are reserved for Extras. Of couse, all the non-Extra hams who've gone up
on the Shuttle have been granted waivers by the FCC...)

498. Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 19:54:28 UTC
From: markm@mesasrv1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.195428.23000@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 291625

Technician class licensees (no-code or otherwise) have ALL amateur privileges above 30MHz, CW included.

73... Mark KG7JL

499. Re: Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 20:39:33 UTC
From: glickj@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <y1ptfaf@rpi.edu>
Source record: 291626

```
STS-45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 87.49910823 .00126000 00000-0 36800-3 0 111
2 21915 56.9934 267.0131 0006662 303.6246 56.4221 15.92591437 488
```

500. Need advice on new HF RIG...TS140S/ICOM IC-725/???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 20:57:19 UTC
From: mebly@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.205719.20502@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 291627

I've decided to try to get a station back on the air, but I've been out of it for a long time.

What experience do y'all have with the Kenwood 140s/ICOM IC-725?

Anything else in that general price range to look at? Anything to avoid?

Thanks very much. Reply via e-mail...I'll summarize if there's interest.

Thanks, 73's.

--
Mark Bailey KD4D Motto: Life's too short to drink cheap beer.
mebly@eng.umd.edu Disclaimer: I didn't really say this.

501. Re: Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 21:10:30 UTC
From: kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.211030.19727@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com>
Source record: 291528

In article <1992Mar26.054308.29209@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Bradley T Banko) writes:
>hey! somebody call information in NYC, and ask for the number for CBS news
>and/or 60 minutes. then *call* them, and tip them off to this story...
>
>tell them that modern cars have safety problems when exposed to some types
>of radio transmissions. (some specific examples and/or volunteers who
>could demonstrate this for them would be very important and useful.)
>
>we all know how the media likes to start fires... let's help them get one
>started which will help protect hams!
>

You've got to be kidding! Let us not forget that the media will twist a story in any way they can to make it more sensational. They are just as liable to twist things around and blame hams for auto safety problems! After all, the approved cellular phones only emit a couple of watts, but ham radios can emit 10-100 times that. You don't think the media would pick up on this and blame the hams for running gear which is not approved by the automakers?

Let's just put our own pressure on the automakers and *solve* the problem, rather than placing it in the public's scrutiny. The general public is ignorant in this matter, why should they be bothered with it? We all know how well the ignorant can solve problems, i.e., about as well as I could fix a broken HT with only a hammer ;-)

--
Kevin Sanders, KD6FKJ NCR Torrey Pines
kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com (619) 597-3602

502. Re: Zoning Rules and Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 21:41:58 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.214158.4464@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291529

Wayne_A_Lightsey.Roch809_XBS@xerox.COM writes:

>If your local law is drafted with an aim to constrain ham operation because of
>interference alone, you are on very soft ground. Even more strongly than PRB-1
>adjudicates that tower regulation is the FCC's domain, interference regulation
>and control is ABSOLUTELY the FCC's domain. No local government, meaning
>States down to local municipalities, may attempt to regulate interference.

A problem is that even though the fear of interference might be the motivation behind the local laws, they usually do not directly address it. Instead they try to make other things illegal, often without the knowledge that it can make the problem even worse.

If someone down the street with a big tower was known to cause interference, it tends to set in people's minds that if the tower were gone, so too would the interference. Little to they know that if the same operation is done at ground level, the interference can actually be worse in the local area, and the operator might even be using higher power to compensate for no tower.

503. Young Ham on "Late Night with David Letterman"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 22:19:17 UTC
From: wa8ycd@11.70
Message-ID: <199203272216.AA26303@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 291530

For those of you who go to bed early,

Last night (26 Mar 92) the last guest on NBC's "Late Night with David Letterman" was a 6-year old girl from Long Beach CA who was touted as one of the youngest ham operators. (They waffled on that issue, whether in the youngest in the country or whatever.)

She was a cute little first-grader who came out and demonstrated making a contact on a 2-meter repeater. They had an HF transceiver set up as well, but did not use it.

She signed her call, and was answered by a local who proceeded to engage her in a contact that *-almost-* seemed unrehearsed. The lady she contacted even chatted with Dave a little.

It was a reasonably positive plug for ham radio, although very little information was provided. Hopefully, local clubs can capitalize on the (limited) publicity and provide answers to questions that were not answered in the brief show segment.

They mentioned in passing that she had to take a test, and she mentioned passing the code test. Letterman asked her about her parents, and she said that her mom had a Technician license, and her dad was licensed.

Wow! National TV. What'l they think of next?

73,
Bob WA8YCD

==
Bob West WA8YCD |
mcopn3::wa8ycd | "Hey Rocky! Watch me pull a rabbit
(wa8ycd@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com) | outta my hat!"
|
HRD Computer Systems Training | "Yo, Adrian! That moose is back
MSG=YCD | again!"
Defense Systems & Electronics Group |
Texas Instruments, Incorporated | --from "Scenes You'll Probably
P. O. Box 650311 M/S 3928 | Never See"
Dallas, Texas 75265-0311 |
(214) 917-1908 FAX 917-7519 |
==

504. Re: 2 Mtr Packet Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 22:38:20 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920080@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 291531

A dumb terminal is enough computer to get you started in packet. Many hams operate packet using a computer running a program which simulates a terminal. The sophisticated programs just make it easy by substituting softkeys or mouse actions for certain control codes you would have to type.

One feature which could be of interest is the ability to connect a printer to the terminal so you can get a hardcopy of stuff.

73, Paul
AA6PZ @ N6IIU-1.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

505. Re: Stereo CW in QST circa 1982

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 22:43:17 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920081@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 291532

There was a local ham (I recall his name was Don Hildreth) who did several designs of stereo CW. I repeated his experiments with my own circuits. I wasn't impressed by the scheme of high tones in one ear and low tones in the other.

Later I figured out how to make a very very narrow (50 HZ) audio filter. I had trouble tuning in stations. So I pulled the stereo circuits out of the junque box. It was very nice to have everything in one ear and just the desired signal in the other.

73, Paul
AA6PZ @ N6IIU-1.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

506. Re: Funny callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 22:51:35 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.225135.18447@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291533

How about:
N1KE = Nike sneaker company
W0RLD
W1SE
A1DS
TR0UT
N3RD = nerd?

We probably could spend all day (and lots of bandwidth) doing this list
:-)

507. Re: Query: what are best 2m; 2m/440 HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 23:03:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1577000002@trsvax>
Source record: 291534

The Radio Shack 2m HT (HTX-202) has excellent audio and
good intermod rejection. It also includes CTCSS (encode
and decode), DTMF, 16 memory channels, DTMF squelch,
and programmable duplex frequency splits.

Output power is nominal 4 Watts with alkaline pack, up to
6 Watts (rated) with external power or an ICOM extended
12 or 13.5-volt pack. I've measured 8 watts running off
of automotive power (with the car running).

73....Paul Opitz N5TPQ

508. Re: AARL Repeater guide electronically?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 23:30:21 UTC
From: washer@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.233021.15131@sequent.com>
Source record: 291535

In article <krvfo9INNdgp@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM> tjonz@Sun.COM (Todd Jonz) writes:
>Jeff, KD6GMJ, writes:
>
> > is the 'AARL repeater guide' available electronically somewhere?
>
>To which Pete, WA3NNA, replies:
>
> > YES! YES!! Then you could sort it by call and/or frequency
>
>I have keypunched the data for the SF Bay Area from the ARRL Repeater
>Directory into field delimited records in a text file, and have written some
>simple 'awk' scripts to answer questions like, "Where is <callsigbn> located?" or
>
>Todd, KB6JXT

A quick question for the net. What percentage of the repeaters do we net readers know about?? If this percentage is relayively high, then why not mail, using some rtandard form, a list of our favorite repeaters to some kind soul. This person, after collecting the data for a few months, could then re-mail, or post the data base.

What do you think??

e-mail, and I'll summarize
- jim

509. Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 23:44:06 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.234406.26602@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291536
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:

>I read something on the net recently that implied that a no-code Tech can not
>operate CW on the VHF bands. Now I realize that if a no-code Tech knew enough
>CW to make a contact then he probably should be able to pass the code test
>and then it would not be an issue, but...
>
>I see no reason why a no-code Tech who is studying his CW, but is not quite
>ready to take the test, could not get on VHF CW with someone at 2-3 WPM for
>practice.
>
>Are there rules specifically prohibiting something like this?

No such rules that I can see.

However you can earn some enemies really fast by trying out 2-3 WPM on the
CW subbands. I suggest making arrangements with some for the practice first
via voice or packet, and the pick an unoccupied frequency away from the CW
subband.

Followups-to: rec.radio.amateur.policy

510. Re: Shuttle Contact!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-27 23:45:04 UTC
From: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <7345@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 291537

fireman@wam.umd.edu (Aaron Joseph Peterson) writes:
>Equipment used:
> 386 Computer with tracking hardware
> 12 element 2 meter beam w/azimuth & elevation rotors
> Yeasu All mode 2 meter radio
> Icom All mode 2 meter radio on a vertical (for listening)
> 440 Mhz ATV receiver for NASA rebroadcast
> Oh yeah, almost forgot
> 1000 watt VHF amplifer (Henry I beleive)
>
>(The amp,the Yeasu, and the ATV are on a loan from one of our members)
>
>Now all we need is a Kansas City Tracker (anyone want to donate one to us?).
>We are currently adjusting the elev/azimuth by hand.
>
> N3JVP (member of W3EAX)
> Aaron Peterson fireman@wam.umd.edu

Is it really nessacary to use a full KW when the spacecraft is line of sight?

-- Dan Meyer / N0KFB

Remember: " Buffalo never Oink " Seen on a South Dakota travel brocure.
Advertisment: Try the Railway Post Office , a railfan BBS ! (612) 377-2197.
UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!rambler
INET: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org

511. Special Bulletin 12 ARLX012

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 00:05:03 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.000503.4443@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291538

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AX72
QST de W1AW
Special Bulletin 12 ARLX012
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington Ct
March 26, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPCL ARL ARLX012
ARLX012 W1RU Honored

Richard Baldwin, W1RU, has been named 1992 Amateur of the Year by
the Dayton Hamvention Awards Committee. Baldwin has been president
of the International Amateur Radio Union since retiring from the
ARRL Headquarters Staff in 1982. His ARRL Headquarters career
spanned the years 1948-52 and 1956-82. He was General Manager of
the League from 1975 to 1982, and following his retirement served as
ARRL vice president for International Affairs from 1982 to 1986.

Over the years he has attended 15 World Administrative Radio
Conferences on behalf of radio amateurs. In the Fall of 1991
Baldwin was elected to the Quarter Century Wireless Association's
Hall of Fame, one of only eight amateurs to be so honored.

The Hamvention also will honor Gerald Cromer, K4NHN, with their
Technical Excellence Award. Cromer developed what the committee
called a novel antenna design for amateur television use.

Receiving the Hamvention Special Achievement Award is Ned Raub,
W1RAN, who assisted a Cambodian refugee family, including Seth Keo,
XU1SS, in reuniting. Raub was the subject of a feature article on
his humanitarian efforts in the March 1992 issue of Reader's Digest.
NNNN
```

512. Space Bulletin 012 ARLS012

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 00:05:05 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.000505.4593@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291539

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS49
QST de W1AW
Space Bulletin 012 ARLS012
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington, Ct
March 25, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB Space ARL ARLS012
ARLS012 STS-45 ELSET JSC009

Decode 2-line ELSETS with the following key:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

STS-45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 85.55303141 .00086000 00000-0 25990-3 0 95
2 21915 56.9957 276.0208 0007326 280.3982 79.6295 15.92081873 176

Satellite: STS-45
Catalog number: 21915
Epoch time: 92085.55303141 ----- (25 MAR 92 13:16:21.91 UTC)
Element set: JSC-009
Inclination: 56.9957 DEG
RA of node: 276.0208 DEG Space Shuttle Flight STS-45
Eccentricity: .0007326 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 280.3982 DEG From NASA Flight Day 2 Vector
Mean anomaly: 79.6295 DEG
Mean motion: 15.92081873 REV/DAY W5RRR
Decay rate: 8.600E-04 REV/DAY SQ NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 17

Thanks to Frank Bauer, KA3HDO, and AMSAT for these data.
NNNN
```

513. Space Bulletin 011 ARLS011

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 00:06:08 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.000608.4557@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291540

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS48
QST de W1AW
Space Bulletin 011 ARLS011
>From ARRL Headquarrter Newington, Ct
March 24, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB Space ARL ARLS011
ARLS011 Info request

All hams are reminded to be cooperative and tolerant of each other's
use of frequencies during SAREX activities. SAREX operators should
listen first before choosing which of the three standard shuttle
uplink frequencies to transmit on. PacketCluster users should
remember that passes are short and occur onky a few times each day
of the mission. Any reports of actual interference experienced on
shuttle frequencies by SAREX participants and PacketCluster users,
and background information, should be sent to ARRL C/O EAD.
NNNN
```

514. Space Bulletin 008 ARLS008

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 00:06:17 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.000617.4782@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291541

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS45
QST de W1AW
Space Bulletin 008 ARLS008
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington, Ct
March 24, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB Space ARL ARLS008
ARLS008 STS-45 ELESET JSC007

These are pre-launch elements rotated to the actual launch time of
13:13:40 UTC. Updates will be made as tracking data becomes available.

Decode 2-line ELSETS with the following key:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEEI-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

STS-45
1 00045U 92084.61127387 .00002000 00000-0 60500-5 0 75
2 00045 57.0018 280.3886 0008560 276.7379 83.2700 15.92512314 22

Satellite: STS-45
Catalog number: 00045
Epoch time: 92084.61127387 ----- (24 MAR 92 14:40:14.06 UTC)
Element set: JSC-007
Inlination: 57.0018 deg
RA of node: 280.3886 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-45
Eccentricity: .0008560 PRE-LAUNCH SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 276.7379 deg Launch: 24 MAR 92 13:13:40 UTC
Mean anomaly: 83.2700 deg
Mean motion: 15.92512314 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 2.000E-05 rev/day SQ NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 2
NNNN
```

515. HELP-Kenwood TM221/RC10 data protocol

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 00:12:29 UTC
From: pomplun@amazon.llnl.gov
Message-ID: <1992Mar27.161229.1@amazon.llnl.gov>
Source record: 291542

HELP - Kenwood TM221/RC10 data protocol??
Has anyone doped or otherwise found out what the data protocol is between the TM221 series of transceivers and the RC-10 remote control handset? The RC-10 has a lot of remote capabilites and I would like to be exercise same via computer. Limited success so far, but no point re-inventing someone else's wheel. 73 Don K2BIO

516. Re: Sangean ATS803A/Realistic DX-440 Radio Modification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 00:26:41 UTC
From: 6500hage@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <3891@ucsbcsl.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 291543
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

One could, I did, and like the switch, makes the radio look cool.

517. Mods for RadioShack PRO-34?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 00:30:40 UTC
From: mlm+@cs.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.003040.281672@cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 291544

Having successfully tried the D11->D9 mod found in hrmods on a PRO-34,
I am wondering:

1. What other mods are there?

2. Are there enough mods for the PRO-34 in CRB's "Scanner
Modifications Handbook" volumes I & II to justify the
$40.40 price tag (and what do these mods do)?

3. What do various combinations of D9, D10, D11, and D12
really do?

Send mail to mlm@cs.cmu.edu, or post. ADVthanksANCE

--
Michael L. Mauldin (Fuzzy) Email: mlm+@cs.cmu.edu
Carnegie Mellon University, CMT Phone: 412-268-5293 (9am-6pm)
5000 Forbes Avenue Home: 412-731-6883
Pittsburgh, PA 15213-3890 Fax: 412-268-6298

518. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 01:37:57 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.013757.24025@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 291545

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 86.93418055 .00127982 00000-0 36324-3 0 110
2 21915 56.9992 269.6314 0006541 297.3948 62.6708 15.92595358 381
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

519. Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 01:38:53 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.013853.24132@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 291546

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NORAD two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity. In addition, element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 0 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 1 and 2 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NORAD and NASA. The format description is:

Line 1
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods, plus signs = 0; minus signs = 1)

Line 2
Column Description

01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

520. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 01:46:54 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.014654.24376@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 291547

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space.news and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #967 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 92 86.71836461 .00000331 00000-0 38316-3 0 5022
2 00424 80.4624 6.5353 0024467 45.6794 314.6352 13.67687253471336
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 92 79.84172543 -.00000078 00000-0 99999-4 0 7118
2 03029 13.9380 15.6480 0015069 244.0352 115.7052 1.00272530 89227
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 92 86.87253176 .00136852 23491-4 49042-3 0 2683
2 04966 51.4696 257.3519 1739130 47.0060 326.4020 12.24255063666859
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 92 86.48347430 -.00000058 00000-0 21095-5 0 3501
2 07646 49.8247 120.3636 0206342 172.2207 188.1970 13.82175857865446
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 92 80.75988438 .00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 3518
2 08820 109.8240 215.2029 0043696 100.7285 259.8104 6.38664163114970
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 92 85.80716347 -.00000262 00000-0 99999-4 0 7127
2 10061 9.5544 55.7118 0002936 334.7852 25.2116 1.00271431 55507
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 92 80.95074370 -.00000186 00000-0 99999-4 0 4630
2 10637 33.3166 108.3078 1350740 11.2795 351.5865 1.00263697 4677
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 92 82.35015271 -.00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 8136
2 10684 64.1631 69.8762 0066986 164.6397 195.5569 1.98069820 88752
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 92 84.87986942 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 5853
2 10893 63.9971 310.3498 0200594 12.7523 347.8366 2.01628466101651
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 92 86.13953512 .00000100 00000-0 99999-4 0 3708
2 10953 8.4631 58.4773 0004056 123.8933 236.2037 1.00273249 3576
```

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SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 92 86.83806282 .00001340 00000-0 48834-3 0 7457
2 10967 108.0118 220.7261 0003400 253.7102 106.3699 14.37519076719601
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 92 86.84504917 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 5972
2 11054 63.5590 306.2283 0060104 123.3134 237.1511 2.00575598 98696
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 92 86.70777433 .00000164 00000-0 17625-3 0 9215
2 11080 99.1491 345.4166 0008387 151.9155 208.2426 13.83661675677715
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 92 81.29758960 -.00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 3829
2 11141 64.1471 69.7727 0049745 21.3849 338.8226 1.92894832 97225
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 92 86.15198396 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 3099
2 11690 64.5259 71.8616 0131967 201.6438 157.7972 2.00550120103232
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 92 83.09951399 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 6174
2 11783 63.1415 305.4807 0196739 28.9900 332.1385 2.03456647 87357
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 92 79.94811449 -.00000162 00000-0 99999-4 0 2672
2 12472 5.0337 67.7950 0004038 331.7636 28.4189 1.00334413 38668
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 92 82.80508268 .00000178 00000-0 19657-3 0 8501
2 13301 82.9304 188.2720 0026543 182.3013 177.8021 13.68000362485802
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 92 87.10675122 .00000575 00000-0 13791-3 0 2128
2 13367 98.2270 143.8754 0004677 235.1444 124.9281 14.57114495515806
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 92 83.55211907 .00000455 00000-0 33813-3 0 1203
2 13777 99.0004 279.4861 0013821 46.2321 313.9985 13.99105097137170
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 92 82.52719483 .00000189 00000-0 18797-3 0 9470
2 13916 82.9430 255.6475 0038129 142.8629 217.5174 13.74239145451160
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 92 84.13448579 .00000126 00000-0 99999-4 0 6031
2 13969 5.9954 59.7495 0043387 197.2993 162.9521 1.00266919 5821
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 92 81.07851166 .00000118 00000-0 99999-4 0 6299
2 14050 3.8022 70.4445 0003089 260.5586 99.6875 1.00270080 4582
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 92 86.34275609 .00000061 00000-0 99998-4 0 8042
2 14129 26.2691 91.8960 6057790 330.2431 5.9509 2.05881265 38071
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 92 85.84917282 -.00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 1497
2 14189 63.7272 67.5596 0139249 230.5987 128.1607 2.00567981 63756
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 92 86.67415895 .00000752 00000-0 17686-3 0 182
2 14780 98.1984 148.3936 0001224 236.8039 123.3086 14.57133817429159
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 92 85.61481977 .00002518 00000-0 44311-3 0 2044
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2 14781 97.8630 124.7570 0012200 355.8758 4.2348 14.68397052430876
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 92 86.03057490 -.00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 4984
2 15039 63.4766 66.5747 0038844 222.5125 137.2087 2.00571309 57033
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 92 83.66214235 .00000167 00000-0 16793-3 0 1969
2 15055 82.9591 306.4402 0027568 330.6552 29.3049 13.73542848388677
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 92 85.96622622 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2353
2 15271 62.8509 304.8766 0121573 337.9245 21.6008 2.00572961 54147
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 92 85.57956510 .00003624 00000-0 44190-3 0 8280
2 15331 82.5407 118.8427 0022496 12.9158 347.2620 14.82934567403865
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 92 86.83898875 .00000787 00000-0 43994-3 0 229
2 15427 99.1499 112.0076 0014895 351.4322 8.6614 14.13357169375589
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 92 86.19103665 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 9205
2 16129 64.2402 68.1062 0124808 145.3303 215.4916 2.00565042 47355
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 92 86.94628082 .00043199 00000-0 54428-3 0 1789
2 16609 51.6017 300.3993 0015552 230.7577 129.1820 15.59034215349442
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 92 86.74086115 .00000928 00000-0 45347-3 0 6192
2 16613 98.7206 161.3518 0002305 97.9648 262.1786 14.20037198 1254
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 92 85.25828733 .00003919 00000-0 48925-3 0 6664
2 16881 82.5270 177.5626 0021004 33.0387 327.2149 14.82039251304836
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 92 83.40914182 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 5427
2 16908 50.0107 72.3949 0010872 40.1794 319.9843 12.44402514255192
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 92 86.71083065 .00000957 00000-0 42808-3 0 8603
2 16969 98.5416 108.4720 0013209 176.6215 183.5025 14.24610382286912
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 92 84.13879591 .00000427 00000-0 34301-3 0 631
2 17527 99.0359 156.0106 0000844 94.8087 265.3181 13.94890396259318
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 92 85.79846538 -.00000024 00000-0 99999-4 0 361
2 17561 0.0499 110.9317 0004350 256.9152 352.1266 1.00265722 1852
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 92 87.01034651 .00067827 00000-0 84562-3 0 9010
2 17845 51.6015 300.0794 0015735 231.1125 128.8465 15.59115725349454
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 92 86.83170253 .00000602 00000-0 32984-3 0 3386
2 18123 98.8057 278.8160 0014039 340.5574 19.5051 14.15087524246102
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 92 86.84470523 .00000175 00000-0 18085-3 0 1050
2 18129 82.9274 209.2202 0012859 115.4001 244.8490 13.72274100238493
Meteor 2-16
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1 18312U 87 68 A 92 87.13416359 .00000284 00000-0 24590-3 0 8123
2 18312 82.5590 135.8678 0010922 229.0272 130.9939 13.83936106232733
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 92 83.35434785 .00000269 00000-0 22958-3 0 6523
2 18820 82.5401 197.4738 0016426 317.2638 42.7243 13.84615626209453
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 92 86.82971841 .00001241 00000-0 57209-3 0 2355
2 18822 98.5532 319.6117 0006252 181.0063 179.1135 14.22592376215003
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 92 73.52325039 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 4830
2 19163 64.9236 138.0246 0007261 192.2568 167.7904 2.13102170 29063
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 92 66.54075536 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 7293
2 19165 64.8998 138.2368 0003831 320.6857 39.3640 2.13102489 29539
METEOSAT 3
1 19215U 88 51 A 92 83.00000000 -.00000257 00000-0 00000+0 0 3529
2 19215 0.1191 17.1216 0000876 354.1895 120.2267 1.00272982 1873
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 92 78.16721807 .00000213 00000-0 99999-4 0 3471
2 19216 56.8959 36.6168 7291892 280.7795 11.6748 2.09710799 28820
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 92 84.46187099 .00002607 00000-0 33276-3 0 3686
2 19274 82.5135 277.3296 0020141 164.3635 195.8219 14.80990020200438
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 92 83.29253254 .00000054 00000-0 12144-3 0 8928
2 19336 82.5416 180.9891 0017060 138.6750 221.5676 13.16945351175864
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 92 86.27040418 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 6997
2 19503 65.6108 16.6970 0004868 201.2699 158.7167 2.13102688 27443
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 92 86.78646524 .00000988 00000-0 55337-3 0 7752
2 19531 99.0729 49.3272 0010934 257.1773 102.8143 14.12636462180501
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 92 78.68151218 -.00000257 00000-0 99999-4 0 3494
2 19548 0.3838 78.4165 0002374 249.9290 31.6082 1.00271057 130
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 92 85.84296261 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 4959
2 19749 64.8701 137.2463 0007042 272.2718 87.7153 2.13101653 24960
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 92 86.83894765 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 5494
2 19750 64.8899 137.2464 0007346 254.3752 105.6127 2.13101885 24987
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 92 86.04150414 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 3467
2 19802 55.0332 171.8637 0044766 169.0663 191.0725 2.00548013 22744
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 92 86.95978025 .00038474 00000-0 20404-2 0 4258
2 19822 75.0755 269.1376 3978339 152.2355 236.4554 7.49136285 47108
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 92 86.96235100 .00000140 00000-0 11593-3 0 6164
2 19851 82.5205 71.4494 0015037 352.5136 7.5793 13.84266665155311
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MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 92 85.49050397 .00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 3003
2 19876 0.2852 22.7405 0003042 337.8458 359.3762 1.00280851 7093
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 92 78.62385427 -.00000238 00000-0 99999-4 0 3517
2 19883 0.0568 357.0911 0001803 31.8905 331.0770 1.00276012 81261
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 92 85.88357589 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 3521
2 20061 54.9041 349.5483 0102324 192.4774 167.3032 2.00563046 20488
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 92 82.28103683 .00000180 00000-0 17911-3 0 5076
2 20103 82.9611 170.1545 0039109 46.1327 314.3042 13.73777479136140
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 92 85.22273623 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 3039
2 20185 54.8770 172.6480 0014857 184.7767 175.2440 2.00566648 19046
GMS 4
1 20217U 89 70 A 92 83.10819129 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 3737
2 20217 0.4747 8.1899 0000397 115.3809 236.4043 1.00271285 9958
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 92 80.77220964 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 2983
2 20302 54.1661 290.7282 0021826 336.2783 23.6448 2.00563738 17754
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 92 87.07371828 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 5232
2 20305 82.5525 120.3314 0015709 150.4701 209.7312 13.15991218116296
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 92 83.44563849 .00000569 00000-0 38657-3 0 4748
2 20322 99.0126 97.7378 0009614 20.6545 339.5007 14.03315097119978
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 92 87.01034578 .00044306 00000-0 55792-3 0 9949
2 20335 51.6022 300.0807 0015743 230.1557 129.5848 15.59034474349456
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 92 86.26780864 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 2543
2 20361 55.1346 114.6391 0063429 77.1109 283.6551 2.00561420 7346
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 92 84.72670514 .00000194 00000-0 99999-4 0 7861
2 20436 98.7063 160.0922 0001117 103.2851 256.8468 14.20036269112501
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 92 85.75059351 .00000760 00000-0 31258-3 0 5215
2 20437 98.6408 168.2707 0011752 60.7490 299.4862 14.29587588113356
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 92 83.22567119 .00000419 00000-0 18170-3 0 4063
2 20438 98.6443 165.4904 0010972 68.1898 292.0453 14.29005306112965
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 92 81.22125668 .00000755 00000-0 31002-3 0 4197
2 20439 98.6487 164.3078 0013064 69.4077 290.8505 14.29649539112711
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 92 85.17066882 .00000784 00000-0 32044-3 0 4200
2 20440 98.6486 168.3277 0013141 58.8602 301.3867 14.29776153113284
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 92 81.21732590 .00000729 00000-0 29908-3 0 4213
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2 20441 98.6469 164.4499 0013683 71.7254 288.5416 14.29768950112727
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 92 85.23503098 .00000703 00000-0 28892-3 0 4177
2 20442 98.6484 168.5399 0014071 58.5535 301.7021 14.29856054113304
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 92 85.67267393 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 3134
2 20452 54.2442 229.6318 0047096 60.6475 299.7960 2.00553286 15831
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 92 84.68356439 .00000238 00000-0 20229-3 0 7754
2 20478 99.1181 159.7250 0000945 64.5134 295.6118 13.94858208 29092
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 92 84.29547559 .00000158 00000-0 40165-3 0 3474
2 20479 99.0652 18.6287 0541294 25.0367 337.5977 12.83269331 99619
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 92 84.30047494 .00000053 00000-0 16875-3 0 2992
2 20480 99.0664 18.6129 0541330 24.9945 337.6356 12.83207424 99617
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 92 82.36279128 -.00000798 00000-0 -14808-2 0 4857
2 20491 99.0487 38.2543 0469750 321.1332 35.6618 13.02925440100286
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 92 86.08039327 .00018904 00000-0 74339-3 0 8779
2 20496 43.0962 329.3758 0017043 160.8751 199.2744 15.25215867116980
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 92 86.43417609 .00183902 00000-0 74630-3 0 195
2 20497 43.0899 113.0130 0015539 51.7453 308.4814 15.84770788119468
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 92 86.59387338 .00000158 00000-0 15689-3 0 4567
2 20508 82.9547 301.7717 0044550 344.1187 15.8567 13.73407456104001
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 92 86.39151673 .00004455 00000-0 62547-3 0 8079
2 20510 82.5284 219.1643 0019006 331.2605 28.7573 14.77125151111617
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 92 86.80051356 .00005966 00000-0 43160-3 0 7257
2 20523 28.3294 329.7336 0009273 278.3198 81.6346 15.01944593112131
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 92 86.57639416 -.00000033 00000-0 99999-4 0 3186
2 20533 55.2340 349.7902 0037979 90.3099 270.1548 2.00556692 14628
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 92 86.33629334 .00036464 00000-0 13339-2 0 9437
2 20546 94.1267 204.8565 0107460 126.7471 234.3858 15.22572510107858
HST
1 20580U 92 86.29794547 .00006498 00000-0 62690-3 0 6751
2 20580 28.4697 67.4501 0005241 28.0049 332.1035 14.91052831104568
MACSAT 2
1 20608U 90 43 B 92 86.24921626 .00003011 00000-0 52489-3 0 5171
2 20608 89.9175 187.2684 0110232 51.5752 309.5299 14.63886436100318
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 92 85.74341547 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 9987
2 20619 65.2097 16.7189 0022972 217.6138 142.2324 2.13102741 14421
Glonass 45
```

```
1 20620U 90 45 B 92 85.39215939 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 593
2 20620 65.2021 16.7374 0007912 25.1482 334.8958 2.13102642 14429
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 92 85.45231866 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 9575
2 20621 65.2254 16.7520 0012833 210.9373 148.9929 2.13101705 14423
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 92 87.01034579 .00044030 00000-0 55450-3 0 7926
2 20635 51.6022 300.0807 0015742 230.1463 129.5942 15.59034265349457
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 92 86.26948808 .00006262 00000-0 46224-3 0 5804
2 20638 52.9892 42.1422 0015583 125.0637 235.1828 15.04367984 99595
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 92 87.09267468 .00000225 00000-0 19268-3 0 3705
2 20670 82.5467 133.4902 0014283 268.3988 91.5546 13.84113625 88272
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 92 86.63307033 .00002996 00000-0 23383-2 0 7504
2 20712 17.4762 156.3712 7210484 303.0207 7.4770 2.33831239 6811
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 92 84.90201216 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2058
2 20724 54.6774 170.4912 0099339 136.5539 224.2737 2.00564899 12013
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 92 86.99359139 .00000090 00000-0 71405-4 0 3417
2 20788 98.9111 119.2090 0015337 107.1496 253.1350 14.01265942 79958
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 92 87.02248333 .00000139 00000-0 11565-3 0 3642
2 20826 82.5232 72.1328 0013275 158.1098 202.0631 13.83478319 75457
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 92 85.44949296 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 2765
2 20830 55.0474 112.8040 0068854 111.8125 248.9757 2.00557648 11108
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 92 85.85493817 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 1603
2 20959 54.8980 172.1602 0057561 215.9345 143.7125 2.00569053 9702
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 92 86.79767027 .00001614 00000-0 59870-3 0 5733
2 20978 98.7969 132.9843 0080318 30.7925 329.7934 14.31840668 68824
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 92 86.42812183 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 6359
2 21006 64.8465 136.6286 0061149 187.7666 172.2059 2.13102253 10127
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 92 86.60786343 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 6943
2 21007 64.8673 136.6600 0038164 181.6624 178.3934 2.13100351 10123
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 92 86.49117276 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 6438
2 21008 64.8489 136.6362 0010685 288.2375 71.7180 2.13100042 10125
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91 6 A 92 86.79729324 .00000163 00000-0 16106-3 0 3106
2 21087 82.9456 23.8864 0034692 186.1963 173.8777 13.74473717 57986
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 92 86.92775568 .00000162 00000-0 16005-3 0 2099
2 21089 82.9218 253.7430 0028042 207.9480 152.0176 13.73982151 57107
```

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MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 92 85.50161620 -.00000007 00000-0 00000+0 0 1471
2 21140 0.6336 338.8066 0002346 31.7039 349.5049 1.00277423 3586
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 92 86.80594231 .00000180 00000-0 18107-3 0 2709
2 21152 82.9230 208.8512 0041757 317.3724 42.4194 13.73434882 52165
Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 92 86.99292071 .00090876 00000-0 63142-3 0 8638
2 21213 72.6575 266.3964 0010438 254.5721 105.4747 15.73960147 57565
Glonass 50
1 21216U 91 25 A 92 86.44700738 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 5963
2 21216 64.9594 16.7233 0008098 234.2638 125.6676 2.13103383 7628
Glonass 51
1 21217U 91 25 B 92 86.50670265 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 6086
2 21217 64.9541 16.7358 0011121 246.8487 113.0492 2.13102404 7621
Glonass 52
1 21218U 91 25 C 92 86.62394713 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 6070
2 21218 64.9367 16.7218 0009041 307.1709 52.7532 2.13102645 7620
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 92 86.61549825 .00034318 00000-0 50472-3 0 4878
2 21225 28.4596 273.0124 0005260 21.9251 338.1565 15.54009984 55118
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 92 86.82073881 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 1623
2 21232 82.5527 24.0792 0019449 67.8258 292.4905 13.16801830 44446
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 92 86.77089249 .00000999 00000-0 46931-3 0 2154
2 21263 98.7042 117.7856 0014142 70.8954 289.3756 14.21968360 45050
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91 39 A 92 86.58006136 .00002612 00000-0 38126-3 0 4807
2 21397 82.5272 128.3777 0024445 31.0273 329.2375 14.75272525 43659
GPS BII-11
1 21552U 91 47 A 92 86.12510139 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 1105
2 21552 55.3452 110.0966 0041503 223.7366 135.9822 2.00551161 5305
ERS-1
1 21574U 91 50 A 92 86.68881296 -.00001077 00000-0 -37787-3 0 2509
2 21574 98.5188 161.8002 0001280 140.3257 219.8138 14.34145299 36352
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 92 82.19361686 .00000967 00000-0 34300-3 0 1319
2 21575 98.5111 158.4885 0007343 198.8695 161.2211 14.36582057 35765
ORBCOMM-X
1 21576U 91 50 C 92 86.71768439 .00001324 00000-0 47045-3 0 1463
2 21576 98.5182 162.6580 0003848 172.5804 187.5429 14.35904217 36397
TUBSAT
1 21577U 91 50 D 92 81.20587139 .00000758 00000-0 27428-3 0 1248
2 21577 98.5162 157.3914 0006369 202.3661 157.7238 14.36188663 35613
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 92 86.21492253 .00003702 00000-0 12499-2 0 2274
2 21578 98.5170 162.5461 0004967 194.0906 166.0192 14.37489605 36343
TDRS 4
1 21639U 91 54 B 92 78.99288908 .00000113 00000-0 99999-4 0 972
```

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2 21639 0.0140 316.4790 0004003 89.6155 313.9319 1.00278740 434
Meteor 3-5
1 21655U 91 56 A 92 86.74751854 .00000440 00000-0 11293-2 0 2254
2 21655 82.5609 330.5134 0014836 68.0795 292.1856 13.16807990 29533
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 92 86.31751494 .00000869 00000-0 86951-4 0 1021
2 21701 56.9821 176.2329 0003843 94.8739 265.2769 14.96225430 29253
Soyuz TM-13
1 21735U 91 69 A 92 84.83088492 .00035647 00000-0 45396-3 0 2086
2 21735 51.6004 311.0331 0015762 222.5810 137.4093 15.58840739283212
DMSP B5D2-6
1 21798U 91 82 A 92 86.82954117 .00001184 00000-0 64989-3 0 814
2 21798 98.9325 80.9699 0011709 280.0690 79.9155 14.13373073 16846
Glonass 53
1 21853U 92 5 A 92 86.36935949 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 649
2 21853 64.7883 136.4045 0007038 206.2782 153.7542 2.13101950 1229
Glonass 54
1 21854U 92 5 B 92 86.66254341 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 744
2 21854 64.7827 136.3945 0015943 5.1187 354.9712 2.13102109 1226
Glonass 55
1 21855U 92 5 C 92 86.72120691 .00000018 00000-0 00000-2 0 701
2 21855 64.7931 136.3805 0007574 214.7687 145.2505 2.13101904 1214
JERS-1
1 21867U 92 7 A 92 86.85559337 .00003839 00000-0 32564-3 0 1046
2 21867 97.7103 163.0511 0001179 228.8696 131.2195 14.98523345 6719
GPS BII-12
1 21890U 92 9 A 92 83.59599087 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 206
2 21890 54.7051 290.1978 0061267 137.0057 223.4930 2.00578982 627
SuperbirdB1
1 21893U 92 10 A 92 84.04515672 -.00000068 00000-0 99999-4 0 195
2 21893 0.1016 86.4446 0004564 264.3726 9.1540 1.00272488 218
Arabsat 1C
1 21894U 92 10 B 92 80.41867815 .00000179 00000-0 99999-4 0 127
2 21894 0.0682 16.7605 0002451 357.0270 346.0556 1.00271304 291
1992 010C
1 21895U 92 10 C 92 84.09004883 .00088611 00000-0 15832-1 0 188
2 21895 7.0410 319.6822 7244758 199.8975 101.7470 2.33716664 621
Molniya1-83
1 21897U 92 11 A 92 87.03650495 .00000206 00000-0 99999-4 0 266
2 21897 62.8266 175.4433 7360118 288.3539 9.4670 2.00644237 475
1992 011B
1 21898U 92 11 B 92 87.03371297 .03344379 40897-4 11272-2 0 697
2 21898 62.7823 91.3873 0076146 122.8495 238.0769 16.17756826 3618
1992 011C
1 21899U 92 11 C 92 79.27280475 .15046408 42394-4 48632-3 0 603
2 21899 62.8015 121.1803 0059899 113.0690 248.3443 16.35595951 2390
Cosmos 2181
1 21902U 92 12 A 92 87.14167266 .00000142 00000-0 14475-3 0 146
2 21902 82.9482 162.3060 0027406 222.0818 137.8233 13.71759718 2366
1992 012B
```

```
1 21903U 92 12 B 92 87.04002016 -.00006801 00000-0 -72639-2 0 153
2 21903 82.9459 162.3273 0024983 203.6311 156.3698 13.73955777 2352
Galaxy 5
1 21906U 92 13 A 92 85.86546631 .00000112 00000-0 99999-4 0 125
2 21906 0.1537 323.9195 0022343 148.4930 247.8046 1.00267767 31
1992 013B
1 21907U 92 13 B 92 86.17414198 -.00000056 00000-0 99999-4 0 109
2 21907 19.7052 337.6083 6951861 186.8072 153.1158 2.25584327 285
Soyuz TM-14
1 21908U 92 14 A 92 87.01035632 .00046099 00000-0 58007-3 0 174
2 21908 51.6020 300.0806 0015717 230.4908 129.3085 15.59035420 1519
STS 45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 86.93418055 .00127982 00000-0 36324-3 0 110
2 21915 56.9992 269.6314 0006541 297.3948 62.6708 15.92595358 381
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

521. Re: UUENCODE - DECODE ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 03:26:01 UTC
From: wsj@triton.wpd.sgi.com
Message-ID: <iqln4js@twilight.wpd.sgi.com>
Source record: 291548

```
|> Recently a message appeared with details on how to download .ZIP files by
|> using LISTSERV commands instead of FTP. I do not have FTP at this time so
|> this was welcomed information. I tried out the sample command included in
|> the text and it worked great. Only one question. I now need a program
|> which will decode the uuencoded data.

Here's uudecode.c:

/* uudecode.c */

#include <stdio.h>
#ifndef MSDOS
#include <pwd.h>
#endif
#include <sys/types.h>
#include <sys/stat.h>

#define DEC(c) (((c) - ' ') & 077)

main(argc, argv)
char **argv;
{
FILE *in, *out;
struct stat sbuf;
int mode;
char dest[128];
char buf[80];

if (argc > 1) {
if ((in = fopen(argv[1], "r")) == NULL) {
perror(argv[1]);
exit(1);
}
argv++; argc--;
} else
in = stdin;

if (argc != 1) {
printf("Usage: uudecode [infile]\n");
exit(2);
}

for (;;) {
if (fgets(buf, sizeof buf, in) == NULL) {
fprintf(stderr, "No begin line\n");
exit(3);
}
```

```
if (strncmp(buf, "begin ", 6) == 0)
break;
}
sscanf(buf, "begin %o %s", &mode, dest);

#ifndef MSDOS
if (dest[0] == '~') {
char *sl;
struct passwd *getpwnam();
char *index();
struct passwd *user;
char dnbuf[100];

sl = index(dest, '/');
if (sl == NULL) {
fprintf(stderr, "Illegal ~user\n");
exit(3);
}
*sl++ = 0;
user = getpwnam(dest+1);
if (user == NULL) {
fprintf(stderr, "No such user as %s\n", dest);
exit(4);
}
strcpy(dnbuf, user->pw_dir);
strcat(dnbuf, "/");
strcat(dnbuf, sl);
strcpy(dest, dnbuf);
}
#endif

#ifdef MSDOS
out = fopen(dest, "wb");
#else
out = fopen(dest, "w");
#endif
if (out == NULL) {
perror(dest);
exit(4);
}
chmod(dest, mode);

decode(in, out);

if (fgets(buf, sizeof buf, in) == NULL || strcmp(buf, "end\n")) {
fprintf(stderr, "No end line\n");
exit(5);
}
exit(0);
}
```

```
decode(in, out)
FILE *in;
FILE *out;
{
char buf[80];
char *bp;
int n;

for (;;) {
if (fgets(buf, sizeof buf, in) == NULL) {
printf("Short file\n");
exit(10);
}
n = DEC(buf[0]);
if (n <= 0)
break;

bp = &buf[1];
while (n > 0) {
outdec(bp, out, n);
bp += 4;
n -= 3;
}
}
}

outdec(p, f, n)
char *p;
FILE *f;
{
int c1, c2, c3;

c1 = DEC(*p) << 2 | DEC(p[1]) >> 4;
c2 = DEC(p[1]) << 4 | DEC(p[2]) >> 2;
c3 = DEC(p[2]) << 6 | DEC(p[3]);
if (n >= 1)
putc(c1, f);
if (n >= 2)
putc(c2, f);
if (n >= 3)
putc(c3, f);
}

int
fr(fd, buf, cnt)
FILE *fd;
char *buf;
int cnt;
{
int c, i;

for (i=0; i<cnt; i++) {
c = getc(fd);
```

```
if (c == EOF)
return(i);
buf[i] = c;
}
return (cnt);
}

#define NULL 0

char *
index(sp, c)
register char *sp, c;
{
do {
if (*sp == c)
return(sp);
} while (*sp++);
return(NULL);
}
```

--
Bill Johnson 9U-530 wsj@wpd.sgi.com
Silicon Graphics, Inc. Office:(415) 335-1440
Systems Software Technology Center Fax:(415) 969-2314

522. Current Contest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 04:24:03 UTC
From: d098@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.042403.5402@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca>
Source record: 291549

What is the current contest that is underway? The bands are cluttered...

Derek

523. Re: Funny callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 05:08:58 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.050858.10775@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291550

In article <1992Mar27.225135.18447@cbfsb.cb.att.com> wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (robert.f.casey) writes:
Looks like at lot of these match... From the callbook here are the winners and loosers.

>N1KE = Nike sneaker company
N1KE:E:WILLIAM R SHORT:153 LELAND FARM RD:ASHLAND:MA:01721:529732887328
>W0RLD
W0RLD:G:JAMES W BROWN:5044 OLYMPIA CT:INDIANAPOLIS:IN:46208:459519385193
>W1SE
W1SE:E:LELAND W AURICK:1043 DEER RUN:WINTER SPRINGS:FL:32708:229724487244
>A1DS
No match found for A1DS
>TR0UT
No match found for TR0UT
>N3RD = nerd?
N3RD:E:R DAVID HAWES:143 CAMP COUNCIL RD:PHOENIXVILLE:PA:19460:491090391246

--
Gary W. Sanders n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

524. Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 05:40:30 UTC
From: wapembe@afterlife.ncsc.mil
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.054030.10695@afterlife.ncsc.mil>
Source record: 291551

I may be wrong but shouldn't you be able to operate any mode within
your operating class? I was not given a voice test but have worked
voice :) I would thing that as long as the band section permitted
cw, you should be able to use it. I think that this provides an
excellent way for the no-code tech people to improve their cw abili-
ties. later.
bill pemberton, ka3yyr
--
wapembe@afterlife.ncsc.mil "Wrong word. FACT!" John Wayne
73 cul de ka3yyr

525. Re: Don Search left DXCC???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 05:42:00 UTC
From: rpadawer@utkvx2.utk.edu
Message-ID: <28MAR199200424394@utkvx2.utk.edu>
Source record: 291552

In article <30690002@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>, brown@hpspkla.spk.hp.com (Pat R. Brown) writes...
>Does anyone know how or why Don Search "mister DXCC" left the DXCC
>manager job?
>
>I say an advertisment for the job a while back.
>
>73 de Pat N7KRG

I think it's because Don is at least 600 years old.

73,
Randy, WA4FJF

526. Space Bulletin 017 ARLS017

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 06:00:51 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.060051.12482@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291553

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS54
QST de W1AW
Space Bulletin 017 ARLS017
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington, Ct
March 27, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB Space ARL ARLS017
ARLS017 STS-45 Reference Orbits

These data are for use with Shuttle/OSCAR locator tracking systems,
and have been derived from ARLS016/JSC011 Keplerian ELSETS.

STS45/SAREX equator crossing times and longitudes follow.

MAR 27 0126Z AT 297W
MAR 28 0002Z AT 281W
MAR 29 0008Z AT 289W
MAR 30 0013Z AT 296W
MAR 31 0019Z AT 303W
APR 1 0024Z AT 310W

Stay tuned to W1AW and AMSAT Nets for updated information. Should
orbit adjustment be necessary, new equator crossing data, EQX, will
be transmitted by W1AW.
NNNN
```

527. Propagation Forecast Bulletin 13 ARLP013

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 06:00:52 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.060052.12507@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291554

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC A21
QST de W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 13 ARLP013
>From Tad Cook, KT7H, Seattle, Wa
March 28, 1992
Relaye by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB PROP ARL ARLP013
ARLP013 Propagation de KT7H

The week began quietly with K indices at zero. This means that the
earth's geomagnetic field is stable, and high latitude paths are
quite good. It was a mostly uneventful week, with solar activity
low, and the flux ranging from about 160 to 180. A number of active
regions from the previous solar rotation failed to materialize.

The 23rd and 24th were the most unsettled, with degradation of polar
radio paths, and the K index peaking at five.

Spring is a good season for HF propagation. Look for good
conditions for the WPX Contest this weekend, with the solar flux
around 185 to 195, continuing up to about 200 on April 1. Based
upon the last solar rotation, we mat see some active geomagnetic
conditions centered around April 7, 13 and 20.

American sunspot numbers for March 20 through 26 were 121, 124, 110,
166, 142, 144 and 205, with a mean of 144.6. 10.7 cm solar flux for
the same period was 168.5, 167.6, 160.7, 166.3, 175.7, 186 and
178.6, with a mean of 171.9.
NNNN
```

528. Space Bulletin 016 ARLS016

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 06:00:58 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.060058.12606@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291555

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS53
QST de W1AW
Space Bulletin 016 ARLS016
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington, Ct
March 27, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB Space ARL ARLS016
ARLS016 KEP ELSET JSC011

Decode 2-line ELSETS with the following key:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

STS-45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 87.49910823 .00126000 00000-0 36800-3 0 111
2 21915 56.9934 267.0131 0006662 303.6246 56.4221 15.92591437 488

Satellite: STS-45
Catalog number: 21915
Epoch time: 92087.49910823 ----- (27 MAR 92 11:58:42.95 UTC)
Element set: JSC-011
Inclination: 56.9934 deg
RA of node: 267.0131 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-45
Eccentricity: .0006662 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 303.6246 deg from NASA flight day 3 vector
Mean anomaly: 56.4221 deg
Mean motion: 15.92591437 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 1.26000E-03 rev/day SQ NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 48

Note: Predictions using element set JSC-010 are wihtin 10 seconds
of JSC-011 through March 29.

Thanks to Frank Bauer, KD3HDO, and AMSAT for these data.
NNNN
```

529. Space Bulletin 018 ARLS018

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 06:01:07 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.060107.12694@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291556

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS55
QST de W1AW
Space Bulletin 018 ARLS018
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington, Ct
March 27, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPACE ARL ARLS018
ARLS018 Random QSO Passes

STS-45 was launched on March 24 at 1313z. The following are
random-QSO passes in Mission Elapsed Time format (MET). The first
two digits under begin and end are day (24-hour period) since
launch, the second two digits are hours since launch (on given
mission day) and the last two digits represents the minutes.

For example, one hour after lanuch would be 00/01:00. 24 hours
after launch would be 01/00:00. One day, one hour and one minute
after launch would be 01/01:01.

Remember the actual MET of launch is 00/00:00, no matter what the
UTC time was at liftoff.

BEGIN END US REGION

04/00:26 04/00:43 CENTRAL
04/03:34 04/03:52 NORTH
04/05:09 04/05:27 NORTH
04/21:30 04/21:43 EAST
04/23:01 04/23:17 EAST

05/00:32 05/00:50 CENTRAL
05/02:07 05/02:25 NORTHWEST
05/03:43 05/04:00 NORTH
05/05:17 05/05:34 NORTH
05/08:25 05/08:41 CENTRAL
05/21:36 05/21:50 EAST
05/23:07 05/23:24 CENTRAL

06/00:40 06/00:58 WEST
06/02:14 06:02:32 NORTH
```

```
06/03:49 06/04:08 NORTH
06/05:24 06/05:42 NORTHEAST
06/06:58 06/07:17 CENTRAL
06/08:31 06/08:48 WEST
06/10:06 06/10:16 WEST
06/20:11 06/20:23 EAST
06/21:42 06/21:58 EAST
06/23:14 06/23:31 CENTRAL

07/00:47 07/01:05 NORTHWEST
07/02:22 07/02:40 NORTH
07/03:57 07/04:15 NORTH
07/05:31 07/05:50 EAST
07/07:05 07/07:24 CENTRAL
07/08:39 07/08:54 WEST
07/20:17 07/20:31 EAST
NNNN
```

530. Re: Re: Radio Operation in cars, Toyota forbids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 06:09:07 UTC
From: kossack@rice.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.060907.23901@rice.edu>
Source record: 291557

In article <1992Mar26.230325.6528@eng.umd.edu>, chuck@eng.umd.edu (Chuck Harris - WA3UQV) writes:
- >tell them that modern cars have safety problems when exposed to some types
- >of radio transmissions. (some specific examples and/or volunteers who
- >could demonstrate this for them would be very important and useful.)
- >
-
- Great...I can see it now..."Ham radio operations present safety hazard towards
- modern cars....BAN THE HAMS!"

NO, NO, NO!

Tell them (iff true) that the yuppies' celtels cause
the safety problems. Then, it's Detroit vs. Ma Bell. >;-)

--
Jordan M Kossack | A proper blessing for Congress?
kossack@rice.edu | May The Lord bless and keep Congress
(713) 270-9056 | ... far away from my checkbook!

531. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 27 March

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 06:17:28 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701763448@honte>
Source record: 291558
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
NOTE: Northern polar stratospheric warming continues in progress.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 087, 03/27/92
10.7 FLUX=180.7 90-AVG=209 SSN=194 BKI=2210 3233 BAI=008
BGND-XRAY=B6.6 FLU1=1.2E+05 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=3222 2334 PAI=013
BOU-DEV=014,010,008,003,021,010,025,025 DEV-AVG=014 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C3.0 @ 2101UT XRAY-MIN= B5.8 @ 0543UT XRAY-AVG= B9.9
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0610UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1450UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.4%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 2355UT PCA-MIN= -2.7DB @ 1140UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55289NT @ 1323UT BOUTF-MIN=55250NT @ 1913UT BOUTF-AVG=55277NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+110NT@ 1806UT GOES7-MIN=N:-001NT@ 0306UT G7-AVG=+075,+041,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+116NT@ 2024UT GOES6-MIN=E:-021NT@ 2025UT G6-AVG=+089,+003,+027
FLUXFCST=STD:180,180,180;SESC:180,180,180 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/015,015,015
KFCST=2224 5222 2224 5222 27DAY-AP=027,018 27DAY-KP=2225 5542 2454 2221
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**245STRM:0319-2242UT
!!END-DATA!!
```

532. Re: was, getting "into HAM", now, misuse of language

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 06:32:54 UTC
From: kossack@rice.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.063254.24665@rice.edu>
Source record: 291559

In article <1992Mar19.152258.28148@odin.corp.sgi.com>, adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams) writes:
> how many people born withing the last 20 years have ever built a crystal
> radio receiver? i'll bet it isn't a very large percentage.

Will you settle for 25 years? Huh? Whimper, whimper.

Actually, how many hams under 40 have ever built a crystal
receiver or hombrewed a transmitter? And we're the technophiles
of this country. At least I can program a VCR! :-) :-)

--
Jordan M Kossack | My life makes perfect sense
kossack@rice.edu | Lust and food and violence
(713) 270-9056 | -- Dire Straits

533. Radio Shack Rumors Recalling their HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 06:41:43 UTC
From: wright%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9203280641.AA11220@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291560
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

I contact my local RS Manager yesterday after reading about the recall of the RS 2m HT. I was informed that what the guy had heard was that 6 months BEFORE the release of the 2m HT that there had been a recall but none of the recalled units had been shipped to the RS stores and was taken out of the warehouses before shipment of the units.

I was re-asured that the RS 2m HT that is out on the market today is a quallity and dependable HT. This manager even bought one for himself just 2 days before I walked in to purchase one. I have to waite now until I get more money to order one .

Tim Wright
Wright@morekypr.BITNET
WRIGHT@morekyvm.Morehead-st.EDU

534. Re: Satellite Bulletin 006 ARLS006

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 06:45:58 UTC
From: garym@telesoft.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.064558.13114@telesoft.com>
Source record: 291561
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In <1992Mar24.012140.24712@ni.umd.edu> louie@sayshell.umd.edu writes:
>In article <1992Mar21.044615.29584@n8emr.uucp> gws writes:
>>The waivers follow those granted on January 31, 1992, which allow
>>Atlantis astronauts David Leestma, N5WQC and Brian Duffy, N5WQW,
>>also technician-class licensees, to operate in space.

>I have to say, I've always wondered why there is a Extra class
>requirement for these operators. Clearly, these people know what they
>are doing or they wouldn't be there in the first place. It seems
>rather humorous to have to grant a "waiver" to someone who had
>literally trained for years for this particular mission just to
>operate the ham radio.

I've never understood why they get waivers either. IMHO, they aren't
necessary. The rule (97.207a) only says that the station must be licensed
to an extra, the control operators may be of any class (well, tech or above
for a 2m station). So license the station to W5RRR (it may be already),
and the astronauts are the control operators. The ARRL even explains this
in their rule book. What am I missing here?

I think I can understand why the FCC would want the extra class requirement
in there though. They want an extra class licensee in charge of a station
that has great potential for causing interference and they want it to have a
reliable telecommand system so it can be shut down if it is causing
problems.

If it was up to me, I would change the rule to only require extra class for
space stations that operate under (1) automatic control only or (2) are
controlled by telecommand. That way space stations that can be controlled
locally would not even have to be licensed to extra's.

I guess you would also have to amend 97.207b to allow space stations to be
shut down by local control as well as by telecommand.

Followups to r.r.a.policy
--GaryM
--
Gary Morris Internet: g@telesoft.com
KK6YB (N5QWC) UUCP: uunet!telesoft!g
TeleSoft AMPR: KK6YB @ W2XO
San Diego, CA Phone: +1 619-457-2700

535. Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 07:12:33 UTC
From: nagle@netcom.com
Message-ID: <5wcj-v=nagle@netcom.com>
Source record: 291562
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard) writes:
>However you can earn some enemies really fast by trying out 2-3 WPM on the
>CW subbands. I suggest making arrangements with some for the practice first
>via voice or packet, and the pick an unoccupied frequency away from the CW
>subband.

The notion that CW operations should be prearranged via packet
indicates the way things are going.

Perhaps in future Morse ("Continuous Wave" is inappropriate here)
signals will be compressed with a compression technique similar to
fax compression (run-length coding, Hamming-coded) and transmitted via
packet, for more efficient bandwidth utilization. This has the nice
property that the bandwidth consumed is directly proportional to
Morse WPM. It would also allow the transmission of Morse over the
Internet, which could be fun. Transmission in this form would preserve
the original key timing, so you could recognize fists as usual.

John Nagle

536. Re: AARL Repeater guide electronically?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 07:39:31 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <71658@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 291563

Maybe the ARRL could make the repeater directory (or more appropriately,
the database of coordinations) available electronically, obviously
excluding the link frequencies maintained by the coordinators. It's
all "public information" anyway. What say ARRL?

--- Jeff

--
-=-
Jeff DePolo WN3A Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 444.250+ (no, we're not moving)
University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

537. Re: Letterman Intervies Young Ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 13:54:46 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6287@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 291564

In article <1992Mar27.171836.6259@oakhill.sps.mot.com> geraldg@oakhill.sps.mot.com (Gerald Garcia) writes:
>They broke for a final commerical (you could here repeater traffic in the
>background), and Letterman asked if the equpment belonged to her; when
>she shook her head "no", he replied "well, it's yours now". Wow! I think
>that is the nicest gesture I have *ever* seen by Letterman (who can be less
>than a pleasant fellow). It will be a story Veronica will be able to tell
>the rest of her life (I wonder if she'll remember w/o the aid of the tape?).

WOW!!!
Guess I'll have to revise my opinion of Dave Letterman slightly; he's always struck me as a prime asshole (I was especially turned off by the intervierw he did with Charlie Kerfeld (at the time, a Houston Astros pitcher; this was during their 1986 championship season)).

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"Grow up children. Purchase lives." -- Geoff Collyer

538. Re: FT470-mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 14:15:50 UTC
From: luca@napoleon.eetech.mcgill.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.141550.28638@thunder.mcrcim.mcgill.edu>
Source record: 291565

>I recently did the modification and found something interesting: when
>scanning somewhere between 180 and 190 MHz I found - big surprise - a
>clear 59+ signal there. But then I noticed it was our 2m-repeater operating
>on 145.675! Sure it doesn't have harmonics there, hi.
>So does the mod really work? When the screen shows a frequency of 180 MHz,
>is it really receiving on that frequency??? Seems not...
yes , you get multiples of the fundamental frequency, causing PLL locks at regual intervals
from 0 to 1500 MHz.
0 to 1500Mhz ... nay ... It was too good to be true.

Luca

--
\/\
Mcgill University Electrical Engineering Departement
Luca@Napoleon.EEtech.McGill.CA | VE2WKR

539. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 15:13:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1577000003@trsvax>
Source record: 291566

Sorry, but I don't think that ICOM has manufacturing
facilities in Korea.

Guess Again!!!

540. RACES Bulletin #215

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 15:18:32 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9203281518.AA12443@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291567

```
Msgid: $RACESBUL.215

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.215 DATE: March 30, 1992
SUBJECT: MGT - What is a "responder"?

QUESTION: What is a responder?

REPLY: When we use the term "responder" in the Bulletins
and other emergency services and public safety references, we
mean those paid and volunteer people whose primary duty it is to
report for duty when required or requested to do so. It may be a
frequent, if not daily, activity. Most RACES personnel are
considered to be or are responders. Where one responds is not
important. In other words, a responder may go to the office,
Emergency Operations Center, duty station, or to some other
assignment in the field. Some RACES and ARES people may not be
considered responders because they may serve in a consultant,
maintenance, advisory, home station, or in other non-response
roles. A responder is trained, equipped, and physically prepared
for the response role to be performed.
State responders are approved by this agency when and where
to respond. This is generally true of any volunteer attached to
any government agency. ---KH6GBX

EOM

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RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races
and can be retrieved using FTP.
```

541. Re: 2 Mtr Packet Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 15:53:55 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.155355.8779@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291568

In article <1992Mar26.090443.7656@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com> radneyt@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com writes:
> Hello out there. I am a relatively new ham (Feb. 91) I am looking
>into 2 meter packet. I presently do not own a computer of any type.
>My question is this: In another news group I saw a dumb terminal for
>sale it was a VT220 it said it could be used for packet. I can understand
>how a computer with the proper software and TNC can be used... but a dumb
>terminal????? Please enlighten the not so intelligent.

The standard firmware in most TNCs treats it's serial port as if it were connected to a dumb terminal. So a dumb terminal works, or a PC with a communications program that emulates a dumb terminal. Most TNCs also support a different mode of operation called host mode that is designed to interact with a special packet communications program on the PC. This allows the PC much more intimate control of the TNC. In addition to that, most TNCs now support KISS mode. KISS stands for Keep It Simple Stupid. The TNC becomes in essence just a packet Smartmodem(tm) for the computer and the packet protocol is handled internally by software on the PC. This is the way the KA9Q TCP/IP package deals with TNCs. Several other software packages now require the TNC to operate in KISS mode as well. In KISS mode, the TNC does channel management, when to transmit and when to listen, and sends the raw data frames to the PC for further processing.

The current trend is away from TNCs altogether. There are Plugin boards for the PC that bypass the serial bottleneck that exists between the TNC and the computer by using internal DMA. This is a must for high speed packet. Beware however, there are board products on the market that are merely TNCs on a card and appear to the computer as a serial port with attached TNC. These offer no benefit in performance, though they are tidy, eliminating the separate box and cabling.

The majority of packet software is written for the IBM PC and it's clones. Most hams running packet have PCs. There is some software for the Mac and Amiga as well. Older computers like the C64 and CPM machines aren't being supported much anymore, though there are older programs for both.

Gary KE4ZV

542. Re: Satellite trackers for Suns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 15:55:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar28.155523.8857@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291569

In article <9203261643.AA23285@lanslide.hls.com> trop@hls.COM (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>
>Netlanders,
>
>I'm looking for a satellite tracking program for my Sun workstation.
>I would like to hear from you if you know of one. Anon ftp info
>would be most helpful.

Me too, especially if it does graphics under Sunview or X.

Gary KE4ZV

543. Re: Prefixes (was Re: DX Advisory Committee Report - February 1992)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 17:37:05 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.28.12.37.04.1992.26501@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291570

I'd suspect many yanks don't know the meaning of WANK.

Actually it's W, N, K, and AA-AL. Argentina has the rest of the A's.
That's why the temporary upgrade identifiers are AE, AA, AG, and KT.
They didn't want to use one that would indicate another country. AT
is right out because it's not a US prefix.

-Ron

544. Re: 8 Weeks for new License

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 17:53:28 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.28.12.53.28.1992.26803@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291571

> Hmmm, that's one
> week to them, 6 weeks for them to type in my name and address, and one
> week back to me.

Actually, it can be as bad as ten days from the VE's to the VEC. A couple of days in the mail, a week or so at the VEC, a couple of days in the mail. It's possible that it can take almost three weeks to get as far as the FCC.

The ARRL VEC has had a real push to decrease the response time. Where they used to have you send the exams to them by regular mail, they now make available overnight express numbers for all the major delivery companies available to their VE's to get the stuff back overnight. I always try to get my exams out promptly (and in an organized manner to speed processing at the ARRL). After our last Hamfest session (Saturday), I processed all the papers and FEDEX'd them up to the League on Monday morning. In less than a week I got my postcard saying that all was in order with the session paperwork.

-Ron

545. Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 17:58:06 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.28.12.58.06.1992.26865@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291572

> I read something on the net recently that implied that a no-code Tech can not
> operate CW on the VHF bands. Now I realize that if a no-code Tech knew enough
> CW to make a contact then he probably should be able to pass the code test
> and then it would not be an issue, but...

A technician is authorized for all amateur priveleges above 50 MHz.
He can operate CW or any other legal mode. You can either operate
real A1A, though most people aren't set up for it, or you can just
send morse on tones through your FM rig (like a repeater ID).

-Ron

546. Re: Current Contest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-28 18:02:42 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Mar.28.13.02.42.1992.26953@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291573

> What is the current contest that is underway? The bands are cluttered...

CQ WW WPX contest. It's an odd contest where the multipliers are the
different prefixes. This is a boon to people like me with odd
prefiexes (there are no more than 26 WO2's in the world).
Unfortunately I've got other things to do this weekend. The CW
version of the contest reappears in May.

-Ron

547. Re: was, getting "into HAM", now, misuse of language

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 01:22:49 UTC
From: chrisc@biggus.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <1992Mar29.012249.6755@biggus.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 291574

If you're taking a vote on crystal sets and/or transmitters, count me on both!

Chris

548. learning code

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 03:07:21 UTC
From: barry@geovision.gvc.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar29.030721.10800@geovision.gvc.com>
Source record: 291575

Folks:

I figure I might as well start learning code now so that I can go right for my second level lic. after finishing a ham course at one of the local night schools. I bought a book today written by L. Peter Carron Jr., he lists a few different ways of learning the code. How did some of you go about grouping the different letters and symbols? I do have a key to practice code as I go along.

later
Barry Comer

549. Re: Funny callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 04:43:01 UTC
From: david%telepath@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <easDiB1w164w@telepath.UUCP>
Source record: 291576

ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:

> In article <plkorhon.701629444@vipunen.hut.fi> plkorhon@vipunen.hut.fi (Pirjo
> >Anybody willing to send me a list of some funny callsigns? Like ID1OT, and
> >so on.

I recently contacted OH TOO BAD (OH2BAD) on HF. Also, in my area are W0RRY and
N0ELS.

--
David Tingler, Telepath Systems, Inc.
david%telepath@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu

550. MFJ Artificial Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 05:17:14 UTC
From: cjackso@uswnvg.UUCP
Message-ID: <1973@uswnvg.UUCP>
Source record: 291577
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,uswestnv.radio

Has anyone had any experience with the MFJ artificial ground? I've got a lousy RF ground situation (I'm at least 12' from a bad ground) and would like to improve matters.

Thanks!

--
Clay Jackson - N7QNM
US WEST NewVector Group, Inc
clayj@cjsysv.wa.com | ...uunet!uswnvg!cjackso

551. A poll re cw & licensing.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 05:49:53 UTC
From: lee@tosspot.sv.com
Message-ID: <uDVDiB1w165w@tosspot.sv.com>
Source record: 291428

Here're some questions -

1. What is your license class.

2. Do you approve of no-code amateur licenses.

3. How long have you been licensed.

4. Would you support regular retesting of all classes in both theory and code in order to retain a license.

...now, answer them honestly.....and email your replies to me. When I have a large enough sample (say 50 replies), I will post the results right here.

Lee

552. Re: Young Ham on "Late Night with David Letterman"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 06:11:25 UTC
From: markets@netcom.com
Message-ID: <=vdj5xkmarkets@netcom.com>
Source record: 291429

I think that NBC provided the radios (looked like a ts950 and a tm721).
At the end of the segment, Dave ased veronica if the radios were
hers. She said no, and he told her that they were now, and that
she was going to take them with her. What a deal!

jeff (jeff@markets.amix.com)

553. Amateurs on USENET List April 1992 Part 1 of 2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 06:28:28 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar29.062828.27@ve6mgs.uucp>
Source record: 291430

I operate a gateway for USENET articles to the local Packet Bulletin Boards. A side effect is that I am building a list of the amateurs on the Network. Here is the list I've maintained. I would be pleased to take any e-mail updates to this list. I have split this list into two parts.

Enjoy, 73 de VE6MGS/Mark -sk-

```
# Network address to name or call letters lookup table
# archived for ftp @ ftp.cs.buffalo.edu:hams_on_usenet courtesy of
# bowen@cs.buffalo.edu as suggested by Paul Schleck/KD3FU
# archived for ftp @ nro.cs.athabascau.ca:hams/usenet-hams [131.232.1.1] as
# suggested by Lyndon Nerenberg/VE6BBM
# Please send corrections/deletions/additions to mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org
# Last update March 28 1992
#
# This document may be distributed freely, as long as there is no financial
# gain. I do not condone this list being used for generating junk mail or
# other annoyances as this is not the purpose of the list.
#
# Entries have this format (-> denotes separated by at least one tab):
# Address (Name) -> Call -> Date
#
# Address
# Network address popularily used by individuals on the network. Although
# the address that many news posters add may be incorrect, personnal
# e-mail contacts or updates are always placed first in the list of
# duplicate calls. Removal of entries is by complaint only, so some
# (mainly .EDU) may be invalid over time. Some GENIE Hams are included
# (Generated by Brian Murrey/KB9BVN) in this list, their addresses are
# listed as ??@<GEnie> which of course is unaddressable. Mike Shirley
# WB6WUI mikey@slic.cts.com is willing to relay manually to GENIE.
# Name Name of the individual.
# Call Call letters of the individual.
# Date Last update YY-MM[-DD] International format.
#
# A trailing * denotes not searched in call book for verification yet, @
# means not found in my call book (1987). ? after means recheck may be required
# (eg. Call does not match name).
#
## ISREAL 4X,4Z
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n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob W. McGwier Jr.) n4hy 91-11-9
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BDY5049%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Bryan D. Young) kd4iic 92-2-25@
dwilson@s850.mwc.EDU (David L. Wilson) ac4iu 91-12-27
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nmr1248@ariel.lerc.nasa.gov (Nancy Rabel) kc4iyd 91-12-7
jks@giskard.uthscsa.edu (Jack K. Spitznagel Jr.) kd4iz 92-2-18
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johng@ecs.comm.mot.com (John M. Gilbert) ka4jmc 91-12-5
mcnc.org!concert.net!abc@decwrl.uucp (Alan B. Clegg) kd4jml 92-2-4@
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554. Amateurs on USENET List April 1992 Part 2 of 2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 07:00:57 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar29.070057.446@ve6mgs.uucp>
Source record: 291431

I operate a gateway for USENET articles to the local Packet Bulletin Boards.
A side effect is that I am building a list of the amateurs on the Network. Here
is the list I've maintained. I would be pleased to take any e-mail updates to
this list. I have split this list into two parts. This is part 2.

Enjoy, 73 de VE6MGS/Mark -sk-

```
# Network address to name or call letters lookup table
# archived for ftp @ ftp.cs.buffalo.edu:hams_on_usenet courtesy of
# bowen@cs.buffalo.edu as suggested by Paul Schleck/KD3FU
# archived for ftp @ nro.cs.athabascau.ca:hams/usenet-hams [131.232.1.1] as
# suggested by Lyndon Nerenberg/VE6BBM
# Please send corrections/deletions/additions to mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org
# Last update March 28 1992
#
# This document may be distributed freely, as long as there is no financial
# gain. I do not condone this list being used for generating junk mail or
# other annoyances as this is not the purpose of the list.
#
# Entries have this format (-> denotes separated by at least one tab):
# Address (Name) -> Call -> Date
#
# Address
# Network address popularily used by individuals on the network. Although
# the address that many news posters add may be incorrect, personnal
# e-mail contacts or updates are always placed first in the list of
# duplicate calls. Removal of entries is by complaint only, so some
# (mainly .EDU) may be invalid over time. Some GENIE Hams are included
# (Generated by Brian Murrey/KB9BVN) in this list, their addresses are
# listed as ??@<GEnie> which of course is unaddressable. Mike Shirley
# WB6WUI mikey@slic.cts.com is willing to relay manually to GENIE.
# Name Name of the individual.
# Call Call letters of the individual.
# Date Last update YY-MM[-DD] International format.
#
# A trailing * denotes not searched in call book for verification yet, @
# means not found in my call book (1987). ? after means recheck may be required
# (eg. Call does not match name).
## US 5 District
gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us (Gene A. Kennedy) n5abi 91-10
nix%muppet.DEcnet@consrt.rok.com (Paul N. Nix) wb5agf 91-10
u1906ad@unx.ucc.okstate.edu (Martin G. McCormick) wb5agz 92-2-12
mab3474@venus.tamu.edu (Myles A. Barkman) kg5ai 92-3-26
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KB5AWM@<GEnie> (Jim D. Heil) kb5awm 91-12-7
```

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reed@mozart.amd.com (David F. Reed) 7j1ago 92-3-17
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BOBPRIEZ%SLU.BITNET@ricevm1.rice.edu (Robert G. Priez) wb5fbs 92-2-21
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alan@adept.UUCP (Alan R. Ruffer) wb5fkh 91-10
adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (Chuck N. Adams) k5fo 91-12-24
ellis@convex.com (Robert C. Ellis) kb5ftt 91-12-6
T.GATES2@<GEnie> (Tom W. Gates) ab5g 91-12-7
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KA5GLX@<GEnie> (Bob E. Biekert) ka5glx 91-12-7
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hurta@hcvdl.CSc.ti.COM (Dwaine S. Hurta) n5hd 91-11-13
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jtanner@grivel.une.edu.au (John H. Tanner) vk2zxq 91-12-9
vk3ave@csource.OZ.AU (Peter Hallgarten) vk3ave 91-12-20
vk3ave@vk3rpa.ampr.org (Peter Hallgarten) vk3ave 92-3-9
linus@lysator.liu.se (Linus Tolke) sm7ouu 92-3-4
ash@mlacus.oz.au (Ashok Nallawalla) zl4lm 91-12-24
djewell@rhea.trl.OZ.AU (David Jewell) vk3daj 91-10@
drw@matilda.vut.edu.au (Don Watson) vk3dpi 91-12-9@
devos@mundil.cs.mu.OZ.AU (Stuart John de VOS) vk3eql 91-10@
tyers@rhea.trl.OZ.AU (P. J. Tyers) vk3kts 91-10
gja@mullian.ee.mu.oz.au (Grenville Armitage) vk3xmw 91-10@
cpkcda@marlin.jcu.edu.au (Kenneth C Dwyer) vk4jcu 91-10@
joyce@qut.edu.au (Andy Joyce) vk4kiv 92-3-9@
xtasc@levels.unisa.edu.au (Rob Mayfield) vk5xxx 91-12-12@
xtasc@levels.unisa.edu.au (Rob Mayfield) vk5zeu 91-11-18@
e2grwill@snap.cats.adelaide.edu.au (Grant Willis) vk5zwi 91-12-9@
grwillis@teaching.cs.adelaide.edu.au (Grant Willis) vk5zwi 91-10@
samp@DIALix.oz.au (Sam J. Pascoe) vk6ksp 91-12-9
gary@antlia.uwa.oz.au (Gary Carroll) vk6xq 92-2-6@
nmurrayr@cc.curtin.edu.au (Ron J. Murray) vk6zjm 91-10
INDIA VU
rvenkate@rodan.acs.syr.edu (Ravi Venkatesh) vu2ev 91-10
MEXICO XE

reed@mozart.amd.com (David F. Reed) xe1zdr 92-3-17@
INDONESIA YB-YC
onno@yc1dav.ve3.ampr.org (Onno W. Purbo) yc1dav 91-10@
El SALVADOR YS
ulloa@maccs.dcss.mcmaster.ca (Jorge Ulloa) ys1uj 91-10@
YUGOSLAVIA YU
YU3FK%CATHY%yubgef51.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Iztok Saje) yu3fk 91-10
yu3fk@ijs.ac.mail.YU (Iztok Saje) yu3fk 91-10
IZTOK%DAMA%yubgef51.BITNET@pucc.princeton.edu (Iztok Saje) yu3fk 91-10
NEW ZEALAND ZL
crookb@mof.govt.nz (B. W. Crook) zl1akc 91-10
psyxsgp@otago.ac.nz (S. G. Pearce) zl1any 91-10
charlie@mof.govt.nz (Charlie R. Tetenburg) zl1bqj 91-12-10
Garth_Robinson@kcbbs.gen.nz (Garth Robinson, L. E. Trigg in CB) zl1tue 91-11-21?
richard@nacjack.gen.nz (Richard Vowles) zl1utf 92-3-2@
lance@lancea.actrix.gen.nz (Lance M. Andrewes) zl2ajh 92-3-26
G.Moretti@massey.ac.nz (Giovanni S. Moretti) zl2boi 91-10
wk@frc.maf.GOVt.NZ (Wilbert Knol) zl2bsj 91-12-20@
jane@zl2tnm.gp.co.nz (Jane Atkinson) zl2qo 91-11-27
jane@toyvax.zl2tnm.gen.nz (Jane Atkinson) zl2qo 92-2-4
don@zl2tnm.gp.co.nz (Don Stokes) zl2tnm 91-12-22@
bruce@cpsc.ucalgary.ca (Bruce A. MacDonald) zl3oa 91-10
P.Dalliessi@massey.ac.nz (P. J. Dalliessi) zl4ms 92-3-18

555. Hamnets, Etc.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 07:44:00 UTC
From: Gary.Stimpson@f106.n348.z1.FIDONET.ORG
Message-ID: <214.29D6FFFF@mailbox.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 291432

Hello,

I'm interested in hearing some HAM Nets on my Shortwave Receiver, a Sangean 803A with 75 feet of `longwire'. Can someone give me some freqs to tune into? I'm really interested in Amateur Radio, so I figure the best thing to do is listen and learn.

Thanks,
Gary

PS: I don't have my SW radio yet, but it should be here soon (hope). :)

--
Reply to userid@mailbox.bison.mb.ca

556. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 28 March

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 08:31:12 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701857872@honte>
Source record: 291433
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

NOTE: Final northern spring polar stratospheric warming continues in progress.

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 088, 03/28/92
10.7 FLUX=186.0 90-AVG=208 SSN=176 BKI=2224 2322 BAI=010
BGND-XRAY=B7.4 FLU1=2.5E+05 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=3323 3323 PAI=014
BOU-DEV=019,018,014,044,018,025,017,013 DEV-AVG=021 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C2.8 @ 1822UT XRAY-MIN= B6.8 @ 1155UT XRAY-AVG= B9.4
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1245UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 0440UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.6%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 2325UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 1450UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55286NT @ 0104UT BOUTF-MIN=55259NT @ 1530UT BOUTF-AVG=55277NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+083NT@ 0001UT GOES7-MIN=N:-008NT@ 0958UT G7-AVG=+059,+049,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+098NT@ 0010UT GOES6-MIN=E:-009NT@ 0001UT G6-AVG=+071,+016,+038
FLUXFCST=STD:190,195,195;SESC:190,195,195 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/015,015,015
KFCST=3224 5333 3224 5333 27DAY-AP=018,010 27DAY-KP=2454 2221 1223 3221
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**245STRM:0506-1426UT
!!END-DATA!!
```

557. Understanding the Format of the Daily SGDB Reports

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 08:42:06 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701858526@honte>
Source record: 291434
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
UNDERSTANDING THE DAILY SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL DATA BROADCAST
--------------------------------------------------------

Revision 1.01

The Solar Terrestrial Dispatch (STD) has been providing a daily
broadcast of solar geophysical indices and other data over the electronic
networks.

Computer software (in MSDOS format) to automatically extract the data in
these daily reports, archive it, and/or graphically analyze it, is available
through anonymous FTP or from our computer BBS system. For those with FTP
capabilities, you may obtain this software under the filename "BCAST101.ZIP"
from one of the following sites:

* solar.stanford.edu, in the "pub/Software" directory.
* nic.funet.fi, in the "pub/dx/software/msdos/solar" directory.
wsmr-simtel20.army.mil, in the directory: "pd1:<msdos.database>"
wuarchive.wustl.edu, in the directory: "mirrors/msdos/database"

* - At the present time, Version 1.01 of BCAST is only available from these
sites.

The software may also be freely downloaded from our computer BBS system by
dialing: (403) 756-3008. You will find BCAST101.ZIP in the Utilities file
section of the BBS.

A sample broadcast message follows below. This sample broadcast data
set will be fully described in this document.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 248, 09/05/91
10.7 FLUX=163.5 90-AVG=206 SSN=204 BKI=5454 3323 BAI=025
BGND-XRAY=B8.6 FLU1=2.7E+05 FLU10=8.3E+03 PKI=5454 4333 PAI=029
BOU-DEV=093,051,073,060,023,030,012,021 DEV-AVG=045 NT SWF=05:079
XRAY-MAX= M4.4 @ 0111UT XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @ 0914UT XRAY-AVG= C2.5
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2250UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1700UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1425UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55331NT @ 2250UT BOUTF-MIN=55263NT @ 1649UT BOUTF-AVG=55301NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+113NT@ 0607UT GOES7-MIN=N:-052NT@ 0911UT G7-AVG=+067,+063,+002
GOES6-MAX=P:+101NT@ 1925UT GOES6-MIN=N:-010NT@ 1439UT G6-AVG=+073,+026,+014
FLUXFCST=STD:160,157,155 ; SESC:160,155,150 BAI/PAI-FCST=15,10,10 / 15,15,18
KFCST=3344 5433 2334 4211 27DAY-AP=019,011 27DAY-KP=2333 4333 2233 2322
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.1/2B,N20E29(6857),0523-0555-0641,II=2@0551,IV=3@0602;
**MINFLR:M4.4@0111;**MINFLR:M2.3@0528;**MINFLR:M1.6@1209;
**TENFLR:2200,DUR:N/A
```

!!END-DATA!!

LINE 01

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 248, 09/05/91

!!BEGIN!! : Signifies the start of the report, for computer-controlled
extraction of the data.

(1.0) : Represents the version number of the data set. The
appropriate software with the same version number must
be used to extract and interpret the data sets.

DAY 248 : The day of the year for the report.

09/05/91 : Equivalent Month/Day/Year of the report.

LINE 02

10.7 FLUX=164.5 90-AVG=206 SSN=204 BKI=5454 3323 BAI=025

10.7 FLUX=164.5 : The 10.7 cm solar radio flux as reported by the
NRC-Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory (DRAO) in
Penticton, British Columbia, Canada (formerly produced
by the Algonquin Radio Observatory in Ottawa).

90-AVG=206 : This value represents the 90-day average 10.7 cm solar
radio flux.

SSN=204 : This value is the observed sunspot number as observed by
Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory and reported by NOAA.

BKI=5454 3323 : These digits represent the 8 three-hourly Boulder K-indices
as observed by the Boulder USGS magnetometer. The first
digit represents the observed K-index for the period from
00:00 UT to 02:59 UT. The second digit represents the
observed K-index from 03:00 to 05:59 UT, and so forth.
If data is unavailable, it is replaced with an asterisk.

BAI=025 : This value is the observed 24:00 UT Boulder A-Index for
Boulder, Colorado.

LINE 03

BGND-XRAY=B8.6 FLU1=2.7E+05 FLU10=8.3E+03 PKI=5454 4333 PAI=029

BGND-XRAY=B8.6 : This is the background x-ray flux value as reported by the
Space Environment Laboratories. This value is produced by
observing the background x-ray emissions in the soft-xray
band (1 to 8 Angstroms). Consult the "Glossary of Solar
Terrestrial Terms" as produced by the STD for information
on understanding the x-ray classification scheme. This
document is available for anonymous FTP from the site:
"solar.stanford.edu" in "/pub", or on "nic.funet.fi".

FLU1=2.7E+05 : This value is the observed proton fluence at greater than
1 MeV (million electron volts).

FLU10=8.3E+03 : This is the observed proton fluence at greater than 10 MeV.

PKI=5454 4333 : These digits represent the 8 three-hourly estimated
planetary K-index values for the UT day. The format is
the same as is used for the Boulder K-indices noted above.

PAI=029 : This value represents the estimated planetary A-index value
for the UT day. Occassionally, this value is not available
at the time the data set is compiled. If this is the case,
a preliminary calculation is made to estimate the planetary
A-index value using the planetary K-indices. Although this
will not produce an officially accurate result, the results
calculated in this way are usually accurate to +/- 2 points.

LINE 04

BOU-DEV=093,051,073,060,023,030,012,021 DEV-AVG=045 NT SWF=05:079

BOU-DEV=093,051,073,060,023,030,012,021
These values represent the observed maximum deviation in
the Boulder USGS magnetometer. The values are in nano-
tesla (nT, or reported as "NT" elsewhere in the report).
The first value represents the observed maximum deviation
of the geomagnetic field (using the most disturbed magnetic
component) during the period 00:00 UT to 02:59 UT. In this
example, the maximum deviation observed was 93 nT between
00:00 UT and 02:59 UT. The second value represents the
maximum deviation between 03:00 UT and 05:59 UT. Each of
these values correspond to the observed Boulder K-index
as reported on line 2 of this daily report.

DEV-AVG=045 NT : This value represents the average daily maximum deviation
of the Boulder magnetometer, given in units of nanotesla
(or NT). It is produced by simply averaging the 8
three-hourly maximum deviation values given on this line.

SWF=05:79 : The first value (05) represents the number of possible
episodes of Short Wave Fades (SWFs) observed during the
UT day. Short wave fading is simply a period of time when
the absorption of High Frequency (HF) radio waves increases
which produces a decrease in signal strengths of HF signals
OVER SUNLIT AREAS. In other words, this value represents
the approximate maximum number of times HF signals may have
faded out during the UT day. It is important to note that
SWFs are the strongest over the low and middle latitudes
and are ONLY observed during the daylight hours, preferably
when the sun is higher in the sky.

The second value (79) represents the estimated maximum
number of minutes that solar-flare activity may have

produced observed SWFs. In this example, solar activity
may have produced observed SWFs as many as five times
during the UT day. The estimated maximum number of
minutes that signals may have been degraded was 79.

Please note that these values are estimated maximums.
It is important to remember that most regions of the world
are in darkness for many hours each UT day. During periods
of darkness, SWFs will not be observed. Therefore, these
values are most useful as indicators of the possible
ionospheric disturbances which may have occurred during
the daytime hours. Days with 00 episodes of SWF activity
denote low levels of daytime sporadic HF signal absorption.

LINE 05

XRAY-MAX= M4.4 @ 0111UT XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @ 0914UT XRAY-AVG= C2.5

XRAY-MAX= M4.4 @ 0111UT
This value represents the maximum observed X-ray level
during the UT day, as well as the time of its occurrence.
In this example, x-rays during this UT day peaked at a
class M4.4 level at 01:11 UT.

XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @0914UT
This section of the report represents the minimum observed
x-ray level during the UT day. Same format as the maximum.

XRAY-AVG= C2.5 : This value represents the average x-ray flux observed
during the UT day. This value is determined by averaging
all of the 1-minute x-ray values during the UT day. This
average value might not always be determined by a full set
of one-minute daily values. If data from the GOES
spacecraft supplying this information is temporarily
halted, this value will be calculated from those daily
one-minute values which are received. It is therefore
possible, (although extremely unlikely) that this average
value may be produced from only one or two one-minute flux
measurements.

It is important to distinguish the difference between the
background x-ray flux and the average x-ray flux. The
average x-ray flux is the actual numerical average of all
daily x-ray bursts (including all x-ray flares). The
background x-ray flux is the lowest stable x-ray level
observed during the day which is not associated with x-ray
bursts. The x-ray average will therefore almost always be
higher than the background x-ray flux. In this example,
the average x-ray flux is a fair bit higher than the
background level, possibly due to a number of x-ray bursts
which occurred during the UT day.

LINE 06

NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2250UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1700UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%

NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2250UT
This is the maximum observed neutron monitor count as
observed by the Thule neutron monitor. It indicates a
maximum observed value of 3% which occurred at 22:50 UT.
Significant maximums of greater than 10% may be related to
Ground Level Events (GLEs) which are associated with near-
relativistic particle bombardments from major solar flares.
These neutron monitor values are determined by examining
the 5-minute averages of the neutron monitor count rates.

NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1700 UT
This is the observed minimum neutron monitor count as
measured by the Thule neutron monitor. Values below
-5% may be related to Forbush decreases (FDs) which are
most often associated with strong geomagnetic disturbances.

NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%: This value represents the average neutron monitor count as
observed by the Thule neutron monitor. Average values
below -5.0% are associated with Forbush decreases.

LINE 07

PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1425UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB

PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1425UT
This section shows the maximum Polar Cap Absorption (PCA)
level observed during the UT day by the Thule T30A
Riometer. Positive values indicate elevated levels of
ionospheric absorption over the polar regions. As a
result, positive values (particularly in excess of about
1.0 to 2.0 dB) are sufficient to cause notable attenuation
of HF signals over or near the polar regions. Values
larger than 3.0 to 4.0 dB may cause heavy to complete
absorption of HF radio signals over the polar and possibly
some high latitude signal paths. Riometer values less than
or equal to 0.0 dB are associated with negligable
absorption levels over the polar regions. Note that small
levels of absorption (of only a few tenths of a dB) may be
sufficient to cause errors in navigational signals such as
OMEGA navigational signals traversing the polar regions.

PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT
This is the minimum PCA level observed during the UT day.

PCA-AVG= -0.1DB : This is the average PCA level observed during the UT day
and is calculated by averaging the 5-minute averaged
riometer measurements during the UT day.

LINE 08

BOUTF-MAX=55331NT @ 2250UT BOUTF-MIN=55263NT @ 1649UT BOUTF-AVG=55301NT

BOUTF-MAX=55331NT @ 2250UT
This is the maximum observed value of the Total magnetic
Field (TF). The total field value is calculated by using
all three orthogonal components of the geomagnetic field.
These values are valid for Boulder, Colorado. The field
values are in units of nanotesla (NT). The time of the
maximum is also indicated.

BOUTF-MIN=55263NT @ 1649UT
This is the minimum observed value of the total field at
Boulder, Colorado.

BOUTF-AVG=55301NT
This is the daily average of the total magnetic field
strength as observed at Boulder for the UT day.

LINES 09 & 10

GOES7-MAX=E:+113NT@ 0607UT GOES7-MIN=N:-052NT@ 0911UT G7-AVG=+067,+063,+002
GOES6-MAX=P:+101NT@ 1925UT GOES6-MIN=N:-010NT@ 1439UT G6-AVG=+073,+026,+014

These two lines report the maximum, minimum and observed
average values of the geomagnetic field at geosynchronous
altitudes as observed by the GOES-6 and GOES-7 spacecraft.
GOES-7 is the primary spacecraft and is therefore reported
first.

The first capital letter following the "GOES7-MAX="
statement indicates which component of the magnetic field
experienced the maximum value observed during the UT day.
There are three possible letters which may be used here,
representing one of the three possible magnetic components:
P = The component parallel to the Earths rotation
axis. Positive values are northward. Negative
values are southward.
E = This is the Earthward component. Positive
values represent a downwardly directed field
(ex. toward the Earth or Earthward).
N = This component is perpendicular to the other
two. Positive values represent a westwardly
directed field. Negative values are eastward.
The figure following the "P:", "E:", or "N:" is the
observed magnitude of that component, followed by the time
that the value was observed. In this example, the GOES-7
spacecraft Earthward magnetic component was the observed
maximum component during the UT day. The magnitude of this
maximum Earthward component was +113 nanoteslas. This
represents a downwardly directed magnetic field with a

strength of 113 nT. GOES-7 observed this max at 06:07 UT.

This same format is followed for the minimum values
observed on GOES-7 as well as for the values on GOES-6.

G7-AVG=+067,+063,+002
This line reports the average geomagnetic field strengths
for the three magnetic components of the GOES-7 spacecraft.
The first value will ALWAYS represent the Parallel magnetic
component. The second value will ALWAYS represent the
Earthward magnetic component. And the last value will
ALWAYS represent the Perpendicular component. So in this
example, the average daily magnetic field strength for the
parallel component was +67 nT. The Earthward component had
an average field strength value of +63 nT while the
perpendicular component had an average value of +2 nT.

This same format is followed for the average values of the
GOES-6 secondary spacecraft.

LINE 11

FLUXFCST=STD:160,157,155 ; SESC:160,155,150 BAI/PAI-FCST=15,10,10 / 15,15,18

FLUXFCST=STD:160,157,155 ; SESC:160,155,150
The first three values represent the 72-hour forecast
10.7 cm solar radio flux values as produced by the Solar
Terrestrial Dispatch (STD). The second group of three
values are the 72-hour 10.7 cm solar radio flux forecast
values as issued by the Space Environment Services Center.
If either of these two forecasts are unavailable, "N/A"
will be used in place of the digits.

BAI/PAI-FCST=15,10,10 / 15,15,18
The first group of three values represent the 72-hour
forecast Boulder A-Index (BAI) values as issued by the
Space Environment Services Center. The second group of
three digits represent the 72-hour forecast Planetary
A-Index values (PAI) as issued by the United States Air
Force (USAF) Global Weather Central.

LINE 12

KFCST=3344 5433 2334 4211 27DAY-AP=019,011 27DAY-KP=2333 4333 2233 2322

KFCST=3344 5433 2334 4211
These digits represent the 48-hour K-index fourcasts as
released by the Space Environment Services Center. The
first value represents the forecast K-index value for 00:00
to 02:59 UT. The second value represents the forecast K-
index value from 03:00 UT to 05:59 UT, etc. The sixteen

digits define the expected K-indices for the next 48 hours.

27DAY-AP=019,011: These values are the historical estimated planetary A-index values that were observed 27 days ago (approximately one solar rotation). The first value represents the observed estimated planetary A-index value 27 days ago. The second value represents the value observed 26 days ago. These two values may help serve as a guide to the possible intensity of recurrent geomagnetic phenomena.

27DAY-KP=2333 4333 2233 2322
These digits are the estimated planetary K-index values that were observed 27 days ago. The first group of eight digits (2333 4333) represent the three-hourly planetary K-indices that were observed 27 days ago. The second group of eight digits (2233 2322) represent the K-index values that were observed 26 days ago.

LINE 13, 14...

WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.1/2B,N20E29(6857),0523-0555-0641,II=2@0551,IV=3@0602;
MINFLR:M4.4@0111;MINFLR:M2.3@0528;**MINFLR:M1.6@1209;
**TENFLR:2200,DUR:N/A

These lines summarize the Warnings and Alerts which are active at the end of the UT day. Each warning category is prepended with a SINGLE asterisk. Each alert category is prepended with DOUBLE asterisks. The end of each warning and alert is appended with a semicolon if more warnings follow. If no warnings follow, a carriage return concludes the category. Warnings and alerts may span several lines. These WARNINGS are valid:

*MAJFLR = Potential Major Flare Warning
*PROTON = Potential Satellite Proton Event Warning
*PROTFLR = Potential Proton Flare Warning
*GSTRM = Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning
*MSTRM = Potential Minor Geomagnetic Storm
*JSTRM = Potential Major-Severe Geomagnetic Storm
*AURMIDWCH= Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH
*AURMIDWRN= Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WARNING
*AURLOWWCH= Low Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH
*AURLOWWRN= Low Latitude Auroral Activity WARNING
*PCA = Potential Polar Cap Absorption Event Warning

The following ALERTS are valid:

**MAJFLR = Major Solar Flare Alert
**MINFLR = Minor Solar Flare Alert
**MINSTRM = Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert
**MAJSTRM = Major Geomagnetic Storm Alert
**SVRSTRM = Severe Geomagnetic Storm Alert
**PCA = Polar Cap Absorption Event Alert

**PCAENH = Polar Cap Absorption Enhancement Alert
**PROTN10 = Satellite Proton Event Alert at > 10 MeV
**PROTN100= Satellite Proton Event Alert at > 100 MeV
**PROTNENH= Satellite Proton Enhancment Alert at > 10 MeV
**MAGSI = Magnetic Sudden Impulse Alert
**245STRM = 245 MHz Radio Noise Storm Alert
**TENFLR = Tenflare Alert
**SWEEP = Sweep Frequency Event Alert
**FORBUSH = Forbush Decrease Event Alert
**GLE = Ground Level Event Alert

Each of the alerts may be followed by a colon and very terse descriptive
text describing parameters of the event. For example, the alert section
within this example reads:

ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.1/2B,N20E29(6857),0523-0555-0641,II=2@0551,IV=3@0602;
MINFLR:M4.4@0111;MINFLR:M2.3@0528;**MINFLR:M1.6@1209;
**TENFLR:2200,DUR:N/A

This line consists of FIVE alerts (each set of double asterisks denotes the
start of a new alert): One major flare alert, three Minor Solar Flare alerts
and a Tenflare alert. In this example, the major flare was a class X1.1/2B
event located at N20E29 within Region 6857. It began at 05:23 UT, peaked at
05:55 UT and ended at 06:41 UT and was associated with a Type II sweep
(importance 2) at 05:51 UT and a Type IV sweep (importance 3) at 06:02 UT.
If a tenflare would have been associated with this event, it would have been
treated as a separate alert with a time corresponding to the time of the
major flare. In this ficticious example, no tenflare was observed.

The first minor solar flare was a class M4.4 which occurred at 01:11 UT.
The second was a class M2.3 at 05:28 UT. The third was a class M1.6 at 12:09
UT and the Tenflare was observed at 22:00 UT. The DURation of the tenflare
was unknown (not available) at the time the report was compiled.

Notice that the last alert is not followed by a semicolon. This marks
the end of the alert section.

LAST LINE

!!END-DATA!! : The last line of the daily report will ALWAYS contain this
final statement, which signifies the end of the data set.

FINAL NOTES

Additional warnings and alerts may be added to those mentioned here.
The format of this data set may also change over time. Data may be
added or deleted from the existing data set. However, for the most part, the
structure will remain the same. Comments may be appended to the message
following the dataset (ex. following the !!END-DATA!! marker), although this
will not be a common practice. The length of the daily data set should be
approximately 15-16 lines, but may vary slightly depending on the number of

warnings and alerts that are active during each day.

This is the same data set that is sent to other organizations and institutions for research or professional purposes. Individuals or organizations with a need to directly receive this data through email should send requests for placement on the mailing list to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu. Only those with a professional need, or those who receive the data too late to be of value, are encouraged to request direct access to the mailing list.

There may be infrequent days when no data sets are broadcast. This may be due to local computer problems, or perhaps possible problems with sites forwarding the data sets through the nets. In most circumstances, the data sets should arrive daily. They are usually released once a day, sometime after approximately 02:00 to 03:00 UT. This time lag into the new UT day is required so that all of the data associated with the previous UT day may be collected and processed for inclusion with the daily data set.

** End of Daily Solar Geophysical Broadcast Description **

558. STS-45 VOICE QSOs!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 11:11:45 UTC
From: kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <10984@uhm.ampr.org>
Source record: 291435

So far Hawaii has had 3 voice passes that I know of. On each pass someone
at my station made contact (about 80 watts to a vertical j-pole.)
Signals are not as strong as from Mir, but
at least a couple minutes of each pass were easy copy on the j-pole.

First pass was 27 Mar 0331-0340 UTC.
Second pass was 28 Mar 0339-0346 UTC. (Even though only 7 or 8 degrees high,
this is when NH6YM made contact using 5 watts to a 1/2 wave ringo ranger!)
Third pass was 29 Mar 0212-0221 UTC.

Seems to be a pattern emerging... 0200-0400 looks like prime time for SAREX!

Aloha de KJ9U/KH6 (John Shalamskas, kj9u@helium.chem.hawaii.edu)

559. Re: Clarification of docs on DJ-580T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 12:28:38 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.07r8@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 291436

In article <1992Mar27.163559.3119@sequent.com> dale@sequent.com (Dale Mosby) writes:
>I have been expermenting with DSQ and have found that it works fine
>in simplex mode but will not operate through the repeaters I have
>tried it on. The repeaters do pass the tones through. I believe
>the problem is that the DJ-580T sends the tones too quickly, and the
>quality through the repeater is degraded enough that this will not
>open squelch. I can demonstrate that the problem is not key-up delay
>by entering the DSQ code as a stored phone number and then dialing
>that number after a few seconds of key-up. I can demonstrate that
>the repeater does pass codes by entering the number manually on the
>keypad and opening squelch on the listening radio.

How fast does it send anyways, I know that there is a setting for a
delay or time period of 450ms or 750ms, is this the delay before burst or
length of burst? I'm just curious if it goes "groink", "beedleoodleoop" or
"beep..boop..beep..bop" :-) :-)

>I have seen a posting stating that ALINCO has a fix to slow down
>the tone sending. I haven't contacted them yet about this but will
>be doing this.

Please reply to me if you find this out. A post on the subject
might be order.

>73, Dale.

--
Craig Lemon VE3XCL - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 OS 2.04 UUCPv1.15D.
+1 519 741 0297 +1 519 578 7817 | Silly people! We all
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | know that the Universe
IP/Packet: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51]| revolves around UUNET!

560. Re: Letterman Intervies Young Ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 20:02:35 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5398@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 291437

jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

+In article <1992Mar27.171836.6259@oakhill.sps.mot.com> geraldg@oakhill.sps.mot.com
(Gerald Garcia) writes:
+>They broke for a final commerical (you could here repeater traffic in the
+>background), and Letterman asked if the equpment belonged to her; when
+>she shook her head "no", he replied "well, it's yours now". Wow! I think
+>that is the nicest gesture I have *ever* seen by Letterman (who can be less
+>than a pleasant fellow). It will be a story Veronica will be able to tell
+>the rest of her life (I wonder if she'll remember w/o the aid of the tape?).

+WOW!!!
+Guess I'll have to revise my opinion of Dave Letterman slightly; he's always
+struck me as a prime asshole (I was especially turned off by the intervierw he
+did with Charlie Kerfeld (at the time, a Houston Astros pitcher; this was
+during their 1986 championship season)).

Well, maybe he worked it out earlier on in the show when he grilled
Charles Grodin about how much he hated dogs. It was not a pretty
picture.

Anyway, Veronica's parents hold Technician and Advanced tickets [ma
and pa respectively].

She made contact with N2ODO, Jeanie, who didn't believe [at first] that
it was David Letterman she was talking to.
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

561. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 22:09:19 UTC
From: mpd@anomaly.sbs.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar29.220919.29992@anomaly.sbs.com>
Source record: 291438

rpo@trsvax.tandy.com writes:

>Sorry, but I don't think that ICOM has manufacturing
>facilities in Korea.

That is straight from two amatuer's mouths who work at Radio Shack.

MD
--
-- Michael P. Deignan /
-- Domain: mpd@anomaly.sbs.com / I'm not a bigot,
-- UUCP: ...!uunet!rayssd!anomaly!mpd / I hate everyone.
-- Telebit: +1 401 455 0347 /

562. Info/opinions on Alinco

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 22:37:25 UTC
From: donnyj@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar29.223725.29154@u.washington.edu>
Source record: 291439

I'm looking for any feedback regarding Alinco radios (specifically their
HT'. I'm thinking about getting the new DJ-580. Any advice?

Thanks in advance,
Don,
KB7JKA

BTW, does anyone know of any mods for the Yaesu FT-212RH?

563. Replacing LCD light bulbs in Alinco radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-29 22:46:48 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar29.224648.26886@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291440

copied this from packet. This article doesn't say which models of
radio this refers to, unfortunately. Except an indirect reference
to the DR110 and DR410. Begin article:

If you are not used to working on these small circuits
send the radio to your local ham repair station.
I cannot teach soldering via packet radio so
only do if you can solder in small places.

STEP 1 - Remove top and bottom cover

STEP 2 - Remove 3 knobs from front of radio

STEP 3 - Remove nut from shaft of the channel selector

STEP 4 - Remove nut from the microphone connector

STEP 5 - Remove front plate from radio, This has
snaps on top and bottom, SO BE CAREFUL !!

STEP 6 - Remove 3 small philips screws that hold
the PC board to the front of the radio.
DO NOT CUT WIRES !!!

STEP 7*- Locate tabs that are holding the display to
the PC board and bend straight. BE CAREFUL
DO NOT BREAK OFF !!!

STEP 8*- Remove display from pc board and set aside.

* Step 7 and 8 can be eliminated if you can find
the 2 lites that light up the display from the back
of the pc board

STEP 9 - Locate lites (6). 1 lite under the off/on sw
3 above the row of small switches. These 4
lites have a blue rubber cover on them.
2 lites mounted where the lcd display was.

STEP 10- Replace lite under power switch, remember to
use the blue cover over the new lite as well
as the yellow sleeves on wires. This lite
you solder from the front.

STEP 11- Replace 3 lites that are above the micro switches
on the front of the pcboard. This will have
to be un-soldered from the back. Also replace the blue
covers over the 3 lites.

STEP 12- Replace 2 lites that stick through holes that
go where the lcd display is, also replace the
yellow sleeves. These lites solder from the back.

STEP 13- Re-install the lcd display and be sure there is
no contamination of the contacts on the board and
lcd display. Be shure to re-twist the tabs on the
display that goes through the pc board. This display
must be tight to the pc board or the display will
not work either with missing lcd segments or
no segments on. This lcd display shows the freq.
signal strength, channel number, and other functions.

STEP 14- Test the display by powering up the radio. If you
are getting missing numbers, pull the lcd display
and clean the contacts on the pc-board and the
display. I did by scrapping the pc board with a
screw driver as well as the lcd display contact
ribbon.

STEP 15- assemble the radio and check the display at each
major assembly point.

STEP 16- Reset the cpu as shown in your owners manual. This
is because that the cpu is located on the board
you were working on and may have some bad data after
working on the rig. You may have to reset the cpu
when you test the rig in order to show the
full lcd display

THANKS AND 73'S

FRANK N2JYG @ WA0PTV.#WNY.NY.USA.NOAM

a special note: i have had an alinco dr-110 for the last several
years on the shermn <n2jyg-3> node f loacated in sherman NY
and it keeps on ticking even when the storms roll through. As well as
A DR-410 and no problem, except for the lcd lites....oh well !!!
==========
Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

564. AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 088.01 FROM AMSAT HQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 00:37:05 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.003705.19163@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291441

```
============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-088.01
LATEST STS-45 KEPLERIANS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 088.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MARCH 28, 1992 BID:$ANS-088.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Revised STS-45 Elements

The following represents the latest Keplerian data for STS-45 as generated
by JSC ARC member Gil Carman (WA5NOM).

STS-45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 87.49910823 .00126000 00000-0 36800-3 0 111
2 21915 56.9934 267.0131 0006662 303.6246 56.4221 15.92591437 488

Satellite: STS-45
Catalog number: 21915
Epoch time: 92087.49910823 -----> (27 MAR 92 11:58:42.95 UTC)
Element set: JSC-011
Inclination: 56.9934 deg
RA of node: 267.0131 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-45
Eccentricity: .0006662 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 303.6246 deg from NASA flight Day 3 vector
Mean anomaly: 56.4221 deg
Mean motion: 15.92591437 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 1.26000e-03 rev/day^2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 48

Note: Predictions using element set JSC-010 are within 10 seconds
of JSC-011 through March 29.

[ANS would like to thank Frank H. Bauer (KA3HDO), AMSAT V.P. for Manned
Space Programs and Gil Carman (WA5NOM) for these revised elements for
STS-45.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-088.02
AO-13 OPS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 088.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MARCH 28, 1992 BID:$ANS-088.02
```

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B Nets
are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L
Nets on a downlink frequency of 435.970 MHz.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt

12-Apr-92 0200 B 68 WB6LLO W9ODI
26-Apr-92 0050 B 137 WA5ZIB WB6LLO
3-May-92 0200 B 85 W9ODI N7NQM

Guest commentators are planned. Join the Net if you have questions.
In the unlikely event that either the Net Control Station (NCS) or
the alternate do not call up frequency, any participant is invited to
act as NCS.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

Mode B downlink of 145.925 MHz at MA 135 on UTC Sundays. Also try
Mode J downlink of 435.980 MHz at MA 135 on UTC Saturdays.

The AMSAT 20M "pre-net-warm-up" at 18:00Z on Sundays (14.282 USB) is also
suggested as a meeting place to arrange individual schedules.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-088.03
SPRING AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 088.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MARCH 28, 1992 BID:$ANS-088.03
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Spring Schedule Announced

The new spring schedule for AO-13 is announced as the following:

QST de G3RUH/DB2OS 16Jan92 ** AO-13 Transponder Schedule **
experimental schedule Mar 16 - Jun 08 in response to feedback.
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 100 ! Mode-JL ON Mon, Wed !
Mode-JL : MA 100 to MA 120 ! Fri and Sat UTC only. ! Blon/Blat
Mode-LS : MA 120 to MA 135 ! S Beacon on "L" days ! 180/0
Mode-JL : MA 135 to MA 150 ! S Transp on "B" days +-----------
Mode-B : MA 150 to MA 256 ! See AMSAT-Journals and Packet
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 030 ! Radio Bulletins for full details.

Mode-B and Mode-L Days Explanation From DB2OS

By listening to the transponder (Yes, we do!) we observed that the
transponder switching between B & L days (UTC only!) is not fully under-
stood. I hope the following explanation will help.

The satellite software looks every MA count into the schedule table and compares the numbers. If there is an equal MA count, then the transponder switching will be executed. If the command includes Mode-L switching, then it will be first checked to see if it is a Mode-L day. If not, then this instruction will be ignored and not executed.

This all means that Transponder Schedule switches only occur at fixed MA counts. On Mode-B days (UTC) all switches which include Mode-L transponder will be not executed.

In practice it may happen that the day changes between Mode-B and Mode-L transponder switching. Let's assume we switch to Mode-JL at MA 100, to Mode-LS at MA 120, to Mode-JL at MA 135 and back to Mode-B at MA 150. If we have a Mode-B day and we go over into a Mode-L day at 00:00 UTC and if we are at MA 110, then the Mode-B transponder will be in use until the next Mode-L instruction which occurs at MA 120 (Mode-LS). There will be no switch at MA 110 to Mode-L. In this case the L schedule will not start at MA 100, but at MA 120!!

But, if we are at 00:00 UTC at the begin of a Mode-B day and we have Mode-L running at MA 110 (because we switched to Mode-L on MA100 on the previous Mode-L day!) then the transponder will stay in Mode-L operation until MA 150, when a new Mode-B instruction follows.

This may sound a little bit confusing, but in fact it is very simple. Take the transponder schedule of AO-13. All what you need to know is that any transponder switch will only occur at the given MA count. All transponder switches which include Mode-L will only be executed on a Mode-L day, otherwise the last transponder switch will be in effect. Indeed, every Satellite Day will begin at 00:00 UTC!

****

AO-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view of your QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use AO-10 if you hear the beacon or the transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-088.04
AO-16 EXPERIMENTER'S DAY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 088.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MARCH 28, 1992 BID:$ANS-088.04
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-16 Experimenter's Day Schedule

The AO-16 Command Team has announced the following PACSAT Experimenter's Day schedule for April and May:

DATE START TIME END TIME MODE

01 Apr 2220 UTC - 31 Mar 2155 UTC - 01 Apr RCO
08 Apr 2045 UTC - 07 Apr 2152 UTC - 08 Mar RCO/RELOAD
15 Apr 0505 UTC - 15 Apr 0432 UTC - 16 Apr RCO

22 Apr 0320 UTC - 22 Apr 0250 UTC - 23 Apr RCO
29 Apr 0640 UTC - 29 Apr 0610 UTC - 30 Apr RCO
06 May 2035 UTC - 05 May 2145 UTC - 06 May RCO
13 May 0455 UTC - 13 May 0425 UTC - 14 May RCO
20 May 0310 UTC - 20 May 0245 UTC - 21 May RCO
27 May 0625 UTC - 27 May 0600 UTC - 28 May RCO

RCO: Raised Cosine Only, No S-Band.

QRP operations are encouraged on Experimenter's Day. Uplink power should be limited to 20 watts EIRP. If you are using your AO-10/13 beams, this means you must crank your power back to about as low as it will probably go, no more than 2 watts. And don't forget to turn off your amplifier!

While Experimenter's Day operations are scheduled to be conducted weekly, users are reminded that these operations may be shortened or canceled to allow uploading of improved spacecraft software. Watch for bulletins on the AO-16 BBS and/or the telemetry text frame for changes to the schedule.

It is currently planned to SHUT the BBS on the 8 April for several orbits to reload a portion of the spacecraft software to clear a stuck user. During this reload, the raised cosine transmitter will be on but the BBS will NOT be available. Watch the telemetry text message for BBS availability and consult future ANS bulletins for updates/changes to this schedule.

[ANS thanks Bruce Rahn (WB9ANQ) for this bulletin item.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-088.05
W9JUV REPLACES KO5I

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 088.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MARCH 28, 1992 BID:$ANS-088.05
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

W9JUV Takes The Helm On Phase 3D Fundraising Effort

With Doug Loughmiller (KO5I) still on the sick list, AMSAT President Bill Tynan (W3XO) was forced to take action to obtain temporary help in the Phase 3D fundraising effort. Answering the call for a pitch hitter for Doug was AMSAT Life member Joe Schroeder (W9JUV) of Glenview, Illinois. Joe will be assisting AMSAT for a limited period, until Doug's doctors give him the OK to return to his previously full schedule. W9JUV needs no introduction to many amateurs as he became well known as the editor of Ham Radio Report back in the 70's. He has extensive experience in the field of public relations and promotion and is an accomplished writer. President Tynan told the AMSAT News Service (ANS) that he is confident that Joe Schroeder will to be of great assistance in keeping the Phase 3D fundraising campaign, initiated by Doug, on track.

Bill also noted that he has no late news on the condition of Dough Loughmiller. Doug saw a new specialist the week of March 23, who conducted numerous tests. It is hoped that these tests will enable Doug's doctors to come up with a definitive diagnoses soon.

Keep tuned to ANS.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-088.06
STS-45 SAREX UPDATE: PART I

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 088.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MARCH 28, 1992 BID:$ANS-088.06
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

KA3HDO Provides STS-45 SAREX Mission Status Report 03/28/92: Part I

The Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX), flying on STS-45, has been an overwhelming success thus far. Shuttle amateur radio operators Dave Leetsma (N5WQC), Brian Duffy (N5WQW), Kathy Sullivan (N5YYV), and Dirk Frimout (ON1AFD), have given a new meaning to the phrase "the ultimate DX-pedition" by making numerous general QSO contacts, answering questions from students throughout the world, and talking to their families via amateur radio. Moreover, the national and international publicity from SAREX during this mission has been probably the most ever generated for amateur radio during a single event.

Fifteen of the 17 scheduled school group contacts have been successfully completed. The last two to be completed soon. Literally thousands of students, teachers and family members have participated in the school contacts. Of these, over 50 to 75 students have asked excellent questions to the astronauts on the space shuttle. Contacts were made with schools in the following countries: Wales, Norway, Alberta Canada, Brazil, Spain, Belgium and England. Contacts made in the U.S. and it's territories included school groups from San Diego, California (2 schools), Maynard, Massachusetts, Orangeburg, South Carolina, Seabrook, Texas, Longwood, Florida (an 11 school link-up), Saipan, Marianas, and San Jose, California.

The Shuttle crew have demonstrated their multi-lingual abilities during the school contacts. Payload specialist Dirk Frimout answered his questions from the students at the Belgian Space Camp in French and Dutch. Mission specialist Kathy Sullivan used some of her Norwegian when she spoke to the students at the school in Holden, Norway.

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank Frank H. Bauer (KA3HDO), AMSAT V.P. for Manned Space Programs, for this ANS bulletin item.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-088.07
STS-45 SAREX UPDATE: PART II

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 088.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MARCH 28, 1992 BID:$ANS-088.07
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

KA3HDO Provides STS-45 SAREX Mission Status Report 03/28/92: Part II

The biggest surprise of the mission occurred during the contact at the Ed White elementary school in Seabrook, Texas. Astronaut Brian Duffy's children Shannon and Shaun, were two of six students who asked questions to Duffy. Shaun, 11, had secretly worked on his amateur ticket and passed the exam the night before. At his turn on the mike, young Shaun asked "How would you react if I told you that I passed my ham radio novice and technician test?" His father was floored, stating "is that right? When did you do that?"

Numerous radio and TV stations and newspapers have covered the SAREX activities throughout the world. Many of the foreign countries had their national radio and TV stations and their newspapers cover the astronaut communications with the students. In the U.S., the most notable press coverage was a live and taped interview with the students at the Ed White Elementary School which aired on CBS morning news with Connie Chung on 3/27. The Shuttle crew have periodically kept the ham community informed of their general QSO results through the NASA select mission audio. The SAREX team has learned of numerous contacts made near Washington D.C., Los Angeles, Hawaii, Texas, Canada, Australia, throughout the South Pacific and in Europe. They have confirmed working stations on all continents except Africa and Antarctica. With the school groups now almost completely out of the way, a significant increase in general QSOs is expected.

Several Shuttle/MIR contacts have been attempted with no luck so far. With the recently launched cosmonauts just getting settled into their new environs, it is understandable that they have been too busy to make a contact. Crews in the U.S and in the Soviet Republic are making a concerted effort to support the first ever Shuttle/MIR amateur radio contact.

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank Frank H. Bauer (KA3HDO), AMSAT V.P. for Manned Space Programs, for this ANS bulletin item.]

/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

565. Re: Mods wanted for Radio Shace PRO-2021

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 02:35:25 UTC
From: gsm@mendelson.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.023525.8526@mendelson.com>
Source record: 291442
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

dans@rehab2.UUCP (Dan Schein) asks:
>
> I have the 800Mhz mod (not done yet) but am looking for any other
> mods.

Don't waste your time with the 800mhz mod. When I tired it, I found out
that the resistors that were specified in the mod were the wrong ones.
I think they should be 10 ohm, but check the documentation that came
with the radio first.

Also when it is installed, nothing happens. The radio works as it should,
including scanning (over 806mHz), but it never receives any signals. Here in
Northwest Philly it's not exactly loaded with celular phones and
800mhz pagers, but I should have gotten something. :-(

Geoff.
--
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| | Computer Software Consulting | |

Geoffrey S. Mendelson Israel
geoffrey@mendelson.com or
mwcbbs!mailgsm!geoffrey Bust!
(215) 242-8712 Looks like August now :-(

566. Icom IC-2SRA Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 04:09:48 UTC
From: TPDugan@dockmaster.ncsc.mil
Message-ID: <920330040824.343731@DOCKMASTER.NCSC.MIL>
Source record: 291443

I recently inquired about mods for the IC-2SRA, but didn't get any response, except for some requests to share anything I learned.

So I figured it out myself, and here they are:

IC2SRA Summary: Extended Receive, Extended TX (136-174 MHZ)

Modification Instructions for the Icom IC-2SRA Handheld

The IC-2SRA appears to be very similar to the IC-W2A, with a Wideband Receiver unit replacing the UHF RF unit. Not having an IC-W2A or the service manual for it, I can't be sure. This mod is very much like the IC-W2A mod by AA7BQ, which I used as a starting point.

Extended Receive

Right out of the box, the IC-2SRA Ham Band will tune 136-174 MHZ, and transmit 140-150 MHZ. Although the Receiver Band will tune 25-950 MHZ, sensitivity is better on the Ham Band side. Direct entry of frequencies outside of the amateur band is not as convenient as it could be. But there is an undocumented (by Icom) feature which makes it easier. Enable extended receive by holding down the 3, B, and # keys while turning on the power. Keep your fingers on the B and # keys for a minute, and you can see the full LCD function display. Besides what is normally seen, there are also VOX, TOT, RIT, and VXO displays. Makes one wonder if there are additional undocumented features? I haven't a clue! There are other key combinations which will do the same thing. With this done, the dial select step can be set to 10 MHZ, and the first digit for frequency input can be selected as 100 MHZ in SET mode. The display will now go from 50-500 MHZ, but don't think that you can receive in that range. You can believe signals in the 136-174 MHZ range, but outside of that you are most probably hearing images.

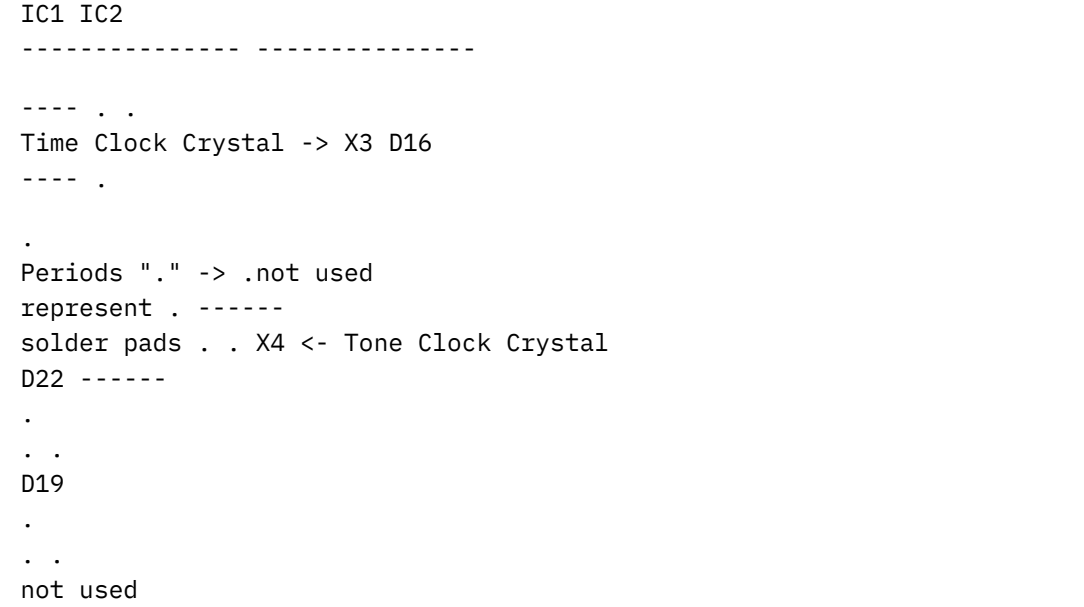
Extended Transmit

This is the fun part. The radio is designed to allow a wide range of applications, meeting amateur band requirements all over the world. This is accomplished with a diode matrix on the Logic unit. For the US, this involves diodes between lines D2 and 10 (D16), and between lines D3 and 11 (D22), on the Main CPU (IC2). To open up the full 136-174 MHZ range for transmit, diode D22 is removed, and diode D19 is instaled between IC2 lines D0 and 11. The diodes are very small three legged surface mount components. Icom doesn't publish any information on the CPU logic (that I know of), so I'm not sure just why any of this works. But it does work!

Start by ordering one MA133 diode, order number 1790000860, from Icom America customer service in Bellevue, WA, at (206) 454-7619. Don't bother trying to order through one of the regional service centers, as they normally just forward part orders back to the corporate headquarters anyway. Cost in March 92 was $2.43, plus $1.75 handling. I don't know if they have a minimum; I ordered four diodes which brought the Visa charge to a litle over $10.00.

When the diode arrives, it's time to open up your radio. You need a set of small Phillips head screwdrivers which can be found at any Radio Shack. Remove the five screws on the back, and two smaller screws on the side of the case under the PTT switch. Don't worry about the screw for the handstrap, it is screwed into the metal back and comes off with the back. With the screws removed, the back is easily lifted off. This much is shown pretty well on page 57 of the instruction manual where it talks about installation of the UT-63 (which is already installed in the US version of the IC-2SRA). Now remove the UT-63, and the PTT rubber. In front of you is the Receiver unit, stacked on top of the VHF RF unit, which is on top of the Logic unit. That is where we need to end up, so start disassembling. The Receiver unit is held to the VHF RF unit by a small screw on each side. You won't have any trouble figuring out which ones they are. There is also a small screw at the bottom of the Receiver unit, which fastens a spring clip holding the two units together. Remove the screws, and keep track of them. Both units are then individually removed by gently unplugging them from the Connector unit with a down and out movement. At this point you should be impressed by the well thought out design of the radio, and the ease with which it can be taken apart. In front of you now is the Logic unit, but there is a plastic encased metal foil, the CPU shield, still in the way. This shield is under the wiring harness between the Logic unit and the Connector unit. It isn't attached to anything, and can be gently curled and slipped out to the right.

Here's kind of what you'll see under the CPU shield:



.

Now the fun really begins! The diode that you received in the mail, and the one that you have to remove, are very small. They are also quite rugged, so don't let the size intimidate you. You do need to be clever about it though, and there is certainly more than one right way to go about it. You need a magnifying glass of some sort, and a fine tipped soldering iron. I wrapped a piece of solid No. 12 copper wire tightly around the tip of my 25 watt Weller. I brought a one inch lead straight out from the tip, and filed the end smooth. Ready for pin point soldering, start by removing diode D22. I put a knife blade under one end and applied light pressure while touching my No. 12 tip to the diode lead closest to the knife. Then the next lead, and the last one. Pops right off with no problem. You're not going to reuse it (unless restoring to original configuration), so it doesn't matter if it does get dinged up a bit. With D22 out, all that's left is installing D19. I used a pair of tweezers to place the diode in position, with the three leads sitting on top of the little blobs of solder already on the board. Then gently holding the diode in place with a toothpick, I tacked each lead in place. Don't add any solder, there's enough on the board already to do the job. After one lead is tacked down, the diode will stay in place without the toothpick. As I said, there are other ways to go about installing this very tiny diode (actually there are two diodes in the little chip), so do what makes you comfortable. Or find a friend with a steadier hand to do it for you!

Now you just put it all back together again, starting with the CPU shield. If you have trouble sliding it into place, you might be trying to put it between the wiring harness and it's plastic backing.

After the extended transmit mod the CPU resets itself (at least it did for me), but now you have the same features provided by the extended receive mod, without having to repeat the mod. You also can transmit 136-174 MHZ. As to be expected with a unit designed with 145 MHZ as the center frequency, performance varies. At 145 MHZ my handheld put out 7 watts into a dummy load. It does that throughout the 2 meter amateur band. At the ends of the "designed" transmit range, 140 and 150 MHZ, the power is down to 6.8 watts. Dropping down from 140 to 136 MHZ, the power is down to 6.2 watts. Going up from 150 MHZ, I got readings of 5.75 at 155, 4.25 at 160, 3.2 at 165, 2.2 at 170, and 1.75 watts at 174 MHZ. These readings are with a Radio Shack meter, so your mileage may vary. Nevertheless, a remarkable radio!

Enjoy, and please don't transmit on frequencies you're not licensed for!

Tim KA3YYP TPDugan@dockmaster.ncsc.mil

567. Needed: Contest QSL routes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 04:14:14 UTC
From: GR6588%SIUCVMB.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9203302012.AA08742@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291444

Since QSL routes has been such a hot topic on the net, here is my request.
These are a few that I worked in the WPX contest over the weekend. Any help
would be appreciated. Thanks in advance.

Need routes for:

TK5A
TI1C
ZF2NE/ZF8
CT3M
5U7M
ZP0Y
P49V
J68AX
XE1TD
VP2EC
XE1BEF

Thanks again....

Kelly

Kelly D. Jones (KE9KD)

BITNET: GR6588@SIUCVMB
INTERNET: GR6588@SIUCVMB.CDALE.SIU.EDU

---

568. SMC Connectors - Power Limit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 04:20:41 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.042041.404@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 291445

What are the power (or voltage) limits for smc connectors (50 ohms).
Is it okay to run 50 watts or so at UHF through these?

tnx, Jerry WB9MRI

--
Jerry S. Weiss "If you can't stand the heat, stay out of the antimatter!"
j-weiss@nwu.edu Dept. Medicine, Northwestern Univ. Medical School

569. CW on VHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 04:51:28 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <69377@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 291446

wapembe@afterlife.ncsc.mil (Willaim Pemberton) says:

Subject: Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

>I may be wrong but shouldn't you be able to operate any mode within
>your operating class? I was not given a voice test but have worked
>voice :) I would thing that as long as the band section permitted
>cw, you should be able to use it. I think that this provides an
excellent way for the no-code tech people to improve their cw abili-
>ties. later.

I heard that in a couple of day or so, the FCC is going to require a
minimum CW speed. Basically, you won't be allowed to send slower
than the highest speed at which you passed a test. Thus, Extras will
have to send at least 20 wpm at all times, Novices a minimum of 5 wpm.
So while two no-code Techs can practise CW at 2-3 wpm, as suggested
by the original poster, because they haven't yet passed a code test,
a Novice won't be allowed to send as slowly as this, and thus won't
be able to help a no-code ham with cw slower than 5 wpm.

Derek "know-code" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

570. Waiting time to get licence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 05:36:39 UTC
From: bills@inqmind.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <sZuFiB1w164w@inqmind.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 291447

Every once in a while the Canadian government does things the right way. I can't recall the precise numbers, but when I wrote my (codeless) basic and advanced qualifications, I walked out of the building with a call sign and authority to operate - and I still had some time left on the parking meter. I believe I'd put in enough quarters to give me 3 hours parking - don't recall exactly how much time was left, but those people who hover over their mailboxes for weeks on end have my sympathy.
Bill VE4STW

bills@inqmind.bison.mb.ca
The Inquiring Mind BBS, Winnipeg, Manitoba 204 488-1607

571. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 29 March

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 07:25:33 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.701940333@honte>
Source record: 291448
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

NOTE: Final stratospheric warming is in progress. Warming affects the entire northern polar region. Mean zonal wind at 60N is from the east at 1 hPa and 10 hPa.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 089, 03/29/92
10.7 FLUX=192.8 90-AVG=207 SSN=185 BKI=2433 3422 BAI=015
BGND-XRAY=B8.0 FLU1=6.0E+05 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=3432 2442 PAI=017
BOU-DEV=015,059,031,039,025,057,017,016 DEV-AVG=032 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C2.8 @ 1407UT XRAY-MIN= B7.0 @ 0500UT XRAY-AVG= C1.0
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 1550UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 1755UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.9%
PCA-MAX= +0.4DB @ 1455UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 2300UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55294NT @ 0515UT BOUTF-MIN=55247NT @ 1802UT BOUTF-AVG=55273NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+103NT@ 1759UT GOES7-MIN=N:-004NT@ 0820UT G7-AVG=+066,+048,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+117NT@ 2129UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 1753UT G6-AVG=+075,+008,+032
FLUXFCST=STD:193,198,195;SESC:198,198,195 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,010,010/015,015,015
KFCST=2224 6322 2224 5322 27DAY-AP=010,011 27DAY-KP=1223 3221 1312 3331
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**245STRM:1027-1122UT
!!END-DATA!!

572. Re: CW on VHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 08:43:52 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.084352.4150@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 291449

In article <69377@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>wapembe@afterlife.ncsc.mil (Willaim Pemberton) says:
>
>I heard that in a couple of day or so, the FCC is going to require a
>*minimum* CW speed. Basically, you won't be allowed to send slower
>than the highest speed at which you passed a test. Thus, Extras will
>have to send at least 20 wpm at all times, Novices a minimum of 5 wpm.
>So while two no-code Techs can practise CW at 2-3 wpm, as suggested
>by the original poster, because they haven't yet passed a code test,
>a Novice won't be allowed to send as slowly as this, and thus won't
>be able to help a no-code ham with cw slower than 5 wpm.
>
>
>Derek "know-code" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

Come on Derek, it is still only March. You shouldn't post this till Wednesday !

Mike
>
>Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
>Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
>oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
>oo7@emx.utexas.edu

573. Kevin Bixby, KA2OZG?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 10:53:28 UTC
From: chucks@banana.ithaca.ny.us
Message-ID: <T44FiB2w164w@banana.ithaca.ny.us>
Source record: 291450

Anybody know Kevin? I just missed him at the Newark, NY hamfest,
and haven't seen him since Alfred Tech, 20 years ago. Thanks.

Chuck Schultz (chucks@banana.ithaca.ny.us) via: The Twisted Banana BBS
PO Box 482 (607-387-3610) 607-273-3233
Ovid NY 14521 N2PUA Ithaca NY
==========
Happy motoring! Happy modeming!

It's not my fault! I'm a driver, not a mechanic.
==========

574. STS-45 element set 12 (flight day 5) and Mir elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 11:49:46 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6291@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 291451
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space,sci.space.shuttle

```
STS-45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 89.57001389 .00126000 00000-0 36800-3 0 121
2 21915 56.9963 257.4148 0006174 310.5391 49.5174 15.93310475 816

Satellite: STS-45
Catalog number: 21915
Epoch time: 92089.57001389 -----> (29 MAR 92 13:40:49.20 UTC)
Element set: JSC-012
Inclination: 56.9963 deg
RA of node: 257.4148 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-45
Eccentricity: .0006174 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 310.5391 deg from NASA flight Day 5 vector
Mean anomaly: 49.5174 deg
Mean motion: 15.93310475 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 1.26000e-03 rev/day~2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 81

Note: Predictions with element set JSC-012 are 9 seconds earlier than
JSC-011 on orbit 81 and 24 seconds earlier on orbit 103.
------------------------------------------------------------------------
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 92 89.57421607 .00036820 00000-0 46210-3 0 1834
2 16609 51.6009 287.1894 0015274 241.5042 118.4429 15.59217444349851

Satellite: Mir
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 92089.57421607
Element set: 183
Inclination: 51.6009 deg
RA of node: 287.1894 deg Semi-major axis: 3654.4358 n.mi.
Eccentricity: 0.0015274 Apogee altitude: 216.0834 n.mi.
Arg of perigee: 241.5042 deg Perigee altitude: 204.9199 n.mi.
Mean anomaly: 118.4429 deg Altitude decay: 0.0575 n.mi./day
Mean motion: 15.59217444 rev/day Apsidal rotation: 3.7554 deg/day
Decay rate: 3.6820E-04 rev/day~2 Nodal regression: -5.0215 deg/day
Epoch rev: 34985 Nodal period: 92.2923 min
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"Grow up children. Purchase lives." -- Geoff Collyer
```

575. Re: Letterman Intervies Young Ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 13:28:53 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.132853.7124@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 291452

In article <6287@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>Guess I'll have to revise my opinion of Dave Letterman slightly; he's always
>struck me as a prime asshole

I'm not _really_ a prude, but I play one on the USENET.

Since we're on the topic of children...

I remember a day when one 'watched your language' as a customary social courtesy. It was accepted to speak 'french' in the company of your friends, if that was what you did, but in public, esp around 'mixed' company, people used to refraim from using some of the more direct anatomical and other references. Alas, nowadays you can hear people swear a blue streak in the office next to yours, the table next to yours in a restaurant, on public transportation (OK, people ALWAYS swear on/at public transportation)

But, you get my idea? Why is it that we've lost so much character that we degrade ourselves and our language by plucking the nastiest, most offensive term we can to describe ourselves?

For the sake of those who strive to be courteous, friendly, and socialy adept please think TWICE before spouting such uneccesary prose, don't you agree?

After all, KC6TQR may be reading the mail..... :)

73 es PEACE
--
The Turing Project! Public Electronic Access Communications Experiment (PEACE)
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\ O+<-O	
	----------------------------		KD4CQY@WA4TFZ.VA.NOAM FM08br		\ O->	
	Microcomputer Support Group		AARC, ARES, RACES, TCP/IP		/\ +O	
	Information Technology and		Lat +38.0419 Long -78.5109		/ \	
	Communications. Univ of VA		<.fvtangher ivehf>		/ |
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576. Subscription

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 13:32:30 UTC
From: augie@aplcomm.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <9203301332.AA23121@aplcomm.jhuapl.edu>
Source record: 291453

I would like to subscribe to HAM news; am new to Internet and HAM radio....
Augie Mattheiss (KE3AS) augie@aplcomm.jhuapl.edu 128.244.144.45 ???
(301) 953-6000 ext. 8814 (301) 992-1636
Thanks, Augie

577. Re: 8 Weeks for new License

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 13:38:46 UTC
From: rlt@cbnewsl.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.133846.21354@cbnewsl.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291454

In article <1992Mar26.234721.11234@cs.rose-hulman.edu> template@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu (Template Account) writes:

>Just wanted to let the group know that it took exactly 8 weeks for me to
>get my new license from the FCC after taking the test. Hmmm, that's one
>week to them, 6 weeks for them to type in my name and address, and one
>week back to me. I think we need a new system... How about licensing
>through internet?????

Gee, I guess I got lucky. I got mine back in 4 weeks and a day. I was expecting at least 6-7 weeks, even though it went "direct" to the FCC (Novice exam only, courtesy of a couple of General-class co-workers). It went out in the mail on February 27, and my license arrived on March 27. Only problem is, they gave me these *weird* call letters: KB2OOA. Hmmm...Should I change them, I wonder? I have my General upgrade sitting at the VEC waiting for a photocopy of my license. Or maybe I should wait till I make Extra (yep, I'm an optimist!) so I can get one of those neat little calls...BTW, should I expect the upgrade to take as long as a new license?

73,
Roberta
KB2OOA/AG ....Finally!!!!! :-)
rlt@gummo.att.com

578. STS45 SWL ... where do I write for it.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 13:53:25 UTC
From: kwmc@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.135325.4201@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291455

I heard the following communication from sts45, and even though I don't have my license yet, I'd like to apply for an 'SWL' which I understand is available from some ARC some where.

Can anyone send me the details ?

Thanks, Ken Cochran kwmc@usl.com

Equipment
Radio Shack HTX-202 Handy talkie with rubber duckie. 145.55 Mhz
location, outdoors in Union NJ, at Exit 140 on Garden State Parkway.

Thu 3/26

First heard 8.35am unintelligble
8.37am Eastern time
clearly heard comment from N5WQC regarding "just passed over Great Lakes"

next heard acknowledgement of a contact's callsign

next heard comment to effect that shuttle was unable to return some calls yesterday due perhaps to antenna pattern

8.40 am Eastern time heard no further downlink.

579. Sony ICF-2001 Scanner / Trio 9R-59DS Mods.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 13:58:51 UTC
From: eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.SE
Message-ID: <9203301357.AA06406@eeiua>
Source record: 291456

I am an SWL in Ireland who has just acquired some new receiving equipment and I have one or two problems:
I have a Sony ICF-2001 scanning receiver with an AN-1 active antenna for 150kHz-30mHz and an AN-3 antenna for
76-136 mHz (FM and AIR bands). Sony in their wisdom supply the active antenna without any lightning arrestor
gear. They recommend you take the antenna down any time there's an electrical storm but this is obviously not
practical as I want to put the damn thing on top of my roof! Has anyone come up with a way of protecting the
electronics? Also, does anyone have mods for extending the frequency coverage to 144mHz and adding a squelch
circuit?
I also have a Trio (now Kenwood) 9R-59DS communications receiver. It is fairly old and entirely
valve-based. Does anyone have a schematic for a digital frequency readout for this thing? It has a standard
IF offset of 455 kHz (I think!)
I would be very grateful if someone can help me.
Best wishes,
Simon Woodworth.
(Ericsson Systems Expertise, Athlone, Ireland)

580. Need Yaesu connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 14:05:28 UTC
From: phxy@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.090528.11390@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 291457

I need a couple of connectors for an old Yaesu CPU2500 2Meter radio.
One is the circular microphone connector on the front panel. This
is about 1/2" in diameter, and has 6 pins. The other is the rear panel
power connector, also circular with two pins. Anybody who can either
sell me one, or supply me with info as to where to buy some would be
very much appreciated.

73,
Bruce Fingerhood
KA7I
brucef@ee.cornell.edu

581. Info-Hams Digest V92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 14:13:51 UTC
From: TAPBADES@idbsu.idbsu.edu
Message-ID: <9203301413.AA05761@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291458

John, How about asking if anyone knows the approximate value of
a Hallicrafters S38-B receiver?

In-Reply-To: note of 03/26/92 14:00

582. Re: Query: what are best 2m; 2m/440 HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 14:18:22 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.141822.7768@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 291459

In article <1577000002@trsvax> rpo@trsvax.tandy.com writes:
>
>Output power is nominal 4 Watts with alkaline pack, up to
>6 Watts (rated) with external power or an ICOM extended
>12 or 13.5-volt pack. I've measured 8 watts running off
>of automotive power (with the car running).

That 8 watt figure might help getting into the repeater from the fringe
or making and keeping that simplex contact, BUT... It exceeds the ANSI
safe RF power limit for handhelds of 7 Watts.

If your meter is accurate, you've uncovered what I'd consider a severe
safety standards violation.

Any comments anyone?

--
The Turing Project! Public Electronic Access Communications Experiment (PEACE)
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	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\ O+<-O	
	----------------------------		KD4CQY@WA4TFZ.VA.NOAM FM08br		\ O->	
	Microcomputer Support Group		AARC, ARES, RACES, TCP/IP		/\ +O	
	Information Technology and		Lat +38.0419 Long -78.5109		/ \	
	Communications. Univ of VA		<.fvtangher ivehf>		/ |
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583. Youngest Hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 14:32:15 UTC
From: rachiele@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9203301432.AA16797@next0.nadc.navy.mil>
Source record: 291460

My daughter got her novice when she was 7. She's 10 now and hasn't upgraded yet.
Jim NE3X

584. Re: Prefixes (was Re: DX Advisory Committee Report - February 1992)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 14:41:38 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.194032.1965@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 291507

In article <Mar.28.12.37.04.1992.26501@pilot.njin.net>, ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes...
>
>Actually it's W, N, K, and AA-AL. Argentina has the rest of the A's.

Not true! Here's how the ITU allocates callsigns beginning with A:

AA-AL USA
AM-AO Spain (AM1AK was on in the WPX contest this weekend)
AP-AS Pakistan
AT-AW India
AX Australia
AY-AZ Argentina (AZ9F was on this weekend also).

73 - Jim AD1C

=-=

I only work for Digital, they don't pay me enough to speak for them also.

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

585. STS45 element set 13: flight day 7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 14:50:40 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6292@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 291461
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space,sci.space.shuttle

```
STS-45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 90.57367307 .00126000 00000-0 36800-3 0 139
2 21915 56.9947 252.7605 0006273 311.8738 48.1829 15.93731347 977

Satellite: STS-45
Catalog number: 21915
Epoch time: 92090.57367307 -----> (30 MAR 92 13:46:05.35 UTC)
Element set: JSC-013
Inclination: 56.9947 deg
RA of node: 252.7605 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-45
Eccentricity: .0006273 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 311.8738 deg from NASA flight Day 7 vector
Mean anomaly: 48.1829 deg
Mean motion: 15.93731347 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 1.26000e-03 rev/day^2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 97

JSC-013 is 12 seconds earlier on orbit 103 than JSC-012, and become
approximately 9 seconds earlier per day thereafter.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"Grow up children. Purchase lives." -- Geoff Collyer
```

586. Several Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 14:54:59 UTC
From: radneyt@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.095459.7679@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 291462

Lots of questions....

1) I bought a Pearce-Simpson Gladding 25 2-meter FM Transciever
at a hamfest. It ssems to be ok. Anyone have a manual for this
radio? A tune-up procedure? Ever heard of it?

2) Are the Alinco DJ-100T and the DJ-120T modifiable into the
Public Service band. Specifically in the 154 MHZ range?
Any recommendations/don't buy comments? If modifiable does
anyone have the mods they can send me?

Appreciate all the help,
Thanks and 73

587. Re: Satellite trackers for Suns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 15:02:49 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3180@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 291463

In article <1992Mar28.155523.8857@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

In article <9203261643.AA23285@lanslide.hls.com> trop@hls.COM (Troy T. Pummill) writes:
>
>Netlanders,
>
>I'm looking for a satellite tracking program for my Sun workstation.
>I would like to hear from you if you know of one. Anon ftp info
>would be most helpful.

Me too, especially if it does graphics under Sunview or X.

I sent the Sunview version of Orbit to be put up for FTP recently.
Here are the details:

From: Joel Harris Glickman <uunet!rpi.edu!glickj>
Date: Thu, 13 Feb 92 11:49:42 -0500
To: vail@tegra
Subject: orbit

I've pieced everything together and have made it available for anonymous
FTP from aix.rpi.edu (128.113.26.11) under pub-write/orbit.tar.Z
-Joel

If there is a problem with it, let me know and I can send it out to
someone else. I can't FTP myself and I also cannot afford to email it
to everyone.

jv

"Frisbeetarianism is the belief that when you die, your soul goes up on
the roof and gets stuck." -- button

_____
| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

588. Re: Query: what are best 2m; 2m/440 HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 15:29:37 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <ktecv1INNak7@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291464

jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon E. Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>That 8 watt figure might help getting into the repeater from the fringe
>or making and keeping that simplex contact, BUT... It exceeds the ANSI
>safe RF power limit for handhelds of 7 Watts.
>
>If your meter is accurate, you've uncovered what I'd consider a severe
>safety standards violation.

Hmm. Do ANSI standards apply to equipment which is 1) not being used in
an industrial or commercial environment, and 2) not being used in the manner
the manufacturer intended, and 3) is manufactured overseas for
amateur EXPERIMENTAL service use?

- Brian

589. Alinco 590 and 599

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 15:32:59 UTC
From: ward@metsat.met.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <30MAR199210343276@metsat.met.fsu.edu>
Source record: 291465

Some time ago, there was some discussion regarding a problem with the Alinco 590 that was corrected in the new 599. If memory serves (and it often doesn't :-)) the problem was with temperature sensitivity of one of the features (cross-band repeat??) of the radio. If anyone has any clue as to what I'm talking about, I would appreciate it if you could send me email and refresh my memory. Thanx!

J. Ward
email: jeff@ray.met.fsu.edu

590. Propagation program WANTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 15:47:57 UTC
From: anderson@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.094757.105@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com>
Source record: 291466

I am looking for recommendations for a good Pc based software package for calculating propagation. It would also be nice to include a map generator.

I am looking for something shareware, so the location of an ftp site would be appreciated.

If you know of a commercial package, that would also be interesting.

John Anderson N5OPY

591. WPX QSL info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 16:02:00 UTC
From: magid@wrksys.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <34872@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 291467

Looking for the QSL routes for the following worked
in the WPX Contest this past weekend:

HC8A
ZP0Y
7Z2AB

Also PR0R

Joel WU1F

592. RE: Waiting time to get licencse

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 16:02:06 UTC
From: cberthel@cc.utah.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.100206.1@cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 291468

In article <1992Mar30.133846.21354@cbnewsl.cb.att.com>, rlt@cbnewsl.cb.att.com (r.l.taylor) writes:
> In article <1992Mar26.234721.11234@cs.rose-hulman.edu> template@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu (Template Account) writes:
>
>>Just wanted to let the group know that it took exactly 8 weeks for me to
>>get my new license from the FCC after taking the test. Hmmm, that's one
>>week to them, 6 weeks for them to type in my name and address, and one
>>week back to me. I think we need a new system... How about licensing
>>through internet?????
>

I passed my exams for no-code tech on February 19 and am still waiting for ticket and callsign in the mail. It's going on 6 weeks now! This waiting is really ridiculous. I wonder how long it will take once the VEC also takes control of novice licenses?

Cheryl
cberthel@cc.utah.edu

593. Re: Don Search left DXCC???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 16:02:18 UTC
From: wb9tow@hackney.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.160218.2922@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 291469

Well, I never had a cross word with Don. Perhaps he will form a "real" DX club for the country which will try to figure out the DX mess. ie. uncontrolled pile-ups, lids who continue calling during QSO, "the DXCC", and all of the other unsolved problems DXers have been plagued with for the last 600 years!
cq dx,
steve

594. AA1AA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 16:07:52 UTC
From: POLS0@AIS.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9203301607.AA13461@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291470

Several months ago a 1-land ham provided updates on where
the FCC was in assigning extra class calls (WZ1x) and in
the last message signed AA1AA. I worked AA1AA in the WPX\
contest and would like a card--and of course he's too new
to be in the callbook. If you're out there--or if anyone
knows his name, address, or old call--please e-mail me.
(Note that the last character in POLS0 is a zero, not an OH.)
Thanks,
Linda Stocks, AA6MR
pols0@ais.ucla.edu

595. NEEDED: PMP Elmer in Houston area...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 16:38:26 UTC
From: payne@theory.TC.Cornell.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.163826.1584@tc.cornell.edu>
Source record: 291471
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I've posting for a fellow down in Houston that's having trouble getting a Poor
Man's Packet modem up and running. He asked me for anyone in his area
that might be able to give him some help.

If anyone is interested, he'd really appreciate some expertise.

Please e-mail. Thanks!

--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
INTERNET: payne@tc.cornell.edu

596. SMC Connectors - Power Limit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 16:49:05 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.com
Message-ID: <9203301648.AA17766@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 291472

My Kings catalog says the voltage rating for SMA connectors is 355 to
500 vrms, depending on cable.

597. Help Price on Tektronics 465B?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 16:53:36 UTC
From: re_sims@vax.muskingum.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.105336.2831@vax.muskingum.edu>
Source record: 291473
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Help!

I need to know what a "Tektronics 465B 100Mhz Scope w/digitial voltmeter option" is worth? I can pick up one that was calibrated in 9-90 and appears to be in good working order.

I do read this section of news consistently so if u can help please post here or to me directly.

thanks in advance

thanks to all that post in the net.

Jim N4JDP
Re_sims@vax.muskingum.edu

598. Re: Several Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 16:58:51 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.165851.12290@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291474

In article <1992Mar30.095459.7679@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>,
radneyt@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com writes:

> 1) I bought a Pearce-Simpson Gladding 25 2-meter FM Transciever
> at a hamfest. It ssems to be ok. Anyone have a manual for this
> radio? A tune-up procedure? Ever heard of it?

I had a Pearce-Simpson Gladding 25 in 1974 and it was a dog.

It was a 6 channel crystal controlled 2m FM transceiver.
The receiver was actually AM, and used slope detection
to receive FM!

The transmitter final amp used a variant from the 6146 family
and got so hot, the plastic cover melted. I built a cover
from sheet metal like other Gladding 25 owners did.

There was no mike cable connector or strain relief, so the mike
cable kept breaking.

A DC-DC inverter was located inside the transceiver and
produced characteristic "T-power" whine on transmit.

The matching external power supply is unregulated so it can
deliver up to 17 VDC when unloaded!

Sorry, I didn't keep any documentation.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpm!parnass - (708)979-5414

599. Radius P200 programming SW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 17:00:20 UTC
From: turini@gdls.UUCP
Message-ID: <3302@gdls.UUCP>
Source record: 291475

The local Motorola rep and I want to get some Radius P200s for our group to use on my local 440Mhz repeater. He is a Gov't systems rep and has the software and cables for the Motorola HT600, which is the commercial version of the Radius P200. As you might guess, the programming software is different between the radios. Fortunately, the cables are the same, as it the RIB box.

Due to compartmentalization within Motorola, he is unable to get a copy of the programming software for the P200. Does anyone know where we might get a copy of this? I have even inquired about purchasing a copy from the local Radius rep, but they wouldn't even tell me the cost.

Any help or information would be appreciated.

Thanks & 73's

Bill, KA4GAV/8

c u at Dayton!

+---+
| Bill Turini Sr. Computer Systems Engineering Specialist |
| |
| Computer Sciences Corporation |
| Technology Management Division |
| MZ 435-02-33 teemc.mi.org!gdls.gdls.GDEAST.com!turini |
| 6000 E. 17 Mile Road (313) 825-8810 Voice |
| Sterling Heights, MI 48313 (313) 825-8764 FAX |
| "Doing the right thing is more important than doing it right." |
| R. Wamsley, 1991 |
+---+

600. Simple, Cheap 6m Receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 17:11:15 UTC
From: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <r7i3jINN1hd@grapevine.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291476

I'm looking for a real simple and cheap 6 meter receiver that I can
possible build so that I can hear what the CW band on 6 m is like.
I am hoping that someone could point me to a DC kit like the Ramsey
ones for the HF bands. Any suggestions would be most welcome.

--
Thanks

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Sun Federal System Engineer | GEnie: D.PRITCHET3
| Packet: KM6PR@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

There's always a hole in theories somewhere, if you look hard enough.
--Tom Sawyer Abroad

601. Ten-Tec Remote

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 17:15:37 UTC
From: fmsa018@monmouth-emh3.army.mil
Message-ID: <9203301713.AA19521@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291477

Does anyone know where there is a PD or Shareware program for remote control
of Ten-Tec Paragon?
Thanks

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX
X U.S. Army Communications- CPT GARY S. O'NEAL X
X
X X
X Internet: cg024@Monmouth-EMH3.Army.mil X
X Secretary of the General Voice:(908)532-4817 //DSN: 992-XXXX X
X Staff Office FAX: (908)532-8685 //DSN: 992-XXXX X
X Smail: Cdr, CECOM, Attn: AMSEL-GS(CPT O'Neal) X
Xs

602. Manual for Radius P200

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 17:19:45 UTC
From: turini@gdls.UUCP
Message-ID: <3303@gdls.UUCP>
Source record: 291478

Does anyone know where I can get a manual for a Motorola Radius P200?

Thanks

Bill KA4GAV/8


```
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Bill Turini Sr. Computer Systems Engineering Specialist |
| |
| Computer Sciences Corporation |
| Technology Management Division |
| MZ 435-02-33 teemc.mi.org!gdls.gdls.GDEAST.com!turini |
| 6000 E. 17 Mile Road (313) 825-8810 Voice |
| Sterling Heights, MI 48313 (313) 825-8764 FAX |
| "Doing the right thing is more important than doing it right." |
| R. Wamsley, 1991 |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

603. Where to put my antenna (dipole)??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 17:35:28 UTC
From: acecoder@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.173528.14175@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 291479

I purchased my first ham radio this past Saturday at a local HAM-FEST. It's a Hellicrafter's Co. SX-110. It's old, but works good. I also purchased a dipoleantenna (G5RV I believe is it's name). Anyway the antenna kit consists of: an Ansulator, 2 copper 51ft 14 gauge wires, and some ceramic insulators.

Unfortunately I still live at home and I'm limited as to where I can put my mighty erection. I believe I have narrowed it down to two possiblies. Either I put the antenna in the back (along my 6ft hi wood fence), with the center being in the corner, one 51' wire along the back fence and the other 51' wire along the side fence. The center (ansulator would only be about 10 to 15 feet off the ground!

My other option is to put the antenna in the Attic, or on the roof. Either way I will not be able to use the full 51' on either side of the ansulator, probablyonly about 20' on either side. But the antenna would be higher then if I put it along the fence. The center will be about 25 to 30 feet off the ground if I put it on the roof, and about 20 to 25 feet if in the attic.

Which would be the best for reception?

OH. By the way my SX-110 is an HF receiver.

Thanks,
Pierce

604. CW on VHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 17:35:58 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9203301734.AA21750@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291480

> I heard that in a couple days or so, the FCC is going to require a *minimum*
> CW speed.
Can the ARRL get a waiver for W1AW code practice??
Will we be required to accurately monitor our 'baud rate' if we operate within
10% of the legal limit, say between 20 and 22 WPM?
de Skip, NT1G "I took one look at your record and didn't have
the heart to give you another speeding ticket"

605. Re: harassing Ham operators

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 17:38:20 UTC
From: lee@tosspot.sv.com
Message-ID: <LumgiB1w165w@tosspot.sv.com>
Source record: 291481

jhays@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (John D. Hays) writes:
> One way to protect the bottom of 10 meters is to allow high-speed fully
> automatic packet in that region of the band.
>

...and why not, indeed? Packet has proven to be without equal when it comes to wiping out unwelcome modes. In fact, it has even done an excellent job on reducing the 14MHz rtty allocation to 14.080 to 14.088 MHz.

Only one quarter smiling,

Lee.

606. Re: was, getting "into HAM", now, misuse of language

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 18:16:13 UTC
From: kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.181613.21110@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291482

In article <1992Mar28.063254.24665@rice.edu> kossack@rice.edu (Jordan M Kossack) writes:
>
> Actually, how many hams under 40 have ever built a crystal
> receiver or hombrewed a transmitter? And we're the technophiles
> of this country. At least I can program a VCR! :-) :-)

I am most certainly under 40, and have built a number of transmitters,
although I admit it's been about a month since I built my last one. Frankly,
I think it's a lot easier to build a CW rig than it is to program a VCR.
I still can't figure some of the VCR programming modes out.
--scott

607. TIMONIUM HAMFEST....They even had radio gear

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 18:22:22 UTC
From: pjstopa@crdec8.apgea.army.mil
Message-ID: <9203301312.aa15519@crdec8.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 291483

oI spent this weekend at the Baltimore Amateur Radio Club (BARC) annual hamfest at the Timonium Fairgrounds in MD. This event originally started as a one day hamfest and several of the area dealers along with tailgaters came. About 4 or 5 years ago, the influx of the computer jockeys was felt and some of the clone dealers started showing up. SO you had 1 aisle of computer equipment and three buildings worth of ham gear.

Well times have changed. THis year there were two dealers and a few manufacturers exhibits (ICOM, MFJ, AEA, ALINCO, and several others> I'm surprised Ten-Tec wasn't there) of ham gear and three buildings worth of computer stuff. AND MY WIFE EVN INSISTED THAT WE ATTEND TO SEE THE NEW COMPUTER STUFF.

The moral of the story is - we need to get the computer jockeys involved in the hobby. It's nice to see them come and give the hams money to keep the old repeaters going, but we missed a golden opportunity. Instead of the ARRL guys sitting behind the desk and smiling, itwould have been nice if they had a video display of what ham radio is and how you can use your computer with it. So I would like to make acouple of suggestions:
1. To those of you involved with hamfest planning, how about putting together a booth or display as to ham radio is and how it can enhance your computer skills.

2. To the ARRL - How about a video or some other multimedia presentation to get the computer jockeys involved.

From what I've seen on the net there is much interest from potential no-coders from the computer community. I'm glad to see this. I'm also glad to see that no-one is expounding the virtues of CW and how real hams need to know it. Don't forget - this is a multi-faceted hobby. We need all sorts of blood to keep it going.

73's de KA3LKQ (Peter Stopa

608. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 18:24:21 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9203301819.AA11424@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 291484

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 055 (OPDX.055)
March 30, 1992
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, K4CEF & Southeastern Cluster Group, DF4RD, AD1C, WK3N, N8HUR, W8IQ and K8YSE for the following DX information.

A5, BHUTAN. WZ9Q/A5 was reported on 14005 kHz around 1256z, on March 23rd and gave his QTH as Thimpu and QSL info as AK1E. KN4HW talked to AK1E, on the 23rd, and he stated he has been getting lots of inquiries, but does not know WZ9Q, and is not aware of any such operation. Chalk this one up as a pirate.

KH3, JOHNSON ISLAND AND KH9, WAKE ISLAND. Bill, KA3HMS, expects to be operating from Johnson Island on or about April 6th to the 7th and from Wake Island on or about April 22nd to the 25th. Activity mentioned will only be on 10 and 20 meters.

RT5UN/RY0U QSL CARDS. Nick, RT5UN has received QSL cards that were sent to John, K8YSE, at his request. NODXA's ambassador to the Ukraine, aka Mr. Myron, presented Nick with about 320 envelopes from both DX and USA amateurs on March 25th in Kiev. Nick also received the NODXA award for working 10 NODXA members. Nick says that some cards will be returned via Mr. Myron on April 6th. K8YSE will return the cards via US mail if you enclosed an SASE or postage/$. If you just sent a card, QSL's will be returned via the bureau. Cards for RT5UN received by K8YSE after March 21st are being held pending the possibility of another return visit to Kiev by Mr. Myron. You can check to see if your card made the trip by contacting John, K8YSE, at (216) 237-0199, evenings/weekends only please. John has a computer listing of all envelopes received prior to March 21st. At this time the only way to insure mail into the Ukraine is to send it via courier. We hope that this will change soon.

VP8, SOUTH SANDWICH ISLAND. After this DXpedition, Martti Lane, OH2BH, may want to write a book titled, "Why Did We Have To Come Here Next?". Martti, who joined the South Sandwich Dxpedition team was heard saying, "We are suffering." Yet the VP8SSI DXpedition continues to be active, but under horrible weather conditions for the operators. Tony, WA4JQS, stated that "South Sandwich Island is the worst place on earth." Winds have been blowing 35 to 50 MPH. Another operator was heard saying, "My hands are so cold, it is hard to turn the dial on the radio." Antennas

get put up during the daytime and get blown down during the night. Most of the operating seems to be on 10, 15, 20, 40 and some 80 meters. There was activity on 10102 kHz March 26th around 0330z, but very weak in 8-land. On March 29th, VP8SSI showed up on 24894 kHz around 1630z and 18070 kHz around 2145z. It was stated by one of the operators on March 27th that 160 meters looks doubtful. They have lost about 3 different 160 meter antennas because of the winds. During the night their second camp got washed out and the guys from the first camp had to rescue them. The washed out camp has now set-up in one of the Rescue Huts. They also had some generator problems, but Martti, OH2BH, was reported trying to fix it. Let's wish them a safe departure from this most inhospitable place. QSL via AA6BB (SSB) and KA6V (CW).

EDITOR'S SOAPBOX REPORT. Why is it that when a group of DXers who travel to a rare place (on their own free time), spend thousands of dollars and go thru extremely dangerous and hazardous conditions, have their operation become a target for deliberate and malicious interfernce? I get the feeling these guys who deliberately QRM DXpeditions must have their own serect club (QNDA - QRM the Next DXpedition, Anonymous). Who are these guys? No one knows, they're ANONYMOUS! It seems these guys must be funded as much as the DXpeditioners, they operate 24 hours around the clock, all bands and modes. I am sure there are some DXers who live near these QRMers but do not want to point the finger. This is understandable. The main thing a QRMer wants is attention and it seems they get it every time people make comments to try to stop the QRM. QRMers will continue to do what he or she wants to do no matter what. If everyone would learn to ignore the person who causes the QRM, they, in time, will leave. REMEMBER! They want an audience, DO NOT GIVE IT TO THEM.

YA5MM QSL CARDS. Igor, UT5UX, head of the recent YA5MM operation will be arriving in Sofia on April 12 or 13 to process QSL cards that have arrived by that date. He will spend about a week with the computerized logs and labels he has with him, and urges all who have not yet submitted requests to PO Box 321 in Sofia to do so immediately. Any cards not handled on this visit will be handled on a return visit in about a month. Total contacts were about 32000.

DXAC REPORT. A February committee report was released this past week. Here is a summary of a few items that the committee is discussing and working on:
PRATAS ISLAND - Waiting for petition from BV2VB before scheduling a vote.
VATICAN ENCLAVE (HV0HH) - DXAC voted down the recommendation of this enclave as a new DXCC country.
SPARTLY ISLANDS - Possible deletion due to the changes in occupation.
SOUTHEREN SUDAN - Possible deletion. Tentative schedule vote, June 1st.
DXPEDITION DISQUALIFICATION CRITERIA - Subcommittee continues to study this matter.
ABU-AIL - A request was made in the clarification of DXCC country status of this DXCC country since the British government

does not maintain the lighthouse any more.

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73 -- marty -- nr3z -- skitch@nadc.navy.mil

609. Wanted: Dayton Flea Market space

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 18:29:50 UTC
From: parish@think.com
Message-ID: <ktenguINNj9a@early-bird.think.com>
Source record: 291485

I know that this probably will not produce any results, however, it may provoke the usual discussions. My friends and I lost in the Dayton Flea Market lottery. That is, we did not get a flea market spot. We are planning on driving to Dayton and selling lots equipment at the flea market like we have for years. We are not one of those who uses the space for parking, we actually do sell equipment. If anyone has an extra flea market space for sale, we would be interested. I know that this sounds a bit ridiculous, but we are trying!

610. Re: STS-45 VOICE QSOs!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 18:34:50 UTC
From: barry@dgbt.doc.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.183450.18254@dgbt.doc.ca>
Source record: 291486

In article <10984@uhm.ampr.org> kj9u@uhm.ampr.ORG writes:
>So far Hawaii has had 3 voice passes that I know of. On each pass someone
>at my station made contact (about 80 watts to a vertical j-pole.)
>Signals are not as strong as from Mir, but
>at least a couple minutes of each pass were easy copy on the j-pole.
>
>First pass was 27 Mar 0331-0340 UTC.
>Second pass was 28 Mar 0339-0346 UTC. (Even though only 7 or 8 degrees high,
> this is when NH6YM made contact using 5 watts to a 1/2 wave ringo ranger!)
>Third pass was 29 Mar 0212-0221 UTC.
>
>Seems to be a pattern emerging... 0200-0400 looks like prime time for SAREX!

Not fair! You guys have that great climate, *and* the best shots at the
shuttle! :-)

I listened on nearly all the visible passes during the weekend, and all I
had to show for my efforts was hearing Mir on packet 3 times. :-(

Yet another good reason to move to Hawaii... sigh.

>Aloha de KJ9U/KH6 (John Shalamskas, kj9u@helium.chem.hawaii.edu)

Barry VE3JF

--
Barry McLarnon | Internet: barry@dgbt.doc.ca
Communications Research Center | AMPRnet: barry@hs.ve3jf.ampr.org
Ottawa, Canada K2H 8S2 | PBBSnet: ve3jf@ve3jf.#eon.on.can

611. CW and VHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 18:35:11 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9203301831.AA11759@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 291487

Derek,
Your comment about requiring everyone to operate at the code speed
of their licence is a few days early!!
Better luck next year.

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

612. (ex)KZ5DE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 18:39:46 UTC
From: jcraig@kean.ucs.mun.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.160946.1@kean.ucs.mun.ca>
Source record: 291488

I was looking through my log book last night and discovered that
after almost 16 years, a QSL sent to KZ5DE (Dave) had not been
answered. KZ used to be Canal Zone and has since become a deleted
country. I would be very grateful to get confirmation for this QSO
even if it is just a bit of scrap paper. Does anybody know if
(ex) KZ5DE is still out there and what his new QTH is?
I worked him on 21 Sept. 1976.
73 Joe, VO1NA
--

613. re: VHF CW

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 19:06:21 UTC
From: ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9203301905.AA03084@east.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291489

In response to the message listed below:

>I may be wrong but shouldn't you be able to operate any mode within
>your operating class? I was not given a voice test but have worked
>voice :) I would thing that as long as the band section permitted
>cw, you should be able to use it. I think that this provides an
excellent way for the no-code tech people to improve their cw abili-
>ties. later.

>>I heard that in a couple of day or so, the FCC is going to require a
>>*minimum* CW speed. Basically, you won't be allowed to send slower
>>than the highest speed at which you passed a test. Thus, Extras will
>>have to send at least 20 wpm at all times, Novices a minimum of 5 wpm.
>>So while two no-code Techs can practise CW at 2-3 wpm, as suggested
>>by the original poster, because they haven't yet passed a code test,
>>a Novice won't be allowed to send as slowly as this, and thus won't
>>be able to help a no-code ham with cw slower than 5 wpm.

>>Derek "know-code" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)

A "couple of days or so".....hmmmm

APRIL 1'st MAYBE!!!

Ron Wright | Email: Ron%nsu.dnet@east.gsfc.nasa.gov
User Support Specialist |
Northwestern State University | Packet: KA5LUG @ N5HOF.LA.USA.NA
Natchitoches, LA |
---

614. Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 19:09:10 UTC
From: spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.190910.4830@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 291490
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In article <1992Mar27.234406.26602@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard) writes:
>rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>
>>I read something on the net recently that implied that a no-code Tech can not
>>operate CW on the VHF bands. Now I realize that if a no-code Tech knew enough
>>CW to make a contact then he probably should be able to pass the code test
>>and then it would not be an issue, but...
>>
>>I see no reason why a no-code Tech who is studying his CW, but is not quite
>>ready to take the test, could not get on VHF CW with someone at 2-3 WPM for
>>practice.
>>
>>Are there rules specifically prohibiting something like this?
>
>No such rules that I can see.
>
>However you can earn some enemies really fast by trying out 2-3 WPM on the
>CW subbands. I suggest making arrangements with some for the practice first
>via voice or packet, and the pick an unoccupied frequency away from the CW
>subband.
>
>Followups-to: rec.radio.amateur.policy
I dunno even in Chicago (where I am from)-- I don't see how anyone would
mind a slow CW contact if it wasn't on a calling frequency (like 144.200)
It'd be a bit ridiculous if someone complained about someone using a
narrow bandwidth mode on a frequency that otherwise would be unused.
(although there are ALOT of cranky hams--but apparently not many on VHF/UHF
CW or SSB...) Also, as far as I know, a "No-Code" Tech has the same
privliges above 50 MHz as all of us.. Including operating CW and a repeater.
(owning)
I wish hams would stop trying to discriminate. I am a "grandfather" tech
(pre Novice enh), and I don't appreciate getting told I am an idiot because
I never chose to learn code (>5 wpm). I have had more important things to
do in the past five years like get me EE degree and actually BUILD radios
equipment and the like. <off my soapbox>

Fred M. Spinner, KA9VAW President, Rose-Tech Radio Club (W9NAA)

615. Protection for ICOM battery packs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 19:15:43 UTC
From: kstuart@oasys.dt.navy.mil
Message-ID: <17273@oasys.dt.navy.mil>
Source record: 291491

In order to provide protection for the exposed terminals on the top of ICOM battery packs, snap a plastic tab insert for a Pendaflex file folder into the slides on top of the pack. This forms a tent over the top terminal. The tab insert can be trimmed with scissors for better fit at the end of the battery.

They work so well, you'd think they were specifically made for the job.

Don't forget the screws in the bottom of the packs. A strip of vinyl electrical tape takes care of that possibility of shorts.

73. Ken Stuart, W3VVN

616. Re: Query: what are best 2m; 2m/440 HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 19:22:04 UTC
From: dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <43053@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 291492

In article <ktecv1INNak7@ucsd.edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon E. Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>>That 8 watt figure
... exceeds the ANSI safe RF power limit for handhelds of 7 Watts.
>
>Hmm. Do ANSI standards apply to equipment which is 1) not being used in
>an industrial or commercial environment, and 2) not being used in the manner
>the manufacturer intended, and 3) is manufactured overseas for
>amateur EXPERIMENTAL service use?

ANSI isn't a governmental body or a regulatory agency. They are a private
organization that tries to establish standards that people can follow if
they want to.

You can run 500 watts at 2450 MHz into your eyeglasses if you want.
ANSI is just telling you that they think it's a bad idea. Even if it is
experimental, and not being used in a commercial environment.
--
Perry G. Ramsey Department of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences
dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu Purdue University, West Lafayette, IN USA
perryr@purccvm This signature gives you specific legal rights. You
N9LFF might have other rights that vary from state to state.

617. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 19:22:52 UTC
From: B10990@ANLVM.CTD.ANL.GOV
Message-ID: <9203301920.AA03236@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291493

The FCC stunned the amateur world when it announced today that it is creating a new class of amateur radio operator license, the Exalted Class. Ferd Frobish, spokesman for the Commission, told this reporter that the license was developed to reflect the general feeling among the Commissioners that "Ham radio just isn't what it used to be."

Frobish said that the traditional Morse code test will be supplanted by a more modern criterion. In an effort to silence critics who claim that Morse is an obsolete requirement, Exalted Class applicants will be required to copy, by ear, 1200 baud packet, including unnumbered acknowledgement frames, on blotter paper using a two-inch paintbrush.

The written portion of the exam will include questions on quantum electrodynamics and unified field theory. Even more difficult, the applicant will be required to demonstrate the ability to make sense of Wayne Green's editorials.

No new privileges will be conveyed with the new license, but Frobish said that the FCC will honor successful applicants by issuing the license as a ROM chip. Tests will be given starting April 1.

Gary E. Myers K9CZB BITnet: B10990@ANLVM
Environment, Safety and Health Division Internet: B10990@ANLVM.CTD.GOV
Bldg. 200 Phone: (708)252-5642
Argonne National Laboratory FAX: (708)252-7608
Argonne IL 60439

618. Re: A poll re cw & licensing.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 19:24:49 UTC
From: spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.192449.5128@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 291494

In article <uDVDiB1w165w@tosspot.sv.com>, lee@tosspot.sv.com (Lee Reynolds) writes:
>Here're some questions -
>
>1. What is your license class.

Technician (pre-Novice Enhancement & No-Code)
>
>2. Do you approve of no-code amateur licenses.
>
Seems to be working ok so far.

>3. How long have you been licensed.
>
Six Years

>4. Would you support regular retesting of all classes in both theory
> and code in order to retain a license.
>
No, we would lose to many hams that way for one. Also, I strongly
am against re-testing code-- I don't think you should be required
to operate it, just to know it in the first place. (I'd fail a
5 WPM now myself)

>
>....now, answer them honestly.........and email your replies to me.
>When I have a large enough sample (say 50 replies), I will post the
>results right here.
>
> Lee
Fred M. Spinner, KA9VAW - President Rose-Tech Radio Club

619. Re: Help Price on Tektronics 465B?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 19:43:29 UTC
From: quodling@creatv.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.144329.1@creatv.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 291495
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Mar30.105336.2831@vax.muskingum.edu>, re_sims@vax.muskingum.edu writes:
>
> Help!
>
> I need to know what a "Tektronics 465B 100Mhz Scope w/digitial voltmeter
> option" is worth? I can pick up one that was calibrated in 9-90 and appears
> to be in good working order.
>

I'd also be interested in hearing of going prices and specs on the 4xx series
of tektronix scopes. i.e. what's the difference between a 465 and a 465b and
what does a 475a have that a 475 hasn't. How fast is a 485 and so on.

thx

--
Peter Quodling Internet: quodling@creatv.enet.dec.com
System Management Group UUCP: ...!decwrl!creatv.enet!quodling
PC/PCI Applications Phone: (508) 226 6177 _--_|\
Digital Equipment Corporation /Aussie\
LTN2-1/110 _.--._/
I Said it, not them v

620. Re: Satellite Bulletin 006 ARLS006

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 20:36:02 UTC
From: lee@tosspot.sv.com
Message-ID: <R3ugiB2w165w@tosspot.sv.com>
Source record: 291496

ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
> What annoys me is that why have all these space rules when NOBODY
> follows them anyway. Every shuttle mission that has asked for has

Ron, the reason is simple.

If they drop the rules, then *everybody* will be abusing the regulations, launching themselves into space, setting up repeaters in geosynchronous orbit, running excessive power from low earth orbit, etc.

Where would it end?

Lee

621. Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 20:41:13 UTC
From: phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.204113.24497@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291497
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

nagle@netcom.com (John Nagle) writes:

> The notion that CW operations should be prearranged via packet
>indicates the way things are going.

...until their speed is up.

> Perhaps in future Morse ("Continuous Wave" is inappropriate here)
>signals will be compressed with a compression technique similar to
>fax compression (run-length coding, Hamming-coded) and transmitted via
>packet, for more efficient bandwidth utilization. This has the nice
>property that the bandwidth consumed is directly proportional to
>Morse WPM. It would also allow the transmission of Morse over the
>Internet, which could be fun. Transmission in this form would preserve
>the original key timing, so you could recognize fists as usual.

That would take all the fun out of it. :-)

622. Re: Prefixes (was Re: DX Advisory Committee Report - February 1992)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 20:53:13 UTC
From: lee@tosspot.sv.com
Message-ID: <eVVgiB3w165w@tosspot.sv.com>
Source record: 291498

> In article <1992Mar25.233745.845@mwk.uucp> gleason@mwk.uucp writes:
> > Speaking of prefixes...has anyone notice that the prefix letters
> >for stations in the 'States are W,A, N and K? I wonder if
> >the Brits had a hand in this assignemnt of prefixes...
>
> Unless I recall incorrectly, the order I've seen these mentioned
> in are "ANKW". Or, "ankh". Clearly this is a Rosecrucian plot
> to take over the world, and they are using mind control on the
> Hams of the world to their evil ends.
>
...almost - y'see, George Bush is not only a 33rd degree Mason, he is also a Templar. The Templars are responsible for the placement of alien antenna arrays along lines of telluric force (said antenas look exactly like ham antennas but are made of very special materials - electrum, impervium, taht kind of stuff). Bush was placed as prexy by the Templars in order to continue the supression of the FCC (who are all secretly members of a virulently anti-Templar sect called the "Hospitalers") so that the (apparently) obscene activity on 14.313 can continue without interruption. This is because certain 313ers are transmitting certain incantations mixed in with the obscenities. This is, of course only discernible if you know Lemurian or 20 wpm cw. And so on.....

Incidentally, Qabbalah buffs amongst you may have guessed why we have Dan Quayle - yep, we have The Fool placed with The Emperor!

Who says these underground masters have no sense of humor?

Lee

623. Re: AARL Repeater guide electronically?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 20:58:09 UTC
From: steve@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.205809.25167@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 291499

Given my seeming fondness for abusing myself ;), I'm thinking about coordinating (or maybe just running myself) a repeater project very much like the UUCP mapping project, where each person could send in a repeater or three, and (hopefully) get good general coverage. This probably won't cover the serious backwaters of the country, but I'm not sure that's a real problem :) :) :). Only one thing: I notice that there's a copyright statement at the front of my ARRL repeater guide, so typing in the data directly from there is probably not a good idea.

Anyhow (this is for COMMENTS, it's not up yet), I'm setting up a simple server that would accept the following info, one repeater per mail message:

Callsign
Output Frequency
Input Frequency
CTCSS
Closed/Open (if closed, membership? - just a thought)
ARES/RACES affiliation
Autopatch/Autodial available (to whom? how do you get?)
911 emergency code (yes, the actual code, if the repeater owner OKs)
Links (callsigns of linked repeaters, or something like "CONDOR" for WANs)
Location (lattitude, longitude, HAAT)
Coverage area (best/design coverage)
Sponsoring Club

I haven't quite figured out what a good way to collect the data is, but I think callsign and output frequency are (when combined) a good unique key. Another sticky one is how to distribute the info. I don't have anon FTP access, but I suspect that if I collect the data, some system will make it available for FTP. We could also (with some trouble) create a rec.radio.amateur.maps group, to be run like comp.mail.maps.

Anyhow, this is all speculation, post (or e-mail, but it's better if everyone sees) your opinions / how to do this better.

--
Steve Watt KD6GGD steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
...!apple!wattres!steve ...!mips!wattres!steve ...!decwrl!gigo!wattres!steve
Left to his own devices, he'd be /dev/null.

624. Re: Wanted: Realistic HT mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 21:05:04 UTC
From: lee@tosspot.sv.com
Message-ID: <6ewgiB4w165w@tosspot.sv.com>
Source record: 291500

alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

> Hear hear! Unfortunately it is bells and whistles that most hams want,
> not communications capability. After all, ham radios are basically
> nothing more than toys for adults.
> AL N1AL
>

Oddly enough, Al, I used to own fancy 2m HTs. Traded everything in for
a trio of nice simple Kenwood TH series HTs. Simple, no frills,
thumbwheel tuning and work like a charm.

Plus you can leave 'em out in subzero temperatures and the numbers don't
fall off the thumbwheel display.

Lee

625. CW retesting and "cheats"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 21:09:02 UTC
From: rstory@milkyway.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.210902.18200@news.mentorg.com>
Source record: 291501
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc

If this is reposted, then consider an apology in advance.
The news system seems to have experienced a lobotomy. Let's
try it again...

<--- Original message devoured by our news node --->

Greetings. I've been watching things fly by on CW testing so here is
yet another opinion. If you don't agree with it, that's why it is an
opinion. ;^)

I am a Code-less tech (Yes, one of those) and have been involved in
electronics as far back as I care to remember. I am currently planning
on getting my Extra by just learning the code using the Farnsworth
method. I came to the conclusion that it was easier for me to learn the
sounds fast and then just working on speeding up interpreting the writing.
Currently, I send the characters at 23WPM and words at 11 WPM so I have
about 9-10 WPM to increase to be comfortable with with CW test. All it
takes is time.

Now to be honest, I do not plan to use CW. Not now, not ever. After
performing a brief survey of two extra and three advanced class ham
I know, their guessimation of current CW speed had high was 12WPM,
and the low was 0, with the average about 8WPM. Interesting enough for
inquiring minds. So I seems, IMHO that demonstraing the ability to
copy code at some speed seem to be a one-time-thing. I personally do
not have any problem with this (as I plan to do this for the experience ;^)).
However, (Here it comes) if we are serious about the demonstrating the
ability to copy code at a certain speed and we determine that it is
important enough to limit a person's priviledge based partially on this
test then we should take steps to insure this minimum level of competence.

So, (Here it is) why don't we *retest* when we renew our license? It seems
fair to demonstrate this skill that our priviledge if based upon. It
only happens once every 10 years so it shouldn't be a major bother.

I guess what I trying to point out that if code test is not important
enought to retest then the process seems very similar to pledging (ie. hazing)
in some college organizations. In college students gets the opportunity
to go througha semester/term of h*ll to become a member. Unless eating
goldfish (or worse) is a needed skill, then it becomes a one-time rite of
passage. Sort of like the 20WPM code test. :^)

I personally would not have a problem with this since I feel this is fair
(and the real-world has not squashed all of the idealism out of me).
I also do not think any other Ham would have a problem with retesting

if they use CW actively in our hobby. However, (I think I hear War Drums in distance...(gulp)) if our priviledge is partially based on the ability to send code then some provision should be made to ensure that this skill is maintained.

Or we could change the term for the examinee to "Extra Class Pledge 1992"

;^)

Ron N7TLC

Ps: I just *now* remembered that the callbook has my home address in it... YIPE!

--
Ron Story N7TLC (rstory@mentorg.com)| These are my opinions so: |
Mentor Graphics Corp. (503)685-7000 | #include <std_disclaim.h> |
"...Yes, I believe that's sarcasm, the lowest form of wit." |

626. Callsigns, why A1DS can't be.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 21:14:17 UTC
From: giasij@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <g2stdtq@rpi.edu>
Source record: 291502

>In article <1992Mar27.225135.18447@cbfsb.cb.att.com> wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
(robert.f.casey) writes:
>
>>A1DS

This one won't exist.. unless the rules change. Since PREFIXES beginning with
A are not the domain of a sole country, 1x2 callsigns cannot exist, unless
the country does not require a number in the "body" of the call, as in the US
broadcast station callsigns... The US is allocated AA-AL, and Botswana is
allocated A2A-A2Z. Taking Boswana as an example (as there is no allocation on
A1A-A1Z ... a second good reason for no A1DS callsign BTW). All of these
A2 prefixed callsigns have a second number denoting the call area (or
it's Botwanese equivalent indicator) e.g. A22AA, A26TW etc etc..
but no A2DS .... ever... at least in the ham bands...

Now before anyone get their panties in a bunch, I will point out that
the countries sometimes fudge the rules, either for domestic convience, to
show they can really do what they want regardless of the ITU 'agreement', or
something to do with Elvis (the Elvis part is a joke)...

The recent XE21 operation from Mexico during the ARRL DX test (why didn't
they save it for the WPX test??) is just one such example of a callsign
fudge.. as 2-letter-2-number calls are usually for Space Service stations
(TNX The DX Bulletin - VP2ML-editor). It should be pointed out that this
callsign fudge would seem to be well within the domain of the coutries
jurisdiction, they are assigning calls from their block of prefixes, albiet
to a non-traditional service. For any country (at the present time!) to assign
A1DS, would be akin to the U.S.A. assigning a ham the call TT1TT....
Though the call has not been assigned... Chad (the country) might be a bit
peeved... as they are allocated TTA-TTZ. Though in the A1 case only the ITU
or it's member societies, countries would be all busted up.. more of a taking
control of some communal property rather than actual stealing....

Though for the ultimate in custom call signs, I am waiting for the
chance to go to Chagos Argentina (In argentina the call areas are allocated
by the first letter of the suffix, and Chagos is where they give G suffixes.)
Where I can vy for LU1GI .... heres to hoping...!! (it has not been assigned
but.. there is a US/Argentina reciprocal agreement stating that we merely
sign /LU**.. so maybe I will have to move there for a while...:-)

73 de AA1AA

J.L. Luigi Giasi, AA1AA (ex-KA1UTU)
giasij@rpi.edu
luigi@rpi.edu
jlgiasi@umassmed.ummed.edu

627. DC Connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 21:32:45 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <7A314613F1DF2067AD@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 291503

I'm running 12v DC into my house from a battery supply well away from the house. I need a wall-mountable connector system that can handle 20 amps (I'll put connectors on a panel and then wall-mount the panel). I got a MOLEX connector catalog and they have some 20-amp connectors that will panel mount, but I can't find a MOLEX distributor that handles small orders. Anyone know where I can get something? The connector pins have to be well protected to prevent accidental shorts (although I have 30A fuses on both + and - lines at my 400 A-Hr supply).

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.uncg.edu

628. Re: Icom IC-22s mods request...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 21:49:42 UTC
From: drn@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <77010012@col.hp.com>
Source record: 291504

Regarding the IC-22S,

I have just put an IC-22S into our UHF repeater as a remote base using the RC850 controller. There are some external circuits that are needed to make it work. I basically used the serial to parallel shift registers as described in the ACC manuals, an E-prom to convert from BCD to the Icom code, and a level converter (2804) to level shift to the 9V ICOM. I can supply a copy of the schematic, if required. The unit works great on the standard repeater pairs in the 146 to 148 band.

Dave Novotny
WA6IFI
Dave_Novotny@hp0800.desk.hp.com

629. Re: Need Yaesu connectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 21:50:27 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360065@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 291505

You might try Yaesu's parts department. phone 1-800-255-9237
I have found them to be reasonlably pleasant to deal with.

Roger Mitchell
N0MCR

630. Kenwood TH-77 HT on the way out?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 22:11:00 UTC
From: pvh@anarchy.apple.com
Message-ID: <22184@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 291506

So a lot of Ham Radio Outliets are out of TH77s already. Does anyone know what's coming after this? At $400 I may just pick up one of the 77s. I've got all the TH-75 charging hardware and it'll work with the 77. I bet whtaever comes out next won't.

pete
pvh@apple.com

631. Re: AA1AA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 22:43:12 UTC
From: giasij@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <w4stmg@rpi.edu>
Source record: 291508

In article <9203301607.AA13461@ucsd.edu> POLS0@AIS.UCLA.EDU (Linda Stocks) writes:
>Several months ago a 1-land ham provided updates on where
>the FCC was in assigning extra class calls (WZ1x) and in
>the last message signed AA1AA. I worked AA1AA in the WPX\
>contest and would like a card--and of course he's too new
>to be in the callbook. If you're out there--or if anyone
>knows his name, address, or old call--please e-mail me.
>(Note that the last character in POLS0 is a zero, not an OH.)
>Thanks,
>Linda Stocks, AA6MR
>pols0@ais.ucla.edu

To: POLS0@AIS.UCLA.EDU
Subject: Re: AA1AA
Newsgroups: rc.radio.amaeur.misc
In-Reply-To: <9203301607.AA13461@ucsd.edu>
Organization: Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy NY

I am flattered! Though I was quite afraid/concerned when my call
came up in the subject line list.. (I did have a little nudging match
with GB8FX on 14.180 during the test.. no swearing, I was just a bit bsque)

My home address is:

50 Woodland Road
Holden, MA 01520-2596
USA

No need for an SASE (though a address label would be great!)
I have already gone through my blank-call cards.. and am
waiting for my printed cards... I plan on dedicating the
second half of May to answering all QSLs.. (I am in the rush to graduate
phase... so please bear with me!) Of course if you need it immediately...
I could do a handwritten QSL... In the future I am thinking about
maybee doing a special event station for new years... with a special card..
thoughts???

73 de Luigi

J.L. Luigi Giasi, AA1AA (ex-KA1UTU)
giasij@rpi.edu
luigi@rpi.edu
jlgiasi@umassmed.ummed.edu

"/home/69/giasij/.letter" 29 lines, 850 characters

632. Yaesu FT-411E Mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 22:48:59 UTC
From: epcodjs@oklahoma.unocal.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.224859.6190@unocal.com>
Source record: 291509

I've just acquired an FT-411E handie and am interested in any mods that are available for this rig. I am aware of the method to set it for extended receive (hold down up & down arrows while turning on) but would like to hear about any others.

Thanks--Doug, WB5TKI
epcodjs@hulkster.unocal.com

633. Direction finding antenna for 440mhz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 22:53:04 UTC
From: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <fLdBTw7@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 291510
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

Does anyone know who sells or has plans to built a
simple direction finding loop for the 440 band?
I want something I can use mobile to DF weak signals
in the 440 mhz band. I've called AEA and HRO, but all
they had was a loop for 10m. Thanks for you help..

--
Brian Weaver
bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
KD6CFA@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

634. RS 10 Meter Rig is GREAT!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 23:03:40 UTC
From: 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.230340.23479@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291511

Well, after all the Radio Shack bashing last month I still decided to pick up one of the 10 meter rigs when I found a mint condx one in a hamfest for $150. (Sale price at the store was $199). What a rig! We ran it last weekend with a 40 " base loaded mag mount (CB type antenna) and worked nearly every station we called (KC2MF and me), Europe, the Southwestern states, even a pair of JA stations. What a blast!
I think I am going to build a 6 meter transverter for it next. It should make a great combination.
Question: I have built lots of 6 m. stuff in the past (converters, mixers) but for this rig I would like an all solid state transverter. I am thinking of using a power amplifier module that can be linearized. Has anyone had an experience with modules made by Mitsubishi and/or Hitachi? Someone told me about them but I don't have the details. He said they are made for finals in commercial rigs but use FETS that can be biased for linear operation.
Any info would be appreciated. Thanks.

Rick KT2Q

635. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 23:15:44 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.231544.6004@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 291512

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 89.82093925 .00248269 00000-0 65938-3 0 188
2 21915 56.9986 256.2540 0006423 314.9635 45.1254 15.93555054 848
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

636. 10-10, 2-2 (was Where is the Russian Woodpecker?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-30 23:18:08 UTC
From: 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar30.231808.24149@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291513

> >P.S. I've founded a society called 2-2 International. To join all
> >you have to do is make 2 contacts on 2 meters. (I didn't want the
>
> What if you only got most of the way through a contact on 70 cm?

And as for me, I've been tring to get the covented 10-10 award for years.
Can't quite seem to make it..... Every time I get up to 9 QSOs
I lose the list, or the dog chews it up, or some other major disaster
and I have to start all over again.

Rick KT2Q
"At 4 and heading for that magic 10"

637. Help Infinite Impedance Detection

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 00:16:56 UTC
From: motoyama@harl.hitachi.co.jp
Message-ID: <1093@harl86.harl.hitachi.co.jp>
Source record: 291514
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I need to know about the principle of infinite impedance
detection. How does it work on the basis of an equivalent
shematic diagram?

Please recommend me some reference books if the principle is
too complicated to illustrate here on this network.

The detector of this type is adopted in the STAX electrostatic
cartridge system for reproducing LP records. The original model
uses tubes but I would like to remake it with transistors.

Thanks in advance.

Hiroshi
==========

638. Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 00:25:01 UTC
From: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <7367@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 291515

yes.

Remember: " Buffalo never Oink " Seen on a South Dakota travel brocure.
Advertisment: Try the Railway Post Office , a railfan BBS ! (612) 377-2197.
UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!rambler
INET: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org

639. Re: Needed: Contest QSL routes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 00:50:49 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <69430@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 291516

In article <9203302012.AA08742@ucsd.edu> GR6588%SIUCVMB.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Kelly Jones) writes:

>Need routes for:
>
>ZP0Y
via Luis Kemper ZP5JCY, P.O. Box 416, Asuncion, PARAGUAY

>P49V
P49V is the same as P40V, QSL via his normal route

>VP2EC
via Gordon Fogg N5AU, Box 842, Rockwall, TX 75087

I happen to know these three offhand.

--Trey, WN4KKN/6

640. Re: Satellite trackers for Suns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 00:51:42 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.005142.17984@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 291517

In article <3180@atlas.tegra.COM> vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>
>I sent the Sunview version of Orbit to be put up for FTP recently.
>Here are the details:
>
> From: Joel Harris Glickman <uunet!rpi.edu!glickj>
> Date: Thu, 13 Feb 92 11:49:42 -0500
> To: vail@tegra
> Subject: orbit
>
> I've pieced everything together and have made it available for anonymous
> FTP from aix.rpi.edu (128.113.26.11) under pub-write/orbit.tar.Z
> -Joel
>
>If there is a problem with it, let me know and I can send it out to
>someone else.

Hey, this is at least the second time someone has claimed that they uploaded
or saw a file on this machine in this mythical 'pub-write' directory.

There is no such directory on this machine. At least not that *I* can get
to... What gives? Pse Hlp, I'd really like to get this program.

--
The Turing Project! Public Electronic Access Communications Experiment (PEACE)
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\ O+<-O	
	----------------------------		KD4CQY@WA4TFZ.VA.NOAM FM08br		\ O->	
	Microcomputer Support Group		AARC, ARES, RACES, TCP/IP		/\ +O	
	Information Technology and		Lat +38.0419 Long -78.5109		/ \	
	Communications. Univ of VA		<.fvtangher ivehf>		/ |
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>

641. Re: Query: what are best 2m; 2m/440 HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 00:57:07 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.005707.18078@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 291518

In article <43053@mentor.cc.purdue.edu> dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu (Perry G Ramsey) writes:
>In article <ktecv1INNak7@ucsd.edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>>jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon E. Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>>>That 8 watt figure
>... exceeds the ANSI safe RF power limit for handhelds of 7 Watts.
>>
>>Hmm. Do ANSI standards apply to equipment which is 1) not being used in
>>an industrial or commercial environment, and 2) not being used in the manner
>>the manufacturer intended, and 3) is manufactured overseas for
>>amateur EXPERIMENTAL service use?
>
>ANSI isn't a governmental body or a regulatory agency. They are a private
>organization that tries to establish standards that people can follow if
>they want to.
>
>You can run 500 watts at 2450 MHz into your eyeglasses if you want.
>ANSI is just telling you that they think it's a bad idea. Even if it is
>experimental, and not being used in a commercial environment.

Now, I never said that ANSI was a regulatory agency. What do you think
a court would say if (and of course, it is highly unlikely I think..)
someone was injured in some manner and claimed that the manufacturer
should have been aware of, and therefore culpable...

That's the way that liability works. Why would ANSI publish these standards
if no one uses or refers to them?

Anyways, I'm sure the extra watt is k00l

:) Peace folkz

--
The Turing Project! Public Electronic Access Communications Experiment (PEACE)
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\ O+<-O	
	----------------------------		KD4CQY@WA4TFZ.VA.NOAM FM08br		\ O->	
	Microcomputer Support Group		AARC, ARES, RACES, TCP/IP		/\ +O	
	Information Technology and		Lat +38.0419 Long -78.5109		/ \	
	Communications. Univ of VA		<.fvtangher ivehf>		/ |
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>

642. BULLETIN: New Solar Services Available through FTP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 01:14:28 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.702004468@honte>
Source record: 291519
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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SOLAR BULLETIN

31 March, 1992

SEVERAL NEW SERVICES AVAILABLE THROUGH FTP

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NEW SERVICES ARE NOW AVAILABLE THROUGH ANONYMOUS FTP

The anonymous ftp site at: xi.uleth.ca (IP number 142.66.3.29) is now providing daily solar scans using data from the 10.7 cm solar interferometer at the Algonquin Radio Observatory near Ottawa. These scans are provided in the standard GIF image format and include a complete Solar Region and Coronal Hole Map of the sun.

The data from which these daily solar scans are generated are provided courtesy of the National Research Council Dominion Astrophysical Radio Observatory (NRC/DRAO) in Penticton, British Colombia (Canada) - the home of the daily 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

These daily interferometer plots will be made available for as long as the ARO interferometer remains operational. The daily imbedded Solar Region and Coronal Hole Maps will be included whether or not the 10.7 cm interferometer data is available. These solar scans are available in the directory: "pub/solar/Scans".

This anonymous FTP site is also providing selected daily solar GIF images of the Sun (ex. Hydrogen Alpha, Helium 10830A, Full-Disk Solar Magnetograms, White-Light, etc) in the directory "pub/solar/Images". The data for these images are provided by professional solar observatories in conjunction with the United States Air Force and the Space Environment Laboratories. Consult the file "00-index.txt" in this directory for credits to the respective observatories and organizations contributing to this service.

The directory "pub/solar/Xrays" contains daily x-ray plots (based on 2-minute averaged data) in the 1 - 8 Angstrom band. These plots cover the most active 21-hour periods of each UT day. Special high-resolution x-ray plots of full-disk x-ray observations of major solar flares or other unusual x-ray events will also be made available using 1-minute averaged x-ray data as observed by the GOES-6 and GOES-7 spacecraft.

The directory "pub/solar/Aurora" contains several subdirectories which contain auroral-activity information, forecasts, and current conditions.

These aurora-related services are not yet fully functional and will only be updated when conditions warrant. However, the directory "pub/solar/Aurora/current" contains a file ("current.obs") which is now being updated hourly with current observations of auroral activity obtained from a network of over 2,000 stations throughout North America. At the present time, this is the only 'regularly-updated' auroral service being provided. Other dedicated services (ex. updated forecast maps of auroral activity, maps of current activity, etc) will be implemented in the near-future.

** End of Bulletin **

643. compression on packet....info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 02:04:05 UTC
From: grahj@gagme.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.020405.1692@gagme.chi.il.us>
Source record: 291520
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

a while back, there was a question regarding the use of compression on packet radio --- I just got a response on that with a request to pass it along to the net from WA7UGB, so here it is.....

the PA0GRI version 2.0F TCP/IP package uses LZW compression if both ends of the connect want it.

short and simple....this is a first for me. :-) thanks to WA7UGB for this info.
--jim

Standard disclaimer....Ever since my cat learned to type, there's no telling whose thoughts these really are.... 73 DE N5IAL (/9)

INTERNET: jim@n5ial.chi.il.us | grahj@gagme.chi.il.us | j.graham@ieee.org
UUCP: gagme!n5ial!jim@clout.chi.il.us
AMATEUR RADIO: n5ial@n9hsi (Chicago.IL.US.Earth)
---

644. prefixes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 02:24:12 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <69435@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 291521

ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) says:

>Actually it's W, N, K, and AA-AL. Argentina has the rest of the A's.

No, take a look in the back of your ARRL Big Boys' Log Book:

AM-AO: Spain
AP-AS: Pakistan
AT-AW: India (AT0T has appeared in many contests)
AX: Australia (many VKs replaced the VK part by AX for the whole of
1988, to celebrate the Somethingth Anniversary of Something)
AY-AZ: Argentina
A2: Botswana
A3: Tonga
A4: Oman
A5: Bhutan
A6: U.A.E.
A7: Qatar
A8: Liberia
A9: Bahrain

>That's why the temporary upgrade identifiers are AE, AA, AG, and KT.
>They didn't want to use one that would indicate another country. AT
>is right out because it's not a US prefix.

Hey - I always wondered why they chose those identifiers!

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

645. Heathkit article in New York Times

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 03:24:46 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.032446.2214@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291522

Saw an article about the passing of Heathkit in monday's New York Times.
On page one. Talks about the techinal and social angle. And that kids
will have a harder time understanding electronics because a lot of it
will be in black boxes (i.e. IC's). And that there is no longer a cost
advantage in buliding a kit, now.

646. Poll - progress report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 04:00:32 UTC
From: lee@tosspot.sv.com
Message-ID: <LNFHiB1w165w@tosspot.sv.com>
Source record: 291523

The poll is proceeding nicely - have over 60 replies so far, will wait another couple of days before crunching the data. I will post results, also the raw data (without names and addresses) will be available to anyone who wants it for further analysis. Only condition is that you post any results you derive from it to the net for us all to read, okay? Hopefully, this'll be of interest to us all.

Oh, out of over 60 replies, I only got one unhelpful and (solely in my opinion, I leave it to you to form your own opinion) bigoted reply -

```
****************************************
>...now, answer them honestly.........and email your replies to me.
>When I have a large enough sample (say 50 replies), I will post the
>results right here.
> Lee
```

Why would I respond to a survey by a non-Amateur? If you had a call sign, you'd show it.
73 Steve

```
---
+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
| In person: Steve Modena AB4EL |
| On phone: (919) 515-5328 |
| At e-mail: nmodena@unity.ncsu.edu |
| samodena@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu |
*************************************************
```

Steve, I'm glad I've never met you on the air. You are a disgrace to the spirit of amateur radio!

Lee
W1/G8LCK

647. Apelco direction finder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 04:01:01 UTC
From: hwd@pyuxa.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.040101.4573@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 291524

Does anyone have experience operating the
Apelco AXL-1500 radio direction finder?
If so, I'd like to ask you several questions
about its operation.

Thanks,

Harold
KB2M
hwd@pyuxa.cc.bellcore.com

648. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 30 March

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 04:04:24 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.702014664@honte>
Source record: 291525
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
NOTE: Final spring northern polar stratospheric warming is in progress.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 090, 03/30/92
10.7 FLUX=182.4 90-AVG=207 SSN=173 BKI=3332 2223 BAI=011
BGND-XRAY=B6.3 FLU1=6.2E+04 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=3422 2233 PAI=013
BOU-DEV=025,020,022,010,012,014,019,029 DEV-AVG=018 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C2.3 @ 2004UT XRAY-MIN= B5.6 @ 0831UT XRAY-AVG= B8.2
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0335UT NEUTN-MIN= +000% @ 0345UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.6%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 0015UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 0350UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55293NT @ 0351UT BOUTF-MIN=55253NT @ 1911UT BOUTF-AVG=55278NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+097NT@ 0346UT GOES7-MIN=N:-019NT@ 0107UT G7-AVG=+039,+066,-000
GOES6-MAX=P:+098NT@ 0003UT GOES6-MIN=E:-001NT@ 0018UT G6-AVG=+067,+011,+025
FLUXFCST=STD:187,190,185;SESC:185,180,175 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/015,015,015
KFCST=2224 5322 2224 5322 27DAY-AP=011,010 27DAY-KP=1312 3331 1112 3432
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**245STRM:1033-1200UT
!!END-DATA!!
```

649. QSL ROUTE FOR BG4DX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 04:20:16 UTC
From: david%telepath@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <HkgHiB1w164w@telepath.UUCP>
Source record: 291526

Does anyone have the QSL route for BG4DX?

Thanks, David

--
David Tingler, Telepath Systems, Inc.
david%telepath@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu

650. Re: 8 Weeks for new License

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 04:29:11 UTC
From: edg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <drgjx_+.edg@netcom.com>
Source record: 291527

In article <Mar.28.12.53.28.1992.26803@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>The ARRL VEC has had a real push to decrease the response time. Where
>they used to have you send the exams to them by regular mail, they now
>make available overnight express numbers for all the major delivery
>companies available to their VE's to get the stuff back overnight. I

That _is_ good news, and I hope that all the ARRL VEs are using it. I am a VE for Sunnyvale VEC (although I do not speak for them) and Gordon has been fedexing his stuff to the FCC for several years. A recent comparison of two new technicians on the same day at Sunnyvale and ARRL sessions here in the bay area (I got this on packet from a person known to me) was six weeks for the Sunnyvale form and eight for the ARRL form. To be fair, it should be noted that the Sunnyvale form was fedexed to the FCC on the monday following the Saturday tests. I don't know where and how the League form went.

One of the big problems we face with new hams is that loooong wait for the ticket.

Another is that with the current system and the self study materials available, a person can study and get his license and never lay eyes on another ham, other than the VE team. If he then buys an HT from R/S, his first contact with other hams is going to be ON THE AIR.

We need to reach these people before they get on the air and welcome them to clubs and resources, and the VE session may, in many cases, be the only place to do so. Comments?
-edg
--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

651. Class in HL & What class in US?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 05:25:43 UTC
From: ssohn@kaerigw.kaeri.re.KR
Message-ID: <9203310522.AA01765@kaerigw.kaeri.re.kr>
Source record: 291378

Hi, In HL, All amateur radio is classified by 1st class, 2nd , 3rd.
and 3rd class is divided by code or no-code again.
The differences between classes are output power and band availability.
1st class: 500W,All band
2nd class: 100W or below, all band
3rd class(code) : 50W or below, 21MHz or above + 8MHz or below
3rd class(no-code) : same as above except CW mode

What classes is in US?

Best 73's es many DX de Surgwon Sohn, HL3ANF

Senior Researcher Packet : HL3ANF@HL3ADI.KOR.AS
Nuclear Electronics Department Internet : ssohn@kaerigw.kaeri.re.kr
Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute Phone : 82-42-868-2931
P.O. Box 7, Taeduk Science Town FAX : 82-42-868-2702
305-606 S. KOREA

652. Re: Shuttle Contact!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 06:03:08 UTC
From: tedwards@src.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.060308.9576@src.umd.edu>
Source record: 291379

In article <7345@orbit.cts.com> rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org (Dan Meyer) writes:
>Is it really nessacary to use a full KW when the spacecraft is line of sight?

With the competition to work STS-45 in Washington, D.C., you really need some power to ensure you will work the shuttle. If you were out in the middle of nowhere, an HT on high power will do just fine.

It's not like MIR, which you can work any week you desire...

-Tom N3HAU
(1/2 :-)

653. Re: Letterman Intervies Young Ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 06:18:34 UTC
From: tedwards@src.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.061834.9807@src.umd.edu>
Source record: 291380

In article <1992Mar27.171836.6259@oakhill.sps.mot.com> geraldg@oakhill.sps.mot.com (Gerald Garcia) writes:
>tad@ssc.wa.com (Tad Cook) writes:
>she introduced herself, she turned the mike over to Letterman (who really
>surprised N2??? when he came on the air!).

Not as if I really care, but was this QSO actually legal under a strcit reading of the rules?

-Tom N3HAU

654. The Venerable Kenwood TS-520, help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 06:27:03 UTC
From: turner@safety.ICS.UCI.EDU
Message-ID: <9203302226.aa12508@Paris.ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 291381

I just got a Kenwood TS-520 (the real one without the "s" and including the DC module) as a "fixer upper". I have some experience with the 12BY7A, 6146 PA section radios, having had a TS-520 and an FT-101 before. I am experiencing some rather weird problems that I could use some hints with......

The radio tunes up fine. The output is a little low, but no big deal. The tubes are good. The dummy load is 50 ohms.

If I transmit for some couple of minutes, and calmly receive, at some random moment there will appear a blue flash from the final cage and the transmitter will not work anymore. The bias still looks OK but the plate current goes off scale when I hit the SSB xmit button on the mike, and the plate voltage goes way down (a real drain.)

When I check the circuits, I find a pair of charred cathode resistors (10 ohm, 1 watt resistors from cathode to ground). I replace them. I can then repeat the whole above process!

The former owner said that the problems started when he replaced tubes and attempted to re neutralize the finals.

I suspect a wild parasitic oscillation going on, or maybe an intermittent bias voltage. Does anyone have experience with the 520 like this? Does anyone have any other suggestions?

Thanks,

Clark S. Turner

****
Clark Savage Turner Graduate Student Researcher
Dept. of ICS Software Safety Group
UC Irvine IERF 124
Irvine, CA. 92717
(714) 856 4049 and 856 2131; FAX (714) 856 4056

Home: 1514 Verano Place
Irvine, CA. 92715

Ham radio: WA3JPG, local - 146.895 Mhz, PL 136.5 Hz.
HF - 7.233.5 Mhz SSB late net (after 0400 UTC)

655. Re: Where to put my antenna (dipole)??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 08:10:51 UTC
From: Greg Moore <UD173191@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Message-ID: <92091.021051UD173191@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Source record: 291382

In article <1992Mar30.173528.14175@wam.umd.edu>, acecoder@wam.umd.edu (Pierce Leonberger) says:
>
(stuff deleted)
>
>Unfortunately I still live at home and I'm limited as to where I can put my
>mighty erection. I believe I have narrowed it down to two possiblies. Either

Is this a real problem? ;-)

---Greg Moore, N0ODQ

656. Re: RS 10 Meter Rig is GREAT!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 10:35:07 UTC
From: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <fLeZEg3@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 291383

5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com (richard.e.stealey) writes:

>Well, after all the Radio Shack bashing last month I still decided to
>pick up one of the 10 meter rigs when I found a mint condx one in a
>hamfest for $150. (Sale price at the store was $199). What a rig!
>We ran it last weekend with a 40 " base loaded mag mount (CB type
>antenna) and worked nearly every station we called (KC2MF and me),
>Europe, the Southwestern states, even a pair of JA stations. What a
>blast!

Does the RS 10 meter rig have FM ?

--
Brian Weaver
bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
KD6CFA@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

657. Re: Callsigns, why A1DS can't be.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 11:26:42 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92Mar31132642@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 291384

In article <g2stdtq@rpi.edu> giasij@aix.rpi.edu (J L Luigi Giasi) writes:

This one won't exist.. unless the rules change. Since PREFIXES beginning with
A are not the domain of a sole country, 1x2 callsigns cannot exist, unless
the country does not require a number in the "body" of the call, as in the US
broadcast station callsigns... The US is allocated AA-AL, and Botswana is
allocated A2A-A2Z. Taking Boswana as an example (as there is no allocation on
A1A-A1Z ... a second good reason for no A1DS callsign BTW). All of these
A2 prefixed callsigns have a second number denoting the call area (or
it's Botwanese equivalent indicator) e.g. A22AA, A26TW etc etc..
but no A2DS .... ever... at least in the ham bands...

A2 is a suffix reserved for Botswana. OH is a suffix reserved for Finland.

OHDS is a Finnish ship. So A2DS would be a Botswana ship, wouldn't it?

73 de Benjamin OH3BK
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces

658. Re: Anyone done DF by multi-site TDOA?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 12:32:51 UTC
From: dhoward@desire.wright.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.073251.704@desire.wright.edu>
Source record: 291385

In article <1992Mar27.140525.5152@anasaz>, john@anasaz.uucp (John Moore) writes:
> One of the problems in jammer/stuck-mike tracking in a large repeater
> coverage area is determine the part of the area from the signal
> is coming.
>
> Frequently there are fantasies of putting direction finders at
> a number of sites, and networking them somehow ...
>
> At several sites, put up receivers. ...
> run high speed correlators to derive the time difference
> of arrival between the signals ...
>
> A system like this, if it could correlate down to about 1usec ...

i've seen both electro-magnetic direction finding and t.o.a techniques
applied to locating cloud to ground lightning strikes.

the electro-magnetic technique is a much simpler, easier to use
system, requires only a small number of sensors to cover a relatively
large area (minimum 2, better with 3), the software that calculates
the positions uses simple trigonometry.

the t.o.a. system, on the other hand, uses a great many sensors, (the
more the better), requires precise (sub microsecond) timing, and although
i have not seen the software, i imagine it is probably a programmer's
nightmare.

the magnetic system, on the other hand, requires some very sophistocated
sensor hardware, orthogonal loop antennas and related discrimination
circuitry (expensive). from what i understand about the t.o.a. system
is that it uses simple whip antennas, limited discrimination, but still
has some very expensive clocks.

if you want to know more about these systems, email. questions i can't
answer, i can put you in touch with those who can.

--
.sparky.

659. Re: CW on VHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 13:35:34 UTC
From: megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.133534.25250@chinet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 291386

In article <69377@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
>I heard that in a couple of day or so, the FCC is going to require a
>*minimum* CW speed. Basically, you won't be allowed to send slower
>than the highest speed at which you passed a test. Thus, Extras will
>have to send at least 20 wpm at all times, Novices a minimum of 5 wpm.

There is something dreadfully WRONG with this. It is so wrong, I can not beleive that it would be true. In effect, this would almost prevent, for example, a general from having a CW QSO with a novice. Many higher graded amateura have been very happy to slow down to my 5wpm for an enjoyable, if slow to them, QSO.

This sounds so wrong, that I need to know: What is the soruce of your information.
--
"Overcoming Life's Problems is What Energizes the Human Spirit!"
Mark E. Sunderlin: Technocrat in Winchester, Virginia KD4HRI
aka Dr. Megabyte: megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us (703) 722-9330

660. Re: CW on VHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 13:49:01 UTC
From: bcoleman@hayes.com
Message-ID: <5419.29d86dcd@hayes.com>
Source record: 291388

In article <69377@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
> wapembe@afterlife.ncsc.mil (Willaim Pemberton) says:
>
> Subject: Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Obviously, yes.

> I heard that in a couple of day or so, the FCC is going to require a
> *minimum* CW speed. Basically, you won't be allowed to send slower
> than the highest speed at which you passed a test. Thus, Extras will
> have to send at least 20 wpm at all times, Novices a minimum of 5 wpm.

You must have heard this on the "dial-an-astrologer" hotline, because
such a suggestion is patently ridiculous.

Such drek isn't fit to be called a rumour.

--
Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! CIS: 76067,2327 AppleLink: D1958
Principal Software Engineer ! Packet Radio: AA4LR @ W4QO
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! UUCP: uunet!hayes!bcoleman
POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA ! Internet: bcoleman%hayes@uunet.uu.net
Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."
Quote: "The same light shines on vineyards that makes deserts." -Steve Hackett.

661. Heathkit is out of the kit business!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 13:49:14 UTC
From: masticol@cadenza.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Mar.31.08.49.13.1992.20131@cadenza.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 291389
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics,misc.kids

wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (robert.f.casey) writes:

>Saw an article about the passing of Heathkit in monday's New York Times.
>On page one. Talks about the techinal and social angle. And that kids
>will have a harder time understanding electronics because a lot of it
>will be in black boxes (i.e. IC's). And that there is no longer a cost
>advantage in buliding a kit, now.

#include <nostalgia.h>

I saw that too. How sad.

There is now no easy avenue for kids to get their feet wet in electronics; no way for them to discover the aesthetic pleasure held waiting in solder flux and circuit-board foils. No way for them to develop the motor skill, deductive insight, and patience they need to succeed at kit building and hardware debugging. No way for them to point proudly to a gadget and say, "I built that."

The really motivated kids can still accumulate parts through catalogs and fests, and can find books of plans. But they have to have MUCH more motivation (and skill) to work that way. Those with motivated parents will have a head start, but parents have less time these days to do such things.

I just hope that some other company will realize that Heath has left a vacuum in the market, and will take their place. The Shack is probably about the closest to being able to do this, but they're none _too_ close.

It's just another step in the de-evolution of a culture in which everyone consumes, but no one produces.

- Steve (masticol@cs.rutgers.edu).

P.S. I frankly don't believe that there's any less excitement in building kits that use ICs. The understanding is still there, and it's really no more complicated. Just on a different level. -S.

662. Hallicrafters SX-45

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 13:49:50 UTC
From: sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV
Message-ID: <199203311349.AA12218@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291390

Does anyone know the value of the model SX-45 made by Hallicrafters back in the late 30's or ealry 40's. Any info would be appreciated and please e-mail direct.

--

W. Herb Sims sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov or
KU0C sims@avdms8.msfc.nasa.gov
MSFC/NASA/EB33
Huntsville, AL 35812 Only Amiga makes it possible!
---

663. Re: STS-45 VOICE QSOs!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 14:01:22 UTC
From: d098@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.140122.18429@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca>
Source record: 291391

In article <1992Mar30.183450.18254@dgbt.doc.ca> barry@dgbt.doc.ca (Barry McLarnon) writes:
>
>Not fair! You guys have that great climate, *and* the best shots at the
>shuttle! :-)
>
>I listened on nearly all the visible passes during the weekend, and all I
>had to show for my efforts was hearing Mir on packet 3 times. :-(
>
>Yet another good reason to move to Hawaii... sigh.
>
>>Aloha de KJ9U/KH6 (John Shalamskas, kj9u@helium.chem.hawaii.edu)
>

We have been constantly following both MIR and the space shuttle lately
and only today heard the shuttle... they were engulfed in QRM though...

We got a big suprise from MIR yesterday.. they passed very close to here
(elevation of 50 degrees) and we all of a sudden heard U8MIR calling
a K8 station... He acknowledged our signal but didn't say very much.
What is their english like? We were thinking of inviting down a couple
of Russian professors on campus on a future pass...

MIR was incredibly clear -- last time we worked them (From the old
crew) they were running simplex and were quite noisy.. Now they had
a clean signal! (I'm still shaking) Did they get a new radio? They
are running duplex now...

Derek
(Bleary eyed from tracking every little piece of space junk floating
up there...)

664. Youngest Hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 14:07:39 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@uga.cc.uga.EDU
Message-ID: <01GIACMH9700EAFDWU@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 291392

My son passed his Novice 3 months ago.. then studied real hard and upgraded to Tech plus and passed the 20 wpm code. He has a lot easier time with the 20 wpm code (got the highest score in the session [90]) than he did with the written.

He is KD4HQV/KT and works almost all cw.. a little packet also.

He is now studying to take the General written at the next testing session (June).

73s de AC4HF, Jeff

665. Re: Anyone done DF by multi-site TDOA?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 14:12:17 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.702051137@node_d3ff>
Source record: 291393

In <1992Mar27.140525.5152@anasaz> john@anasaz.uucp (John Moore) writes:

>One of the problems in jammer/stuck-mike tracking in a large repeater
>coverage area is determine the part of the area from the signal
>is coming. This is very useful prior to starting mobile DF (it's
>nice to know where to drive to to start hearing the signal, and how
>far one has to drive).

>Frequently there are fantasies of putting direction finders at
>a number of sites, and networking them somehow (hi Steve :-).
>However, here is another thought I present for analysis:

>At several sites, put up receivers. Attach A/D systems to the
>IF. Transmit the resulting signal to a common site. At that
>site, run high speed correlators to derive the time difference
>of arrival between the signals (this assumes some modulation on
>the signals).

>A system like this, if it could correlate down to about 1usec (which
>is WAY below the shortest period in the signal in th IF :-(),
>would locate the signal within a quarter mile.

>Why would one go to all this trouble? If one is to use a few high sites,
>they are likely to be RF nightmares, which makes it difficult to use
>electronically scanned DF equipment. This should provide a simpler
>system (although probably too complex).

>What do you DSP and RF weenies out there think?

>--
>John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
>john@anasazi.com ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
> - - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -
> - - It is not enough to be right. One must also be effective! - -

A multisite tdoa location system has been done! Unfortunately, much of the
information about it is classified. It was, however, only reliable on pulsed
emmissions, and required corrected cesium beam clocks to achieve sufficient
accuracy. BTW the location accuracy was much better than the quarter mile
which you mentioned, but how accurate is one of the classified items.

The system used very accurately located and navigated airbourn receivers, so
something using fixed sites and accepting lesser location accuracy would be
much easier to do, but would, I think, still only work well with pulse
transmissions.

Sure is an interesting idea, though!

--
Jack R. Sargeant, Sr. W0RIJ These opinions are mine and only mine
Computer Systems Specialist (unless you want to claim them).
Lockheed Engineering & Sciences Co.
Someday (maybe) we'll get E-Mail and FTP access. In the meantime, we post.

666. WPX QSL info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 14:17:02 UTC
From: Jay.Townsend@f3.n346.z1.fido.iea.hmm
Message-ID: <702065076.F00001@iea.UUCP>
Source record: 291394

In a message of <30 Mar 92>, Joel M.Magid ... wrote to All:

JM.> HC8A

Via WV7Y, POB 644, Spokane, WA 99210

* Origin: Radio Therapy BBS (1:346/3)

667. Re: 8 Weeks for new License

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 14:20:03 UTC
From: fleek@expert.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <43170@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 291395

> Another is that with the current system and the self study materials
> available, a person can study and get his license and never lay eyes on
> another ham, other than the VE team. If he then buys an HT from R/S,
> his first contact with other hams is going to be ON THE AIR.
>
> We need to reach these people before they get on the air and welcome
> them to clubs and resources, and the VE session may, in many cases, be
> the only place to do so. Comments?
> -edg
> --
> Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
> P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
> San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

I agree. I am (almost) one of the self study persons you refer to. 2 years ago I decided that I would like to pursue ham radio. After a few phone calls to try to find out who to talk to, I gave up. It didn't seem like there was much interest among hams.

Well, the no-code tech license came out. A friend that had recently got the no-code tech seemed like he was having fun. So, I decided to pursue things again, and went to Radio Shack to get the book with the FCC question pool. I also have my eye on the Reali$tic HT. I have not yet been to a club or seen any hams, except for a few phone calls to some local ham clubs. This time I have found a ham or two that seems glad to hear from me. I plan to attend a club meeting next week.

My point is that it is easy for a new ham to get on the air without ever having seen another ham. It took me some detective work to find another ham when I decided to pursue ham radio. But, it is easy to find self study material at Radio $hack and to pick up a copy of 73 at a local magazine shop. As a result you have a lot of independent hams. Independent hams will have fun, but not get as involved in things like public service (comms for parades, disasters, etc.), or helping to make more converts. Yes, ham clubs need to be more active in seeking out the new ham, not just waiting for that person to show up at a club meeting. Maybe distributing a list of clubs to new hams at a VE exam, or asking that person if he/she wants their name sent to a local club. I think clubs are the key to keep the amateur radio service from dying out.

Just some ramblings from a ham to be (gotta pass that exam on Saturday).

Dan Fleek
Purdue University
call sign ???
fleek@expert.cc.purdue

668. Re: Needed: Contest QSL routes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 14:43:50 UTC
From: WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET
Message-ID: <92091.144350WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET>
Source record: 291387

Here's my share of info for last weekend's WPX contest:

HC8A via HC bureau
VP2EC N5AU
J8/W8KKF homecall
Z21BL bureau or cba
J68AX OH3VV
7Q7XX JH3RRA
HU0PAX YS1OD
5U7VM JARL bureau

Wolf.
AB6EL & DL3ZBJ.

669. Re: Callsigns, why A1DS can't be.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 14:47:45 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.194449.2818@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 291335

The A1 prefix has been used by Abu Ail, for example, A15AA and A15AW in March, 1990. It's most likely an unofficial prefix, and I don't know if A1xy could be assigned to the same country.

- Jim AD1C

=-=

I only work for Digital, they don't pay me enough to speak for them also.

James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

670. DRSI DCD mod...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 15:19:30 UTC
From: jan@archimedes.nwc.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <9203302304.AA00979@archimedes.nwc.navy.mil>
Source record: 291396

Hello all! Can anyone point me in the right direction for getting
the mod to a DRSI packet interface card for DCD detect? I have the
DRSI model with 2-1200baud ports on it. I had the mods server address
but I lost the little yellow sticky during my last move :-)

Thanks!

jan.

| Jan Anthony Barglowski Phone: (619) 939-3257 |
| Computer Dude Internet: jan@archimedes.nwc.navy.mil |
| Visualization Lab Packet: KC6UTH@WA6YBN.#SOCAL.CA.US.NA |
| Naval Air Warfare Center kc6uth.ampr.org |
| -Weapons Division [44.17.0.6] |
---

671. Re: Poll - progress report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 15:24:19 UTC
From: djenkins@wang.com
Message-ID: <blzhgk.70@wang.com>
Source record: 291397

lee@tosspot.sv.com (Lee Reynolds) writes:

>Oh, out of over 60 replies, I only got one unhelpful and (solely in my
>opinion, I leave it to you to form your own opinion) bigoted reply -
>
> nmodena@unity.ncsu.edu (Steve Modena AB4EL) writes:
>
>>Why would I respond to a survey by a non-Amateur? If you had a call
>>sign, you'd show it.
>>73 Steve
>
> Steve, I'm glad I've never met you on the air. You are a disgrace to
>the spirit of amateur radio!

I know this is none of my business, but, I can't resist. In case this comes across wrong, this is an attempt to pour oil on the water, and NOT light it:

Lee, Steve's reply to your survey does come across as a tad harsh, but it is easily out done by the harshness of YOUR posting. He is, of course, entitled to his opinions (and to share them or not with whomever he chooses). Also, remember that sarcasm and other tones don't survive well in the typed media. It is POSSIBLE that it was a joke or even a valid question in his mind. His reply to you was via e-mail. Regardless of how much it may have ticked you off was it in "the spirit of amateur radio" as you said, to publically call him a disgrace? I support your efforts (illustrated by the fact that I sent you my $.01 cent worth (only $.01 until I get my ticket)). Having stated that you would summarize the results, his reply should be part of that - no more, no less, than any other replies recieved.

Steve, *YOU* are part of one of the most valuable resourses pools in the world. I, personally, would value and respect your opinion along with that of every ham or non-ham with enough interest in the craft to be reading this newsgroup. I am a non-ham (at least until next Tuesday (then THE BIG WAIT)). Would it really be inappropriate for me to have solicited opinions like he did? As for your comment that "If you had a call sign, you'd show it." after I get mine, you bet your BUNS I'll show mine.

Donning my environmentally-safe-replacement-for-asbestos long johns, I decend from my soapbox.

672. STS-45 element set 14: flight day 7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 15:40:25 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6295@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 291398
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space,sci.space.shuttle

```
STS-45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 91.51435953 .00256000 00000-0 65900-3 0 145
2 21915 56.9979 248.3938 0006824 315.8017 44.2540 15.94113776 1124

Satellite: STS-45
Catalog number: 21915
Epoch time: 92091.51435953 -----> (31 MAR 92 12:20:40.66 UTC)
Element set: JSC-014
Inclination: 56.9979 deg
RA of node: 248.3938 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-45
Eccentricity: .0006824 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 315.8017 deg from NASA flight Day 7 vector
Mean anomaly: 44.2540 deg
Mean motion: 15.94113776 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 2.56000e-03 rev/day*2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 112

Note: Set JSC-014 is 8 seconds earlier than JSC-013 on orbit 112,
becoming 15 seconds earlier per day.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"Grow up children. Purchase lives." -- Geoff Collyer
```

673. JUST PASSED MY EXTRA!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 15:45:15 UTC
From: jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.154515.14896@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291399

I just passed the Extra exam last weekend and as I had passed the 20 wpm code test when I got my Advanced 2 weeks ago, an Extra I am! When I got my Novice a year ago the Extra seemed almost impossible for me to get. What I did find out that if you have a least one CW QSO a day and work with a computer code program it becomes easy to get up to 20 wpm. I flunked the 13 wpm code test the first time I took it (talk about discouraging!) before I started having CW QSO's. After I started doing that I passed the 13 wpm with no problems. I just continued on with doing CW QSO's and that enabled me to get up to 20 wpm. I am living proof that you don't have to be to bright or talented at CW to get your Extra. 8-) I am just as exicted at getting my Extra as when I got my Novice!

73!

Jeff

--
Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AE | Prediction is very difficult, especially
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com | about the future.
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 | Niels Bohr

674. Re: Satellite trackers for Suns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 15:52:47 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3182@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 291400

OK, sorry for all the confusion. I do not have FTP access and relied on a volunteer to make it available. That is the information that I passed on.

I am posting it today to alt.sources. If someone can take it and make it available at a more reliable site then please post something telling people where to get it.

I cannot justify using the company's money to email it everyone. I will offer again to supply it via snail mail. Send SASE media to:

Johnathan Vail, 107 Oak Ridge Drive, Ayer, MA, 01432

Where media is PC floppy (1.2 meg 5.25 or 1.4/720k 3.5), or tar tape (QUIC, 9 track, 8mm), or $25 and I supply the media and postage.

To reiterate, this is an older version of ORBIT (23?) hacked to use the CIA world map under Sunview. It was hacked by Eric Roskos and was written to be portable. I helped with alpha testing but haven't used it lately.

Thanks and sorry for the trouble.

jv

"Live Free or Die, Death is the lesser of the two evils" -- General John Stark

_____
| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

675. Re: Help Price on Tektronics 465B?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 15:55:59 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.155559.21223@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291401
Cross-posted to: misc.wanted,sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Mar30.105336.2831@vax.muskingum.edu> re_sims@vax.muskingum.edu writes:
>I need to know what a "Tektronics 465B 100Mhz Scope w/digitial voltmeter
>option" is worth? I can pick up one that was calibrated in 9-90 and appears
>to be in good working order.

Prices vary, mostly downward. I've seen 465s at hamfests for $200, and
I've seen them for $500, I paid $300 at Dayton to a guy with a U Haul
truck load of them. Nice old scope, but I recently sold it, for $300,
because I fell into a deal on a 2445A for $700, with probes. Four
channels, rated to 200 MHz, measured usable to 600 MHz, storable setups,
on screen displays, etc. Wheeee!

Gary KE4ZV
The test equipment junkie

676. Re: Heathkit is out of the kit business!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 16:05:28 UTC
From: steve@nuchat.sccsi.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.160528.4977@nuchat.sccsi.com>
Source record: 291402

In article <Mar.31.08.49.13.1992.20131@cadenza.rutgers.edu> masticol@cadenza.rutgers.edu (Steve Masticola) writes:
>I just hope that some other company will realize that Heath has left a
>vacuum in the market, and will take their place. The Shack is probably

I am interested in doing this. Consider this a solicitation of your ideas for kits -- what would you like to see?

--
Steve Nuchia South Coast Computing Services, Inc. (713) 661-3301

677. Re: Icom IC-22s mods request...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 16:11:34 UTC
From: flloyd@sunburn.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kth3pmINN2vh@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 291403

In article <77010012@col.hp.com> drn@col.hp.com (Dave Novotny) writes:
>Regarding the IC-22S,
>
>I have just put an IC-22S into our UHF repeater as a remote base using the
>RC850 controller. There are some external circuits that are needed to make
>it work. I basically used the serial to parallel shift registers as described
>in the ACC manuals, an E-prom to convert from BCD to the Icom code, and
>a level converter (2804) to level shift to the 9V ICOM. I can supply a
>copy of the schematic, if required. The unit works great on the standard
>repeater pairs in the 146 to 148 band.
>

I'd like to second the request for info on the 22S. I understand that
there is a club in southern california which has done all sorts of
things to the 22S.

I'm in need of a schematic for the unit. I've got the user's manual,
complete with block diagram but alas, no schematic!

By the way, the unit does not work on all the "standard" repeater pairs
here in Arizona (we're on 20khz channels and the Icom is on 15)

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

678. Re: CW retesting and "cheats"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 16:15:22 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.161522.10644@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 291404
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Mar30.210902.18200@news.mentorg.com>, rstory@milkyway.mentorg.com (Ron Story) writes:
|>
|> So, (Here it is) why don't we *retest* when we renew our license? It seems
|> fair to demonstrate this skill that our priviledge if based upon. It
|> only happens once every 10 years so it shouldn't be a major bother.
|>

From what colleges or universities have you received degrees? I'd like to urge their boards of trustees to institute renewal and retesting requirements for those degrees. ;-}

B.T.W. It is encouraging to hear of your effort in learning code. If you get involved in the right activities, you might change your mind about learning it only to not use it. The activities which really hooked me on code were VHF/UHF/uWave DXing and contesting. It's still a thrill to see just how far you can push the path. I do have an Extra-class license, but I was involved in those activities before I earned my Extra.

73

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

679. Re: Youngest Hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 16:22:39 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.162239.10860@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 291405

In article <01GIACMH9700EAFDWU@TNTECH.BITNET>, JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@uga.cc.uga.EDU (Jeff M. Gold) writes:
|> My son passed his Novice 3 months ago.. then studied real
|> hard and upgraded to Tech plus and passed the 20 wpm code.
|> He has a lot easier time with the 20 wpm code (got the
|> highest score in the session [90]) than he did with the
|> written.
|>
|> He is KD4HQV/KT and works almost all cw.. a little packet
|> also.
|>
|> He is now studying to take the General written at the next
|> testing session (June).
|>
|> 73s de AC4HF, Jeff

How old is he?

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

680. Re: Heathkit is out of the kit business!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 16:32:44 UTC
From: markm@mesasrv1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.163244.21105@nddsun1.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 291406

I heard a rumor that Tandy (a.k.a. Radio Shack) is negotiating for the rights to the old Heathkit line. Might be interesting, if true.

I think some money could be made by selling just the HW-9 xcvr. I've seen LOTS of requests for them on packet, swap nets, etc. I hear they're selling for more than their original price.

My contribution to the rumor mill....

73.... Mark KG7JL

681. Amateur Radio Group Forming

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 16:36:31 UTC
From: glen@janus.cs.pdx.edu
Message-ID: <5187@pdxgate.UUCP>
Source record: 291407
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio

This Spring, an Amateur Radio interest group will be forming,
serving PSU and Reed College. License classes will be taught,
license examinations will be given, and several ham radio
stations will be installed and made available to licensed
operators.

Amateur Radio has a wide variety of areas and things you can
get into - from television to radio/computer networking and
packet transmission - Ham radio has it all. If you'd like more
information, or if you're interested in getting involved,
send email to glen@janus.cs.pdx.edu and we'll notify you when
an organizational meeting is planned.
--*-- --*-- --*-- --*-- --*-- --*-- --*-- --*-- --*-- --*-- --*--
Glen Barney It'll take time, but we're going far,
Internet: glen@cs.pdx.edu you and me, I know we are - in time,
BangPath: uunet!cs.pdx.edu!glen we'll be dancing in the streets all night...

682. Re: Shuttle as passive reflector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 16:50:56 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.rl.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.165056.18052@lonex.rl.af.mil>
Source record: 291408

In article <14570349@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Glenn Elmore) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>>
[stuff deleted]
> All this presupposes that the shuttle really has an RCS (radar cross
>section) on the order of 25% x 900 M^2 = 200+ square meters at vhf-uhf
>frequencies. Anybody know what it really does?
>

How can NORAD track space objects? I would think the S/N for radar needs
to be greater than CW.

683. Re: Amateurs on USENET List April 1992 Part 1 of 2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 17:11:14 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.171114.17770@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 291409

I first want to say that I really like this list, and appreciate the amount
of time and energy which must have gone into it.

Now, my minor gripe :)
Could you please add in my Extra Class call into the list? I noticed
it in previous listings, up until a few postings ago.

I would have made this a private message, but the last time I tried sending
direct, it bounced. Sorry.

73,

==
Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu
Amateur Radio: WY1Z Packet Radio: WY1Z @ K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA
==

684. RE: Comments wanted on DJ-162 and DJ-F1 (DJ-160 for sale too!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 17:27:57 UTC
From: cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Message-ID: <31MAR92.17275746@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>
Source record: 291410

In a previous article, dxandy@cs.widener.edu (Andrew J. Greenshields N3IGS) wrote:

> If one of these radios meets my needs, then I will be selling my
>DJ-160 to help raise cash. If you are interested in buying it, please
>email me.

I am interested in your DJ-160. How old is it and what will you be asking for it? Other than not receiving all the frequencies you would like, are you happy with it?

Chris Michels -- Systems Programmer cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Northern Arizona University -- Flagstaff, AZ cvm@nauvax.bitnet
Phone: (602) 523-6495 "The point of a journey is not to arrive." (Rush)

685. Re: Hardware to download HF weather maps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 17:34:42 UTC
From: Dave Adamczyk <U36588@uicvm.uic.edu>
Message-ID: <92091.113442U36588@uicvm.uic.edu>
Source record: 291411

In article <562@dwp.la.ca.us>, marc@neptune.uucp (Marc Hall) says:
>
> I am interested in downloading weather maps that are regularly broadcasted
>over HF frequencies.
>
> There are number of commercial products out there that do this but I am
>interested in writing my own software (using Borland C++ & Application
>Framework) to the job. Each of the commercial products appears to provide
>a hardware adaptor to deliver the audio output to the computers RS232 port.
>I imagine some sort of demodulator is also included.
>
>I would like to build my own adaptor and would like any appreciate any
>pointers on where I might find the plans for such a device.
>
>
> Thanks
>
> Marc
> Marc Hall 213-481-4735
> marc@dwp.la.ca.us
> elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!ladwp!marc

Here is a circuit I got from a Weatherwise magazine, a few
years ago. I think the article was 'Direct Satelite
Readout' by D. Lehrai and M. L. Lightfoot in Weatherwise
38:159-61 Je 1985

Or else it was 'Using a Home Computer as a FAX by J. A.
Ryan, 36:308-10 D 1983.

Or else it was 'Apple FAX: Weather Maps on a Video Screen'
by K. H. Sueter from Byte magazine 9:146-8 Je 1984.

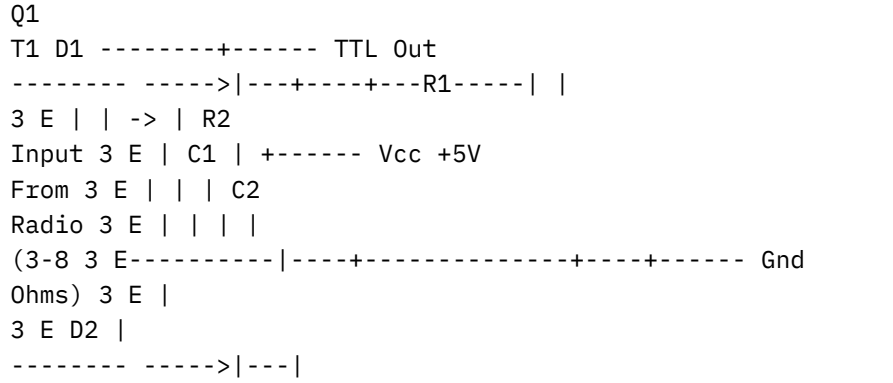
I looked all of these up at one time and the paper here
that I sketched the circuit from the magazine on has all
three articles noted. I hope I'm giving credit where
credit is due. I'm a little disorganized. :-)

Anyway this article said how to hook this thing up to an
Apple II game port and gave some code to display the WEFAX
output on the screen.
I guess this circuit (I'm no electronics whiz) listens to
the output from the radio and toggles the transistor.
Then the program took the input and put white or black dot
on the screen in a scanning fashion to make a picture.
I built this thing and it did work, but I dropped it or

stepped on it or something and it quit working.
The thing with this circuit is it doesn't pay any attention
to the sync signal, so the program had some timing loops
and sometimes the screen had a big black line down the
middle with two halves of the picture on either side.
By listing to the radio I could tell when to start the
picture scanning to get it to look OK.
If anyone has any ideas of how to get the sync signal,
tell me.

Now to connect this to an IBM machine I'm not too sure. I
guess you could put -12 volts on the ground and +12 to Vcc
(does this make sense or will the whole thing blow up?)
and send the input to a signal line on your serial port,
like on the RING line or the DSR or whatever. I'm not
too sure. Does the RS-232 port have + and -12 volt lines?
I guess you could power it from that if it did.
Or else if the paralell port uses TTL and has a +5V and
a ground you could run it from and to that?
Or you could put this all on a card and plug it right in
a slot?

So anyway here is the circuit from the magazine. I guess you
can get all the parts from Radio Shack.
If any one can think of a simple way to hook this up to
an IBM type machine I would be interested to know how.
Let me know how this works for you if you use it.



T1 2000 Ohm center tapped / 3.2 Ohm transformer
D1, D2 IN34 diode
C1, C2 0.1 micro-Farad capacitor
R1 22k Ohm resistor
R2 470 Ohm resistor
Q1 2N3904 transistor

Dave Adamczyk u36588@uicvm.uic.edu

Happy Computing! :-)

686. Re: Info-Hams Digest V92 #329

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 17:48:36 UTC
From: MJK2660%RITVM.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9203311745.AA20436@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291412

Bill,

I have an extra manual for the Motorola HT-600 kicking around the office,
if you would like.

I'll be in the office Thursday (716-475-2853) if you want to call or E-ma
il me.
Mike, WA2BRX

687. Re: JUST PASSED MY EXTRA!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 18:10:18 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.181018.12240@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 291413

In article <1992Mar31.154515.14896@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>, jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:
|> I just passed the Extra exam last weekend and as I had passed the 20 wpm
|> code test when I got my Advanced 2 weeks ago, an Extra I am! When I got
|>
|> ...stuff deleted...
|>
|> --
|> Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AE | Prediction is very difficult, especially
|> jeffj@seeker.mystic.com | about the future.
|> Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 | Niels Bohr

Congratualtions! :-)

73

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

688. Re: Direction finding antenna for 440mhz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 18:14:37 UTC
From: deej@thrush.umesve.maine.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.181437.25852@umesve.maine.edu>
Source record: 291414
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

```
In article <fLdBTw7@quack.sac.ca.us>, bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us (Brian Weaver) writes:
|> Does anyone know who sells or has plans to built a
|> simple direction finding loop for the 440 band?
|> I want something I can use mobile to DF weak signals
|> in the 440 mhz band. I've called AEA and HRO, but all
|> they had was a loop for 10m. Thanks for you help..
|>
|>

And also for 2 meters??

--

+------------------------------+
| Dj Merrill |
| Systems and Network Manager |
| University of Maine NCGIA |
| N1JOV |
| deej@grouse.umesve.maine.edu |
| deej@maine.maine.edu |
+------------------------------+

"Who so pulleth out this sword from this stone and anvil,
is the true born King of all Britain."
```

689. Motorola BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 18:17:28 UTC
From: vjh21@cas.org
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.181728.28393@cas.org>
Source record: 291415

I just heard from another news group about a Motorola bbs.
The number to call is BR549 oops
512-440-2725.

Might be a good place to check for C compilers for the DSP evaluation board.

```
--
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
| Vincent Herried KA8CTE (614) 447-3600
| Chemical Abstracts Service
_____________________ | P.O. Box 3012
(_)________________ \ | Columbus, OH 43210-0012
________________|\ \ |
(_)______________\_\ \ | Current thought: People who cannot be
______________________\ | understood are geniuses, so management
(_)____________________| | assigns them the toughest projects.
|
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
```

690. Re: Shuttle Contact!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 18:35:16 UTC
From: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <fLfVFlp@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 291416

tedwards@src.umd.edu (Thomas Grant Edwards) writes:

>In article <7345@orbit.cts.com> rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org (Dan Meyer) writes:
>>Is it really nessacary to use a full KW when the spacecraft is line of sight?

>With the competition to work STS-45 in Washington, D.C., you really need
>some power to ensure you will work the shuttle. If you were out in the
>middle of nowhere, an HT on high power will do just fine.

>It's not like MIR, which you can work any week you desire...

One of the ham in our local club worked the shuttle for a solid
ten minutes. He was doing it at a school, and was one of the 16
scheduled contacts. They used a beam and 200 watts and said they
were full quieting both ways for about 10 minutes.

--
Brian Weaver
bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
KD6CFA@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

691. Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 18:51:16 UTC
From: kevin@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.185116.29344@sv001.sandiego.ncr.com>
Source record: 291417
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In article <5wcj-v=nagle@netcom.com> nagle@netcom.com (John Nagle) writes:
>phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard) writes:
>
> Perhaps in future Morse ("Continuous Wave" is inappropriate here)
>signals will be compressed with a compression technique similar to
>fax compression (run-length coding, Hamming-coded) and transmitted via
>packet, for more efficient bandwidth utilization. This has the nice
>property that the bandwidth consumed is directly proportional to
>Morse WPM. It would also allow the transmission of Morse over the
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>Internet, which could be fun. Transmission in this form would preserve
^^^^^^^^^
>the original key timing, so you could recognize fists as usual.
>
> John Nagle

Great, I can just imagine how long it would take to read this group in Morse!

_·_ · ···_ ·· _· ··· ·_ _· _·· · ·_· ···
_·_ _·· _···· ··_· _·_ ·___

692. Long RF Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 19:06:08 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <797BFA99719F207960@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 291418

I need to run a *LONG* RF ground and my wife somehow doesn't think counterpoises thrown around the room meet certain aesthetic standards. I've heard more than one person say: run coax with center conductor connected to shield at the ground rod and center conductor connected to the rig chassis ground and bypassed to shield with an .01 or .001 cap at the other end. I'm not sure how to analyze this. Anyone have any insights? I'm sceptical, but thought I should look into it before I build a ground tuner.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.uncg.edu

693. The Venerable Kenwood TS-520, help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 19:06:51 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <797DA2CE3EDF207960@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 291419

> The former owner said that the problems started when he replaced tubes
> and attempted to re neutralize the finals.
>
> I suspect a wild parasitic oscillation going on, or maybe an intermittent
> bias voltage. Does anyone have experience with the 520 like this? Does
> anyone have any other suggestions?

Sounds like bad tubes. After checking all components in the PA, I think I'd
be inclined to replace those finals and run through the neutralization.
(Unless, of course, you never checked the neutralization to start with).

steve - W3GRG

694. Re: Long RF Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 19:16:02 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.191602.17115@sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 291420

Short of a large structure, like a counterpoise, there's really no way
to get a low impedance ground more than a fraction of a wavelength
from a good earth ground. A tuned ground might reduce RF in the shack,
but the ground system will still radiate, wasting power and possibly
causing unnecessary RFI. The best approach is to use balanced antennas,
so little current flows in the ground system.

Scott Ellington K9MA
sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu

695. WANTED: Schematics - Amcomm s225 2m xcvr.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 19:37:35 UTC
From: sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.133735.3905@bb1t.monsanto.com>
Source record: 291421
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

```
Posted for a friend...

---------------------------------------------
| WANTED: Schematics for Amcomm S225 2m xcvr.|
| |
| Please mail info to 048050 @ roo.fit.edu |
---------------------------------------------

-------------------------------------------------------------------------
Scott Keller KA0WCH Monsanto Agricultural Company
sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com (314)537-6317 packet: ka0wch@k0pfx.mo.usa.na
```

696. Re: HELP-Kenwood TM221/RC10 data protocol

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 20:08:00 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.rl.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.200800.25951@lonex.rl.af.mil>
Source record: 291422

In article <1992Mar27.161229.1@amazon.llnl.gov> pomplun@amazon.llnl.gov writes:
>HELP - Kenwood TM221/RC10 data protocol??
>Has anyone doped or otherwise found out what the data protocol is between the
>TM221 series of transceivers and the RC-10 remote control handset? The RC-10
>has a lot of remote capabilites and I would like to be exercise same via
>computer. Limited success so far, but no point re-inventing someone else's
>wheel. 73 Don K2BIO
>

did you read the service manual on the tm-221a? it details most of the interface.
wf2v len

697. Hi, I'm new here.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 20:12:56 UTC
From: allard@isi.edu
Message-ID: <21053@venera.isi.edu>
Source record: 291423

I have long been an AM radio junkie. For example, I like to tune in distant AM stations while driving across California at night. (I guess that is a form of what hams call DXing.) Anyway, for various reasons, I am now getting interested in ham radio. I do NOT yet own any SW receiver or transmitter. I do have a book called "Tune in The World", and a Morse code practice program for my PC. One of my goals is to have at least a novice license by the time I join a friend of mine on a sailing journey next year across the Pacific.

I have the following INTERESTS and GOALS:

Listening and (eventually) contacting as many places in the world as possible. I speak both English and French.

Networking my computers and participating in radio based networks. Helping increase the bandwidth and throughput of such networks and interfacing radio and groundbased networks. I would like to provide a minor node in such a network.

Capturing satellite transmissions of weather maps. I just want to do this for fun, so that I can see clouds from outer space. I know about and already own an AEA-FAX unit.

Eventually I would like to have a hand held or permanent unit in my car so that I can get on the air while driving around town or across country.

My RESOURCES are as follows:

I do NOT yet own any SW receiver or transmitter.

I live very near (1 Km from) the Pacific Coast in the Los Angeles basin in a two story flat roofed apartment building. I believe I will be able to put a long horizontal antenna on the roof or along a NorthWest facing wall. Less clear if I'll be able to install a vertical one.

I have a 386 33Mhz PC and will be acquiring other less powerful systems to build a LAN and invesitgate PC based processer servers (via TCP/IP, RPC, and other not yet invented protocols.)

I have the following QUESTIONS:

What's the basic difference between rec.radio.amateur.misc and rec.radio.shortwave?

What low priced (< $200 ?) receiver should I get for now just to listen to the various bands? It should be SSB capable in order to

tune in satellite data transmissions for the AEA-FAX?

Should I go ahead now and buy a more expensive unit, including a transmitter, before I know more about SW and ham and have a license? (In other words, should I bother buying a less expensive receiver now, if I'm going to want a transceiver (~ $1000) within the next year anyway?

Is good USED stuff available (e.g. via rec.radio.swap) or should I not bother trying to find used stuff until I know more what I am doing?

What is the best cheapest low tech antenna for my purposes?

Dennis Allard
Internet: allard@isi.edu

698. Re: Funny callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 20:14:20 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <69478@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 291424

>>Anybody willing to send me a list of some funny callsigns? Like ID1OT, and
>>so on.
>
>I recently contacted OH TOO BAD (OH2BAD) on HF. Also, in my area are W0RRY and
>N0ELS.

A few years ago UP2BAT was pretty active from Lithuania.

--Trey, WN4KKN/6

699. Re: Youngest Hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 20:29:32 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <XFPiiB1w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 291425

rachiele@nadc.navy.mil writes:

> My daughter got her novice when she was 7. She's 10 now and hasn't
> upgraded yet.
> Jim NE3X

terry%n5rse@k5qwb.lonestar.org got his novice AND tech when he was SIX.
He can outrun most of us on the computers too. Just takes being born
into a house full of radios and computers. :-)

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

700. Re: Anyone done DF by multi-site TDOA?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 20:40:09 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <mXPiiB2w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 291426
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

john@anasaz.uucp (John Moore) writes:

> One of the problems in jammer/stuck-mike tracking in a large repeater
> coverage area is determine the part of the area from the signal
> is coming. This is very useful prior to starting mobile DF (it's
> nice to know where to drive to to start hearing the signal, and how
> far one has to drive).
>
> Frequently there are fantasies of putting direction finders at
> a number of sites, and networking them somehow (hi Steve :-).
> However, here is another thought I present for analysis:
>
> At several sites, put up receivers. Attach A/D systems to the
> IF. Transmit the resulting signal to a common site. At that
> site, run high speed correlators to derive the time difference
> of arrival between the signals (this assumes some modulation on
> the signals).
>
> A system like this, if it could correlate down to about 1usec (which
> is WAY below the shortest period in the signal in th IF :-(),
> would locate the signal within a quarter mile.

Rumor has it that the Teletrac AVM system works something like this and it's resolution appears to be within a city block. It operates on 904 MHz and may use digital modulation (the base does but I haven't hear a mobile yet). The possibility exists for simply putting a zero-crossing detector on the discriminator and deriving the delay information from any audio. This method should be easier to implement on the links from remote receiver sites. It been on my list of things-to-try for some time but it's still under other stuff in my toy box. :-)

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

701. Re: CW retesting and "cheats"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 20:46:09 UTC
From: abeals@autodesk.com
Message-ID: <abeals.702074769@melange>
Source record: 291427
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc

rstory@milkyway.mentorg.com (Ron Story) writes:

>So, (Here it is) why don't we *retest* when we renew our license? It seems
>fair to demonstrate this skill that our priviledge if based upon. It
>only happens once every 10 years so it shouldn't be a major bother.

[Details from reading through the 1976 edition of QST at 2am Monday morning]

[No, I don't have a copy of part '97 prior to 1991. I have a collection of
QST from 1959->1967 [less '63 -- instead I have CQ for that year] and 1976]

[Disclaimers added to fend off comments from the Malcontent]

Prior to some time in 1976, if you weren't on the air regularly, you
would have to pay a fee and get re-tested. This may have been around
license renewal time -- licenses back then were good for five years.

They dropped the re-testing in '76 because "the ability to copy morse
code does not indicate the competence of an amateur radio operator".
Note that this is the same language used in the report and order that
created the no-code tech ticket.

>I guess what I trying to point out that if code test is not important

Not important! Why it is there to [a] fill the ITU requirement that
all amateur radio operators must know morse code and [b] as a test so
you can prove that you have the strength to become a ham. Why I
remember back on Field Day in '36 a lightning storm came by and blew
out all of our new-fangled tube transmitters and recievers. Half of us
went rock-hunting to find some Galena so's we could make a crystal and
the other half had to build a condensor out of a coffee can and an
oscillation transformer out of half of our antenna wire and the spare
wheel off of Jed's old Model A! You could hear that ol' spark-gap
transmitter for 12 miles! Those were the days of Radio!
--
Andrew Scott Beals abeals@autodesk.com, kc6sss@n6eeg.#nocal.ca.usa.na
147.300MHz+, 440.900MHz+ [ctcss 114.8Hz]
Vivu libere a>u mortu!

702. Re: BECAUSE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 20:54:13 UTC
From: billn@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com
Message-ID: <32820021@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com>
Source record: 291328

bill@falcon.cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) / 4:47 am Mar 20, 1992 / writes:

|> EG, some pushy so and so breaks in, so work him, and then say "no QSL" word
|> should go round nicely and you can get back to an enjoyable ragchew. Appearing
|> with a rare prefix seems to create as much stir as lobbing a leg of beef into
|> a riverfull of piranha. Fortunately the "piranha" value the card not the QSO
|> and maybe this allows them to be controlled.
|>

>You must not listen on 20 meters much.

>After about the third time he did that, he would find himself jammed
>everytime he came on the air.

>Sad but true.

Pardon me for being blunt. This tells me it is time to do something about
getting the licenses of these inconsiderate assholes pulled. They are doing
absolutely nothing to further the interests of Amateur Radio - why should
they be allowed to operate on our frequencies?

Bill

703. Re: CW retesting and "cheats"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 21:14:07 UTC
From: karn@chicago.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.211407.27624@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 291329
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Once upon a time, whenever you renewed you had to certify that you were still capable of receving The Code at the speed required for your class of license. And I believe the FCC could, in its discretion, call your bluff on it (i.e., retest you) although it was rarely, if ever done.

I think it should be crystal clear by now from everything that the FCC has said and done over the past few years that it just doesn't consider the code to be at all important anymore. Consider the creation of the codeless license and their refusal to make a formal license distinction between "codeless" and "regular" Techs, the dropping of the sending test, simplification of the receiving tests, etc.

The FCC goes through the motions of requring a code test for HF licenses only because of the ITU language and the fact that so many hams would go nonlinear if the requirement were dropped altogether. But I think things are definitely headed in that direction. Sooner or later, the ITU requirement will be dropped, and I expect that code tests for all amateur licenses will finally become a thing of the past.

Phil

704. Re: Shuttle as passive reflector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 21:23:24 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.212324.15642@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 291330

In article <1992Mar31.165056.18052@lonex.rl.af.mil>, popyackl@lonex.rl.af.mil (Leonard J. Popyack) writes:
|>
|> How can NORAD track space objects? I would think the S/N for radar needs
|> to be greater than CW.
|>
|>

For one thing, the radars which feed data to NORAD (e.g. NAVSPASUR, BMEWS, ALTAIR, Millstone Hill, etc.) have effective radiated powers which are truly enormous. For example, the Millstone Hill radar in Massachusetts has a peak transmitter output of something like 2 to 5 megawatts. The paraboloidal antenna is about 90 feet in diameter, and the operating frequency is 1,296 MHz (I'm not kidding). Assuming a 50% aperture efficiency (I'm sure it's actually better), we get a peak ERP of 139 to 347 gigawatts. If you read to the end of this posting, I'll tell you an amusing story about this radar.

Another point in favor of the radars is that they can integrate the returned signal over more than one pulse. In essence, this is like slowing your wpm rate for Morse code. However, the pulse repetition rates of almost all radars are still faster than the "dit" rate of even high-speed Morse.

It actually is a problem to detect high-altitutde (order of 10,000 kilometer) low-radar-cross-section targets by radar. In fact, the Air Force put into operation in the 1980s a system called GEODSS (Ground-based Electro-Optical Deep-Space Surveillance --- if I remember). At several locations around the world are groups of telescopes coupled to imaging sensors. These automatically scan the sky (weather permitting) and look for "stars" which move. For the detection of small, high-altitude objects, GEODSS beats the radars. Also, the angular accuracy of GEODSS is better.

Now for the amusing story. I am a staff member at the MIT Lincoln Laboratory, which, among other things, operates the Millstone Hill radar. I've encountered the signal from that radar a few times. I've heard it on the 1,296 station at W1XM in Cambridge, MA. Last summer, I was working with a mobile, L-band (~ 1,200 MHz) radar on Wachusett Mtn. in Princeton, MA --- we had to interleave our opertaing schedules with Millstone. The amusing part happened around 1986. I was on a project which was developing a high-performance radar to be carried by RPVs (small, remotely-controlled airplanes). The system contained a custom-built, data-stream array processor. We were conducting tests around eastern Massachusetts with the RPV being captively carried by a

manned airplane. The data processor would crash every now and then. This was annoying us until we realized that most of the crashes happened when we were passing by Millstone Hill. I dashed for a telephone and asked the Millstone operators to check their logs. Sure enough, the big radar had been blasting our processor. The airplane pilots started giving Millstone Hill a wider berth, not to mention wearing silver-plated shorts. :-)

73

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

705. VHF Marine Regulations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 21:26:01 UTC
From: venable@faculty.coe.wvu.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <venable.6@faculty.coe.wvu.wvnet.edu>
Source record: 291331

To incompletely summarize VHF Marine regulations:

1. A STATION LICENSE IS REQUIRED in order to operate from a boat.
2. Recreational boats are not required to have licenses, unless they plan to operate radios. Many commercial craft are required to be equiped with VHF, and so are required to be licensed.
3. NO OPERATOR LICENSE is required.
4. Shore station licenses are generally not available for non-comercial operation, and land operation is generally illegal.

As in the Amateur Service, anyone can use any means of communications in an emergengy.

A continuing discussion of VHF Marine radio can be found on rec.boats

-- Wally Venable
Technician with code passed, waiting for the FCC

706. 2m FM on a model rocket

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 21:29:02 UTC
From: slp9m@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.152902.54055@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 291332

This is a shot in the dark, but.....

Several years ago (my best guess is at least 10, maybe more) a couple of guys wrote about their experience launching a model rocket with an operating VHF Engineering 2m transmitter strapped to it and published their article in one of the ham magazines (I believe 73).

I want to locate the article. I have put some effort into an unsuccessful search for it. I am posting on the outside chance that someone (one of the authors, maybe?) is on the net and for some reason remembers where this piece is an point me to it.

Thanks for any help.

-SEP

###
Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ # INTERNET: SLP9M@cc.usu.edu
Center for Atmospheric & Space Sciences # Twisted pair: (801) 750-2975
Utah State University # Home: (801) 753-3924
Logan, UT 84322-4405 #
###

707. Re: CW on VHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 22:03:16 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.220316.6460@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 291333

In article <69377@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:

>I heard that in a couple of day or so, the FCC is going to require a
>*minimum* CW speed. Basically, you won't be allowed to send slower
>than the highest speed at which you passed a test....

Yeah, Right.. That will really help the novices upgrade. Not even the
FCC would do something as stupid as that!

>
>Derek "know-code" Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
>
>Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
>Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
>oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
>oo7@emx.utexas.edu

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

708. Re: RS 10 Meter Rig is GREAT!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 22:25:34 UTC
From: 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.222534.23191@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291334

No, the RS 10 m rig does not do FM. Only SSB and CW.

709. Re: Long RF Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 22:50:35 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <11085@ksr.com>
Source record: 291336

MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:
>I need to run a *LONG* RF ground and my wife somehow doesn't think
>counterpoises thrown around the room meet certain aesthetic standards. I've
>heard more than one person say: run coax with center conductor connected to
>shield at the ground rod and center conductor connected to the rig chassis
>ground and bypassed to shield with an .01 or .001 cap at the other end. I'm
>not sure how to analyze this. Anyone have any insights?

I don't know about the coax idea, but you might try suggesting that you'll buy
a really nice carpet for the room if you can hide the counterpoise underneath.

710. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-03-31 23:20:03 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.232003.21712@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 291337

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 45
1 21915U 92 15 A 92 90.88717523 .00226347 00000-0 58970-3 0 195
2 21915 57.0012 251.3055 0006495 312.3823 47.3216 15.93969548 1016
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

711. Re: Callsigns, why A1DS can't be.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 00:19:40 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr01.001940.887457@locus.com>
Source record: 291338

In article <1992Mar31.194449.2818@PA.dec.com> reisert@mast.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert) writes:
>The A1 prefix has been used by Abu Ail, for example, A15AA and A15AW in
>March, 1990. It's most likely an unofficial prefix, and I don't know if
>A1xy could be assigned to the same country.

Is that an A1 prefix or an A15 prefix?

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

712. Kenwood 930S AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 00:28:33 UTC
From: stan@service.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kti0thINNgut@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 291339

Has anyone been able to find any mods for the 930S? or logged on to the Kenwood BBS and pulled the service tips? If so, can you please e-mail. I've tried many ftp sites and all they have are a few, also I don't have dail-up so I can get the BBS stuff.

Any other info from 930 owners would be helpful. Thanks.

73,
Stan KB6RQZ

713. Re: Poll - progress report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 00:57:31 UTC
From: samodena@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr1.005731.14477@ncsu.edu>
Source record: 291340

In article <LNFHiB1w165w@tosspot.sv.com> lee@tosspot.sv.com (Lee Reynolds) writes:
>
>Oh, out of over 60 replies, I only got one unhelpful and (solely in my
>opinion, I leave it to you to form your own opinion) bigoted reply -
>
> **
>>...now, answer them honestly.....and email your replies to me.
>>When I have a large enough sample (say 50 replies), I will post the
>>results right here.
>> Lee
>
>Why would I respond to a survey by a non-Amateur? If you had a call
>sign, you'd show it.
>73 Steve
>
>---
>+---+
>| In person: Steve Modena AB4EL |
>| On phone: (919) 515-5328 |
>| At e-mail: nmodena@unity.ncsu.edu |
>| samodena@csemail.cropsci.ncsu.edu |
> **
>
> Steve, I'm glad I've never met you on the air. You are a disgrace to
>the spirit of amateur radio!
>
> Lee
> W1/G8LCK

But you did give your callsign this time, didn't you?

BTW, the are at least a couple of other boorish types out there that emailed
agreement to me.
73, Steve AB4EL

714. Re: CW retesting and "cheats"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 01:06:13 UTC
From: rstory@milkyway.mentorg.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr01.010613.22320@news.mentorg.com>
Source record: 291341
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.policy,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Mar31.161522.10644@ll.mit.edu>, wjc@ll.mit.edu (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:
|>
|> In article <1992Mar30.210902.18200@news.mentorg.com>, rstory@milkyway.mentorg.com (Ron Story) writes:
|> |>
|> |> So, (Here it is) why don't we *retest* when we renew our license? It seems
|> |> fair to demonstrate this skill that our priviledge if based upon. It
|> |> only happens once every 10 years so it shouldn't be a major bother.
|> |>
|>
|>
|> From what colleges or universities have you received degrees? I'd
|> like to urge their boards of trustees to institute renewal and
|> retesting requirements for those degrees. ;-}
|>
|> B.T.W. It is encouraging to hear of your effort in learning code.
|> If you get involved in the right activities, you might change your
|> mind about learning it only to not use it. The activities which really
|> hooked me on code were VHF/UHF/uWave DXing and contesting. It's still
|> a thrill to see just how far you can push the path. I do have an
|> Extra-class license, but I was involved in those activities before I
|> earned my Extra.
|>
|>
|> 73
|>
|> Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
|> wjc@ll.mit.edu

(Rummage, rummage, rummage... Ah! a good sturdy soapbox.)

Interesting...

I'm working on my MSEE currently and I would *LOVE* an opportunity to
improve my undergrad GPA. (A little too much fun during certain semesters.)
;^)

However, I see your point. The only technical class that I have taken that I
would not score better now would be E&M. After 5 years in the work place
I am *much* better at digital-analog hardware, math, plus I now am especially
familar with software. Basically, (IMHO) a BSEE program would be a cake-walk.
Except, for Electricity and Magnetism. Hmmm, I wonder why that is? Could it
be that I have limited or no interest in E&M? Could it be that I *never* use
it on a day to day basis, and to the best of my memory, I have never used it

after the class (with the exception of a few coffee table dicussions).

And to me, that sounds just like how I feel about code and CW. ;^)

As a student, several of us questioned the adminstration and professors why a EE student should take Statics and Dynamics classes. The administration said that it was to "develop a well rounded education". The professors just called them "filter" classes. On no uncertain terms the professors said that freshman and sophmore years exist to weed out the students who are weak in math or lack the discipline to study. Unfortunately, this develops good students and not necessary good engineers. But as long as the tutition get paid and students pass, and creditation continues.... ;^)

Being honest, I admit that I joined "the engineering fraternity". I also admit that a fair amount of what I learned probably was not relavent to the "real-world". But (IMHO) that is the difference between education and skills. It is possible to be well educated and have limited skills, and also to be very skilled with little education. I'm sure we can all think of a few examples.

Now speaking of skills...

IMHO, I consider Morse code a skill. I will not agrue whether this is a useful skill. But I consider it a skill. If a person wants to develop this skill, then by all mean do so, *because* they have an interest in it. At the same time I another individual (like me), does not see this as a useful skill and decides not to learn it. That's fine also.

This simple and happy co-existance is now threatened by rules and regulations. Somewhere along this path, someone came up with the idea of tiered privledges for amateur based on technical ability and morse code speed. A previous netter posted that there was no mention of code speed in the international regs other then the ability to communicate by morse code. Kinda seems like 5 WPM would meet that criteria.

;^)

Anyway, one more point in defense of retesting (remember the initial subject before the entry of the soapbox?) is the ham radio license is just that, a *license* to operate a amateur redio with said privledges determined by class. Just like a license to sell alcohol to the public, drive a car, or own a business. What all of these license have in common is that they all expire. All of these license require you to apply for renewal, and at the option of the granting agency to retest if applicable. A friend of mine moved to Oregon from the Mid West and when he applied for his drivers license they required him to pass both the written *and* driving test. This was the option of the reviewer at our local DVM. He passed without any problems.

I wonder what percentage of Hams could pass their code test right now?
:-/

Well, I'm off to double check and make positive my degree doesn't have and expiration on it. Now that I think about it, Boy, I wish I could erase that 'C' I got in EE362.

;^)

Anyway, on a CW positive note, last night I sucessfully received 12 WPM at a character rate of 23 WPM at > 95% accuracy. 20 WPM here I come.

73's
Ron

--
Ron Story N7TLC (rstory@mentorg.com)| These are my opinions so: |
Mentor Graphics Corp. (503)685-7000 | #include <std_disclaim.h> |
"...Yes, I believe that's sarcasm, the lowest form of wit." |

715. Re: Shuttle as passive reflector?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 02:00:53 UTC
From: karn@chicago.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr1.020053.24051@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 291342

In article <1992Mar31.212324.15642@ll.mit.edu> wjc@ll.mit.edu (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:
> For one thing, the radars which feed data to NORAD (e.g. NAVSPASUR,
>BMEWS, ALTAIR, Millstone Hill, etc.) have effective radiated powers
>which are truly enormous. For example, the Millstone Hill radar in
>Massachusetts has a peak transmitter output of something like 2 to 5
>megawatts. The paraboloidal antenna is about 90 feet in diameter, and
>the operating frequency is 1,296 MHz (I'm not kidding).
^^^^^

Actually, I think it's 1295 Mhz. But with a signal that's probably several megahertz wide, who cares? :-)

The Millstone site is actually reserved for the tracking of "deep space" objects, defined as having orbital periods of 225 minutes or more. You don't need the capabilities of Millstone to track stuff in lower orbits, and in fact the narrow antenna beam is a real hindrance when tracking fast-moving stuff.

The Millstone site has been of real help to AMSAT for each of its Phase III launches. I remember one evening shortly after the launch of Oscar-10 (summer 1983) when I had the pleasure of visiting the site and watching as they tracked each of the objects associated with our launch. One CRT showed the radar cross-section as a function of time (ie., return signal strength normalized for distance) and another showed a FFT (fast fourier transform) of this same information. By looking at the power spectrum of the return signal you can determine the spin rate of the object. Given the information they had describing the various shapes and materials used, it was relatively easy to tell which object was which given their spin rate signatures.

One of my biggest thrills in ham radio came a little later. When we fired the kick motor on AO-10, a wiring error caused the rocket to burn longer than planned. Nobody knew what orbit it was in. Millstone couldn't find it because searching for an object that small and far away with an antenna pattern that narrow would have been searching for a needle in a haystack. (The kick motor firing was done below Millstone's horizon so they couldn't watch it in real time).

Several AMSAT command stations in exotic locations like New Zealand, Australia, South Africa, Minnesota and Maryland gathered segments of noisy ranging data (the ranging signal was narrowband) and fed them to me via Telemail. I crunched them on a VAX-11/780 at Bell Labs with an orbit determination program that I had spent most of my spare time during the previous winter writing. I took the elements it produced and gave them to Millstone Hill. On the next pass they found it right away -- within 3 km of the position predicted by my element set. I

think I even saw my elements show up the "official" NASA element sets
until they started producing their own again.

Phil

716. Re: Long RF Ground

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 02:45:38 UTC
From: 6500hage@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <3947@ucsbcsl.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 291343

put the counterpoises under the carpet.

717. Space Bulletin 020 ARLS020

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 03:45:44 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr01.034544.22763@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291344

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS57
QST de W1AW
Space Bulletin 020 ARLS020
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington, Ct
March 31, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB Space ARL ARLS020
ARLS020 STS-45 Reference Orbits

These data are for use with Shuttle/OSCAR locator tracking systems,
and have been derived from ARLS019/JSC012 Keplerian ELSETS.

STS45/SAREX equator crossing times and longitudes follow.

MAR 31 0019Z AT 302W
APR 1 0024Z AT 309W
APR 2 0028Z AT 316W

Stay tuned to W1AW and AMSAT Nets for updated information. Should
orbit adjustment be necessary, new equator crossing data, EQX, will
be transmitted by W1AW.
NNNN
```

718. Space Bulletin 021 ARLS021

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 03:45:48 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr01.034548.22795@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291345

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS58
QST de W1AW
Space Bulletin 021 ARLS021
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington, Ct
March 31, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPACE ARL ARLS021
ARLS021 Random QSO Passes

STS-45 was launched on March 24 at 1313z. The following are
random-QSO passes in Mission Elapsed Time format (MET). The first
two digits under begin and end are "day" (24-hour period) since
launch, the second two digits are hours since launch (on given
mission day) and the last two digits represents the minutes.

For example, one hour after lanuch would be 00/01:00. 24 hours
after launch would be 01/00:00. One day, one hour and one minute
after launch would be 01/01:01.

Remember the actual MET of launch is 00/00:00, no matter what the
UTC time was at liftoff.

BEGIN END US REGION

07/00:47 07/01:05 NORTHWEST
07/02:22 07/02:40 NORTH
07/03:57 07/04:15 NORTH
07/05:31 07/05:50 EAST
07/07:05 07/07:24 CENTRAL
07/08:39 07/08:54 WEST
07/20:17 07/20:31 EAST

NNNN
```

719. Re: Waiting time to get licence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 03:58:35 UTC
From: rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr1.035835.10385@watserv1.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 291346

In article <sZuFiB1w164w@inqmind.bison.mb.ca> bills@inqmind.bison.mb.ca (Bill Shymanski) writes:
>Every once in a while the Canadian government does things the right
>way. I can't recall the precise numbers, but when I wrote my
>(codeless) basic and advanced qualifications, I walked out of the
>building with a call sign and authority to operate - and I still had
>some time left on the parking meter. I believe I'd put in enough
>quarters to give me 3 hours parking - don't recall exactly how much
>time was left, but those people who hover over their mailboxes for
>weeks on end have my sympathy.
> Bill VE4STW
>
For a period of time, not sure how long, we had the option of
choosing our callsign. I picked out 10 that I wanted and lucked out
in getting my initials. I understand that new hams can no longer choose
their own. I guess the high number of new hams has made it impossible
to do this.
73
Randy
VE3William Randall Nelson
--
Randy Nelson VE3WRN Ontario Representative rnelson@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
197A Cedarvale Cr. Disability Information ..uunet!watmath!watserv1!rnelson
WATERLOO, ON Services of Canada. rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu
N2L 4T3 (519)884-2989 (Voice and TDD) VE3WRN @ VE3EUK.ON.CAN.NA

720. Monthly Elmers List Info and Administrivia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 04:02:05 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr1.041847.18785@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 291347

Archive-name: elmers_admin
Last-modified: 31 Dec 91
Changes: Added Rosalie White's E-mail address

This administrivia file and the companion Monthly Usenet Elmers Resource Directory are intended for non-commercial distribution via Usenet. Any other uses, please E-mail for permission.

A Brief Historical Overview:
++++++++++++++++++++++++++++

If there is any one constant in the changing state of the communications art, it is that "hams" have always been on the forefront of it. Rumors abound where the term "Ham" came from. Some of the more amusing include:

the acronym "Home Amateur Mechanic" or...

from the Cockney pronunciation of "L'amateur" or...

the initals of the founder of the American Radio Relay League, Hiram Maxim, W1AW (his actual middle name being Percy apparently notwithstanding) or...

from the call letters of one of the first amateur stations at Harvard, H.A.M. (please, no flames from W1XM at MIT)

Knowledgable individuals from the ARRL, and other radio historians, seem to agree that the terms "Ham" and "Lid" (an inept operator) both originated with landline telegraphy. A "Ham" was a show-off and a "Lid" was a telegraph operator so inexperienced, he had to use a pot or can lid to rest his telegraph sounder on to properly copy the code.

Regardless of origin of the name, a "Ham" is universally recognizable as one who experiments in radio and communications.

Whether it be constructing a low-power CW radio with vacuum tubes, or designing TCP/IP packet networks, such experimentation has historically spilled over into the mainstream such as was the case with Edwin Armstrong, who developed the regenerative oscillator and FM radio, or General Curtis LeMay (W6EZV) who was instrumental in making Single-Sideband the communications standard for the Strategic Air Command and eventually the U.S. Air Force. Although packet-switching techniques originated from DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) and the ARPANet, no one can deny the tremendous influence that amateurs have had in demonstrating the viability of TCP/IP and AX.25 communications via radio links. The efforts of AMSAT (the Amateur

Satellite Corporation) including the development of many ham satellites and the low-orbiting Microsats (communications satellites no bigger than a breadbox that use store-and forward packet techniques) have certainly "advanced the state of the communications art," one of the defined purposes of the Amateur Radio Service, as recognized by international treaty.

Since in many cases hams are writing "the book", there is often no "book" or other established reference for a beginner to refer to. Traditionally, information has been passed on from ham to ham via word-of-mouth. Like many of the traditional crafts, a variation of the Master-Apprentice system has emerged, the Elmer-Novice relationship. Called "Elmers" because they are usually older and wiser, having the benefit of many years in the hobby, including several failed projects, and an electric shock or two, they have traditionally been the mainstay of amateur radio, and the source of many new hams, particularly those interested in working on emerging technologies.

Even more importantly, Elmers provided an outlet for the impatient newcomer who wanted "to know everything, and right away." Faced with such a request, a good Elmer will smile and proceed to lead the novice through some project or operating experience. Several hours, days, or weeks later, the novice would have his answers, but would have earned them. Even better, the sense of accomplishment would boost the novice's confidence and nudge him or her down the road to being a model, experienced ham operator.

Many present hams feel that such an experience is missing today. In today's hustle-bustle world, the response to such natural curiosity and desire to learn is, more often than not, "I'm too busy" or "RTFM." As a result, the quality of new hams declines and the knowledge and operating habits they develop in their first formative months and years leave much to be desired. And the very same hams who claim that they "can't understand the new generation" also, in almost the same breath, lament about the "decline of amateur radio."

What is an Elmer today?
++++++++++++++++++++++

An Elmer today is of any age, male or female, who has some expertise and is willing to share it with beginners. Elmers don't even need to be licensed amateurs, just people with knowledge in some area of electronics or communications technology.

What is a Usenet Elmer?
++++++++++++++++++++++

With the ever-widening scope of the Internet, and the amateur radio newsgroups on Usenet, the potential for Elmers to share their knowledge to a wide audience has never been greater. To that end, I have started to maintain a list of such Elmers. Volunteers need only send me their name, E-mail address, and area of expertise.

Those desiring a more extensive list, or who need more specific assistance, are encouraged to contact Rosalie White, WA1STO, Educational Services Manager at the American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 or via electronic mail addressed to rwhite%arrlhq.uucp@uhasun.hartford.edu.

The latest version of the list can be found in the companion posting to this message, "Monthly Usenet Elmers Resource Directory." If you sent me mail and are not on it, please resend as it may have been lost on the way or once it reached my host.

(Note to readers of Info-Hams Digest: Because of its size, the companion list is not (yet) sent via the mailing list. The latest copy can be obtained via anonymous FTP or FTP mail server from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu under file ~/pub/ham-radio/elmers_list.)

Currently, the list is over 40 Elmers strong, has been featured in informational postings in the comp.archives and news.lists newsgroups, and has become an invaluable resource for many, as well as an opportunity for the volunteers to share their knowledge. Thanks to all the volunteer Elmers, as well as courteous list users, for making this service a success.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
pschleck@acm.unomaha.edu

721. Monthly Usenet Elmers Resource Directory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 04:11:19 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr1.042401.18972@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 291348

```
Archive-name: elmers_list
Last-modified: 31 Mar 1992
Changes: Added DePolo, Kluft, and Stuart, Modified Hare

More information about this list can be found in the companion posting
to this file, "Elmers List Info and Administrivia."

73, Paul, KD3FU

Quick Search Index by Subject:

(Note: This index is not necessarily all-inclusive and some Elmers are
listed more than once.)

AMTOR/RTTY MARS

Appell Doane (Navy)
Graham Miller (Air Force)
Sayer (also decoding CHU's Taylor (Army)
ASCII time code)
MICROWAVE
ANTENNAS
Graham (1.2 Ghz Repeaters)
Brewer (wire HF) Lau (Transverters up to
Brubaker (HF) 10.5 Ghz)
DePolo
Elmore MOBILE
Halbert (simple designs)
Potter Hare (RFI Issues)
Salnick Humphries
Salyzyn
Sefranek NATIONAL TRAFFIC SERVICE (NTS)
Stockton
Taylor Doane
Elmore
ANTIQUE AND OLDER EQUIPMENT Harding (Packet and VHF)

Keyes (including HF and CW) NOVICE/TECH INSTRUCTION
Lucas (40's-60's)
Moore (VHF) Larson
Magid
ARES/RACES Maia
Reeves
Gefaell Witte
Magid
Wilson PACKET
```

ARRL Elmore (including TCP/IP)
Graham (VHF)
Wilson Harding
Salyzyn (Canadian)
BATTERIES Sayer (VHF)
Schallehn (Kantronics)
Stuart
PART-15 BROADCASTING
BLIND OPERATING
Norment
Doane
PRODUCT INFO/FEEDBACK
CALLSIGN PROJECT/NTIS
Appell (Alinco)
Carruth
(with Univ. of Buffalo ARC) PUBLICATION/WRITING

CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP) Lau (QST/QEX)

Syriac QRP (LOW POWER)

COLLEGE CLUBS Halbert (HF)

DePolo RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE (RFI)
DeVidts (including South American)
Schleck Hare (including Automotive)
Graham (including PC's)
CW (MORSE CODE) Heller (including TVI)
Stockton
Elmore Witte
Keyes
Stockton RECIPROCAL LICENSING/FOREIGN OPERATION

EQUIPMENT TESTING DeVidts (South America)
Flaherty (South Pacific)
Hare Lucas (UK)
Salnick Salyzyn (Canada)
Salyzyn
Stockton REPEATERS
Tescher
DePolo (including 440 Mhz)
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ's) Graham (including 1.2 Ghz)
Witte
Kluft (General)
Norment (Part-15 Broadcasting) SATELLITES
Salyzyn (Hams on Usenet)
Schallehn (Packet) Day

HF/CONTESTING/DX SEMINARS/LECTURES

Brubaker Humphries
Elmore Stuart (Batteries and Power
Salnick Supplies)

Squicciarini
Witte SLOW-SCAN TELEVISION (SSTV)

HOMEBREWING/DO-IT-YOURSELF Langner

DePolo UNIX
DeVidts (Digital Design)
Halbert (QRP) Gefaell
Keyes (Junk Box projects) Sayer (especially SunOS)
Kohnen (Tubes) Tescher
Lau (Transverters, VHF/UHF,
Filters, repeatable projects) VHF/UHF
Moore (Junk Box projects)
Norment (Part-15 Broadcasting) Day (DX)
Salyzyn DePolo (Weak Signal)
Sefranek (Power Supples and Flaherty (including Amplifiers)
Microcontrollers) Graham (Commercial Rig
Stockton Conversions)
Stuart (Batteries and Power Humphries
Supplies) Lau (SSB and CW to 222 Mhz)
Taylor (Tubes and Amplifiers) Moore
Tescher Witte

INTERNET SERVICES VOLUNTEER EXAMINER (VE) PROGRAM

Schleck DePolo
Heller
Kohnen
Maia (W5YI VEC)
Reeves
Sternitzke (W5YI Asst. VEC)
Syriac
Witte

Usenet Elmers Resource Directory (as of 3/31/92)
++

Jay Appell --> KA1SNA

1976-1978 FCC Personal Users Radio Advisory Committee
Task force for Rules Rewrite Citizens Radio Service
Rules interpretation

1990-Current Consultant to Alinco Electronics

Currently work for Stratus Computers/Technical Support Engineering

Address: Jay_Appell@cac.stratus.com
Telephone: 1-800-458-0042 X2548

I enjoy amtor,rtty and SCA reception.

++

John Brewer WB5OAU

brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com

Miscellaneous, Wire antennas

++

Alan Brubaker, K6XO
alan@dsd.es.com

HF Antenna Systems
Contest Operating
General HF Operations
Propagation

++

{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty anasaz!rusty\
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ (602) 870-3330 anasaz.UUCP!rusty>@asuvax
P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285 rusty%anasaz.UUCP/ |.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net on 10M, 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MhZ
The Ham Callsign Project - part 4 (1991)!! email beers@cs.buffalo.edu for info

I'm willing to act as a reference for anyone wanting info on getting
tapes (especially Callsign tapes) from the Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service (NTIS) or wanting other info on
callsign-project related stuff.

++

Mark Day, N4OQK
mad@turing.acs.virginia.edu

Ten years experience as a ham including:

VHF/UHF DX
Satellite Communications

++

-=-
Jeff DePolo WN3A Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 444.250+ (no, we're not moving)
University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

President, University of Pennsylvania ARC
Chief Technical Officer, University of Pennsylvania ARC
Repeater Tech, Near-Far ARC
Repeater Tech, Holmesburg ARC
VE Team Leader, University of Pennsylvania ARC VE Team

Affiliations: ARRL, UPenn ARC, Holmesburg ARC, NEAR-FAR ARC, Colorado
Repeater Association, Mt. Airy VHF Society (Packrats),

Main interests: VHF/UHF weak signal, design and construction, antenna design,
VHF/UHF propagation, HF DX, VHF/UHF contesting

Volunteer Examiner
VHF/UHF Weak Signal
Repeater design
General Homebrewing
Antenna design/theory
University clubs

++

Maurice E. Devidts, NE3S, CE3HWZ

President Emeritus, University of Maryland ARA (W3EAX)
Electrical Engineering Student

ceham@wam.umd.edu

College Clubs (US and South American)
US-to-South-American Traffic and Phone-Patch nets
Digital Design/Homebrewing

++

Betsey Doane, K1EIC

DOANE@CSTATEU (Bitnet)

DOANE%CTSTATEU.BITNET@YALEVM.YCC.Yale.Edu (Possible Internet path)

I am Section Traffic Manager of Ct. and Packet Region Manager first
Region on the Eastern Area Staff. I would be happy to help folks on
packet operation (AX.25), NTS procedures, Amtor, General Field
Organization, ARRL and Navy MARS. My real loyalty is to NTS! I am
also a blind amateur radio op having been on the air for 31 years and
can probably give a hand with regards to equipment or referrals to
somebody if needed.

++

Kim Elmore, N5OP
1103 South Gay Drive
Longmont, CO 80501

elmore@rap.rap.ucar.edu
elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu
n5op@n5op.ampr.org

I'm the Technical Coordinator for the Colorado Section.
Areas of expertise:
RFI/EMI
Antennas
DX'ing
Contesting
HF propagation
CW

Areas where I have enough knowledge to be dangerous:
Troubleshooting
TCP/IP and Packet
Traffic Handling
Homebrewing and construction practices

++

Reciprocal Licensing (South Pacific)
VHF (Propagation, Power Amplifiers)

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/5W1JX |"The enemy of the good is the better."
->paulf@Stanford.EDU | -- William "Wild Bill" Donovan

++

The Turing Project! Public Electronic Access Communications Experiment (PEACE)
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\ O	
	----------------------------		KD4CQY@Maxim.KD4CQY.ampr.org		\ + O	
	Data Communications Group		KD4CQY@WA4TFZ.CHO.VA.USA.NA		/\ +	
	Information Technology and		-ARES- TCP/IP 145.03 FM08br		/ \	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat +38.0419 Long -78.5109		/ |
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>

Enthusiastic new ham willing to help others get licensed, or provide
assistance on homebrew projects, particularly with regard to packet
communications, TCP/IP, Unix-based computers, etc.

++

KJ6NN
Philip Graham
723 Berkshire Place
Milpitas, CA 95035

EMAIL: phil@ncd.com

My skills are listed below in no special order
- PC RFI reduction (Wrote a chapter for the new ARRL RFI BOOK)
- Repeaters (How to put one up)
- Repeaters (How to use one, without making others mad)
- 1.2 GHz (My repeater is on this band)
- VHF packet only (I hate HF packet)
- HF DX
- HF AMTOR, RTTY, ASCII
- Putting up a tower and/or HF beam

++

Dan Halbert, KB1RT
QTH is West Newton, MA, near Boston.

halbert@crl.dec.com

Building homebrew QRP gear, Advice on simple antennas

++

Steve Harding KA6ETB

Primary interest NTS:
Northern Calif Net (NCN) NTS packet manager
Acting net manager Santa Clara Valley section traffic net (147.165 & 224.14)
Occasional NCS NCN-VHF session (145.41)
Member - BoD Northern Calif Packet Assn.

email: steveh@arasmith.com

Packet: KA6ETB @ N6LDL.CA
Phone: 408.996.2689

++

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer

Radio Frequency Inteference (RFI) matters
Equipment Testing

I want stories about automotive EMI problems, dealings with dealers,
and, if possible, solutions. I plan to forward these to my contact at
the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE).

If anyone knows the *right* people at any particular company, I want
to know. I am also pursuing (via the SAE) more official channels.

++

Dave Heller K3TX

wells!k3tx@dsinc.dsi.com

TVI (long time manager of major TVI committee)

The VE business (though why anyone would want to know is
beyond me)

General operating (i.e., keep CB'isms off the Ham Bands.)

++

Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

Vice President, Williamson County (TX) ARC

Advice on 2-meter FM
VHF Antennas
Mobile Installations
Organizing Amateur Radio Seminars and Programs

++

R.D. Keys

Dept. of Crop Science
NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7620

rdkeys@ccvr1.cc.ncsu.edu

de NA4G, "Boat Anchor Bob", an ol' cw fart .....

If I can be of assistance in older equipment, junk-boxing
your way to hamdom, the cheapskate's approach, let me
know.

22 yrs a ham, extra class, mostly cw, mostly boat anchors
and radio in the traditional sense.

{Telegraphy has been in my family for almost 100 years!}

++

Ian Kluft KD6EUI PP-ASEL Amdahl Corporation, UTS Systems Software Division
ikluft@uts.amdahl.com Sunnyvale, CA

Maintainer of rec.radio.amateur.misc and rec.radio.cb FAQ lists

Please direct all submissions, feedback, and administrivia to
hamradio-faq@uts.amdahl.com or cb-faq@uts.amdahl.com.

++

I'll be glad to help out with tube circuits and VE testing.
(W5YI VE# 3182)

73,
Louis J. Kohnen K2ANC
Penfield, NY near Rochester

K2ANC.Wbst128@xerox.com

++

John Langner WB2OSZ
115 Stedman St.
Chelmsford, MA 01824-1823
(508) 256 6907 (home - civilized times only please)
johnl@stardent.com

Slow-Scan Television

++

Alan Larson WA6AZP

larson@snmp.sri.com

My areas are fairly general, and I teach classes
(Novice, with code, and upgrade sessions) at W6YX. My
main audience is to the Stanford (University)
community.

++

Zack Lau KH6CP/1 Expertise: Design of SSB/CW amateur transceivers
c/o ARRL Lab : up to 222 MHz. Design of transverters
Newington CT 06111 : up to 10.5 GHz. Basic lossy filter
(203)-666-1541 : design. Developing repeatable projects
arrlhq!zlau@uhasun.hartford.edu : using cheap, easy to get parts.

Especially looking to help anyone wanting to be a QST/QEX
author--I can't write it all myself!

++

Pete Lucas G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET : PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
Internet : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
RADIO : G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::\PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + Station Road
PHONE : +44 (0)793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 (0)793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

I can provide advice & assistance to any hams (or prospective hams) who
might be interested in things like reciprocal licenses, the differences
between European and USA Bandplans/operating practices etc.

Similarly, where to go in Britain to take ham tests, how to get
information on joining RSGB or local radio clubs, details of
hamfests/swapmeets etc. over this side of the pond...

Also advice on old tube-type radios (from the 1940s to the 1960s) and
'low budget' radio - converting commercial VHF 2-way dispatcher radios
to work on packet etc.

++

Joel Magid WU1F

magid@wrksys.enet.com

ARES/RACES
Novice Instruction

General Theory

++

Fred O. Maia, W5YI

3511297@mcimail.com

P.O. Box 565101
Dallas, TX 75356

1-(800)-669-9594

Volunteer Examiner Coordinator
The W5YI Report
License Exam Study Materials
VE Exam Schedules Nationwide

++

Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM
1843rd EI Group

1843eip@Hickam-EMH.AF.MIL

USAF MARS

++

Tom Moore K1KAY

tom@xn.ll.mit.edu

Junque-box specialties
old conversions vhf-oriented
shoulder to cry (or laugh) on

++

Dave Norment, KA3PGN

ka3ovk!ka3pgn@UB.com
ka3pgn%ka3ovk@uunet.uu.net

Broadcast Engineer, WINX-AM

Part 15 Low-Power Broadcasting
Ramsey FM-10
Carrier Current

In short: I encourage broadcasting in general, be it professional or low-
power, just so it's done with respect to the law. Also more than happy
to discuss engineering and amateur radio. QSX 10m USB around 28.485 Mhz.

Author, Introduction to Part 15 Broadcasting (coming soon...)

++

Dave Potter, K1MBO

potter@think.com

electronics theory, regulations, antennas and
transmission lines, operating practices.

++

Tony Reeves
KK6XC
QTH Beach Area of So. Los Angeles
Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan beach

tony@hacgate.scg.hac.com

Novice training, local VE for Novice-Tech tests,
General questions

++

Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

I can help people with HF stuff, cheap antennas, and am willing to help
troubleshoot problems with rigs.

I believe that one of the pillars of ham radio - construction/
understanding at the burn-you-hand-with-a-soldering-iron level - is
drifting out of ham radio. With Japanese radios which cost so much,
fewer and fewer hams are willing to risk their warranty to service their
own equipment. I would like to see a turn-around here...

++

Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org

Qualifications:
Repair Technician(6yr), Electrical Engineer(10yr), Advanced Amateur(3yr)

Advice of value:
HF + VHF construction, homebrew, repair, circuitry, programming and mods
Packet Radio (Radio, TNC, AX.25 but skimpy currently on TCP/IP)
Canadian Tests, Rules and Regulations
Antennas, Design and Installation
General Electronics, Repair, Diagnosis and Design
CW training
Having fun with Amateur Radio communications

Maintainer of Hams on Usenet List

++

Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us> | "They robbed from the rich, and gave to
N6QQQ @ N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA | the... criminally insane!"
37 19 49 N / 121 57 36 W | --Stimpy

+1 408 249 963[012] (modem) | (The Adventures of Robin
Hoek)

HF RTTY/AMTOR, Decoding CHU.
VHF Packet
Unix, especially SunOS.

(MC68HC11 Mailing List has moved, mc68hc11-request@elden.cse.nau.edu
is now the place to write to get connected.)

++

Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD | Internet : steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Kansas State University | UUCP : ..!rutgers!ksuvax1!ksuvm.bitnet!steve
Manhattan, Kansas 66506 | Bitnet : STEVE@KSUVM
Packet: KB0AGD @ K0VAY.#NEKS.KS.USA.NA

A contact for people with question about Kantronics packet
equipment. I am not affiliated with Kantronics, but know quite
a bit about them.

Maintainer of rec.radio.amateur.packet FAQ list

++

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
pschleck@acm.unomaha.edu

Internet Services (Finding FAQ's, using Usenet, FTP, telnet, using
Archie, FTP mail-servers, mailing lists, etc., etc.)

College Clubs

Ask me about the Ham-Univ mailing list for College Clubs.

Maintainer of this list

++

Tom Sefranek WA1RHP

tcs@ll.mit.edu

Elmering for the last 20 years.
Almost all fields,
Specializing in power supplies, micro-controllers, antennas

++

Marty Squicciarini NR3Z

skitch@nadc.navy.mil

DX and Contesting
QSL'ing

++

Steve Sternitzke, NS5I

sds@sat.datapoint.com

I work with the W5YI-VEC organization ("official" title - assistant VEC)
and I write the VE manuals for W5YI. Add my name to the list of people
who are available to answer questions about volunteer exams, FCC
policies (as related to hams), the licensing question pools, etc.

++

David Stockton, GM4ZNX

dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com

SWL since 1960
Licensed since 1984 (UK full class A)
Degrees in electronics&comms and digital techniques etc.
Currently senior design engineer doing RF design

Fairly broad interest in amateur radio (but not contests!)

Antennas, Transmission lines,filters from fundamental theory to practice
Receiver structures and circuits from simple to state of the art.
Transmitters, ATUs
Test equipment
Wide experience of troubleshooting/repairing equipment.
Professional experience of EMC/RFI

My morse is flaky, but I keep working on it
No interest in contests
No interest in packet radio or in fixing computers

++

Ken Stuart, W3VVN
48 Johnson Road
Pasadena, Md. 21122
401-437-1758 (home)

kstuart@oasys.dt.navy.mil

via packet: W3VVN @ N3ETI.MD.USA

Have been licensed since '53, currently Advanced class. ARRL Technical
Advisor since '80 on Batteries and Power Supplies. You may have seen
my article in the Feb. '91 issue of QST on NiCads. Authored the rewrite
of the power supply chapter of the ARRL handbook in '85 when the new
format was generated (large page, versus the old small size). Most
of the stuff is still unmodified. Currently lecturing on battery
care and feeding to clubs in the Baltimore/Annapolis area.

I have been employed as a power supply design engineer for about the
last 25 years.

++

Diana L. Syriac
Leominster, MA
dls@genrad.com
KC1SP

QSL Bureaus (how to use them)
Volunteer Examiner Service (how to become one)
Macintosh Hamstacks
Civil Air Patrol

++

Roger Taylor K9ALD

rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

K9ALD RT 5, Box 70, Mahomet, IL 61853 217-586-4958

Help on antennas, Army MARS, components, Tube circuits,
linear amplifiers, trouble shooting.

++

Ren J. Tescher N0PVI Resume~
ren@virga.rap.ucar.edu AAS, Electronic Technology
Technician AAS, Computer Systems Technology
Research Applications Program (RAP) 4 years consumer electronics repair
National Center for 2 years calibration lab and repair
Atmospheric Research (NCAR) 1 year unix sysop
Rm 259 Flatirons West, 2555 55th St. ethernet and serial cable
PO Box 3000, phased-array radar
Boulder, CO 80307 (303)497-8407 doppler weather radar
He knows enough to be dangerous. non-freon appliance repair
PC's
dona nobis pacem strung interior phone lines, too!

++

Mike Waters AA4MW/7

waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com

Miscellaneous

++

Put me down for ARES, RACES, and ARRL Field Organization as my
primary areas of interest (I probably qualify at one level
or another for all of the other topics except for perhaps
MARS, CAP, and Skywarn. And if I don't know the answers
I usually know who to ask locally...).

73's de Steve Wilson, KA6S

SCV Section Manager
813 Berryessa St.
Milpitas, Ca 95035

Hm (408)946-7410 Wk (408)473-2580

stevew@wyse.com
Steve_D_Wilson@cup.portal.com

++

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"All Disclaimers Apply."

Volunteer Examiners
Novice Instructors
VHF and Repeaters
HF Operating
Electronics Theory
RFI
Miscellaneous

++

End of Directory

722. Radio Shack HTX-202 Mod is HERE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 04:44:02 UTC
From: 0004788818@mcimail.com
Message-ID: <44920401043544.0004788818NA2EM@mcimail.com>
Source record: 291349

From a friend who knows a friend who knows a tech at Radio Shack, we've finally got the scoop on an extended receive mod for the 2m hand-held.

** Remember: all standard disclaimers apply. Think twice before putting your hard-earned cash under the knife. also, chances are that after the mod, R.S. repair centers won't touch it...

Radio Shack HTX-202 Entended RX/TX Modification 4/1/92
---
* opens up RX to 118-227 MHz (aircraft & 220 band!)

* opens up TX to 140-159.995 MHz

* another small mod to enhance the LCD backlighting...

* also, one jumper can add 16 more memories

==========

(1) remove antenna, battery case

(2) unscrew all screws on the back and sides of the case

(3) carefully pry apart the two halves of the shell, pay special attention to the fine wires attaching them!

(4) locate and remove chip resistors R45 through R69.

(5) the above step opens RX to the complete range. Only remove R55 for 140-174 MHz

(6) add a 0 Ohm (or solder jumper) the empty positions of R77, R123, and R124 - this open the TX

(7) most of the chip resistors mentioned above can be located on the first layer of PC board. A couple are harder to get to, i.e. gotta dig a bit.

(8) LCD backlight mod: you will see three wires coming from the rear of the LCD display (red, white, blue). Follow the blue one to where it is soldered to the board. Move it to the empty position just to the left of the current place. This feature wi ll now enable the light when ever you transmit so you know that you are transmitting and who your transmitting to...

(9) locate IC6 (a square 48-pin chip) that is above and to the right of the lithium battery. Get a small jumper wire (#26 or smaller) and connect one end to pin #7 to either side of chip resistor R3. The function switch will now provide another "bit" t o address the memory channels. i.e. when not

holding the function button: works normally. When holding the button and tuning a memory channel: you get the extra 16 channels!

(10) close everything back up, tucking the extra wires in and being sure none are pinched by the case. Reset the CPU and your off!

==========

--->>> Remember! Do this at your own risk. Neither I nor Radio Shack assume any responsibility for you screwing up your nifty HT. Be sure you have a good level of soldering skill before you proceed. Having the service manual at your side is a great h elp. Also, a 'scope for fine tuning the circuits to work at the new frequencies. A digital multimeter can't hurt either. Keep all family pets out of the room while performing the above modifications. And most of all, don't believe everything you read on April 1.

723. Looking for suggestions!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 04:51:50 UTC
From: fsrla@acad3.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1992Mar31.195150.1@acad3.alaska.edu>
Source record: 291350

Hello, I'm hoping to get
my NO CODE TECH license pretty......
My question is this......
What would you all suggest as a good begining set-up
for someone with no previouse amature experience....
Basicly, what I need to know is good brands....
Like something relativly cheep that works good.....
I Value any opinions!!!!!
Thanks in advance!!!!
ROG!
fsrla@acad3.alaska.edu

724. N8EMR_BBS_INFO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 06:00:21 UTC
From: root@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr01.060021.24048@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291351
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,fido.ham-radio,alt.bbs.ads

The N8EMR Ham bbs is online to serve the needs of the
amateur radio operators..

HOW TO ACCESS THE N8EMR HAM RADIO TELEPHONE BBS !!!

System Name: N8EMR
Phone: 614-895-2553
Login: hbbs
Modems: TB2500 PEP/V.32 support
Times: 24hrs
IP Address: 44.70.0.1
Amateur radio annonymous ftp access is available via the ohio
netrom/ip network. CMHIP is the Netrom node Id and is known
by most of the nodes in ohio. (its slow but it works)
This is only via the ohio packet network. This sytem
is not available via the "INTERNET".

To access the system via the dialup, at the login prompt type hbbs
(lower case only), you will then enter the BBS program. Follow the
directions from the bbs prompts.

I attempt to keep the latest and greatest HAM software on-line, and
encourage all to upload Here is some of software that is available
for downloading.

NEWHAM area. Pick the tools you need to become a ham
AMSAT news and satellite keplerian elements
KA9Q TCP/IP Software for various computers,
ARRL related files
Latest packet bbs programs and utilitys.
Modifications for HAM Rigs and Scanners
DX and contesting programs
Many Packet related programs
Scanner, shortwave and TVRO files and messages.
NASA NEWS... NEW!!
Online Callsign lookup. NEW!!

Question or comments to

Gary W. Sanders (gws@n8emr or ...!osu-cis!n8emr!gws), 72277,1325
N8EMR @ W8CQK (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553
Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

725. Email_Callbook_server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 06:00:28 UTC
From: root@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr01.060028.24096@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291352
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,fido.ham-radio,alt.bbs.ads

```
EMAIL CALLSIGN SERVER
US CALLS ONLY

Fall 1991 Data!!!!!!
---------------------

For those who do not have telnet access to marvin or one of the other
Internet callsign servers here is an alternative.

N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 has an email server up and running.
The Server is based on Buckmasters Fall 91 database.

------------------------ INTERNET AND CIS USERS -------------------------------

Mail should be addressed to
n8emr!callbook@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu
or
callbook@n8emr.uucp.

If you have a well behaved mailer or a well know return address
the reply path will be taken from your mail header. If you have
a strange reply path or non standard reply path. You can use the
option REPLY line to specify a return path.
On the Subject line include a list a call signs to lookup. If your
mailer doesnt generate a Subject line you can use the option CALL
to specify a list of callsigns. All other lines and info are ignored.

E.G.
# mail callbook@n8emr.uucp
Subject: n8emr w1aw
^D
#

------------------------- PACKET RADIO ----------------------------------------

Mail should be sent to CBOOK@N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA
You MUST use both the REPLY and CALL option lines.
The REPLY line should be as follows n8jyv!HOME_BBS!CALL, where
HOME_BBS is your local packet bbs where you would normal pick up
your mail, CALL is your callsign.
You must include the n8jyv! in your reply path.. Packet mail will fail
without this.

E.g.
SP CBOOK@N8JYV.#CMH.OH.USA.NA
Subject ^M
```

```
REPLY n8jyv!w8cqk!n8emr
CALL n8emr w1aw
/EX

------------------------------ FIDONET USERS ---------------------------------

Fidonet users can send request to call book 1:226/20.0

Mail sent to the fidonet address must have the following info
included the REPLY line in the following format.

REPLY fistname.lastname@fxx.nxx.zxx.fidonet.org

where xx is your fidonet node info.

---------------------------- OPTIONAL COMMANDS --------------------------------

REPLY This is an email address you would like to send the lookup info
to. Either Internet @ or ! addressing is fine.
CALL This is a white space separated list of callsigns you would like
to lookup.
```

726. Re: Query: what are best 2m; 2m/440

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 15:07:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1577000004@trsvax>
Source record: 291353

> So do most or all of the ICOM accessories work with the HTX-202? I have been
> very interested in this HT but would like the ability to purchase more
> accessories than are offered by Radio Shack. Also, it is
> possible to get full repair docs? Thanks.

First, my apologies for losing the address/name of the original poster.

I know that the ICOM extended battery packs work with the HTX-202. I have
not used other accessories, but I understand that the speaker/mic should
also work (although r/s sells one for the H/T at about half the price
of the ICOM's).

It also works very well on packet.

Service Manuals have been a real problem. The engineers are very late
in developing this, and I have not yet received the proof (although
Korea promised that they would express it to me this week). Still
looking at at least a month for general availability on the S/M, but
all repair centers should have a copy of the proof within a week
of my receiving it.

73...Paul Opitz N5TPQ

727. Re: FCC Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 15:13:07 UTC
From: epeterso@fenix.encore.com
Message-ID: <epeterso.702141187@fenix>
Source record: 291354
Cross-posted to: alt.folklore.urban,rec.radio.amateur.misc

w3wes@edison.gsfc.nasa.gov (William E. Smith) writes:

| In article <1992Apr1.072956.22769@talon.ucs.orst.edu>, usenet@talon.ucs.orst.edu (Usenet News admin) writes:
| >
| > At some point in history, the 40's I might guess, the FCC decreed
| > that all radio stations granted call letters henceforth would
| > arbitrarily be divided into east and west, those east of the
| > mississippi getting W??? call letters, and those west getting
| > K???. My question is why W + K? Any reason?
|
| KDKA in Pittsburgh, PA is an exception to the rule.

The first few call sign letters vary by country. You can tell what country a station is in by its call prefix. If it starts with the letter A, K, N, or W, the station is in the USA. If it starts with a C, it's in Canada. Some other countries have groups of call signs that must start with 2-3 common letters/numbers. Check with the library or your local amateur radio buff for the real answer ...

Eric

728. Re: Stereo CW in QST circa 1982

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 17:52:18 UTC
From: donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570350@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291355

There was an article in _Communications Quarterly_ for Summer 1991 that described "An Audio Imaging System for Enhanced CW Reception". It details the psychoacoustics of imaging and shows block diagrams of an imaging system using off-the-shelf audio components such as a graphic equalizer, electronic reverb (in expansion mode) and a stereo amplifier.

The article has quite an extensive reference list, but most are excerpts from the _Journal of the Acoustic Society of America_. I was disappointed to see nothing from the work that Hildreth did in the amateur radio publications.

73, Don Montgomery K6LTS
donrm@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com

729. Re: Can no-code Tech use CW on VHF?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 19:54:20 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570351@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291356

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, phil@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Phil Howard) writes:

>However you can earn some enemies really fast by trying out 2-3 WPM on the
>CW subbands. I suggest making arrangements with some for the practice first
>via voice or packet, and the pick an unoccupied frequency away from the CW
>subband.

It's been years since I was active on VHF CW, so take this with a grain
of salt. But I'm sure there's no problem with slow CW in the CW subbands,
so long as you avoid the calling and DX frequencies.

AL N1AL

730. Re: Waiting time to get licence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-01 23:16:31 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.07t4@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 291357

In article <1992Apr1.035835.10385@watserv1.waterloo.edu> rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu (Randy Nelson VE3WRN) writes:
>In article <sZuFiB1w164w@inqmind.bison.mb.ca> bills@inqmind.bison.mb.ca (Bill Shymanski) writes:
>>Every once in a while the Canadian government does things the right
>>way. I can't recall the precise numbers, but when I wrote my
>>(codeless) basic and advanced qualifications, I walked out of the
>>building with a call sign and authority to operate - and I still had
>>
> For a period of time, not sure how long, we had the option of
>choosing our callsign. I picked out 10 that I wanted and lucked out
>in getting my initials. I understand that new hams can no longer choose
>their own. I guess the high number of new hams has made it impossible
>to do this.
>73
>Randy
>VE3William Randall Nelson

I was still able to choose my callsign as of the end of January. I was actually able to peruse the list of available callsigns that the DOC uses and see what was available. Except for the possibility of another person selecting the same callsign I did, somewhere in Ontario, a short time before I did, what I pointed at, I got. I suppose that it's possible that this has changed recently.

--
Craig Lemon VE3XCL - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 OS 2.04 UUCPv1.15D.
+1 519 741 0297 +1 519 578 7817 | Silly people! We all
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | know that the Universe
IP/Packet: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51]| revolves around UUNET!

731. Re: Query: what are best 2m; 2m/440 HTs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 03:42:55 UTC
From: pvh@anarchy.apple.com
Message-ID: <22331@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 291358

In article <Mar.26.15.07.02.1992.9694@pilot.njin.net> furr@pilot.njin.net (Grover Furr) writes:

>
> I'd be grateful for e-mailed recommendations, with explanations, for
> what other newsgroup readers believe are the best models under $500.
> By "best" I mean: good signal; good audio; reasonable power. Lots of
> bells and whistles not needed (but I'll listen if you think some are
> really neat)!
>

If you hurry you can get a Kenwood TH-77A dual band for around $400 from Ham Radio Outlet. They are being discontinued and they have a dozen or so left. Amateur Electronic Supply has some left too (I just ordered one from them so they better :)).

This is a great radio that some have labled 'too complicated'. Never thought that myself. Has everything one would need and then some.

Pete
N6YLJ
pvh@anarchy.apple.com

732. Test - please ignore

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 04:34:58 UTC
From: leadfoot@pluto.swdc.stratus.com
Message-ID: <7903.31318@stratus.SWDC.Stratus.COM>
Source record: 291359

```
Test post
```

733. KENWOOD 930S AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 12:43:00 UTC
From: kenneth.keplinger@chaos.lrk.ar.us
Message-ID: <945.85.uupcb@chaos.lrk.ar.us>
Source record: 291360

Dear Stan, I too have a Kenwood TS-930S. I have a few mods for the
radio, ie 5 khz VFO, double the memory, mods for MARS transmissions.
I need the mod to use WARC bands.
I also have the Service Manual but need to get ahold of Owners Manual.
If you want any of the mods I have just say so....
73's N5XLX
You can get ahold of me here or via packet
N5XLX@KC5JH.AR.USA.NA

734. Re: prefixes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 17:06:12 UTC
From: jayk@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360066@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 291361

> >That's why the temporary upgrade identifiers are AE, AA, AG, and KT.
> >They didn't want to use one that would indicate another country. AT
> >is right out because it's not a US prefix.
>
> Hey - I always wondered why they chose those identifiers!
>
>
Back when they first started upgrade identifiers they used a abbreviation
of the city where you passed the test. Having passed the test in Denver
I was signing WB0QHV/DV till my extra ticket came. You could generate some
really nice JA pileups with that call (HI).

Jay K0GU

735. Re: TOA jammer location (attn. John Moore)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 18:50:07 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr2.185007.23661@anasaz>
Source record: 291362

Keywords:

In article <9204012051.AA06123@ucsd.edu> MUSCHINSKE%39A.DEcnet@scfb.nwc.navy.mil (39A::MUSCHINSKE) writes:
]You will probably have to design new receivers to do this. To get the
]accuracy you need, you will have to measure the leading edge of the
]jamming transmission. This will probably require some kind of log video
]detector. You then have to measure the time of that leading edge fairly
]accurately.
]
]For the timing requirements, technology has provided some solutions that
]were not available a few years ago. WWV is a good old stand-by for less
]demanding time measurements. GPS provides very accurate timing these days.

The only things that makes this whole problem difficult are measuring
the times of arrival accurately, and having a good timebase. I think
that Loran C would make a fine timebase. The pulses are Cesium accurate,
and the signals are easy to pick up with just a loopstick and TRF receiver.

This leaves the hard part: getting good time resolution. The time resolution
is inversely proportional to the modulation bandwidth (which is why radars
are wideband). A bandwidth of 3 KHz (the audio bandwidth) is not much -
used raw it gives uncertainties in the many miles. I think that using
correlators could reduce this to a few thousand feet, but it would
be touchy. Detecting the leading edge is not very useful, because there
may only be ONE leading edge (for a stuck mike), and it is easy to miss.
That's why I was looking at the audio. Maybe sometime (hah! I'll never have
the time :-{) I'll build a correlator (ADSP2105 should be just dandy)
and try phase shifting some speech audio (and noisifying it a bit) and
see what can be done.

Of course, once one is doing all this DSP (at the discrinator, of course),
one might as well do signature analysis.... but that's another research
project.

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
john@anasazi.com ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
- - If a field of study has the word "science" in it - it isn't a science - -
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -

736. Re: CW retesting and "cheats"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 19:03:54 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr2.190354.24144@anasaz>
Source record: 291363

In article <1992Apr1.161202.26687@ll.mit.edu> wjc@ll.mit.edu (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:
>...
> Keep at it! Today I received a piece of email from another of the
>VEs at MIT. He said:
>
> "...one of the most common comments of those of those who just
> passed the 20 WPM is that they spent more time complaining
> about the code than it took to study for the test. 'Gee, that
> wasn't so bad after all' or 'I thought it would be much
> harder' seems to be the the consensus of those who finally
> made it."
>
>Based on my experience as a VE, I'd have to agree.

Count me as one voice expressing disagreement with the above.
I'm currently attempting to pass the 12wpm. I almost made it
a while back, then got sidetracked by work, now I'm trying to
restart the process again. Lets see... 1/2 hour per day for
a few months for the last (failed) attempt.. Nope, I'd
definately disagree with the above! :-) (Especially since
it took me a year of tests to pass the 5wpm test for tech!)
(about 6 tests)

I wonder if the "its not so bad after all" comment is mostly
from those going from 12 to 20, or if the 5 to 20 crowd is
well-represented as well. Hmm... (I suppose I could get on
my statistics soapbox and make comments about "biased samples"
caused by the fact that we are looking at those who have
managed to pass the 5wpm test, but I'm currently out of
soap :-)

>73

Yea verily :-)

Just a quietly dissenting voice, no flames intended.
flames happily sent to /dev/null, or perhaps I'll use them
to warm up my office, its often too cold in here :-)

Rusty@anasazi.com (n7ikq)
--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The 1991 Callsign Project lives! email beers@cs.buffalo.edu for details.

737. Re: Funny callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 19:11:05 UTC
From: ahm@gnat.rent.com
Message-ID: <75amiB2w164w@gnat.rent.com>
Source record: 291364

plkorhon@vipunen.hut.fi (Pirjo-Liisa Korhonen) writes:
> Anybody willing to send me a list of some funny callsigns?
> Like ID1OT, and so on.

Dunno if anyone mentioned it yet, but my favorite has always been:

K9DOG

Of course, I've also enjoyed how some people can get creative with
phonetics, for example, during Field Day:

"Whiskey Three Fuzzy Wuzzy"

At the time, we were running:

"Kilowatt Number Two Zanzibar Ontario"

(I think 3-syllable phonetics "carry" better).

Cheers,
Andy
--
Andreas Meyer, N2FYE Warning: due to the shortage of robots,
ahm@gnat.rent.com our workers are human and will therefore
..!rutgers!bobsbox!gnat!ahm react unpredictably under stress.

738. Re: JUST PASSED MY EXTRA!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 19:27:15 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360057@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 291365

Congratualation,
Another proof that ability to copy high speed CW is inverse proportional
to the IQ.
My normal speed is 35-40 wpm.
cu in the pile-ups

from the log of AA6AD

739. Re: FCC Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 20:03:27 UTC
From: mc3d+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <4dqqWDK00VpZ4SvG9c@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 291366
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

w3wes@edison.gsfc.nasa.gov (William E. Smith) writes:

| In article <1992Apr1.072956.22769@talon.ucs.orst.edu>,
usenet@talon.ucs.orst.edu (Usenet News admin) writes:
| >
| > At some point in history, the 40's I might guess, the FCC decreed
| > that all radio stations granted call letters henceforth would
| > arbitrarily be divided into east and west, those east of the
| > mississippi getting W??? call letters, and those west getting
| > K???. My question is why W + K? Any reason?
|
| KDKA in Pittsburgh, PA is an exception to the rule.

KDKA is not the only exception to the rule. KYW in Philadelphia is the other one. KDKA was the first commercial radio station in the country and KYW was the second. This is why they are the exceptions to the K/W system. (Apparently, KYW had to change its call letters to a 4 letter call starting with W when this went into effect, but in a nod to history (since KDKA and KYW are both Westinghouse stations, the second station created the first network), they were allowed to go back to using KYW in the early/mid 60's.)

Philadelphia has two sets of 3-letter call letters.

KYW -TV 3 and 1060 AM
and
WIP - 610 AM.

Are there any other 3-letter stations out there?

mrc

740. Re: FCC Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 21:35:04 UTC
From: mckenzie@cs.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr2.213504.18581@beaver.cs.washington.edu>
Source record: 291367
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <4dqqWDK00VpZ4SvG9c@andrew.cmu.edu> mc3d+@andrew.cmu.edu (Mary Rose Campbell) writes:
>KDKA is not the only exception to the rule. KYW in Philadelphia is the
>other one.

What about WACO in Waco, Texas?

> [...] Are there any other 3-letter stations out there?

KYA, KGO in San Francisco; I'm sure there are many others.

Now a quiz:

There is an FM radio station in San Francisco which calls itself "K-101."
Its real name is ... ?

--Neil
--
--Neil McKenzie Internet: mckenzie@june.cs.washington.edu
UUCP: ..!uw-beaver!uw-june!mckenzie

To be or not to be -- that is a tautology.

741. Please help me locate someone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 21:58:39 UTC
From: rpj7264@bcstec.boeing.com
Message-ID: <2181@bcstec.boeing.com>
Source record: 291368

I am not a ham, but have a friend who is. Last time I knew, he lived in Upstate New York. I would appreciate it if someone out there knows him or can contact him to get me his mailing address and phone and send it to me via email.

His call sign (don't even know if he is still operating) was WA2BSH and first name is Henry.

Thanks in advance.

Ron

742. Re: FCC Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 22:31:41 UTC
From: slb3y@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr2.163141.54137@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 291369
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <1992Apr2.213504.18581@beaver.cs.washington.edu>,
mckenzie@cs.washington.edu (Neil McKenzie) writes:

> In article <4dqqWDK00VpZ4SvG9c@andrew.cmu.edu> c3d+@andrew.cmu.edu
(Mary Rose Campbell) writes:
>
>> [...] Are there any other 3-letter stations out there?
>
> KYA, KGO in San Francisco; I'm sure there are many others.
>
KSL in Salt Lake City, for instance.

Patrick "Why am I bothering with this thread?" Clark
--
Patrick S. Clark | Hi! I'm another version of the
Internet: slb3y@cc.usu.edu | ubiquitous .signature virus! Come join
Bitnet: slb3y@usu | the fun and copy me into your .sig!
Disclaimer: I had to do it! I couldn't help myself!

743. Re: FCC Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 23:11:14 UTC
From: ICLNM@ASUACAD.BITNET
Message-ID: <92093.161115ICLNM@ASUACAD.BITNET>
Source record: 291370
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <4dqqWDK00VpZ4SvG9c@andrew.cmu.edu>, mc3d+@andrew.cmu.edu (Mary Rose Campbell) says:
>
>KDKA is not the only exception to the rule. KYW in Philadelphia is the
>other one. KDKA was the first commercial radio station in the country
>
Another one, not the other one. Several have been mentioned in other posts.

>Philadelphia has two sets of 3-letter call letters.
>Are there any other 3-letter stations out there?
>
Huh! For starters, there are WGN and WLS (started by the Tribune and Sears, respectively) in Chicago, and WHB in Kansas City. Come to think of it, I don't know if WHB is still around. And there was one in St. Louis, but I can't remember the call letters. There must be many more.
Loyd Means
Phoenix AZ

744. Monthly Solar Geophysical Reports for March Now Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-02 23:41:10 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.702258070@honte>
Source record: 290361
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

MONTHLY REPORTS OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR MARCH ARE NOW AVAILABLE:

The monthly reports of solar and geophysical activity for the month of
March 1992 are now available for anonymous FTP from the following sites:

solar.stanford.edu <--> 36.10.0.4 <--> "pub/1992" and subdirectories
nic.funet.fi <--> 128.214.6.100 <--> "pub/dx/solarreports" and subdirs
xi.uleth.ca <--> 142.66.3.29 <--> "pub/solar/1992" directory

The site at xi.uleth.ca also contains daily updated summaries of solar
geophysical activity in the directory "pub/solar/daily", and numerous other
solar and geophysical services.

The files to get are:

"marflr.doc" - Summary of Solar Energetic Events for March 1992.

"marmag.doc" - Summary of Global Geomagnetic Activity for March.

"martec.zip" - Summary of Global Total Electron Content (TEC),
compressed using ZIP.

"martec.zoo" - Summary of Global TEC, compressed using ZOO.

"martec.tar.Z" - Summary of Global TEC, TAR'd and COMPRESSed.

"sgdb-mar.zip" - Archive of all Daily Solar Geophysical Data
Broadcasts (SGDBs) for March using ZIP.

"sgdb-mar.zoo" - Archive of all SGDBs, compressed using ZOO.

"sgdb-mar.tar.Z" - Archive of all SGDBs, TAR'd and COMPRESSed.

** End of Bulletin **

745. Re: Weird switch inside battery compartment of ATS803a

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-03 00:19:18 UTC
From: brown@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <30690003@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 291371

Just a guess but is it labeled 9KHz - 10 KHz??

Could be the to adjust the chanel spacing on the AM broadcast band.
9 KHz for Europe and 10KHz for the USA (and the rest of the Americas
I think)

73 es DX de N7KRG

746. Space Bulletin 22 ARLS022

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-03 03:30:21 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr03.033021.15824@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291372

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS59
QST de W1AW
Space Bulletin 22 ARLS022
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington, CT
April 2, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPACE ARL ARLS022
ARLS022 QSLing SAREX

QSL cards for the STS-45/SAREX mission should be sent to the
Sterling Park Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 599, Sterling Park, VA
22170. Include a large, business-size SASE. Mark on the envelope
"STS-45 SWL" if you are looking for confirmation of a signal report.
For two-way QSO confirmation, mark the envelope with "STS-45 QSL 2
WAY." Remember to include the date, time and signal report with each
card.
NNNN
```

747. Re: FCC Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-03 03:47:51 UTC
From: russ@bbx.basis.com
Message-ID: <260@bbx.basis.com>
Source record: 291373
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <4dqqWDK00VpZ4SvG9c@andrew.cmu.edu> mc3d+@andrew.cmu.edu (Mary Rose Campbell) writes:
>Are there any other 3-letter stations out there?

In Albuquerque there KOB, commercial on AM, FM and TV.

On the ham front I knew an old timer by the name of Elmo Darrah with
the call W5ET - easiest call in morse I ever saw.

--
Russ Kepler, Basis International Ltd. russ@bbx.basis.com phone: 505-345-5232

748. DX Bulletin 18 ARLD018

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-03 04:30:40 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr03.043040.17354@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291374

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================
```

ZCZC AE80
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 18 ARLD018
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
April 3, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD018
ARLD018 DX news

Thanks to Steve, W9NUF, and the Northern Illinois DX Association, and Paul, KB1BE, and the Connecticut DX Association for the following DX information.

BANGLADESH. The Hungarian operation signing S2/HA5BUS has been active on 15 meter CW. QSL to the Globex Foundation, Box 49, 1311 Budapest, Hungary.

SOUTH SANDWICH. The VP8SSI DXpedition is slated to leave the island shortly. They may try to operate briefly at South Georgia on their way back to the Falklands. SSB QSLs go to AA6BB. Send CW and RTTY cards to KA6V.

SAO TOME. S9AGD by Eric, SM0AGD, is active until April 8 on all bands/modes, with special attention to CW and the WARC bands. QSL to his home call.

ALBANIA. ZA1TAJ was worked recently on 7005 and 14024 kHz at around 0230z. Other Albanian nationals have been active, notably ZA1TAA on 20 meters and ZA1TAC on 30 meters.

COCOS KEELING. VK9CL has been very active on CW, usually 4 or 5 kHz up from the band edge. He was worked on 7005 kHz at 0055z. This operation will be QRV until April 6. QSLs go via F6IMS.

HONG KONG. VS6WV is now active on 7 MHz CW around 1230z. QSL to K0TLM.

BOTSWANA. Dave, 9L1US, will begin a new assignment in early April. He will sign A22US. QSL via WA8JOC.

FROM THE ARRL QSL BUREAU. The QSL bureau in Seychelles, S7, and the bureau in Rwanda, 9X5, are no longer in operation. Amateurs wishing to verify contacts with Seychelles or Rwanda should either QSL direct or via QSL managers.

HOW TO QSL DX FROM SPACE. QSL cards for the STS-45/SAREX mission should be sent to the Sterling Park Amateur Radio Club, P.O. Box 599, Sterling Park, VA 22170. Include a large, business-size SASE. Mark on the envelope "STS-45 SWL" if you are looking for confirmation of a signal report. For two-way QSO confirmation, mark the envelope with "STS-45 QSL 2-WAY." Remember to include the date, time and signal report with each card.
NNNN

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

749. Re: Icom IC-22s mods request...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-03 05:08:48 UTC
From: mikey@slic.cts.com
Message-ID: <DT3miB1w164w@slic.cts.com>
Source record: 291375

drn@col.hp.com (Dave Novotny) writes:

> Regarding the IC-22S,
>
> I have just put an IC-22S into our UHF repeater as a remote base using the
> RC850 controller. There are some external circuits that are needed to make

Congratuations. We also have a 22S (but sitting on the shelf)
for our 850 driven 220 repeater. I'd be interested in any stuff
you've worked up. It might spark us to get hot on this long
overdue project.

--

Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@slic.cts.com
PO Box 460 (San Diego) UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!slic!mikey
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 GEnie: SLIC

750. Re: AARL Repeater guide electronically?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-03 05:38:53 UTC
From: mikey@slic.cts.com
Message-ID: <i84miB2w164w@slic.cts.com>
Source record: 291376

steve@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US (Steve Watt -- KD6GGD) writes:

> Given my seeming fondness for abusing myself ;), I'm thinking about
> coordinating (or maybe just running myself) a repeater project very much
> like the UUCP mapping project, where each person could send in a repeater

You must be blithering idio....oops...I mean you must be
congratuated for your willingness to take on this sort of
project. I think it's a great idea.

Hopefully it might spark some real interest by the ARRL and area
co-ordinating bodies. In fact, has anyone seen any responses,
official or otherwise, from the ARRL on this subject?

> Callsign
> Output Frequency
> Input Frequency

And a single line for contact person, address, and/or telephone
number.

Sure would like to see something become of this suggestion. Like
REAL support from the ARRL.

--

Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@slic.cts.com
PO Box 460 (San Diego) UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!slic!mikey
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 GEnie: SLIC

751. WANTED: IC-260A Manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-03 06:45:52 UTC
From: mmt@latour.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <rguv0INN6ou@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 291377

I'm looking for a manual for an Icom IC-260A 2M mobile
all-mode rig.

I know *someone* out there has the manual because you
responded to my friend n1gak, but he cleverly deleted your
mail. In any case, I am now in posession of the radio,
so I would appreciate any help on obtaining the manual.

--

Maxime Taksar KC6ZPS mmt@Berkeley.EDU
"GAS FOOD NEXT RIGHT" [Yum!] "END CONSTRUCTION [Now!]"

752. Re: Where to start ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-03 19:10:29 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360058@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 290350

Halifax has numerous local clubs and your best bet is to locate one of
the near by ham stations who will be more than glad to give you info.
Just look around and you will find some strange antenna sticking out,
and 9 out 0f 10 it is a ham.
Any info from other places may not reflect situation localy.

Good luck

from the log of AA6AD (ex-VE3DAG - Toronto)

753. AURORA WATCH: Middle Latitude WATCH Extended

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-04 07:03:44 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.702371024@honte>
Source record: 290336
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

/\

MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

EXTENDED: 07:00 UT, 04 APRIL

/\

VALID UNTIL: 18:00 UTC ON 05 APRIL

MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 04 - 05 April (UT days)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: LOW - MODERATE

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: FAIR

AURORAL ACTIVITY MAY BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

NORTHERN WASHINGTON STATE TO CENTRAL IDAHO TO SOUTHERN MONTANA TO
NORTHERN SOUTH DAKOTA TO SOUTHERN MINNESOTA TO WISCONSIN TO MICHIGAN
TO NEW YORK STATE TO NEW HAMPSHIRE TO SOUTHERN MAINE.

SYNOPSIS...

Auroral activity became substantially enhanced during the local evening
and early morning hours of 03 April. Observations of activity from the
northern tier of the U.S. states was sporadically reported throughout
the night. Activity fluctuated considerably in conjunction with
substorm periods. Activity appeared to peak between 12Z and 15Z,
although most of North America was not able to observe much of this
activity.

Activity has since diminished considerably and is now almost dormant (as
of 07Z on 04 April). Considering the unstable nature of the activity
over the last couple of days, and the moderately favorable position of a
solar coronal hole, the Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH is being
extended through to 18Z on 05 March. Unless conditions change
substantially, this watch will be allowed to expire at that time.

Please note that automated hourly reports of auroral activity sightings
from North American regions are now available for anonymous FTP from the
site: xi.uleth.ca (IP number 142.66.3.29) in the directory
"pub/solar/Aurora/current". The file to get is "current.obs".

** End of Watch **

754. RE. Disney & 97.113

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 13:49:04 UTC
From: harp@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <harp.38@bnr.ca>
Source record: 291278

Yaknow I thought some of our local hams made the cover of QST.
But then I looked closer and it wasn't them.

I will have to agree. Disney and Ham Radio do not belong together anymore
than a station celebrating Coors from Golden CO would be appropriate.

Besides there are already enough mickey mouse operations on the air.

****
* Alan Harp K4PB * Bell-Northern Research * CW FOREVER *
* mail: harp@bnr.ca * Research Triangle Park, NC * *
****

755. Durability

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 13:50:25 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9204081350.AA19358@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291279

>That's why Volvo has a hard time selling cars these days...
Didn't 60 Minutes award a special article to Volvo about their 'hype'
and running 'misleading' ads about the integrity of their cars? Yeah, just
about 18 months ago. Something about reinforcing the passenger compartment
with oak 'cuz the steel reinforcing was collapsing. 8 x 8's. Torching the
B-Pillars on the other vehicles. And running this ad on national TV. Yeah.
That's the ticket.
de Skip, NT1G

756. Funny calls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 13:54:52 UTC
From: harp@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <harp.39@bnr.ca>
Source record: 291280

```
OK OK I can't resist anymore. How about UR1LID.
73s didahdidahdit

*****************************************************************************
* Alan Harp K4PB * Bell-Northern Research * CW FOREVER *
* mail: harp@bnr.ca * Research Triangle Park, NC * *
*****************************************************************************
```

757. Re: Story on National Weather Service Problems on NBC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 14:07:53 UTC
From: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US
Message-ID: <Mike_Whalen.0ble@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US>
Source record: 291281

In a message dated Wed 8 Apr 92 06:22, Pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu (paul W S wrote:

PWS> Tonight, on Jane Pauley's pseudo-news magazine show (the exact title
PWS> escapes me title), there was a story on the National Weather
PWS> Service, and how
PWS> budget cuts, cost overruns from Unisys on a doppler radar contract,
PWS> and
PWS> general mismanagement has caused the NWS to put lives needlessly in
PWS> danger through inaccurate weather reporting.

I really would hate to see you guys get all up in arms about this. There has been so much talk recently about how the media just creates problems rather than helps it.

I didn't see the story... but I feel that it should have been mentioned that HAMs volunteer their time to bee severe weather spotters. But that wasn't the story was it.

The story, or how Ms. Pauley wanted it to seem, was the NWS was an evil entity hell-bent on destroying human lives.. and we must do something to stop it before it kills someone.

Sensationalism.. gotta love it.

-- Via DLG Pro v0.991

/----- /\ /\ / Fandom Activity Network Magazine
/--- /--\ / \ / 1384 Sigur Ave. Metairie, La. 70005
/ / \ / \/ Editor : Mike Whalen
For the BEST in Science Fiction/Fantasy FANDOM!
Voice Phone: (504)/837-5037

InterNet: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.la.us
UUCP: rex!agwbbs!Mike_Whalen

758. Commercial business.. what exactly is it?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 14:14:11 UTC
From: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US
Message-ID: <Mike_Whalen.0blg@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US>
Source record: 291282

I have been reading up on the questions for the Novice test.. having already passed my Tech test (if you didn't read the story.. it's not that big of a deal).

However, I am going to see if I can use this forum here to figure out exactly how Commercial business over the air works.

Now, as I understand it, you can't conduct personal business over the amateur frequencies. I understand that literal meaning of "commercial" but what I don't understand is where the lines are drawn. I am going to give a couple of examples and see how you guys respond to them.

INCIDENT #1

I am working at an event for charity. A man, who was supposed to be there an hour ago, is not there. I want to call him using my 2m HT and phone patch and tell him to get his &^%$# over here.

INCIDENT #2

My car dies. I am far away from civilization of any type of civilization. 20 miles ago down the road was a town with authorities. With my HT I can send and receive messages to the town.. (phone patch is there.. etc). Now.. I am trying to decide if I should call the police or a tow truck. Hmmmmmm....

Thanks...

-- Via DLG Pro v0.991

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UUCP: rex!agwbbs!Mike_Whalen

759. Yaesu CPU-2500 Mods Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 14:19:44 UTC
From: Bruce_Fingerhood@qmee.mail.cornell.EDU
Message-ID: <9204081419.AA21046@tesla.EE.CORNELL.EDU>
Source record: 291283

Subject: Time:9:09 AM
OFFICE MEMO Yaesu CPU-2500 Mods Wanted Date:4/8/92
I just picked up an old Yaesu CPU2500 at a hamfest. Anybody know if any mods are available for this rig? Thanks.

Bruce Fingerhood
KA7I

760. Re: Bad birthday on callbook server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 14:27:19 UTC
From: hayward@gargoyle.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr8.142719.14630@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 291284

In article <00958C46.1C94C940.27698@uwwvax.uww.edu> 99681084@uwwvax.uww.EDU (Mike Gordon N9LOI 99681084@uwwvax.uww.edu) writes:

:
:Hi everyone,
:
: I finally got a chance to look myself up on the callbook server (Marvin),
:and have found, to my dismay, that my birthday was listed wrong. While I
:was born is April 4th 1972, I'm listed as September 4th 1977. I guess that
:4/4/72 could look like 9/4/77, but my handwriting isn't THAT bad.
: Anyways, do I have to file a new 610 (or other form?), or should I just
:wait until I renew in 9 years?
:
:Mike Gordon N9LOI
:99681084@uwwvax.uww.edu
:

This happens more often than one might think, considering the load at the FCC. The problem will arise if you upgrade or when you renew. You will *not* be able to simply write your correct birth date on the 610. You will need to send them a letter explaining the mistake and a copy of a driver's license. I wouldn't wait; write now or call the FCC for instructions.

Peter
WX9T

Peter B. Hayward University of Maine WX9T

761. How old is oldest diode???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 14:55:08 UTC
From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".8-Apr-92..7:54:21.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 291285

I'm not sure about the first marketed packaged diode, but the silicon diode, such as the 1N21-23 series was developed at MIT in about 1938. One of the developers of the silicon diode detector was Russell Ohl, a research scientist at MIT. As I recall, the first application for the 1N21 package style was for 10ghz radar used in WWII.

Philmore packaged and marketed a galena crystal detector for use in crystal sets for many years prior to 1938, if you wish to consider that style. The typical package was a catwhisker supported on a ball mounted arm suspended over the galena. Later forms of this detector had the catwhisker sealed (glued in place) to reduce oxidation of the crystal surface. A variant to this type of detector was the same crystal mounted on a small wooden base (about 1 inch in diameter) with a domed glass cover (bell jar style).

Of course, at the turn of the century, many types of detectors (rectifiers) were produced. These varied in design from chemical to mechanical, and each was packaged for mechanical stability and used for RF detection.

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

762. Re: Re: FCC Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 15:38:36 UTC
From: drn@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <77010013@col.hp.com>
Source record: 291286

Some other 3 letter call signs:

KOA - Denver
KFI - Los Angeles

Dave Novotny, WA6IFI

763. Wanted: Info on Path Analysis//Propagation Analysis

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 15:39:30 UTC
From: linvillm@gordon-emh1.army.mil
Message-ID: <9204081538.AA27107@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291287

```
->From: seas.gwu.edu!biby@uunet.uu.net
->Subject: WANTED: Info on Path Analysis // Propagation Analysis
->VHF/UFH
->To: info-hams@ucsd.edu

->QUESTION: What model is most widely used to determint coverage
->at 144 & 440? Stright line-of-sight? Longly-Rice? TIRM?

The army's Network Assessment Model (NAM) uses TIREM (Terrain
Integrated Rough Earth Model for the non-modeling types) for
propogation modeling of VHF and UHF LOS tactical radio equipment.
I worked with this model for about a year and a half (until last
years RIF) and it is pretty slick. Runs on a Silicon Graphics
4D/25 machine. I think TIREM is the widely accepted propogation
model for LOS FM.

---------------------------------------------------------------
Mel Linville | linvillm@gordon-emh1.army.mil
WB4ZIT |
---------------------------------------------------------------
```

764. DXCC Waiting Time for Endorsements??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 15:49:42 UTC
From: mj_peterson@pnl.gov
Message-ID: <1992Apr8.154942.7403@oracle.pnl.gov>
Source record: 291288

I wanted to post this information to see if others were having the same problems with DXCC endorsements through the ARRL DXCC awards program. I sent in a 30 station endorsement January 15 and have not received a response as of April 8 (almost 3 months). I was told that ARRL has fully automated this process, which might explain why it is taking longer than the old manual days. Are others experiencing this, or is it just my application (maybe I flubbed it)???????? :(:(

****
* Marty J Peterson *
* Battelle Pacific NW labs *
* PO Box 999 K1-87 *
* Richland, WA 99352 *
* (509)375-2693 *
* mj_peterson@pnl.gov *
* ^*^ *
* \-/ *
****

Samual Morse, the father of digital communications!!

765. Re: On the durability of ham HT's and commercial HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 15:51:42 UTC
From: yee@mipgsun.mipg.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <73250@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 291289

In article <1992Apr3.163109.5497@linus.mitre.org> m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:
>Conway Yee writes:
>> It is well known that commercial HT's (e.g. Motorola) are much sturdier
>> than ham HT's (e.g. Yaesu, ICOM). My question is why?
>
>Simple: price. Commercial HTs cost two or three times ham units, and
>generally have far fewer features at that. The police/fire/rescue guys
>need units that will stand up to phenomenal abuse: impact, heat, water,
>.357 magnum bullets, etc... and still work. Hams don't need, and
>generally arent' willing to pay for, that kind of reliability.

This is not necessarily the case. Let me take two examples that immediately come to mind.

1) In the 1970's and 1980's Jordache jeans were selling at a cost several times greater than my Wrangler jeans. The reason was the name brand and advertising--not any extra utility.

3) My sneakers cost circa $40-$50 (even that I think is way too much) but the name brand "pump" type sneakers may cost $100-$150. This is also due to advertising.

The question I have been asking, and everybody has not answered is: What is the actual cost of making a rugged HT? The use of heavy steel in the case, the use of proper seals to prevent water damage, etc, etc can't be so expensive as to double or triple the price of the HT. The extra design and testing to insure durability may affect the cost but two or three times? From where I stand, something certainly is not adding up. Several explanations come to mind:

a) Motorola is charging "all the market can bear" (personal note: apologies to someone I have been corresponding by email).

b) There isn't enough competition.

c) There is a cost in the design and construction of rugged HT's that I have either underestimated or missed.

To put it another way. Is there any way to take a ham HT and ruggedize it at home? Perhaps using extra padding and a steel case.

--
Blockley Hall, 4th floor| Conway Yee, N2JWQ
418 Service Drive |yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu (preferred)
Philadelphia, PA 19104 |cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (forwarded to above)
(215) 662-6780 |yee@bnlx26.nsls.bnl.gov (rarely checked)

766. Re: Re: CATV monitoring, Tempest screening (was Re: FCC Call letters)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 15:56:48 UTC
From: jhays@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950019@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 291290

I recall KHQ in Spokane Washington (there was another 3 letter station there too).

John D. Hays [KD7UW] |Email: [UUCP] ...!hplabs!hpdmd48!jhays
Firmware Engineer | [INTERNET] jhays@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Boise Printer Division | [GEnie] HAYS
Boise, Idaho | [Compu$erve] 72725,424

767. Re: FCC Cites David Letterman Guest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 16:08:12 UTC
From: kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992Apr8.160812.4760@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291291

In article <73C16D7D1D3F20B540@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:
>> or legal holidays you should be ok. Regardless, in any QSOs, you must
>> clearly state that your rig is not turned on, or drawing any current
>> from your local utility. This disclaimer should keep you safe.
>
>Actually, there's a much easier way. If you don't pay your electric bill, the
>FCC can't touch you.

Yes, and it reduces that 60 Hz interference everywhere. Can't we complain to the FCC about that stuff? It makes 60 Hz completely unusable for VLF communication around here.
--scott

768. FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 16:52:36 UTC
From: jim@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <728@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 291292
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <92093.161115ICLNM@ASUACAD.BITNET> ICLNM@ASUACAD.BITNET writes:
>>
>>KDKA is not the only exception to the rule. KYW in Philadelphia is the
>>other one. KDKA was the first commercial radio station in the country

I'm surprised KSL wasn't in the list. Heard all over the western USA.
One of the few clear channel stations.

--
Jim Raehl (801) 224-6400 * "See 5th amendment, US constitution ..."
WICAT Systems, Incorporated *
1875 South State Street * Packet radio: N7KXI@N7KXI.UT.USA.NA
Orem, Utah 84058 (USA) * (Morse code NOT required for license)

769. I bought some HF gear and need manuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 16:56:25 UTC
From: yee@mipgsun.mipg.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <73272@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 291293
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.swap

I recently bought some HF gear and am in need of manuals for them.
Are there any vendors who sell owner's manuals and shop manuals.
Alternatively if someone who has the manuals could photocopy and send
it to me, I would be more than happy to pay for the costs of copying
and mailing. Below is a list of the manufacturers and equipment.
Thanks.

Manufacturer: Yaesu
Item : FT-101B Transceiver

Manufacturer: Yaesu
Item : YO-100 Monitor Scope

Manufacturer: Yaesu
Item : Landliner (phone patch/external speaker)

Manufacturer: Yaesu
Item : FV-101 External VFO

Manufacturer: Reliable Electronics Design Company
Item : REDCO-C40 Frequency Counter

Manufacturer: Reliable Electronics Design Company
Item : Model RPS-1/C-40 Power Supply (for above unit)

Manufacturer: ?Turner?
Item : Turner Expander 500 Microphone

Manufacturer: D&A Manufacturing Co.
Item : Warrior KWD 1000 (I think this is a linear amp but not sure)

Manufacturer: D&A Manufacturing Co.
Item : Warrior 220 Power Supply (for above unit)

--
Blockley Hall, 4th floor| Conway Yee, N2JWQ
418 Service Drive |yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu (preferred)
Philadelphia, PA 19104 |cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (forwarded to above)
(215) 662-6780 |yee@bnlx26.nsls.bnl.gov (rarely checked)

770. Re: Why are so many people "bad" in the callbook?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 17:02:24 UTC
From: jim@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <729@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 291294

In article <Apr.3.11.07.09.1992.22445@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>> The rules say, after all, that the FCC is supposed to have your correct
>> mailing address at all times....
>
>Yeah, but sending in a new 610 is usually the last thing you remember ...

I suggest to users of my callsign server BBS that they look up their friends.
If any information they find is incorrect, users should suggest their
friends send in a 610. It only takes one bootlegger using your callsign
to ruin your day (maybe an unlikely event, but remember Murphy).

Those in states around Utah are welcome to use the N7KXI callsign server
BBS. Buckmaster USA and Canada lookups available (more foreign calls in
May, if Buckmaster is telling the truth). To look up a call,

SP REQQTH@N7KXI.UT.USA.NA (at your BBS prompt)
call1 call2 call3 call4 (at "Enter Title" prompt)
ctl-Z or /EX (at "Enter Text" prompt)

--
Jim Raehl (801) 224-6400 * "See 5th amendment, US constitution ..."
WICAT Systems, Incorporated *
1875 South State Street * Packet radio: N7KXI@N7KXI.UT.USA.NA
Orem, Utah 84058 (USA) * (Morse code NOT required for license)

771. Call sign phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 17:07:56 UTC
From: DAVID.BUSHONG@OFFICE.WANG.COM
Message-ID: <199204081611.AA02188@tuna.wang.com>
Source record: 291295

Talk about weird phonetics? How about:

Knife Zero One One

73, de KZ1O

772. Ever break the ferrite slug?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 17:44:25 UTC
From: turner@safety.ICS.UCI.EDU
Message-ID: <9204081044.aa02400@Paris.ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 291296

More TS 520 fun. I have a cracked ferrite slug inside the tuning coil
of the mix coil unit. It won't turn and hasn't really "broken", fallen
inside or come out or anything. Has anyone faced this one with success ?

I have 2 choices 1. Replace the coil. I am going to call Kenwood
to see if the part is available. Wish me
luck.
2. Use "super glue" or some drop of something
else that can hold the slug together so I
can turn it.

Are there any other reasonable alternatives?

73
Clark
WA3JPG

773. Re: FCC Cites David Letterman Guest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 18:00:50 UTC
From: jim@n5ial.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992Apr8.180050.27148@hou.amoco.com>
Source record: 291297

In article <73C16D7D1D3F20B540@uncg.bitnet>
MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:

>> or legal holidays you should be ok. Regardless, in any QSOs, you must
>> clearly state that your rig is not turned on, or drawing any current
>> from your local utility. This disclaimer should keep you safe.
>
>Actually, there's a much easier way. If you don't pay your electric bill,
>the FCC can't touch you.

*** I LOVE IT!!! ***

Yep, I can just see it now.... Sorry, but in accordance with Part 97 of
the FCC Regulations, I can't be charged for electric usage due to the fact
that an Amateur Radio station is being powered by the above electricity.
Hmmmm..... might just have to try this! :-)

if nothing else, I figure they should at least give me a substantial
discount.... :-)

--jim

Standard disclaimers are IRRELEVANT. Whose thoughts these are is IRRELEVANT.
--j.borg 73 DE N5IAL

INTERNET: jim@n5ial.chi.il.us | grahj@gagme.chi.il.us | j.graham@ieee.org
UUCP: gagme!n5ial!jim@clout.chi.il.us
AMATEUR RADIO: n5ial@n9hsi (Chicago.IL.US.Earth)
---

774. Re: Story on National Weather Service Problems on NBC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 18:19:56 UTC
From: paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr8.181956.10545@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 291298

I thought nothing could beat the tabloid journalism of the previous story (on "gender bias" in schools), but the NWS story was so full of hype and obvious technical misconbooberations as to be laughable at best.

The only techonology that comes close to solving the prediction problem is doppler radar, which has been in the R&D stage since the early 80's. Unfortunately, trying to explain the R&D process for a new technology to a news trog is generally a hopeless effort. Pauley made it seem like the'd been try to *install* an already working system for the past ten years (thus making it seem less likely that it will in fact be working in 1994).

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/5W1JX |"Oochie Woochie Koochie Koo?"
->paulf@Stanford.EDU | -- Spock

775. Re: Disney & 97.113

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 18:22:58 UTC
From: myers@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360070@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 291299

> I fully support the intent of 97.113. I don't believe that Ham
> Radio's needs are being served if we allow any "business"
> communications to take place on our bands. The present move by the FCC
> to help us use our excess "capasity" scares me.

I agree with you to a point, but I'm at a loss to explain how my ordering
a pizza via the local patch or various other examples of "personal business"
constitute much threat to Ham Radio As We Know It. Still, I would object to
the blatant commercialization of the ham bands. It does seem to me that
some rule-making IS in order, to permit the former while guarding against the
latter. My question is - how could a rule be written to do so? I think
everyone knows what we WANT, it's just a matter of coming up with the proper
verbage so we don't get more than we bargained for (such as the use of
"excess capacity" by commercial interests). Any suggestions?

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

776. Re: Ever break the ferrite slug?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 18:39:54 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr8.183954.13681@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291300

In article <9204081044.aa02400@Paris.ics.uci.edu>,
turner@safety.ICS.UCI.EDU (Clark Savage Turner WA3JPG) writes:

> More TS 520 fun. I have a cracked ferrite slug inside the tuning coil
> of the mix coil unit. It won't turn and hasn't really "broken", fallen
> inside or come out or anything....

I once was asked to fix a CB radio after 2 repair shops
gave up, and I traced the problem to a broken slug.

Using an electric drill I "broke" the slug until it crumbled
completely, being careful not to damage the coil. Then I took
a few slugs from coils in junked TVs and scanners and tried them
until I found one which worked. Simple way to make $45 :-)

Radio Shack used to sell a coil assortment but I don't see
it in recent catalogs.
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpm!parnass - (708)979-5414

777. Re: Heathkit 2-m mobile rig (was: Re: Heathkit article in New York Times)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 18:48:56 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570356@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291301

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:

>Chuck Harris - WA3UQV writes:
>> I built one of their HA201 2-meter amplifiers as a teen, and it went
>>firmly into parasitic oscillations... had to redesign several parts of their
>>circuitry just to keep from burning out transistors... it was a terrific
>>lemon... their synthesized mobile 2-m rig was recalled because its
>>synthesizer was improperly designed... I don't think that a single
>>solid-state Ham radio kit designed by Heath from 1970 thru 1980 was
>>competently designed.

The SB104 (one of the first all-solid-state HF transceivers) was also
a piece of junk. Terrible birdies (transmit AND receive), 1 uV
receive sensitivity, susceptibility to oscillations, etc. etc...

>I think you're painting too bleak a picture...
>... and yes, things seemed to go downhill starting in the '70s...
>but overall, I think Ham Radio is far richer for Heathkits having been
>around, and I'm going to miss 'em.

I think Heathkit's problems were largely self-inflicted. The older
tube rigs, like the SB102, were nice radios, especially for the price.
Unfortunately Heath came out with a whole series of turkey ham rigs
at about the same time. Simultaneously, the prices of their stereo
and TV equipment went through the roof. I don't know what happened,
but it's a real shame.

AL N1AL

778. Seeking ride: Boston -> Dayton hamvention

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 18:51:33 UTC
From: wordy@bikelab.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <ku6g5lINN91m@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291302

Hi....
A friend in Boston wishes to join me at the Dayton Hamfest and
share the nightmare of booth duty (I'll have BEHEMOTH, the bike,
in the PacComm booth and will also be speaking at the Icom FM Bash).
Previous Dayton experience has shown that it's a disaster to try
to do this alone.
Anyway, she's looking for a painless (cheap) way to get there
(and possibly back, though a bus might allow more timing flexibility
afterwards). Anybody driving from Boston/Cambridge to arrive on the
23rd in Dayton, and interested in a female nonsmoking traveling
companion?
Thanks! Email replies only, please....
Steve Roberts N4RVE

779. Re: Ever break the ferrite slug?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 19:34:59 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <73303@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 291303

In article <9204081044.aa02400@Paris.ics.uci.edu> turner@safety.ICS.UCI.EDU (Clark Savage Turner WA3JPG) writes:
>More TS 520 fun. I have a cracked ferrite slug inside the tuning coil
>of the mix coil unit. It won't turn and hasn't really "broken", fallen
>inside or come out or anything. Has anyone faced this one with success ?

The easiest and cheapest way is to chip the old slug apart. You can use an exacto knife (if it's a large enough coil), a small jewler's screwdriver, or a very small drill bit. Once you get it cracked, it's pretty easy to get it to come out piece by piece.

For a replacement, Radio Shack sells an inductor and choke assortment. You will probably find one the right size somewhere in the pile. Or, look through some old radios to find one that will fit. As a last resort, you can get slugs from Amidon or Kenwood directly.

I wouldn't try gluing the slug - you'll end up gluing it to the inside of the form, making it permanently adjustment-proof.

--- Jeff
--
-=-
Jeff DePolo WN3A Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 444.250+ (no, we're not moving)
University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

780. Re: DXCC Waiting Time for Endorsements??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 19:37:07 UTC
From: reisert@sttng.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr8.193707.626@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 291304

I think the current waiting time is between 4 and 5 *months*! Be patient!

- Jim AD1C

--
James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@sttng.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!sttng.enet!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

781. Re: Story on National Weather Service Problems on NBC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 19:41:51 UTC
From: greg@sscvx1.ssc.gov
Message-ID: <1992Apr8.194151.4303@sunova.ssc.gov>
Source record: 291305

In article <pschleck.702709259@odin> pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu (Paul W Schleck KD3FU) writes:
> Some of the story was crassly sensationalistic (an interview with a
> Other parts of it were embarrasingly true, such as NWS radar equipment

In Omaha your NWS office personnel might take their jobs more serious. I lived in the Chicago area all my life execpt for the last 3 years. I have also been involved in Skywarn and other programs. I am not at all amazed that the individual held the NWS responsible. Their track record on predicting severe in northern Illinois is deplorable. The forecasters generally don't give a damn anymore, partly due to the state of equipment, and mostly due to poor management. Thats what happens when government management positions are politically driven.

At least for northern Illinois, I think the story was sad but true.

Greg

782. Re: Heathkit article in New York Times

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 19:55:18 UTC
From: notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <ku6jt6INN9cg@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291306

In article <1992Apr3.162237.5246@linus.mitre.org> m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:
>major problems, too. Heathkits made it possible for lots of kids of
>limited means to get into ham radio, and many, many hams (me included)
>built and successfully used Heathkits for many, many years. No, they

Ditto. As a near-penniless high school student, I was able to get on the air because of the DX-60 I put together from a kit. I never had a moment's trouble with it.

When I got my General ticket, I bought a DX-100 (used), and likewise had a decent AM signal for low bucks.

Fast forward to 1991. I miss the broadcast quality of AM and decide I have to have an AM rig again. What did I look for? Right. A Heath DX-100. 35 years old and heavy as an anvil, it works flawlessly.

>weren't the best rigs ever designed, yes, they certainly had their
>share of problems, and yes, things seemed to go downhill starting in
>the '70s... but overall, I think Ham Radio is far richer for Heathkits
>having been around, and I'm going to miss 'em.

Amen. Not expert enough to design homebrew stuff at the time, and not rich enough to buy top line equipment, I'd have not gotten on the air had it not been for Heathkits.

R.I.P Heath.

Jim Lockwood - KM6NK
notjim@acidqueen.corp.sun.com

783. Re: How old is the oldest diode???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 19:56:26 UTC
From: rcmcc@hera.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr8.195626.4482@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 291307

>From: brown@hpspkla.spk.hp.com (Pat R. Brown)

> When was the first semiconductor diode marketed? I don't mean crystal
>detector or any of the other non-semiconductor detectors. I mean diode
>in a package. ....

and From: Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM

>I'm not sure about the first marketed packaged diode,
>but the silicon diode, such as the 1N21-23 series was
>developed at MIT in about 1938. One of the developers
>of the silicon diode detector was Russell Ohl, a research
>scientist at MIT. ...

Forwarded from Lud Sibley by Ron McConnell:

>From: rigel.cc.bellcore.com!las (sibley,ludwell a)
>To: rcmcc

Ron -

If you wouldn't mind rerouting this for me . . .

The first true semiconductor diodes, in the 1N21/1N22 style
cartridge mounting, were a British development ca. 1940,
for use as point-contact silicon mixers in early S-band radars.
The British divulged design info to us, and the US-improved
design went into use shortly afterward.

The numbers 1N21, 1N22, 1N23, et al. would have been assigned
by the Radio Manufacturers' Association ca. 1942-43.
(The numbering plan began at 21.) Western Electric and Sylvania
made a truckload of these units, under the 1N21A, 1N21B, etc.
variants, during the war. By contrast, the well known 1N34
germanium unit wasn't introduced (by Sylvania) until Feb. 1946
(via an ad in "Electronics").

I believe Ohl was actually a Bell Labs person, at least
in later life (Fifties). He published several papers
in the Bell System Technical Journal between 1947 and 1959.

The '38 date is way too early. The British wartime origins
are well documented in a (British) book that I have
("From Metres to Microwaves").

The reason I'm so dxxn smart about this is that a Japanese
collector asked essentially the same question a month ago!

Lud Sibley,, KB2EVN
bellcore!rigel!las
Editor, Antique Wireless Assoc. Journal

784. I just bought an HF rig and I need an Elmer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 20:09:12 UTC
From: yee@mipgsun.mipg.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <73313@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 291308

I have had a ham tech license since about 1989. I recently decided to become active and have bought an old HF rig. I haven't yet bought an antennae but am in need of an Elmer to help me get set up. I live in West Philadelphia in the University of Pennsylvania area. My objective is to get on the air and get my code speed up so that I can upgrade. My interests will probably lean toward DXing and hacking on the equipment. Is there anyone out there who can help me? Thanks.

--
Blockley Hall, 4th floor| Conway Yee, N2JWQ
418 Service Drive |yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu (preferred)
Philadelphia, PA 19104 |cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (forwarded to above)
(215) 662-6780 |yee@bnlx26.nsls.bnl.gov (rarely checked)

785. RF Design, April 1992, Table of Contents

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 20:22:20 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <11321@ksr.com>
Source record: 291309

The article on the MC13176D looks *very* interesting.

featured technology
24 Statistical Design Improves Reliability and Manufacturing
Yields of RF Circuits
39 User Friendly Error Curves for Digital Radios
45 A Simple Algebraic and Analogical Approach to a
Scrambler/Descrambler
cover story
66 Versatile UHF Data Telemetry Transmitter
A new fixed-ratio synthesizer integrated circuit allows a
designer to create simple, inexpensive local oscillators or
low power transmitters operating up to 1GHz.
tutorial
85 The Smith Chart and its Usage in RF Design
design awards
89 CAD Program for Analysis and Synthesis of Stripline, Microwave
Circuits
91 A Small, Low Cost BPSK Demodulator

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Not affiliated except as a periodically fascinated subscriber.

786. Re: Repeater Mapping Project (was: Repeater guide...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 20:24:09 UTC
From: steve@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Apr08.202409.7397@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 291310

In article <Apr.7.15.39.58.1992.27879@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>> The #LINK field is for the callsign(s) of the repeaters linked to by this
>> entry.
>
>Hopefully the frequency as well. Unlike packet radio, there's no
>unique correspondance between call letters and repeaters. I've
>got 4 repeaters under the call sign K4HTA. 2 on 440, one on 2m,
>and 1 on 220.
>
>-Ron

An excellent idea. I've updated my info request for it.

But I probably shouldn't post it again for a few days, since I've been posting
them so often.... Or maybe not...

Just a quick question: I'm curious about how many people there are out there
who are trying to collect the data, but haven't got it all yet. If you
are working on an entry, let me know via e-mail (to steve@wattres.sj.ca.us).
Let me know what (if any) sorts of problems you're having collecting data.
Or if it's just laziness, ;) (I'd never put off doing something for that
reason, I know!!! (: (: (:) I'm still interested in knowing how many people
are working on entries.

73 de KD6GGD
--
Steve Watt KD6GGD steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
...!apple!wattres!steve ...!mips!wattres!steve ...!decwrl!gigo!wattres!steve
Left to his own devices, he'd be /dev/null.

787. Re: I bought some HF gear and need manuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 20:44:27 UTC
From: erc@pogo.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <ku6mpbINN9l0@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291311

Ansiart has come out with a series for people like you who have picked up
equipment sans manuals. They have owner's manuals for all the popular Yaesu,
Kenwood, Icom, and Alinco gear. They should be available at your local ham store.
--
Ed Carp 415/336-0797 (work)

++ UNIX SysAdmin, Systems Programming Services, Utilities ++
++ and Programmer Productivity Tools ++

788. Relatively New UHF Transmitter IC (MC1317x)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 20:52:33 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <11322@ksr.com>
Source record: 291312
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

RF Design this month has an article about the MC13175 and MC13176 ICs, which are aimed at simple data transmitters for consumer electronics, in particular in the 902-to-928MHz band. The ICs comprise a Colpitts reference crystal oscillator, a UHF oscillator, a fixed division prescaler (/8 for the 13175, /32 for the 13176), and a phase detector. It can be phase modulated for FM voice or low data rate applications, or AM modulated (up to 25MHz bandwidth, making video transmission possible). It looks like it has lots of possibilities for simple fixed-frequency gadgets.

789. FTP site for RTTY12G.ARC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 20:54:50 UTC
From: mosbrook@beach.csulb.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr8.205450.7452@beach.csulb.edu>
Source record: 291313

I am looking for an FTP site to get this software, but haven't been able to locate at several of the 'mods' sites that I am familiar with...

any suggestions?

Brent

--
+--------------------------------------+
| Brent Mosbrook KC6MWK |
| mosbrook@beach.csulb.edu |
+--------------------------------------+

790. Opening a dealership - what does it take?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 21:00:59 UTC
From: erc@pogo.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <ku6nobINN9nn@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291314

Recently, I was at a ham store in a nearby state - the only
store in that city (state capitol). The salesman was very
inattentive and rude. When I asked him if he carried
anything other than the "big three", like Alinco, he said,
"we don't carry junk like that." Being an Alinco owner,
I was rather put out by the implication, and by his "if
I feel like it, I'll help you - I'm the only game in town, so
if I want to treat you like sh*t, I will".

I was discussing it with a couple of ham friends and they said,
"why don't you open your own store - or at least, start taking orders
for radios or something." What does it take to do this? Aside from
doing the store-front thing, what is required from a manufacturer
to order radios? I don't have the big $$$ it takes to keep one of
everything in stock if I have to buy them up-front. Any suggestions?

I'd just like to see (1) an alternative to this store, and (2) an
alternative to the "big three" and their very high prices for stuff.
Alinco,for instance, sells hand-helds that go for $50-$100 less than
their "big three" counterparts.
--
Ed Carp 415/336-0797 (work)

++ UNIX SysAdmin, Systems Programming Services, Utilities ++
++ and Programmer Productivity Tools ++

791. YEASU FT-5200 MODS REQUEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-08 23:41:25 UTC
From: dj1@vax1.mankato.msus.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr8.174125.1684@vax1.mankato.msus.edu>
Source record: 291315

HELLO,
HAVING RECEIVED NO RESPONSE FROM MY REQUEST FOR YEASU FT-5200 MODS
(OTHER THEN REQUESTS FOR FORWARDING THE INFO) I THOUGHT I WOULD AGAIN GIVE IT
A TRY. SO HERE GOES....

I AM LOOKING FOR MODS FOR THE YEASE FT-5200 RADIO. INCLUDING REPEAT
MOD, OUT OF BAND (I KNOW NOT TO USE IT), AND ANY OTHER GOODIES THAT MAY BE
CRAMMED IN THIS OTHERWISE GREAT RADIO.

THANX,

SEAN R. STEPANEK / N0PBA
DJ1@VAX1.MANKATO.MSUS.EDU

792. Looking for mods for IC-P2AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 00:46:02 UTC
From: erc@pogo.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <ku74uaINNags@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291316

I'm looking for mods for the new IC-P2AT. I've seen them receive
out-of-band stuff, but don't know what the mod is. Anyone know?

If your mail bounces, try erc@apple.com. Thanks in advance!
--
Ed Carp 415/336-0797 (work)

++ UNIX SysAdmin, Systems Programming Services, Utilities ++
++ and Programmer Productivity Tools ++

793. FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 01:10:29 UTC
From: POLS0@AIS.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9204091509.AA20598@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291317

> In article <92093.161115ICLNM@ASUACAD.BITNET> ICLNM@ASUACAD.BITNET writes:
> >>
> >>KDKA is not the only exception to the rule. KYW in Philadelphia is the
> >>other one. KDKA was the first commercial radio station in the country
>

Also KNX and KFI in Los Angeles.

Linda Stocks, AA6MR
pols0@ais.ucla.edu
(packet: aa6mr@wb6wfh#soca.ca.usa)

794. Re: Ever break the ferrite slug?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 02:11:11 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr9.021111.15334@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291318

In article <9204081044.aa02400@Paris.ics.uci.edu> turner@safety.ICS.UCI.EDU (Clark Savage Turner WA3JPG) writes:
>More TS 520 fun. I have a cracked ferrite slug inside the tuning coil
>of the mix coil unit. It won't turn and hasn't really "broken", fallen
>inside or come out or anything. Has anyone faced this one with success ?
>
> 2. Use "super glue" or some drop of something
> else that can hold the slug together so I
> can turn it.
Ah... I've been here more often than I wanted to be :-(. Haven't tried superglue, I'd be worried about inadvertantly gluing the slug to the coil form. What I have done is to find what I hope is a physical and magnetic replacement slug from the junk box, then completely break the bad slug so it crumbles out of the form, then clean out the dust, then thread the replacement in carefully. Use the correct tuning diddlestick when adjusting slugs, I usually broke slugs when trying to fake it with a homemade or wrong tool. Also avoid hitting bottom when diddling, slugs can break this way, too. Practice on scrap first if you have enough junk coils around.
>
Hope this helps
==========
This I have tried and verified, but you proceed at your own risk anyway.
WA2ISE

795. Re: funny calls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 03:29:22 UTC
From: dave@ips.oz.au
Message-ID: <1992Apr9.032922.15237@ips.oz.au>
Source record: 291319

In article <69725@ut-emx.uucp> oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:

>The Brits seem to be more open-minded about callsigns (or perhaps just less
>vigilant?). There is no US call ending in GOD, but I have worked G0GOD -

For what it's worth, some Christian groups in Australia have cornered the
market on VKnGOD calls. Yes - you can ask for any combination, providing
it is in your licence class, and is not offensive. Thus, you will never
see VKnFUK, but oddly enough VKnBUM has been issued...

--
Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) VK2KFU @ VK2RWI.NSW.AUS.OC
dave@ips.OZ.AU ...munnari!ips.OZ.AU!dave
ADA - from the people who brought you COBOL

796. Re: On the durability of ham HT's and commercial HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 03:56:43 UTC
From: louie@sayshell.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr9.035643.1874@ni.umd.edu>
Source record: 291320

In article <ku0t85INNqho@ucsd.edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>Many years ago my Motorola HT-200 2m walkie fell out of my back pocket
>while I was 75 feet up a tower. It buried itself antenna-first in the
>ground. It was fine, except for the bent-up antenna, and it had only moved
>off-channel about a Kc or so.

My Motorola HT-220 suffered less dramatic abuse at my hands; falling
from the roof of my car (bouncing off the car on the way down) onto
the hard pavement coming to rest in a deep puddle of rainwater.

Of course it worked just fine afterwards.

>At an electronics show in the early 70's, the Moto salesman was using
>his HT-200 to drive nails into a block of wood.

That's the great thing about Motorola radios; you can use them as a
rather painful blunt instrument to defend yourself, if necessary.
Just use the rubber duckie as a handle, and give it a good swing...
Then you can call for an ambulance after you've disabled your
attacker.

>Mine is still working, 20 years later. No, it's not for sale.
> - Brian

Interesting.. mine is still working just fine 10 years later, and its
not for sale, either. On the other hand, I could probably be
convinced to let my Kenwood TR-2500 go.

I carry the Motorola HT-220 around in my briefcase every day. The
Kenwood sits at home in its charger. I carry the Motorola because I
know I can depend on it working if I need it, and the fact the the
plain, non-sexy radio has superb battery life. I believe that it
consumes 4ma squelched. I know that I'll have the HT-220 long after
the Kenwood radio is gone or replaced.

louie
WA3YMH

797. Kenwood TM741A Mods causing problems??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 04:01:55 UTC
From: tstader@attmail.COM
Message-ID: <9204091801.AA07254@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291321

Recently I did the published mods from IS0XSE for this radio but ran into a problem that may or may not be releated So I thought I would come here for some thought from some the others who might have this radio.

1. What does the green wire that has been cut actually do? Is it part of the PLL circuit by any chance?

The reason I ask this question is.... I have noticed that after the radio warms up, it drifts high on both the 144MHz and the 440 MHz bands (the UT-50 unit hasn't come in yet via HRO). On the 440 band the tuning if off by a full 5KHz. On two meters... the offset doesn't seem to be too bad but it appears high too.

2. How about the other 0(Zero) Ohm resistors found on the supplied schematic? What do R56, R58 and R60 do in the Control Unit?.

Overall I like the radio... it annoying to have the freq. drift. And I cannot seem to find out whay the shortage of 6 meter units. Anybody know any rumors about 6.

Terry KA8SCP@WA1PHY.#EMA.MA.USA.NA or ka8scp@ka8scp.ampr.org [44.56.4.82]
A Macintosh TCP/IP station

798. Re: Realistic HTX-202 MODS NEEDED?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 05:28:00 UTC
From: mab3474@rigel.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <9APR199200284509@rigel.tamu.edu>
Source record: 291322

In article <1992Apr2.052750.11780@eng.ufl.edu>, scot@sioux.ee.ufl.edu writes...
>I am looking for the modifications that can be made to the Realistic
>HTX-202 Handie Talkie. If anyone knows how to take this radio out of
>band ... please let me know!!!
>
>
>73's
>
>Mike, N4UVW michael@sioux.ee.ufl.edu
Just watch me get egg on my face one of these days.
As far as I know, the only mod you can do to this radio to make it go out of
band is to put a different crystal in it. Then you won't be able to read off
the correct frequency or talk on 2m. In other words.....look for another
radio if you want something that can go out of band. My Kenwood TH77A works
very nicely and the Icom(?) rig works equally as well.
****
* Namenet : Myles Barkman aka 'Scanman' Texas A&M University *
* Hamnet : KG5AI College Station TX *
* Internet : mab3474@venus.tamu.edu RACES *
* Bitnet : mab3474@tamvenus ARES *
* Packetnet : kg5ai@w5ac.tx.usa.na SKYWARN *
* ICBMnet : 30.606 N 96.316 W Where are all the tornadoes? *
****

799. YAESU FT207R and FT230R mods wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 08:54:54 UTC
From: eeicmy@eeiud.ericsson.SE
Message-ID: <9204090852.AA01803@eeiud>
Source record: 291323

Can anybody please tell me where I could access mods. for the YAESU FT207R and FT230R transcievers via Internet.
I am particularly interested in any mods. that extend the frequency range for receive.

E-mail to eeicmy@eeiud.ericsson.se would be appreciated.

73s de,
Cyril Moriarty,
EI4AGB.

****
* Cyril Moriarty *
* Ericsson Systems Expertise, Athlone, Ireland.*
* eeicmy@eeiud.ericsson.se *
****

800. Re: Ever break the ferrite slug?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 11:06:50 UTC
From: kstuart@oasys.dt.navy.mil
Message-ID: <17836@oasys.dt.navy.mil>
Source record: 291324

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, turner@safety.ICS.UCI.EDU (Clark Savage Turner WA3JPG) writes:
>More TS 520 fun. I have a cracked ferrite slug inside the tuning coil
>of the mix coil unit. It won't turn and hasn't really "broken", fallen
>inside or come out or anything. Has anyone faced this one with success ?
>
>I have 2 choices 1. Replace the coil. I am going to call Kenwood
> to see if the part is available. Wish me
> luck.
> 2. Use "super glue" or some drop of something
> else that can hold the slug together so I
> can turn it.
>
>Are there any other reasonable alternatives?
>
>73
>Clark
>WA3JPG

Clark, there are dozens and dozens of varieties of ferrite (called "mixes").
These are developed for different frequency ranges, different quality
factors ("Q"), and also different permeabilities. This means that even
if you can find a slug that will mechanically fit into your coil form,
the chances of this slug matching the characteristics of the broken
one are about a thousand to one.

I'd try the Kenwood approach first and get an entire replacement coil.
If Kenwood, for wome reason, doesn't have a stock replacement, try the
local Ham dealers/repair facilities. You can usually find a dealer
who has a replacement coil he would be willing to part with. This way,
you know that the rig's performance will not be degraded. Also, I would
suspect that the threaded interior of the coil form will be damaged
by any attempt to remove the broken slug.

Good luck.

Ken Stuart, W3VVN

801. FM brodcaste band/2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 11:33:19 UTC
From: john@edsi.plexus.COM
Message-ID: <1992Apr09.113319.25612@edsi.plexus.COM>
Source record: 291325

I have recently purchanced a Radio Shack Cat. No. 15-1636A Six Element
Triple Drive Directional Fm Antenna. I was wondering if it could be cut
for 2 meters and how would i do so.

Please send repondsto my mailbox. Thanks.

N9MXX

--

John L. Moder II -- john@edsi.plexus.COM -- ..spool!cserver!edsi!john
N6813 Harrison RD. Hilbert, WI 54129 -- (414)989-1603 or (414)989-1610
Amateur Radio -+= N9MXX =+- Somewhere lost on the two meter band!

802. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 12:26:35 UTC
From: BUSH@enb.PRime.COM
Message-ID: <9204091225.AA11193@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291326

<Given the above, you can imagine my surprise and anger this past
<weekend when I heard an advertisement for Disneyland/World on 28.460
<MHz (+/-)! The advertisement was under the guise of a "special event"
<station "celebrating" the opening of EuroDisney World. In addition to
<making contacts with anyone who would call them, the recorded voice of
<Mickey Mouse would come on every few minutes with a station ID (N6MM)
<and a blurb about Disney World.
<Blatant doesn't quite cover it.
<
<Peter Laws, N5UWY
<PLAWS@UAFSYSB.BITNET
<pcl@engr.uark.edu

I worked them when they were celebrating the (I think) thirtieth anniversary
of Disneyland in 1990. I was attempting to "do" the IARU contest from WVA at
the time amidst floods and tropical downpours. They requested an address label,
and stamp along with a QSL card to "receive a commemorative certificate." I have
yet to receive same. But you are correct, even though it is an employees club
at Disneyland, the fine line between commercial and amateur is certainly
blurred on this one.

% David Bush, KC1PR Media Services, Prime Computer, Inc. %
% Internet: Bush@ENB.Prime.Com | %
% LandLine: (508)620-2800 X-3060 | If it's worth doing, %
% AMPRNet: kc1pr@wa1equ.ampr.org | It's worth doing well. %
% w1tkz@w1tkz.ampr.org | %
% Packet: KC1PR @ WA1PHY.MA | anon %
% Disclaimer: I don't speak for Prime--nor Prime for me. %

803. Dayton Hamvention

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 12:30:41 UTC
From: harp@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <harp.40@bnr.ca>
Source record: 291327

Anybody got the forum schedule for Dayton this year??

I would like to see it posted if it's available

****
* Alan Harp K4PB * Bell-Northern Research * CW FOREVER *
* mail: harp@bnr.ca * Research Triangle Park, NC * *
****

804. Public Service Freq.s wanted for Charlotte, NC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 12:34:27 UTC
From: KENDALLG@vtvm1.cc.vt.edu
Message-ID: <9204091233.AA11707@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291178

I'm going on a business trip to Charlotte at the end of this month, and I plan to take my scanner with me (not to mention my HT, hi!) Can anyone recommend some interesting frequencies to listen to?

Also, any good repeater pairs? I've got about a 3-hour drive to Charlotte from Blacksburg, VA (Va Tech)... it would be nice not to have to try to hunt active channels while I'm driving (unfortunately I don't have any sort of repeater directory right now, though I'm planning to get one soon).

Thanks in advance for any and all info.

'73...
-gary KB4GCF / NREMT-P

805. QSL routes needed!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 13:10:31 UTC
From: andy@pc133b.mimuw.EDU.PL
Message-ID: <39@pc133b.mimuw.edu.pl>
Source record: 291179

I need QSL information for following calls:

6C1RJ
TA5C
C31SD
DU1COO
TL8NG

as far as I could check none of them is listed in the book, but this is not a proof thaat they are unlises - I'm also not listed :-)

If you can help me - please e-mail directly to me.

73 de Andy SP5WCA

/------------------+--------+------------------+--------------------\
I Andrzej K. Brandt I SP5WCA I andy@mimuw.edu.pl I sp5wca@sr5bbs I
\------------------+--------+------------------+--------------------/

806. Hunt for Visual INC.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 13:20:02 UTC
From: 34ML2OB@CMUVM.CSV.CMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <92100.09200234ML2OB@CMUVM.CSV.CMICH.EDU>
Source record: 291180

```
==========================================================================
Organization: Central Michigan University
Date: Thursday, 9 Apr 1992 09:06:36 EDT
From: <34ML2OB@CMUVM.CSV.CMICH.EDU>
Message-ID: <92100.09063634ML2OB@CMUVM.CSV.CMICH.EDU>
Newsgroups: comp.sys.ibm.pc.hardware
Subject: Hunt for Visual Inc.

Ref: Visual Commuter US 1083 computer
Serial 0055311083 (board rev. 5.1)

I am writting you for assistance regarding the above computer. I
have been unable to find a phone number via directory assistance
at either of the addresses listed in the manual (below). 800
Directory Assistance provided me with 800 328-4289. No one has
answered that number over a two day interval! My retailer DAK
Incorporated, has no information on the munufacturer. Is Visual
Computer still in existence?

Visual Technology Incorporated Visual Computer Incorporated
1703 Middlesex street 135 Maple Street
Lowell, MA 01851 Marlboro, MA 01752

My problem with the computer is in the area of the disk controller.
The computer is no longer on speaking terms with the drives. It fails
to control the drive motors. The A drive is constantly running, and the
read/write heads do not move. There may be other communication problems
as well, but they're a little difficult to diagnose, at present.

I need a service manual, with schematic diagrams, or lacking that, a
service center capable of repairing the computer. Can anyone help me?

Sincerely,

Ray Peterson, WB8VWK
Trustee Edmore Repeater, 146.80
Please send e-mail replies to my daughter at 34ml2ob@CMUVM.CSV.CMICH.EDU
```

807. Becoming a Ham dealer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 13:23:55 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199204091317.AA08088@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 291181

Ed Carp asked about how to be a dealer, after having had a bad experience with "the only game in town". I suggest contacting Alinco, and other Ham equipment manufacturers whose equipment you (and even some you don't) and ask them whether and how they franchise dealerships. Find out approximately what kind of investment it would take. Put together a business plan that you can present to one or more banks--a plan that shows you are serious about making a success of the business--screw up your courage (you may get som "no's") and start looking for financial backing.

Good luck!
Dube Todd AB5AP

808. Re Yaesu FT470 Intermod Mod.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 13:27:59 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360071@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 291182

For the benefit of those owners of older Yaesu FT-470's with the intermod problem Yaesu's 800 phone number is 1-800-255-9237. I sent mine in after talking to them and am very pleased with the service. The intermod problem is totaly gone now even out of band. The out of band sensitivity was greatly improved as well as the inband sensitivity. I have no negative comments what so ever as a result of having the intermod modification done.

Roger Mitchell
N0MCR

809. Re: PRO34 Problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 14:10:14 UTC
From: pas@jupitercmc.ca
Message-ID: <1992Apr9.141014.16478@ccs.QueensU.CA>
Source record: 291183

In article <1992Apr7.192511.6540@DMI.USherb.CA>, bedaj00@terre.DMI.USherb.CA (JOEL BEDARD) writes:
|> I got a problem with my PRO-34. One of my friend
|> unlock it for receiving the cellular band.
|> One month ago, i got a real problem with my antenna, so i
|> bring back my PRO34 to my RS dealer.
|> Went i receive it after the repair, they locked my cellular band.
|> They add a new capacitor, and a new resistor.
|> But my friend remember that there are no capacitor, and he was
|> sure that they
|> change the resistor too (the resistor that was plug on the
|> socker that hold the antenna.
|> Can someone open his/her PRO34 and tell me (1- the stripe
|> color or if they know the OHMS law, the number).
|> Or if someone suspect some other modification by RS.

Did you get the same radio back or did they simply give
you a "new" one? Is the mod for cellular still intact?

Peter

810. Any modifications for Uniden 2600 10m rig?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 14:33:00 UTC
From: pci7787@venus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <9APR199209331059@venus.tamu.edu>
Source record: 291184

Can anyone help me with the Uniden 2600 10m rig mod, if there are any.

Reply to: PCI7787@TAMVENUS.TAMU.EDU

73's
5B4ACP/W5

Pantelis

811. YASEU FT-470 Modification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 15:20:47 UTC
From: robinson@porter.geo.brown.edu
Message-ID: <s1ncfINNg4a@stanley.cis.Brown.EDU>
Source record: 291185

Has anyone performed WB3FLD's modification to the Yaseu FT470...
in particular I have a ham buddy who's interested in the UHF mod
to xmit on 220-240Mhz. I was wondering if this is really possible,
and/or if anyone has tried it. I understand that the UHF VCO will
have to be re-tuned down to the frequency, but is this mod at all
feasible.

Regards, N1LLV ("Terry")

==
= Darrin E. Robinson (DER31) = Hamnet N1LLV 146.700-, 146.880- =
= VAX/VMS and Sun Manager = Internet robinson@porter.geo.brown.edu =
= Brown University = robinson@pggipl.geo.brown.edu =
= Providence, R.I. 02912 = SPAN(et) PGGIPL::ROBINSON (Node 7132) =
= AT&Tnet: (401) 863-1062 = Nasamail derobinson@nasamail.nasa.gov =
==

812. Alinco 560T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 15:24:07 UTC
From: RVITALE@cmsa.gmr.com
Message-ID: <167C49247.RVITALE@cmsa.gmr.com>
Source record: 291186

I recently purchased an ALinco 560T, I have been pleased with its performance. I am looking for any mods for this rig, and or comments from other owners.Bob N8BYY

813. Re: How do I feed 2 antennas (2m + 70cm)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 15:36:56 UTC
From: eric@hpsmo100.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <28970015@hpsmo100.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 291187

The correct answer is "C".
My sugestion would be to construct a duplexer. There was an article in QST
last year on just that written by WB6RBE. I built and tested one for Dave while
he was writing the article and it works great. He did a compairson to a
comercial unit and by the construction methods he used it out performed the
Larson unit. There is a store in Sacramento that sells the parts in kit form.
If you are interested I would recomend calling ARRL to find out the month the
article came out and they might even send out a copy of it to you..

Eric, N6PYF

--
Eric Struble / Support Materials Organization / Hewlett-Packard U.S.A
Phone: 916.785.8288 / UNIX Mail: eric@hpsmo100.rose.hp.com
X.400 Mail: CC=US, AD=ATTMAIL, PD=HP, ON=HP, OU1=HP5200
AX.25: N6PYF@WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
--
These opinions are mine and mine alone. I am not representing Hewlett-Packard or
anyone else!!

814. C9RTC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 15:56:12 UTC
From: magid@wrksys.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <35073@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 291188

Looking for the QSL route for C9RTC.....the operator gave
IK4QIZ as the manager but as per many cases IK4QIZ is not
listed.

Joel (WU1F)

815. Re: Story on National Weather Service Problems on NBC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 16:11:33 UTC
From: tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr9.161133.19655@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291189

greg@sscvx1.ssc.gov (Greg Chartrand) writes:

>In article <pschleck.702709259@odin> pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu (Paul W
>Schleck KD3FU) writes:
>> Some of the story was crassly sensationalistic (an interview with a
>> Other parts of it were embarrasingly true, such as NWS radar equipment
>involved in Skywarn and other programs. I am not at all amazed that the
>individual held the NWS responsible. Their track record on predicting
>severe in northern Illinois is deplorable. The forecasters generally don't give a damn
anymore, partly due to the state of equipment, and mostly due to
>poor management. Thats what happens when government management positions are politically
driven.

>At least for northern Illinois, I think the story was sad but true.
I'll agree with Greg's comments 110% and then some. The NWS went to great
lengths to cover their butts with that cock-and-bull story they put out
when the tornados hit the Joliet-Plainfield area just a few years ago.
They said 20 minutes wasn't long enough to warn anybody when the damn
button for the tornado whistles are right there. I've lived in northern
Illinois two thirds of my life and people don't take the weather watches
and warnings seriously because their track record is so bad.

Tom WB9RXJ

816. Re: How many green stamps with some QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 16:15:11 UTC
From: wtr@mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr9.161511.888@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 291190

jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:

>that it took more then 1 green stamp for return postage from Germany. I know
>that it takes more then one from Brazil now but that's the first I've heard
>of that. What other countries does it take more then a dollar for return
>postage. I guess I could use the the new IRC's but green stamps are much
>easier for me to use. Thanks for any info here!

I've heard that $1 or $2 is sufficient. I've generally sent IRC's because
I felt I was being arrogant to assume that the DX station had any use for
US currency (I don't know what I would do if I received a British pound
note with a QSL card!). Unfortunately, IRCs are not accepted by all
countries, and are a pretty bad deal - we pay 95 cents, and it only nets
the foreign station a surface mail stamp - probably worth a lot less than
95 cents US. I am still hesitant, however, since I recall reading several
years ago that it was illegal in many countries for an individual to be in
posseision of foreign currency. I sure don't want to thank a DX station
for working me by putting him/her at risk of being jailed! Any thoughts
on this folks?

Bill AI6E
wtr@mitre.org
** Opinions are mine only, and not my employer's **

817. Re: How many green stamps with some QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 16:29:05 UTC
From: wtr@mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr9.162905.1214@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 291191

jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:

>I was listening to the Indexa net last night on 14.256 and they mentioned
>that it took more then 1 green stamp for return postage from Germany. I know
>that it takes more then one from Brazil now but that's the first I've heard
>of that. What other countries does it take more then a dollar for return
>postage. I guess I could use the the new IRC's but green stamps are much
>easier for me to use. Thanks for any info here!

I've heard that $1 or $2 is sufficient. I've generally sent IRC's because
I felt I was being arrogant to assume that the DX station had any use for
US currency (I don't know what I would do if I received a British pound
note with a QSL card!). Unfortunately, IRCs are not accepted by all
countries, and are a pretty bad deal - we pay 95 cents, and it only nets
the foreign station a surface mail stamp - probably worth a lot less than
95 cents US. I am still hesitant, however, since I recall reading several
years ago that it was illegal in many countries for an individual to be in
posseision of foreign currency. I sure don't want to thank a DX station
for working me by putting him/her at risk of being jailed! Any thoughts
on this folks?

Bill AI6E
wtr@mitre.org
** Opinions are mine only, and not my employer's **

818. Re: Letterman Intervies Young Ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 16:47:17 UTC
From: sking@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Apr09.164717.5153@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 291192

In article <1992Apr5.184143.6217@ssc.wa.com> tad@ssc.wa.com (Tad Cook) writes:
>In article <5398@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Andrew Scott Beals) writes:
>>jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>>
>>+In article <1992Mar27.171836.6259@oakhill.sps.mot.com> geraldg@oakhill.sps.mot.com (Gerald Garcia) writes:
>>+>They broke for a final commerical (you could here repeater traffic in the
>>+>background), and Letterman asked if the equpment belonged to her; when
>>+>she shook her head "no", he replied "well, it's yours now". Wow! I think
>>+>that is the nicest gesture I have *ever* seen by Letterman (who can be less
>>+>than a pleasant fellow). It will be a story Veronica will be able to tell
>>+>the rest of her life (I wonder if she'll remember w/o the aid of the tape?).
>
>My impression while watching the show was that his gift of the equipment
>was another of his weird attempts at humor. I could be wrong, but the
>way it was said reminds me of other sarcastic-generous statements he
>has made. Most of my friends though think I am wrong...that he wouldn't
>do this to a six year old.
>
Probably the same sarcastic-generous statements when he'll bother and
annoy people, then buy them lunch or whatever they were doing.
Probably the same kind of stuff he does to Meg Parsant (sp?) over at
the Smith & Wesson ..er.. Simon & Schuster building. Besides... they
have it on videotape so Letterman can't deny saying what he said.

Steve

--
Steve King Domain: SKing@Wattres.SJ.CA.US
Packet: KC6WCH @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
KC6WCH "Dammit, Jim! I'm a meteorologist, not a forecaster!"
"Climate is what you expect. Weather is what you get."

819. Re: Relatively New UHF Transmitter IC (MC1317x)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 16:52:56 UTC
From: jeg@desktalk.desktalk.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr9.165256.2858@desktalk.desktalk.com>
Source record: 291193
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <11322@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
>RF Design this month has an article about the MC13175 and MC13176 ICs,
>which are aimed at simple data transmitters for consumer electronics,
>in particular in the 902-to-928MHz band. The ICs comprise a Colpitts
>reference crystal oscillator, a UHF oscillator, a fixed division
>prescaler (/8 for the 13175, /32 for the 13176), and a phase detector.
>It can be phase modulated for FM voice or low data rate applications,
>or AM modulated (up to 25MHz bandwidth, making video transmission
>possible). It looks like it has lots of possibilities for simple
>fixed-frequency gadgets.

Motorola had a demo set up at the RF Expo in San Diego where they were transmitting video in the 902 Mhz range. I managed to get a couple of samples of each and I'm looking forward to playing around with them. It's pretty cool because the samples came with a PC board etched for there evaluation circuit with lots of extra room to add your own modifications.

--
John E. Greene Everyone needs something to believe in. I believe
Sr. Staff Engineer I'll have another homebrew!
Desktalk Systems Inc.
(213) 323-5998 internet: jeg@desktalk.desktalk.com

820. Re: HTX-202 Mod Retraction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 16:55:33 UTC
From: sking@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Apr09.165533.5583@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 291194

In article <7APR199214091953@zeus.tamu.edu> mab3474@zeus.tamu.edu (Myles Barkman-KG5AI Tx A&M Univ.) writes:
> How do you become a ham and then
>turn around and think your radio will work better by taking half the
>components out?

Yeah, just like you can't turn your Yugo into a Ferrari by taking
half the components out.

Steve

--
Steve King Domain: SKing@Wattres.SJ.CA.US
Packet: KC6WCH @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
KC6WCH "Dammit, Jim! I'm a meteorologist, not a forecaster!"
"Climate is what you expect. Weather is what you get."

821. FAQ on FAX & RTTY available?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 17:30:34 UTC
From: sking@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Apr09.173034.7196@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 291195

Does anybody know if there is a FAQ on FAX and RTTY available? I'm borrowing a friends decoder and using the programs "PC HF FAX 4.0" and "Ham Comm RTTY" for IBM. Any suggestions for a beginner in these modes? Also, will a program to decode CW work with this same (hardware) decoder? Any suggestions for software? Thanks in advance.

Steve

--
Steve King Domain: SKing@Wattres.SJ.CA.US
Packet: KC6WCH @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
KC6WCH "Dammit, Jim! I'm a meteorologist, not a forecaster!"
"Climate is what you expect. Weather is what you get."

822. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 17:34:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1577000006@trsvax>
Source record: 291196

Perry:

These aren't problems we have heard about. However, I
immediately passed the information to the buyer and
to our NQC department. They are going to investigate.

1. A spurious at 30 kHz? Can't imagine what would cause
this...and none of our samples seem to have this, but
checking anyway to be sure.

2. My unit does not have this birdie. Nor do two other
in-house samples and one I checked on the shelf in
a Radio Shack store. Perhaps there is an environmental
answer.

73...Paul Opitz N5TPQ

823. ARLX013 - WA1URA earns award

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 17:36:14 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <553@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 291197

```
ZCZC AX73
QST de W1AW
Special Bulletin 13 ARLX013
From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT April 9, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB SPCL ARL ARLX013
ARLX013 Documentary award

Television station WANE TV in Ft. Wayne, Indiana, has won
a national Headliner Award in the category of outstanding
television documentary or editorial from the press club of
Atlantic City. The film, Last Voice from Kuwait, produced
by WANE president and general manager Frank Moore, WA1URA,
concerns Amateur Radio activity from Kuwait during its
occupation by Iraq in 1990 and 1991. Headliner Award
winners include major market newspapers and network
broadcasters as well as small circulation periodicals and
individual broadcasting stations, according to a WANE news
release. The film's producer and writer was WANE News
Anchor Joe Gregory. A story by the same name and on the
same subject appeared in QST for May, 1991.
NNNN

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ
```

824. ARLX014 - Westlink Young Ham of the Year

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 17:37:12 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <554@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 291198

```
ZCZC AX74
QST de W1AW
Special Bulletin 14 ARLX014
From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT April 9, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB SPCL ARL ARLX014
ARLX014 KB0HXY wins award

Angela Fischer, KB0HXY, has been named the Westlink Young
Ham of the Year for 1992. Angela, 13, was first licensed
at age 10 and holds a General Class license. She lives in
St. Louis and is the second consecutive young amateur from
that city to receive the award. The 1991 winner was
Richard Sammy Garrett, AA0CR. Angie (as she prefers to be
called) has introduced a number of young friends to
Amateur Radio. Her 7-year-old brother Dan also is
interested but he thinks quote he may be too young end
quote. Missouri Gov. John Ashcroft, upon learning that
his state had notched two consequtive award winners, said
quote I am delighted that it is a Missouri youngster who
is a national and international example of so much good
done by so many youngsters end quote. Angie will receive
her award, which is underwritten by Yaesu U.S.A., at the
1992 Dayton HamVention.
NNNN

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ
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825. FT-411 Date Clone Help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 17:57:27 UTC
From: BDY5049%TNTECH.BITNET@uga.cc.uga.EDU
Message-ID: <01GIN3OPHRPSDCT06J@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 291199

I have a mod for the Yeasu FT-411 that allows you to change the transmit and receive limits by dumping the data from the HT to a computer. I think I understand how to do it, but can anyone tell me how the cable should be made up? What protocol does it use? Has anyone out there tried this mod? Is it compatible with a FT-411E? What are the pros and cons of this mod?

Also, is there anyone out there who can direct me to a mods database on internet or packet? I do not have FTP access.

73s
Bryan, KD4IIC

BDY5049@TNTECH.BITNET

826. Re: On the durability of ham HT's and commercial HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 18:43:13 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570357@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291200

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, yee@mipgsun.mipg.upenn.edu (Conway Yee) writes:

>In article <1992Apr3.163109.5497@linus.mitre.org> m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:
>>Conway Yee writes:
>>> It is well known that commercial HT's (e.g. Motorola) are much sturdier
>>> than ham HT's (e.g. Yaesu, ICOM). My question is why?
>>
>>Simple: price. Commercial HTs cost two or three times ham units, and
>>generally have far fewer features at that. The police/fire/rescue guys
>>need units that will stand up to phenomenal abuse: impact, heat, water,
>>.357 magnum bullets, etc... and still work. Hams don't need, and
>>generally arent' willing to pay for, that kind of reliability.
...
>The question I have been asking, and everybody has not answered is:
>What is the actual cost of making a rugged HT? The use of heavy steel
>in the case, the use of proper seals to prevent water damage, etc, etc
>can't be so expensive as to double or triple the price of the HT. The
>extra design and testing to insure durability may affect the cost but
>two or three times?

I used to work for R. L. Drake Company who used to make Amateur as
well as commercial (Marine) equipment. The SPR-4 shortwave receiver
was brought out in an FCC-certified commercial version (I think it was
called the SSR-4) for a much higher price. The only difference I
recall was the front panel and cabinet. Most of the difference in
price was due to the additional testing required to prove that it
met FCC specs.

AL N1AL

827. Radio Shack HTX-202 Mod is HERE!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 18:44:00 UTC
From: Lee.Laird@f7009.n124.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <702887783.F00001@ocitor.fidonet>
Source record: 291212

```
>> ---------------------------------------------------------------------
>> Radio Shack HTX-202 Entended RX/TX Modification 4/1/92
>> ---------------------------------------------------------------------

> Does anyone know if this worked, or will work?

> Sean N3LQN

it was an april fool joke .. it will not work .. some people tried it.. so sad ..

lee - wa5eha

* Origin: -Com Port 1 DFW Amateur Radio BBS (214) 226-1181 (1:124/7009)
```

828. Re: 1750 Meter band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 18:53:40 UTC
From: brown@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <30690005@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 291201

The 1750 meter band is not a ham band.

The power output is limited to 1/2 of a watt or so. And antennas are limited to something like 50 feet. So the band is not good for much.

As an ironic twist most of the activity on 1750 meters is in CW as it gives the greatest range per watt!

73 de Sparky N7KRG

829. Icom 24-AT Offset steps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 19:01:30 UTC
From: Greg Moore <UD173191@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Message-ID: <92100.140130UD173191@NDSUVM1.BITNET>
Source record: 291202

Does anybody know of a way to get the 24-AT to use the 5kHz offset steps that the manual SAYS it should be able to use? I RTFM and it says that the USA version (which I believe I'm supposed to have) can do 5kHz steps--mine only does 25kHz steps for the offset! You can set it to almost anything, but you're limited to 25kHz... mildly annoying when we couldn't set the offset just right for the shuttle...

Thanx!
Greg Moore N0ODQ

830. Re: Relatively New UHF Transmitter IC (MC1317x)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 19:18:29 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr9.191829.21081@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 291203
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Sounds like a fascinating chip. Jeff Duntemann (KG7JF) and I (but mostly he) have been working on the idea of easy-to-build VHF receivers and transmitters. We contend that with modern printed circuit boards and ICs, it's probably easier to build a 2-meter FM rig today than it was to build a CW HF rig in 1940.

--
==========
Michael A. Covington, Ph.D. | mcovingt@uga.cc.uga.edu | ham radio N4TMI
Artificial Intelligence Programs | U of Georgia | Athens, GA 30602 U.S.A.
==========

831. Raleigh Amateur Radio Society Hamfest - RARSfest '92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 19:28:47 UTC
From: gec@osl.csc.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <gec.702847727@osl>
Source record: 291204
Cross-posted to: triangle.radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The Raleigh Amateur Radio Society (RARS) is holding their 20th annual
Hamfest THIS Sunday from 8 a.m. until 4 p.m. It will take place in the
Jim Graham Building at the N. C. State Fairgrounds in Raleigh, NC.

```
==========================================================================
RARSfest '92
20th Annual Hamfest
ARRL NC State Convention and Computer Fair
Sunday April 12, 1992 8 AM - 4 PM
--------------------------------------------------------------------------

Jim Graham Building
N.C. State Faire grounds
Raleigh, NC

Admission $6.00
==========================================================================

There will be a social for those coming into the area on Saturday
from 7-9 p.m. in a meeting room in the Jim Graham building. Come on ut
and meet mememberss of RARS and others coming to the hamfest.

Prizes will be awarded and there will be special interest group
meetings.

Prizes:
1st ICOM IC-735 HF transceiver
2nd ICOM IC-3220H daual band mobile
3rd ICOM IC-24AT dual band handheld

Meetings:
ARRL forum with Roanoke Division and Nation ARRL staf
QCWA
NAVMARS
NTS
ARES
...others

110,000 sq. feet of indoor fleamarket space -- some out and meet some
new friends and find some bargins on radio and computer related stuff.

For more information contact Errol Casey at (919) 380-0412 or
email gec@osl.csc.ncsu.edu

73
KD4IHW
```

--
Granville Errol Casey, Jr.
NCSU Computer Science Department
Email Addresses: gec@cscosl.ncsu.edu
gec%cscosl@ncsuvx.ncsu.edu

832. Re: Story on National Weather Service Problems on NBC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 19:38:12 UTC
From: rdale@mentor.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <44646@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 291205

In article <1992Apr9.161133.19655@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Thomas L. Carney) writes:
>
>>At least for northern Illinois, I think the story was sad but true.
>I'll agree with Greg's comments 110% and then some. The NWS went to great
>lengths to cover their butts with that cock-and-bull story they put out
>when the tornados hit the Joliet-Plainfield area just a few years ago.
>They said 20 minutes wasn't long enough to warn anybody when the
>button for the tornado whistles are right there. I've lived in northern
^^
>Illinois two thirds of my life and people don't take the weather watches
>and warnings seriously because their track record is so bad.
>
>Tom WB9RXJ

Dead wrong. The National Weather Service has absolutely nothing to do with the tornado siren system. That is covered by county and local Civil Defense / Emergency Management agencies. The NWS can disseminate all of the Tornado Warnings that they want, but if CD doesn't want to sound the sirens then they won't be heard. What's rarely brought up is the fact that FAA personnel and local police agencies knew about the tornado but neglected to warn places in the path of the storm. If the town hit first were to call a city down the road and said "We've got a tornado coming your way," I doubt that ESDA would say "Thanks, but since the NWS didn't issue a warning, we're not going to sound the sirens." On the show the other night the lady interviewed from Plainfield state the she saw swirling clouds, hail and debris flying around. If that were me I'd take cover! Do people need the weather service to tell them that a severe thunderstorm is dangerous? A severe thunderstorm watch and warning were in effect ath that time, and the context of EVERY severe thunderstorm warning contains the line "SEVERE THUNDERSTORMS CAN AND OFTEN DO PRODUCT TORNADOS WITH LITTLE OR NO WARNING." Where were local amateur radio operators and civil defense spotters when this took place?

And by the way, local weather service offices do not issue watches, they're issued from the Severe Storms Forecast Center in Kansas City, MO.

Rob
--
Robert P. Dale <> rdale@attserv.atms.purdue.edu
Purdue University Atmospheric Sciences <> 74010.302@compuserve.com
West Lafayette, Indiana <> N8GSK@K9IU.IN.USA.NOAM

833. Re: Call sign phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 20:02:39 UTC
From: garym@telesoft.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr9.200239.24555@telesoft.com>
Source record: 291206

How about: King Kong's Six Yellow Bananas?
--GaryM
KK6YB

834. 2 meter dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 22:46:26 UTC
From: cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Message-ID: <9APR92.22462672@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>
Source record: 291207

I need to put a 2 meter antenna outside my house. The two options I am considering are:

1 - A Cushcraft ARX-2B. Costs about $50 plus 40 feet of coax and $15-20 for a mast. The top of the antenna will be 30-35 feet off the ground.

2 - A homemade dipole hung vertically in a tall pine tree next to my house. I don't know what this will cost to build. I will need 110 feet of coax to get from inside my house to the top of the tree. The top of the antenna will be about 75 feet off the ground.

Since this is for 2 meters it would be easy to make a full wave dipole instead of a half wave. Would this give me better gain/performance? I would appreciate any advice about the advantages or disadvantages of either option.

Chris Michels -- Systems Programmer cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Northern Arizona University -- Flagstaff, AZ cvm@nauvax.bitnet
Phone: (602) 523-6495 "The point of a journey is not to arrive." (Rush)

835. Company sponsored/allowed Ham Radio Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 23:02:32 UTC
From: CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9204101302.AA10274@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291208

What a bunch of "boy have I never accomplished anything and I want to
rain on everybody else's parade too..." lids have gotten into ham radio today.
I avoid the idiocy of 14.313 as a major embarasement, by realizing
that there are a heck of a lot of other frequencies and I do know how to
get my receiver to another. I took great enjoyment in the QST cover that is
Copyrighted by Disney, and worked the N6 Mickey Mouse station TWICE and will
request both certificates. I won't go into it but why don't some of you
crumudgeons crawl back under your rock and go back to 14.313 Mhz. Forbid any
body should enjoy a hobby - sorry we can't all be pseudo lawyers and pseudo
repeater cops. Get a life (I hate that phrase but it really applies here)!
Please, don't respond because they will only be trashed and unread.
73 and see you on the bands.
Carty KA2Y (Licensed since 1958 - extra since 1979) and proud of it!

836. More Zitting family

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-09 23:36:09 UTC
From: keithm@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <730@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 291209

Having seen all of the posts about the Zitting family here
recently, I was pleasantly surprised to run into Laura
Zitting at her place of employment in Salt Lake last night.

She is the hostess at a local restaurant, and as I was leaving
she noticed my handheld on my hip, and commented on it. I had
a short chat with her, and told her of the comments made on the
net about her family, and told her that she is famous. She
blushed red, and replied that she had heard.

She is a very charming young lady, and if I didn't have
a wife and kids, I would have fallen in love right there!

She says that she works mostly 40m CW, but that it is
a real struggle to find an opening at the family shack.

I told her that there had been some speculation about there
being two families at their home. She says that it is one
family with kids from two marriages.

Anyway, I just thought I would pass this along.

73 - Keith

--
Keith McQueen, Wicat Systems Inc. , (801)224-6400 | My opinions are |
Packet: n7hmf @ nv7v.UT.USA.NA | all mine... |
UUCP: ...apple!spies!wicat!meph!keith | ...so there! |

837. Re: FCC Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 01:06:53 UTC
From: axd7104@acfcluster.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr9.200653.1@acfcluster.nyu.edu>
Source record: 291210

>>In article <4dqqWDK00VpZ4SvG9c@andrew.cmu.edu> mc3d+@andrew.cmu.edu (Mary Rose Campbell) writes:
>
>>>Are there any other 3-letter stations out there?

WOR in New York is one.
--
Aaron Dickey Bitnet: axd7104@nyuacf
New York University Internet: axd7104@ACFcluster.nyu.edu

Al Roker Is God.

838. Letterman Intervies Y

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 01:23:17 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <722C63A8405F20DCC7@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 291211

> JFW>Letterman goofing off with other people's toys on his show. I think she h
a
> JFW>more to worry about from the IRS for the gift of the radio than from the F
C
> JFW>for letting Letterman talk... ;-)
>
> IT WAS A JOKE!!!!!!!!!!!!
> ---

Patience, patience, patience. He'll figure it out before long. Besides, now
you've ruined it!

steve

839. Re: On the durability of ham HT's and commercial HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 01:55:03 UTC
From: erc@pogo.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <ku9tbnINNfti@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291213

>>At an electronics show in the early 70's, the Moto salesman was using
>>his HT-200 to drive nails into a block of wood.

Reminds me of the time I was working for Kennedy Associates in San Antonio.
This guy comes in, and asks one of our part-time sales people (Duane) about
2 meter talkies. Duane shows the guy the Icom 2AT and a couple of others.
The guy fiddles with the 2AT for a couple of minutes, then asks Duane, "Just
how tough are these little radios?" Duane takes his personal 2AT off his belt,
throws the damned thing against the wall, calmly picks it up off the floor,
and kerchunks the local .78/.18 repeater. The guy says not a word, but pulls
his checkbook out and asks, "How much?"
--
Ed Carp 415/336-0797 (work)

++ UNIX SysAdmin, Systems Programming Services, Utilities ++
++ and Programmer Productivity Tools ++

840. QSL/SWL Confirmation of STS45 / Sarex ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 03:08:27 UTC
From: domae@lava.nrtc.northrop.com
Message-ID: <36802@gremlin.nrtc.northrop.com>
Source record: 291214

Hi all - I'm looking for the address to send QSL and SWL cards for working
STS-45 SAREX (n5wqc). I've not seen it in QST, but briefly heard part of it
on this past weeks newsline. I was unable to copy the entire address.
All I could remember was:

Sterling ??? Amateur Radio Club
P.O. Box 599
Sterling ???, VA 22170

Can anyone help? Thanks,
Terry Domae
Northrop Research Center	Phone/Fax: 213/544-5203 213/377-4271
One Research Park	Internet: domae@nrtc.northrop.com
Palos Verdes, CA, 90274-5471	Amateur Radio: KC6ROI

841. Re: FTP site for RTTY12G.ARC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 03:36:28 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.033628.22429@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 291215

In article <1992Apr8.205450.7452@beach.csulb.edu> mosbrook@beach.csulb.edu (Brent Mosbrook) writes:
>I am looking for an FTP site to get this software, but haven't been able to
>locate at several of the 'mods' sites that I am familiar with...
>
>any suggestions?
>
>
>Brent
>
>
>--
>+--------------------------------------+
>| Brent Mosbrook KC6MWK |
>| mosbrook@beach.csulb.edu |
>+--------------------------------------+

The file can be found at wuarchive (wuarchive.wustl.edu) in the
/mirrors/msdos/hamradio area.

==
Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu
Amateur Radio: WY1Z Packet Radio: WY1Z @ K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA
==

842. Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 04:05:18 UTC
From: zank@netcom.com
Message-ID: <spsj0qd.zank@netcom.com>
Source record: 291216

POLS0@AIS.UCLA.EDU (Linda Stocks) writes:

>> In article <92093.161115ICLNM@ASUACAD.BITNET> ICLNM@ASUACAD.BITNET writes:
>> >>
>> >>KDKA is not the only exception to the rule. KYW in Philadelphia is the
>> >>other one. KDKA was the first commercial radio station in the country
>>

>Also KNX and KFI in Los Angeles.

> Linda Stocks, AA6MR
> pols0@ais.ucla.edu
> (packet: aa6mr@wb6wfh#soca.ca.usa)

Also WWV, by the way how long has WWV been on the air?
--
Matthew Zank * Eau Claire, Wisconsin
Internet zank@netcom.com -or MZANK@mcimail.com

Send all flames to MZANK@mcimail.com

843. Re: HTX-202 Mod Retraction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 05:43:31 UTC
From: bemmack@ucscb.UCSC.EDU
Message-ID: <32519@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 291217

Does anyone have the mod for the Realistic Flavoradio [mine's orange] for it to do 300w tx on the HBO sattelite band? I got the mods to allow me to talk to God on it, but I'm getting bored with that.

844. Announcing the Repeater Mapping Project (Electronic!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 05:53:16 UTC
From: steve@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.055316.11867@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 291218

Here it is, folks! The *one thing* you've all been waiting for! With baited breath, even! (Ewwww... ;)

A repeater mapping project for USENET. Just like the UUCP mapping project. With YOUR HELP, we can make a complete database of repeaters nationwide, and have it available to do all manner of useful queries!

Enough of the hype. (It's hard typing in that sleazy-salesman tone of voice!) :)

The address: repeaters@wattres.sj.ca.us

(for those who don't like the US domain, there's a UUCP mapping project entry) (for those who don't like the UUCP domain, give it to UUnet. They'll figure it out).

Please note that no human being sees any of what happens to repeaters@wattres.sj.ca.us. If you have a question (other than a simple help request), send that to me, steve@wattres.sj.ca.us.

The server will only recognize one repeater per mail message. If you want to submit multiple repeaters, you will have to submit multiple mail messages. A daemon will auto-reply when your message has been processed. If your message has some sort of evil error in it (i.e., one of the required lines is missing or undetectable) it will send you a message with the error and a copy of this file.

The information format I want:
Each line starts with # and then 4 UPPER-CASE letters (hopefully mnemonic) describing the info on that line. The rest of the line is (more or less) free form.

The *required* lines:
#CALL (the callsign of the repeater)
#OUTP (the output frequency of the repeater)
#INPT (the input frequency of the repeater, or just + or - for standard offs)
#LOCA (the longitude, lattitude, and HAAT of the repeater)
#SEND (the e-mail address of the sender)
#UPDT (the date & time of last update)

The other useful lines:
#TONE (the CTCSS input tone, followed by '/' and output tone, if there is one)
#COVG (the primary coverage area)
#911C (the 911/emerg autodial code, IF THE REPEATER OWNER OKs GIVING IT OUT)
#AUTO (autopatch facilities available?)
#CLSD (if this repeater is closed, who can use it)
#AFFL (affiliation i.e., RACES ARES etc)

#SPON (sponsor of the repeater)
#CONT (how to contact the sponsor, name/addr/phone #)
#LINK (links to repeater, callsigns and frequencies, or something like CONDOR
for large nets)
#COMM (a comment, as many #COMM lines as you like)

For example (this repeater does not exist):
#CALL KY6QRM Mobile Uncoordinated Repeater (my car)
#OUTP 440.15
#INPT 222.22
#LOCA 122 01 09 W / 37 18 30 N / -2m
#SEND steve@wattres.sj.ca.us (Steve Watt)
#UPDT Thu Apr 02 00:39:58 PST 1992
#TONE 100.0 / 131.8
#COVG My house, special events
#AUTO It's a car without a cellphone. No autopatch.
#CLSD Only availble to people with the callsign KD6GGD. ;)
#SPON KD6GGD and his performing Corolla All-Trac
#CONT E-mail is the only way. steve@wattres.sj.ca.us
#LINK Only to my HT
#COMM I hope you're at least scanning this message. Send the registrations
#COMM (for active repeaters only, please) to "repeaters@wattres.sj.ca.us".
#COMM It's an ICOM 901A with a 220 band unit. It also spends most of its time
#COMM off, when I'm not in the car. It is not in repeater mode when I am in
#COMM the car. So it's not a terribly useful repeater, unless I say so. :)

Once again: The address is repeaters@wattres.sj.ca.us. Don't send messages
there that you expect somebody to read. Send those to me.

I realize that it may be hard to get the longitude, latitude and HAAT for a
repeater. Contact the repeater owner/sponsor for the HAAT, and a more-or-less
exact location. Then you can find your nearest friendly library to figure out
the longitude/latitude.

73 de KD6GGD
--
Steve Watt KD6GGD steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
...!apple!wattres!steve ...!mips!wattres!steve ...!decwrl!gigo!wattres!steve
Left to his own devices, he'd be /dev/null.

845. Re: 70cm radios on airlines (was: HELP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 07:03:15 UTC
From: ikluft@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <49pn02J4c3JL00@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 291219

[Please pick a more descriptive subject than "Help". I've modified it for clarity so more people will probably choose to read this thread.]

tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu (& Kawasaki) N7UQJ writes:
>I need someone can test interaction between 440Hhz and commerical
>airline freqency.
>Dela Airline told me that operating Ham in airplane is upto a captain
>to decide...
>I am wondering is there any interference between them

There's more to it than the radio frequencies themselves. For that part of it, there is little chance of interference if you have a good radio and only use low power. However, just the presence of an extra RF transmission or any electronic RF noise in an aircraft has the potential for interfering with electronics used for communication, navigation, and, more recently, collision avoidance. You could only test for that kind of interference while on board the specific aircraft.

From an HT, I think the chances are very low that you could cause a problem. But no one can blame them for taking control of an unpredictable situation. No matter what you come up with from independent testing, the airline or the pilot-in-command (PIC) get to decide.

The Federal Aviation Regulations (FARs) Part 91.21 say that operation of "portable electronic devices" (including radios) is prohibited unless the PIC determines that they "will not cause interference with the navigation or communication system of the aircraft on which it is to be used." In the case of an airline, charter, or freight operator, the company/owner can make a policy about any such devices. Most U.S. airlines have done exactly that. I've been told on flights on United and Southwest Airlines that they do not allow any radios, even to receive. I'm glad to hear (from your message) that Delta still lets the PIC decide.

Note: I just looked through the FAQ on this subject and it is not correct. It lists the correct FAR 91.21 but says that operation of radios is entirely pro-
hibited on airlines. I'll fix it before the next auto-posting on the 15th.

Ian Kluft KD6EUI UTS Systems Software, Amdahl Corporation
ikluft@uts.amdahl.com Sunnyvale, CA

846. Details on FT-470 intermod mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 11:01:42 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.07x0@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 291220

I have heard about a factory mod to the FT-470 to fix it's intermod problems. Do the new FT-470's come with this mod already done or does _everyone_ who purchases a 470 have to send it away if they want the mod? Is this mod free? Also, does this mod just make the 470 equal to other HTs or exceptional by comparison?

--
Craig Lemon VE3XCL - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 OS 2.04 UUCPv1.15D.
+1 519 741 0297 +1 519 578 7817 | Silly people! We all
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | know that the Universe
IP/Packet: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51]| revolves around UUNET!

847. BX-81 tube (what is it?).

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 11:21:38 UTC
From: 10u6579@csdvax.csd.unsw.edu.au
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.212138.1768@csdvax.csd.unsw.edu.au>
Source record: 291221

Hi,
Has anyone out there heard of a tube called a BX-81? It is some sort of
transmitting tube. If you have any ideas please E-mail
Best Wishes,
Joe,
University of NSW,
Sydney Australia.

848. RE:Kenwood TM741A Mods causing problems??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 12:01:54 UTC
From: tstader@attmail.COM
Message-ID: <9204101201.AA06659@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291222

I'd like to thank Fred and Monte for their quick replies to my questions about the 741A problem. I think I'll take the radio back to HRO on Kenwood Day, 4/11/92 and talk to the Kenwood rep.

Terry - tstader@attmail.com, America Online-TSTADER-Ham Radio Club Host
KA8SCP@WA1PHY.#EMA.MA.USA.NA or ka8scp@ka8scp.ampr.org [44.56.4.82]
A Macintosh TCP/IP Station

849. Re: Opening a dealership - what does it take?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 13:05:22 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.130522.29279@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291223

In article <ku6nobINN9nn@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM> erc@pogo.Corp.Sun.COM (Ed Carp) writes:
>Recently, I was at a ham store in a nearby state - the only
>store in that city (state capitol). The salesman was very
>inattentive and rude. When I asked him if he carried
>anything other than the "big three", like Alinco, he said,
>"we don't carry junk like that." Being an Alinco owner,
>I was rather put out by the implication, and by his "if
>I feel like it, I'll help you - I'm the only game in town, so
>if I want to treat you like sh*t, I will".

I've seen this too. Usually the guy doesn't need the ham business
to keep bread on the table. Several small operations like this came
and went in Atlanta before HRO finally moved in.

>I was discussing it with a couple of ham friends and they said,
>"why don't you open your own store - or at least, start taking orders
>for radios or something." What does it take to do this? Aside from
>doing the store-front thing, what is required from a manufacturer
>to order radios? I don't have the big $$$ it takes to keep one of
>everything in stock if I have to buy them up-front. Any suggestions?
>
>I'd just like to see (1) an alternative to this store, and (2) an
>alternative to the "big three" and their very high prices for stuff.
>Alinco,for instance, sells hand-helds that go for $50-$100 less than
>their "big three" counterparts.

There's a reason the big three are the big three, it's called floor
plan. You get to stock the equipment for 90 days before you start
being charged interest. The smaller companies won't do this and get
less space. To get a price break, you normally have to sign a deal
with the manufacturer to purchase X number of radios a year. That
number can be fairly large. Since hams are notoriously cheap and scan
the 800 ads vigorously, you will find yourself acting as a demo location
for some 800 mumber outfit that will actually get the sale.

The only way to survive in the ham business is to have an 800 number
and spend big bucks on advertising and floor plan a lot of the big
three radios. Or, you can specialize and handle some off the wall
accessories and not touch radio sales at all. Some of the small
companies that handle just wire, or just antennas and towers, or
just batteries, do quite well. Other tiny companies that actually
build a product sometimes do ok too. Or, you can have another
business that just happens to handle ham gear on the side. A local
Lincoln-Mercury dealer does this. He sells Kenwood out of his auto
showroom. He doesn't make any money at it, but he has the latest

toys to play with.

Gary KE4ZV

850. Aves Island

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 13:24:59 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9204101317.AA03959@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 291224

The latest ARRL DX Bulletin gives a new qsl route for Aves Island

>QSL ROUTE CHANGE. QSL YX0AI, Aves Island, via Mr. Pablo Alonso, PO
>Box 68353, Caracas, Venezuela, 1062-A. Mark the lower left hand
>corner of the envelope with either S for SSB, or C for CW.

If I sent a card (and Green Stamp) to the old route do I have to
send one to the new route?? Does anyone have any more info??

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

851. Re: How many green stamps with some QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 13:36:22 UTC
From: hayward@gargoyle.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.133622.3211@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 291225

In article <1992Apr9.162905.1214@linus.mitre.org> wtr@mitre.org (Bill Ralston) writes:

:I've heard that $1 or $2 is sufficient. I've generally sent IRC's because
:I felt I was being arrogant to assume that the DX station had any use for
:US currency (I don't know what I would do if I received a British pound
:note with a QSL card!). Unfortunately, IRCs are not accepted by all
:countries, and are a pretty bad deal

I think you will find that the American dollar is a universal
currency. It is certainly true that a British pound would be of little
value to an American (or a Japanese) ham, but nearly all foreign
countries have underground markets in dollars.

As you note, the IRC is no great deal; the dollar is for most foreign
hams.

Peter
WX9T

Peter B. Hayward University of Maine WX9T

852. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 13:44:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1577000007@trsvax>
Source record: 291226

Again, I can't find that there is a birdie here (or anywhere else)
with 4 different units. Please remove the antenna and see if the
signal strength of the 'birdie' changes. Let me know.

Paul Opitz N5TPQ

853. Re: FCC Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 13:52:10 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Apr10095210@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 291227

>In article <4dqqWDK00VpZ4SvG9c@andrew.cmu.edu> mc3d+@andrew.cmu.edu (Mary Rose Campbell) writes:

>>Are there any other 3-letter stations out there?
>

WWJ 950 kHz am News/Talk "News Radio 95"
WJR 760 kHz am stereo Full Service 50kW "The Great Voice of the Great Lakes"

Back when such things existed, WJR used to be a clear channel station with coverage down to at least Kentucky. While the clear channel designation no longer exists, I don't think there is another station on that frequency anywhere nearby. Although it's "only AM", WJR has consistantly great programming and rates in the top 3 or so in the very competitive Detroit market.

-val-

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect the position of the General Motors Corporation.

854. Kenpro computer interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 14:23:02 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9204101422.AA14344@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291228

Kenpro, the rotator makers, used to sell a computer interface for their Az/El systems. It's known as the KR-010. It's possible that Yaesu might have sold them for Kenpro, although the people at Yaesu didn't know what I was talking about.

Anyway, does anyone on the net have one that they'd like to dispose of? I'd like to buy it.

Please e-mail me if you have one or know someone who might.

Mike Owen W9IP
MROWEN@STLAWU

855. Re: On the durability of ham HT's and commercial HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 14:42:21 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Apr10104221@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 291229

I don't know if I speak for a lot of others, but I'm not really looking
for a radio that can double as a hammer or a railroad wheel chock,
nor for a radio that can stop a .357 magnum bullet. Granted, there
may be some amateurs that are, but I hope there aren't many.

I think the real issue is whether or not it is economically feasable
to make a full featured radio that can withstand "normal" kinds of
hazards that can be expected in portable use. I believe that it is.
I think that making a radio that can withstand being knocked off a picnic
table wouldn't raise the price outrageously. Granted, making a radio
that can withstand a fall from a 50 foot tower or laying at the bottom
of a lake for an afternoon is a lot more involved, but I claim that's
not the issue here.

Based on the number of people that have sent me Email attesting to
the fraility of their radios, I believe there may even be a business
opportunity for some clever person to sell an aftermarket "ruggedizing"
kit for the battery clip on the W2A.

My list of common hazards for hand held portable equipment:
Drops From 5' or less
Water Incident (not puddling) rain water
Dust Levels that don't require eye protection
Heat Not so hot that you can't hold tightly
Vibration As found in a bicycle pack

I believe that if gear is permanently, operationally damaged by these
hazards then maybe it's qualification as a "hand held portable",
should be reexamined and maybe requalified as "table top".

I believe that ruggedized versions of many popular radios would sell
well, and that the top-o-the-line radios ought to showcase the best
that that company has to offer.

What do YOU think?

-val- (Battery clip weakness aside, I still LOVE my W2A)

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

856. Re: Aves Island

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 14:57:40 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19920410075148CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 291230

>The latest ARRL DX Bulletin gives a new qsl route for Aves Island
>
>>QSL ROUTE CHANGE. QSL YX0AI, Aves Island, via Mr. Pablo Alonso, PO
>>Box 68353, Caracas, Venezuela, 1062-A. Mark the lower left hand
>>corner of the envelope with either S for SSB, or C for CW.
>
>If I sent a card (and Green Stamp) to the old route do I have to
>send one to the new route?? Does anyone have any more info??
>
> 73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

The reason for the new address is that the Aves Is. group reports
that mail to the old address is arriving minus green stamps - ie,
opened/removed. The new address may work better (until someone
notices the volume of mail and gets curious). Their original
posting says *DO NOT INCLUDE ANY MENTION OF QSL OR RADIO* on
the envelope, just the S/C.

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

857. Re: Opening a dealership - what does it take?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 15:57:21 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.155721.28584@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 291231

Ed Carp writes:
> What does it take to [open an ham store]?

Money and patience. The markup on new ham gear is minuscule; about 15%, compared to almost 100% on most other hard goods like tv sets, etc. Consignment dealers in used rigs usually get a 25% commission, but have to put up with consigner's wildly inflated estimates of the value of their used rigs, leading to slow turn-over. A friend of mine runs a ham store, and is always teetering on the brink of financial disaster. The 800-number mail order places are selling the new rigs for just a few dollars over their cost, making their profit on volume. No local retail dealer can ever hope to match their prices; in many cases, the mail order price is actually below a local retailers *cost* on the rig. My take is that it is virtually impossible to make money selling ham radio gear. Having said all that, I wish you the best of luck. I too am frequently put off by rude dealers; a clerk at a store where I've spent well over $5,000 on ham gear in the last year literally laughed in my face and told me to get lost when I made him an offer on a piece of used gear. All too often, ham stores are staffed by your typical ham weenie, who knows nothing about retail or the concept of customer service. If you can find a formula for good service and low prices, the ham world will beat a path to your door. Good luck...

73... Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

858. Re: On the durability of ham HT's and commercial HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 16:00:01 UTC
From: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <s4e21INN133@grapevine.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291232

In article <VBREAULT.92Apr10104221@rinhp750.gmr.com>, vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com (Val Breault) writes:
|> Based on the number of people that have sent me Email attesting to
|> the frailty of their radios, I believe there may even be a business
|> opportunity for some clever person to sell an aftermarket "ruggedizing"
|> kit for the battery clip on the W2A.
|>
I think ICOM made a grave design error on their current small radios that they use when it comes to the battery pack. I've knocked the pack off my ICOM O2AT several times without damage to the radio or the battery. I think the Alinco DJF1 does a much better job of dealing with the battery. It is firmly clipped to the back of the radio instead of fragidly attached to the bottom.

|> My list of common hazards for hand held portable equipment:
And how has my O2AT stood up to this...

|> Drops From 5' or less

Many times, both with and without the battery pack coming off. No damage.

|> Water Incident (not puddling) rain water

Been through rain with me several times, no damage. BTW, my friends 2SAT was submerged a few days ago by accident. After careful drying the radio works fine.

|> Dust Levels that don't require eye protection

It's been moutain biking on dry fire and horse trails with me. No damage.

|> Heat Not so hot that you can't hold tightly

Not much here, except the several days of 100+ weather that it has been with me. No damage.

|> Vibration As found in a bicycle pack

It rides in my bike pack for 50-125 miles/week and has been doing this for well over 3,000 miles. It has even made several trips clipped directly to the pannier rack (i.e. no isolation at all). No damage.

|>
|> I believe that if gear is permanently, operationally damaged by these
|> hazards then maybe it's qualification as a "hand held portable",
|> should be reexamined and maybe requalified as "table top".
|>

The main drawback to the O2AT is that it is huge by today's standards.
At this point however, until my wife's Alinco takes a similar amount
of abuse without damage I'll stay commited to my 02AT. To the Alinco's
credit, it has been dropped a couple of times, and splashed a couple
of times so far with no damage. It has about 100 miles in bike packs
both on and off road with no problems, so it seems to be on the right
track.:-)

|> I believe that ruggedized versions of many popular radios would sell
|> well, and that the top-o-the-line radios ought to showcase the best
|> that that company has to offer.
|>
|> What do YOU think?
|>
I agree that HT's need to be rugged. I think that some vendors have
not completely considered the ruggedness of their radios as they have
shrunk them in size. Hopefully this will change and it appears that
Alinco may be one of the companies leading the charge.

--
Thanks

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Sun Federal System Engineer | GEnie: D.PRITCHET3
| Packet: KM6PR@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

It ain't what you don't know, it's what you do know that ain't so.
--Edwin Howard Armstrong
or at least he said it alot:-)

859. Re: On the durability of ham HT's and commercial HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 16:01:53 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.160153.23642@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291233

In article <1992Apr9.035643.1874@ni.umd.edu>,
louie@sayshell.umd.edu (Louis A. Mamakos) writes about the HT-200:

> That's the great thing about Motorola radios; you can use them as a
> rather painful blunt instrument to defend yourself, if necessary.

Hair and pieces of scalp have been known to tumble out the back
of police department HT-200s at the 2-way radio shop I frequented.

I, too, owned an HT-200. One heck of a radio, but the weight could
pull your pants down if you didn't wear suspenders!
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S att!ihlpm!parnass
Distinguished Member of the Technical Staff (708)979-5414
AT&T Bell Laboratories Knife collector, treasure hunter

860. Re: Aves Island

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 16:18:44 UTC
From: tucker@fisher.eedsp.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.161844.19252@ee.gatech.edu>
Source record: 291234

In article <9204101317.AA03959@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL> skitch@nadc.navy.mil (M. Squicciarini) writes:
>
>The latest ARRL DX Bulletin gives a new qsl route for Aves Island
>
>
>If I sent a card (and Green Stamp) to the old route do I have to
>send one to the new route?? Does anyone have any more info??
>
> 73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil
>

Apparently, the deal is that much mail to the previous address is being opened and the money stolen. However, that is not true of all the cards as some are being received with no problem. An op at YV5A also said that they don't expect to get their qsl cards for up to 60 days.

The bottom line was, if you already sent a card and can be patient, you should wait up to 90 days before resending your card. If you're not patient, or haven't sent a card, use the new address and follow the usual precautions about not giving away the nature of the letter.

This info taken from the local Cluster where it was attributed to W4FOA, who further attributed it to a YX0AI op who was operating YV5A.

73 de Jeff
--

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ, EMT-A
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
May all your throws be bulls! Georgia Institute of Technology

861. Re: On the durability of ham HT's and commercial HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 16:45:14 UTC
From: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.164514.29617@sunova.ssc.gov>
Source record: 291235

In article <s4e21INN133@grapevine.EBay.Sun.COM> dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM (Dan Pritchett) writes:

> Been through rain with me several times, no damage. BTW, my friends 2SAT
> was submerged a few days ago by accident. After careful drying the radio
> works fine.

This is known as "Takes a Dunking and keeps on Kerchunking".....

Chuck Adams, WB5WRR (The Chuckster)
Internet: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Disclaimer: Not an official document of DOE, SSCL, URA or EG&G
"Curses! Flamed Again" - me

862. FT-2400H Recommendations?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 17:09:52 UTC
From: seanp@undr.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr11.792253.p23fM@undr.org>
Source record: 291236
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.scanner

I am interested in getting suggestions/comments/recommendations on the Yaesu FT-2400H 2m mobile transmitter. I have seen quite a few ads for this radio, and read many different lists of its specs, and it looks like quite a nice radio. If anyone owns one, and could tell me more about it (how they like it, how it performs, etc.) I would appreciate it.

As well, (Oh gosh, not a MOD statement!), I saw a mod on N8EMR that supposedly allows 118-174 RX, and 140-174 TX. Can anyone confirm this? This would be the main reason I would buy the radio, but I would like to know if it works or not.

Any help is tremendously appreciated.

Sean N3LQN

Sean Petty undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM
ICBMnet: 39'58'12"N 75'84'26"W seanp@undr.org

863. Re: Decoding Weather Satellite Pics (WEFAX)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 17:32:14 UTC
From: tjonz@Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kubk8uINNjs5@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291237

In article <1992Apr6.143803.20102@aio.jsc.nasa.gov>,
mancus@sweetpea.jsc.nasa.gov (Keith Mancus 283-4283) writes:

> I have an AEA-PK232A. Supposedly this supports WEFAX decoding, but
> the operating manual that comes with it just suggests buying AEA's
> own software. I want to write my own, but have no information on
> what format the demodulated picture will be in when it appears on my
> computer serial line.

I believe that there's a technical reference manual for the PK232 available
from AEA. I've been meaning to order one of these for details about host and
KISS modes. I'd wager it contains specs on the WEFAX formats, too.

Todd, KB6JXT

864. SDI-50 CES autopatch QUESTION

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 17:41:00 UTC
From: ami9667@venus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <10APR199212410430@venus.tamu.edu>
Source record: 291238

Does anyone using the SDI-50 autopatch? I want to know how it works
in the full-duplex mode. I have only tried it on simplex.

Andreas Iacovides - 5B4SJ/W5
Does anyone use the SDI-50 autopatch? I want to know how it works in

865. Re: HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 17:41:02 UTC
From: tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.174102.25791@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291239

tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu (& Kawasaki) writes:

>Dela Airline told me that operating Ham in airplane is upto a captain
>to decide...
>I am wondering is there any interfarence(sp?) bewteen them

It's not just a problem between 440MHz and commercial airline frequency
It's also a problem with a transmitter located on the aircraft interfering
with avionics, navigational aids etc.,

That is why there is a federal regulation regarding transmitters onboard
aircraft.

Also FYI we amateurs share the 440MHz band with aircraft radar. Your
handheld could conceivably and most likely cause problems.

Tom WB9RXJ

866. Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 17:56:27 UTC
From: Asher Samuels <ASAHC@CUNYVM.BITNET>
Message-ID: <92101.125627ASAHC@CUNYVM.BITNET>
Source record: 291240
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

A few years ago, WOR was forced to become WWOR (channel 9 in the NYC area)

+---+
| asahc@cunyvm.cuny.edu Abfrl, nera'g lbh? |
| Asher B. Samuels |
+---+

867. 1 Hopedale Center BBS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 18:37:46 UTC
From: jay@sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <2101@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 291241

As previously announced, a new BBS is on-line part time. Most of the response has been positive and some of you feel there is a better way for me to use this hardware. This BBS is online to provide an added service to those of you who don't use packet or feel that this would be a more expedient way to receive information. As of today some planned measures have taken place to ensure that mod files are received to licensed hams only. When you log in as NEW or have logged in with no amateur info, your access will be restricted to non amateur areas. I will check to ensure that you licensed before upgrading your access to the amateur mods drawer. If you would like to pre-register and save your self a 24hr callsign check, send your pre-registration info to : Jay_Appell@cac.stratus.com with the following info. Your name/address/bday handle and password.

Thanks for your calls. The BBS # is 508-478-6969 mon-fri 7am-7pm temporarily.

Jay

868. Icom 3200 mods anybody??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 18:56:22 UTC
From: laz@cheetah.ece.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.185622.25433@news.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 291242

Does anybody have mods for an Icom IC3200 mobile rig?
I would be interested in knowing what I can make this thing do.

Matt

869. Mod's ... B(u)y the book!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 19:45:33 UTC
From: radneyt@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.144533.7780@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com>
Source record: 291243

All of you people out there that are looking for radio mods, just
go ahead and shell out the 20 bucks it cost to buy the mod book.
I inquired about a mod to an Alinco radio not too long ago and
the closest thing I got to an answer was a verbal slap on the
wrist telling me (please insert very sarcastic tone here --->)
"it's illegal to transmit out side the band" (end sarcasm)
Boy I'm glad I found that out... I don't think that was covered
in *my* rules and regs book. Anyway enough of my soapbox.
Maybe y'all will have better luck than I did.

73's

____
Lee Radney	"The above are just the
KC4YBK	inept ramblings of a
[O] (912) 275-2100 ext. 2222	single individual and
[H] (912) 272-1876	are by no means anyone's
	opinion but my own."
_____________________________	_____________________________

870. 2M Repeater Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 20:04:23 UTC
From: SWIFT@dallas.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9204102003.AA17126@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291244

The Rockwell Collins Amateur Radio Club of Dallas has just received a frequency pair assignment for a 2 meter repeater. We now have the envious task of obtaining the repeater and getting it onto the air. I suggested that possibly there might be some club out on the INTERNET that is upgrading their repeater and may be looking to sell their old WORKING repeater.

So, how about it folks? Do you, or anyone you know, have a 2M repeater that you are willing to sell (hopefully cheap! :-))? Please e-mail to me directly the manufacturer, model, condition, and price along with your name, address and phone number. TNX and 73's

Dan Swift, N5UPG
INTERNET: swift@dallas.rockwell.com

871. Re: Radio Shack HTX-202 Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 20:11:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1577000008@trsvax>
Source record: 291245

Dan -

I am continuing to investigate this. If the signal goes
away when you disconnect (or attenuate) the antenna,
the problem is most likely not the HT, but is environmental.
To double-check, try the following:

1) Confirm signal w/rubber duck.

2) Remove the duck. If the signal is still there, almost
definitely a birdie (unless the signal source is very
close and/or very strong.

3) If signal not there, put a remote antenna on the HT
(at least 10 feet away). If the signal comes back, it
is almost definitely NOT a birdie. Birdies don't have
much power behind them...

One other thing to consider, Cable TV also uses the 2-meter
band. If they have 'leaks' they can interfere. 146.76 is
at or near one of the allocated cable channels.

Regarding the units that had 'birdies' in some parts of town
but not others...these aren't birdies. Again, if the birdie is
there it will not change with changes in location.

Definition for reference: Birdie--internally generated signals
that make it difficult or impossible to receive.

872. Re: On the durability of ham HT's and commercial HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 21:37:26 UTC
From: lancelot@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us
Message-ID: <3530@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us>
Source record: 291246

Why not upgrade your Ham HT (the one w/ all the whizmos) by adding a small amp, a heavy duty battery, and putting it in a heavy duty case... sounds like an idea for a small business...has anyone done anything like this? Seen a construction project in a mag or book? Seems like you could have the best of both worlds.

--

Brett Breitwieser KC6UPU, Grid CM86XX
The Crown Project lancelot@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us
425 Ninth Ave. ..netcom!cruzio!lancelot
Santa Cruz, CA 95062-3715 Fido: 1:216/509
Nietzsche: "Socrates was Rabble" Safe Politics: Use a Kingdom

873. Memphis Mini-Fest 04/18

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 22:49:33 UTC
From: kagoos@memstvx1.memst.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.164933.1827@memstvx1.memst.edu>
Source record: 291247

MEMPHIS MINI-FEST 92

There will be a MINI-FEST at State Technical Institute-Memphis on April 18th!!
State Tech is located just to the south-west of exit 12 on I40 in east Memphis.
Talk in will be on the W4BS repeater system, 146.82, 224.42 and 443.2.

Table set-up begins at 8:00 and the doors open for general admission at 8:30.
For table information, please contact KC4ZOV @ W4BS via packet or 901-363-3159
via land-line. Tables are $5.00 and admission is $2.00.

The following is a list of ONLY those forums that are confirmed AT THIS DATE.
Others are in the planning stages. All forums will be in the Engineering
building at class rooms indicated by LOCATION.

TIME TITLE LOCATION PRESENTER

09:00 Eastern Ark. Emer. F112 by Wayne, N5JLJ & Joe, N5MIG
Preparedness Phillips County Arkansas

HF Digital Modes F116 by Hugh, WA4SLI

10:00 Shelby County RACES F114 by Dana, WI3B
Shelby County RACES Officer

Army MARS F118 by Pat Lane, W4OQG

11:00 Tower Legal Issues, F112 by Dwayne, KC4POI
etc. ARRL Volunteer Counsel

Beginner's DX Forum F116 by Dennis, WF4G

12:00 VE Testing F118 by John, WZ5S & Dana,WI3B

13:00 BBS Access & Activity F112 by Buddy, WX2G, Suresh, N9GSA (W4BS)
(panel members) Tom, KA4P (KA4P, Trenton)
Roy, WX2B (WX2B, Memphis)
Harry, AI5R (AI5R, Lakeland)

ARES Forum F116 by O.D.Keaton, WA4GLS,
ARRL Tennessee Section Manager &
Steve, NX3W, Shelby Cty ARES EC

14:00 VHF/UHF Forum F114 by Dave, N4MW
ARRL Technical Coordinator

Antenna Forum F118 by Rodger, K4HTB

15:00 W4BS Packet Repeater F112 by Steve, KM4WQ & Terry, KB4KA

Antenna Forum (Cont) F118 by Rodger, K4HTB

Additional forums we are trying to confirm are:

Weather Service - Warning & Preparedness
ATV Repeater
DFing (Fox or Rabbit Hunting)

We hope everyone will attend the Mini-Fest and as many forums as possible. You cannot find a less expensive way to learn more and increase your enjoyment in our Amateur Radio hobby!

The doors will close at 4:00 pm. However, there will be a sysop's meeting for BBS, THENET/NETROM and ROSE sysops at 5:00 pm. See me for details on the sysop meeting.

Hope to CU there, 73, Terry KB4KA

874. DX Bulletin 19 ARLD019

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 23:15:58 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.231558.26346@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291248

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================
```

ZCZC AE81
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 19 ARLD019
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
April 10, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD019
ARLD019 DX news

Thanks to Paul, K1XM, the Yankee Clipper Contest Club, Paul, KB1BE, and the Connecticut DX Association for the following DX information.

The past several weeks have been great for DXers, with VK9CK and VK9CL from Coco Keeling, KH8/KH6JEB from Kure Island, SM0AGD from Sao Tome, and not one, but TWO VP8 operations. These DXpeditions have all come to a close, leaving the bands in comparatively unexciting shape. Heres the latest, though.

TRINDADE. The status of this operation is unclear, however sources indicate it is on 10 and 15 meters only, due to the limits imposed on operating permission. The call ZY0TR is likely to be used.

BANGLEDESH. The S2/HA5BUS group has been raising quite a stir. To work them on SSB, try 14275 kHz, and on CW around 14025 kHz. They have been worked in the USA before 1100z via long path. Also check 7002, 21025 and 280251 kHz.

MAYOTTE. F0ELS is expected to be operating for two weeks starting around April 13.

HI6UD will be active April 16 through 20 on 80 through 10 meter SSB and CW. QSL via UDRA Santiago, Box 449-3 Santiago, Dominican Republic.

QSL ROUTE CHANGE. QSL YX0AI, Aves Island, via Mr. Pablo Alonso, PO Box 68353, Caracas, Venezuela, 1062-A. Mark the lower left hand corner of the envelope with either S for SSB, or C for CW.

ARRL DXAC news briefs from Ted Pauck, K8NA, DXAC Chairman.

NEW DXCC COUNTRY ACTIONS. Vatican Enclave of the Holy House, HV0HH, was rejected for new Dountry status by a vote of 15 to 0.

UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR NEW DXCC COUNTRY STATUS. Add Pratas Island, 21N by 117E. Awaiting further information and a formal application.

Make Ceuta and Melilla, EA9, two separate countries, based on Rule 3, separation by another DXCC country.

UNDER CONSIDERATION FOR DXCC DELETED COUNTRY STATUS. Spratly Island, 1S, and South Sudan, ST0, based on no longer meeting criteria.

QUESTIONS UNDER CONSIDERATION. Should electronic confirmations be acceptable for DXCC credit? Should separate DXCC country status for the Vienna International Center, 4U1VIC, be reconsidered? What are appropriate guidelines and procedures for DX operations, particularly DXpeditions to rare countries? Should contacts with stations located on docked ships count for DXCC credit? What does the future hold for DX and DXCC?
NNNN

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

875. Re: Ever break the ferrite slug?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 23:20:06 UTC
From: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <7442@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 291249

turner@safety.ICS.UCI.EDU (Clark Savage Turner WA3JPG) writes:
>More TS 520 fun. I have a cracked ferrite slug inside the tuning coil
>of the mix coil unit. It won't turn and hasn't really "broken", fallen
>inside or come out or anything. Has anyone faced this one with success ?
>
>I have 2 choices 1. Replace the coil. I am going to call Kenwood
> to see if the part is available. Wish me
> luck.
> 2. Use "super glue" or some drop of something
> else that can hold the slug together so I
> can turn it.
>
>Are there any other reasonable alternatives?
>
>73
>Clark
>WA3JPG

I have had some luck simply crushing the broken core and pouring the
powdered bits of core out...

-- Dan
N0KFB

Remember: " Buffalo never Oink " Seen on a South Dakota travel brocure.
Advertisment: Try the Railway Post Office , a railfan BBS ! (612) 377-2197.
UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!rambler
INET: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org

876. Re: Ramsey Elect. 2-meter amps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-10 23:23:49 UTC
From: lowell@techbook.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.232349.10080@techbook.com>
Source record: 291250

Postmaster@sceng.UB.COM writes:

>furr@pilot.njin.net (Grover Furr) writes:
>:
>: I've been thinking of getting the Ramsey PA-10 2m power amp,
>: which advertises 10x power amplification. Ramsey also sells a kit, the
>: PA-1, a power amp with 8x amplification.
>:
>: If anybody know anything about these amps -- either from experience,
>: hearsay, or reviews (where? , please post the info. You could also
>: e-mail it to me, but this might be of more general interest.
>:
I bought the kit. I finally figured that by the time I got a nice box,
connectors, built the TR switch, etc. I was just slightly below the
cost of the PA-10. It works pretty well, I suppose. Also, the PA-10
uses PIN diode TR switching doesn`t it?
73 Lowell

--

Lowell Brunson
KC7DX @ N7PWF.OR.USA.NA (Packet Radio Only!)
lowell@techbook.COM Public Access User --- Not affiliated with TECHbooks

877. Re: HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 00:06:06 UTC
From: julian@bongo.info.com
Message-ID: <496@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 291251

In article <TATSUYA.92Apr6101201@sofya.hamblin.math.byu.edu> tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu (& Kawasaki) writes:
>I need someone can test interaction between 440Hhz and commerical
>airline freqency.

Yes, summer is approaching and the old "Can I use my new
walkie-talkie on the Plane" Question is being asked again.

Stand by while the lawyers, alarmists and panic merchants tell
us all this is illegal, dangerous and generally anti-social.

Those of us who have done this and lived to tell the tale will
just read the usual rubbish with wry amusement.

But can I use Morris from a plane even if the pilots licence no
longer requires Morris?

--
Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue Hollywood CA 90046-7142 voice (213) 653-4495

878. Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 00:31:08 UTC
From: axd7104@acfcluster.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr10.193108.1@acfcluster.nyu.edu>
Source record: 291252
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <92101.125627ASAHC@CUNYVM.BITNET>, Asher Samuels <ASAHC@CUNYVM.BITNET> writes:
> A few years ago, WOR was forced to become WWOR (channel 9 in the NYC area)
> -------
> +---+
> | asahc@cunyvm.cuny.edu Abfrl, nera'g lbh? |
> | Asher B. Samuels |
> +---+

About Channel 9, you're right. I believe what happened was that Channel 9
was sold, but not the radio station (WOR 710 am, which is what I was
referring to in the first place). Under the FCC rules in effect at that
time, you couldn't have a radio station and a TV station with the same
call letters if they weren't owned by the same company. So the new
company tacked on the extra W, so they would be legal under the law and
not lose their name recognition. WOR-AM is still WOR.

BTW, that FCC rule no longer applies. WNEW-AM and WNEW-FM are now owned
by separate companies.

--
Aaron Dickey Bitnet: axd7104@nyuacf
New York University Internet: axd7104@ACFcluster.nyu.edu

Al Roker Is God.

879. Help needed with Cellular antennas (directional?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 03:35:55 UTC
From: swood@vela.acs.oakland.edu
Message-ID: <14654@vela.acs.oakland.edu>
Source record: 291253
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I just recently got a job offer to work in upper Michigan on
Mackinac Island for the entire summer. I was originally thinking that
I would have my cellular service turned off, but I found that I might be
able to use FastTrack ROAMing service so people could still get ahold
of me. Only problem is that the closest cell site is probably more than
fifty miles away. Being a radio amateur, I would presume that there would
not be too awful much involved to fashion my own, but seeing as how the
telephones both transmit and receive (presumably this would be handled
by electronics inside the phone - isolators and such) I wanted to see
if I could pool some ideas first off the net.

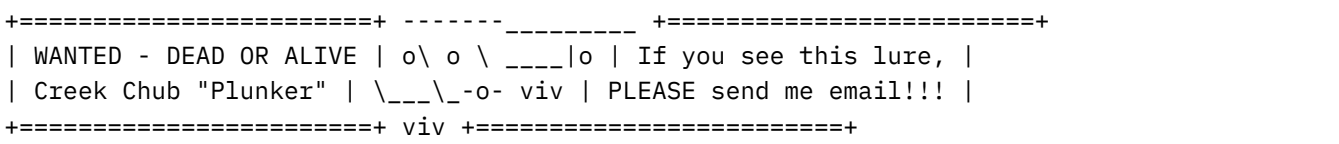
For reference, the nearest Cellular service is handled by Century
and is in Traverse City (I am not sure, but I think that they have plans
for Mackinac area - I just don't know if they have made it accrossed yet)
The phone that I am using is capable of 3 Watts on high power, and it
operates in the 800 MHZ bank (Rx 869.040 - 893.970 & Tx 824.040 - 848.970)

I am quite familiar with building antennas, and I have already
started working on a 2 meter antenna and am in the process of chasing down
both a rig and area digipeaters for packet. (Anyone that knows of any good
gateways, I would appreciate the info - ie to internet from packet)

Thanks in advance...

swood

WQ8B

--


880. Re: Decoding Weather Satellite Pics (WEFAX)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 09:00:30 UTC
From: system@hale.cts.com
Message-ID: <iV72iB3w165w@hale.cts.com>
Source record: 291254

tjonz@Sun.COM (Todd Jonz) writes:

> In article <1992Apr6.143803.20102@aio.jsc.nasa.gov>,
> mancus@sweetpea.jsc.nasa.gov (Keith Mancus 283-4283) writes:
>
> > I have an AEA-PK232A. Supposedly this supports WEFAX decoding, but
> > the operating manual that comes with it just suggests buying AEA's
> > own software. I want to write my own, but have no information on
> > what format the demodulated picture will be in when it appears on my
> > computer serial line.
>
> I believe that there's a technical reference manual for the PK232 available
> from AEA. I've been meaning to order one of these for details about host and
> KISS modes. I'd wager it contains specs on the WEFAX formats, too.

Mildly related. I got my grubbies on FAX 4.0, do anyone have an english
translation of it, or an english version? I get the jist of most of it,
but details are lacking, as I never really learned German.

-=- System Administrator system@hale.cts.com -=-
Hale Telecommunications, San Diego

881. RTTY DX notes for week ending 10 April, 1992 (BID RTDX0410)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 10:37:50 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr11.103750.4629@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291255

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0410
RTTY DX Notes 10 April
RTTY DX notes for week ending 10 April, 1992 (BID RTDX0410)

It is with great pleasure that I announce to you all that Syd, VK2SG,
came back home from the hospital Thursday, April 2. For the moment he
has to go back every two days for about a week or so. I will take
care of the notes til the 17th. Syd will start again from the
week ending the 24th. He sends regards to all people who sent him
good wishes while he was in the hospital.

Our thanks this week go to I5ICY, I5IGQ, IK1HSR, TG9VT, VK2SG, VK2EG,
W2JGR and the Twin Cities DX Packet Cluster Network, WB2CJL, UT5RP,
DJ3IW and the DB0SPC Central Europe DX Packet Cluster. Thank you all
for your assistance in putting these notes togheter.

Bandpass

Friday 3:
0426-14084 ZA1TAA
0603-14083 SV0DV/9
1247-21090 UF6FJ
1330-21085 A92FG
1357-21089 UI8UC
1412-21082 UL7MU
1452-21091 VQ9RS QSL via ND0F
1525-21084 LY1BZB
1934-21088 AP/WA2WYR
1937-21082 ZP6XD
1940-14082 FG4FI
2025-14091 ZC4AB

Saturday 4:
0430-14086 ZA1TAA
0537-14084 YL3FW
1309-28094 6W1QB
1356-21088 9V1YW
1413-28088 CU3EM
1447-28091 F6IPT/5T5 QSL to home call via bureau
1459-28093 ES7JW
1524-21084 T77T
```

1530-21088 VQ9QW
1543-21085 9L3DX QSL via OZ1JKK
1612-28086 5N3ZIP
1640-21087 A92FG
1642-21089 C9RTC see note
1710-14080 VK9CK
2345-21074 TY1PS ARQ

Sunday 5:
0136-21085 XX9AS
0604-14081 FM5BW
0700-14083 KH8/LA4LN QSL to home call
0914-28093 3C1EA
0923-28083 C9RTC
1200-21092 UI8DAM
1300-28084 ZD8LII
1530-21085 UF6FJ
1642-21087 Z21GZ
1746-28083 8P6SA
1802-21090 F6IPT/5T5
1855-21082 AP/WA2WYR
2055-21088 TY1PS
2220-21093 XQ0X

Monday 6:
0610-14083 KH8/LA4LN
1337-21092 VS6WV QSL via K0TLM
1400-21088 9V1YW
1404-28083 XX9AS
1406-21090 UI8UC
1414-21084 AP/WA2WYR
1505-21084 EA9JV
1515-28088 6W1QB
1518-21083 UF6AW
1600-28090 3C1EA
1859-14086 9X5JA
2021-14088 VP8CBA QSL via W6MKB
2349-14086 VP8CFM

Tuesday 7:
0018-14089 VP8CFM
0511-14084 KH8/LA4LN
0540-14086 SV0DV/9
0849-14086 PJ2MI
1150-14092 C31OF
1416-28090 UI8UC
1517-28093 3C1EA
1635-21083 CU3AY
1638-21093 FR5ZU
1701-21084 AP/WA2WYR
1747-21083 XX9AS

1942-14089 TJ1MR
1950-14088 VP8CBA

Wednesday 8:
1149-14090 KP2N
1624-21090 3C1EA
1625-21087 AP/WA2WYR
1642-21094 UT5RP
1734-21082 YL2KF
1746-21088 CU3AY
1747-21082 7P8SR
1751-21087 A71BS REV

Thursday 9:
0450-14084 ES7FQ
1450-21081 V31AP QSL via DL7AMW
1520-21082 DU1RP
1525-21088 CU3AY
1556-28090 VU2SJV
1755-21086 AP/WA2WYR FEC
1800-21079 LY2NX ARQ QSL to Rimas, Box 289, Kaunac-C, Lithuania
2122-14087 UF6FJ

Notes of Interest:

Mozambique (C9RTC). Silvano informs us that starting this week he will be more active, and use split operation. For the QSL route he recommends IK4QIZ, Box 65, Forli, 47100 Italy. Envelopes sent to his box in Maputo have been opened and some cards were seen on windscreens of the cars in the capital.

South Georgia (VP8CBA). The guys of VP8SSI arrived all safely on the island on April 6th. They spent most of the time on CW, but were also on RTTY with tremendous pile-ups. The Abel-J left South Georgia on the morning of April 8, and by the time you read this they are enroute to the Falkland Is. Again congratulations to Tony, (WA4JQS) for this second marvelous effort.

Cocos Island (TI9). Jules W2JGR informed us that he had a QSO with TI2JJP, who hopes to operate from this place sometime in early May.

Does someone still need QSL cards confirmed from Romeo? The South Eastern DX Association is sponsoring Romeo's visit to the Dayton Hamvention. They are planning to have Romeo do QSLs this time. W8BLA with help of SEDXA members will take care of it. Those who for one reason or another didn't get cards for any of Romeo's DX trips are in for a pleasant surprise. All requests must be sent to W8BLA at his Callbook address, valid only until Dayton time. When mailing cards, indicate on the outside of envelope callsigns for which cards you are applying. Use a separate SASE for each call.

GL DE DX2 (I5FLN) AT TG9VT.GTM.NA
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

882. Propagation Forecast Bulletin 15 ARLP015

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 10:38:52 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr11.103852.4714@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291256

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB PROP @ ARRL $ARLP015
ARLP015 Propagation DE KT7H
QST DE W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 15 ARLP015
>From Tad Cook, KT7H
Seattle, WA April 11, 1992
To All Radio Amateurs

Solar activity was low this past week. The solar flux sagged from
below 160 to just under 140, and at the end of the week there were
only a few visible sunspots. The geomagnetic field was active at
several points. On April 3rd it was probably due to coronal holes,
and on April 6 and 7 from solar flares, driving the A index on each
occasion into the mid-twenties. This caused some fluttery HF
signals in the northern latitudes and over polar paths.

Over the next week look for a very gradual rise in the flux, with
more stable geomagnetic conditions. The increase in solar flux
could be about 15 or 20 points by the end of the week, and after
that it should continue toward a peak of around 200 near the 26th
and 27th.

Sunspot Numbers from April 3 through 9 were 100, 83, 87, 74, 84, 78
and 73, with a mean of 82.7. 10.7 cm solar flux for the same period
was 159.8, 153.9, 154.4, 142.7, 141.5, 145.4 and 139.7, with a mean
of 148.2.
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)
```

883. radio shack mtx100 mod?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 11:49:29 UTC
From: michaeln@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <44810014@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 291257

i was wondering if there was anyone on the net that knows anything
about the frequency programing in the radio shack mtx100/mtx101 marine
radio. since the frequency pairs are so (seemingly) random i'm sure
they are programed into memory at the factory. i'm interested in seeing
if i can find out how its done so i can try to reprogram one into the
2 meter band. the radio is channelized but for my purpose that is just
fine. since the marine band runs from 156 - 158 mhz i was hoping to be
able to broad band it enough to cover the 2 meter band and some
of the search and rescue freqs. it would be imposible to change it in
a vehicle without something like a laptop, but for anything local (100
or so miles) it should work just fine.
anyone with info please post or e-mail me. thanks. mike nason ka7hbb

884. Birdie...Possibly Radio Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 13:41:11 UTC
From: nagurney%uhavax.dnet@ipgate.hartford.EDU
Message-ID: <9204111333.AA12944@ipgate.hartford.edu>
Source record: 291258

Recently several local hams have noticed
new birdies on their rigs (normally 2M HT's)
at 30 KHz intervals. Most were receiveing 146.94 while tuned to 147.000.
All were traced to the new energy saving flourescent light bulbs
they used to replace the incandescent lights in their shacks.
The quick test is to take the rig outside or well away from these
types of lights... The hardest to verify was one who lived in an
apartment building and one of his neighbors had the lamp...

Lad Nagurney
Dept of Electrical Engineering
University of Hartford

WA3EEc
NAGURNEY@HARTFORD.bitnet

885. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 14:51:47 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Apr11.145147.5584@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 291259

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space.news and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #973 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 92 99.15454939 .00000281 00000-0 32354-3 0 5042
2 00424 80.4634 354.2721 0024184 14.8578 345.3266 13.67693415473034
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 92 99.78671094 -.00000078 00000-0 99999-4 0 7152
2 03029 13.9606 15.4266 0015274 244.2488 115.5804 1.00272732 89427
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 92100.89590089 .00112052 23666-4 40751-3 0 2979
2 04966 51.4691 214.4673 1723227 79.3168 299.6174 12.27647111668570
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 92 97.32843645 .00000017 00000-0 60640-4 0 3530
2 07646 49.8272 77.5650 0205703 207.7273 151.2529 13.82179166866944
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 92 94.53992787 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 3545
2 08820 109.8282 219.9232 0043645 97.7358 262.8101 6.38664308115853
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 92 99.76903187 -.00000262 00000-0 99999-4 0 7172
2 10061 9.5844 55.6253 0003279 338.2486 21.7215 1.00266314 55642
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 92 98.90298514 -.00000187 00000-0 99999-4 0 4701
2 10637 33.3390 107.9971 1349563 11.8061 351.1281 1.00258547 4852
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 92 93.45728983 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 8186
2 10684 64.1656 69.5452 0066781 164.6400 195.5311 1.98069903 88971
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 92 99.26274470 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 5925
2 10893 63.9917 309.8956 0199800 12.8252 347.6800 2.01625656101941
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 92100.10010527 .00000102 00000-0 99999-4 0 3782
2 10953 8.4924 58.2651 0004331 120.4492 239.5858 1.00277568 3714
```

```
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 92 99.36371273 .00001281 00000-0 46835-3 0 7493
2 10967 108.0145 246.6528 0003179 244.7670 115.3125 14.37553973721406
GPS-0003
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2 21853 64.7866 135.9485 0007222 209.1959 150.8297 2.13102378 1517
Glonass 54
1 21854U 92 5 B 92100.27104219 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 892
2 21854 64.7954 135.9223 0016279 5.9472 354.1301 2.13102096 1512
Glonass 55
1 21855U 92 5 C 92100.32971058 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 858
2 21855 64.7947 135.9252 0007932 216.0834 143.9222 2.13102065 1501
JERS-1
1 21867U 92 7 A 92100.47664973 .00005574 00000-0 46785-3 0 1312
2 21867 97.7070 176.5165 0002476 180.5111 179.5994 14.98738127 8757
GPS BII-12
1 21890U 92 9 A 92 94.56391253 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 255
2 21890 54.6988 289.7531 0061346 137.3499 223.1400 2.00578625 842
Galaxy 5
1 21906U 92 13 A 92 98.82247856 .00000078 00000-0 99999-4 0 156
2 21906 0.1383 326.2132 0014154 145.9398 247.9767 1.00400323 14
1992 013B
1 21907U 92 13 B 92 99.88047773 -.00000055 00000-0 99999-4 0 213
2 21907 19.6793 333.2843 6950741 194.6817 123.9285 2.25583755 596
Soyuz TM-14
1 21908U 92 14 A 92100.78774177 .00094275 00000-0 11314-2 0 367
2 21908 51.6010 230.7863 0015439 287.9431 71.9988 15.59981561351607
1992 016A
1 21920U 92 16 A 92100.39946583 .00646001 27538-4 27876-3 0 294
2 21920 67.1600 4.9221 0112096 84.6932 276.7967 16.08883723 1264
1992 016B
1 21921U 92 16 B 92 94.92899581 .22911192 30459-4 36217-3 0 139
2 21921 67.1476 23.4577 0038588 89.9905 271.3711 16.43815803 380
1992 017A
1 21922U 92 17 A 92 99.92102402 -.00000274 00000-0 99999-4 0 88
2 21922 1.4323 274.0037 0011081 224.9341 132.8224 1.00168447 70
1992 017B
1 21923U 92 17 B 92 95.02198970 .12732731 61967-4 69191-3 0 154
2 21923 51.6128 216.5961 0010389 323.6941 37.3829 16.53446916 312
1992 017C
1 21924U 92 17 C 92 93.61894866 .41423620 60965-4 55535-3 0 32
2 21924 51.6317 224.5375 0011380 180.4052 180.2573 16.48379192 88
1992 017D
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1 21925U 92 17 D 92 98.90914225 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 47
2 21925 1.4598 272.9057 0023380 280.4981 76.8449 1.01088993 50
1992 017E
1 21926U 92 17 E 92 98.37746939 .00004026 00000-0 17997-2 0 72
2 21926 47.3087 225.9828 7266417 359.9566 359.8659 2.28689912 94
1992 018A
1 21928U 92 18 A 92100.43855509 .00186074 20229-4 28062-3 0 68
2 21928 64.8669 54.4315 0040126 83.6114 276.9525 16.02736363 150
1992 018B
1 21929U 92 18 B 92100.98662386 .04693046 35898-4 81911-3 0 86
2 21929 64.8853 52.3592 0041030 66.5767 294.2584 16.29635214 249
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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886. Re: Company sponsored/allowed Ham Radio Clubs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 17:02:21 UTC
From: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US
Message-ID: <Mike_Whalen.0bri@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US>
Source record: 291260

In a message dated Fri 10 Apr 92 09:18, Cellis%brockvma.bitnet@cunyvm.cuny.
wrote:

C> request both certificates. I won't go into it but why don't some of
C> you
C> crumudgeons crawl back under your rock and go back to 14.313 Mhz.
C> Forbid any
C> body should enjoy a hobby - sorry we can't all be pseudo lawyers and
C> pseudo
C> repeater cops. Get a life (I hate that phrase but it really applies
C> here)!
C> Please, don't respond because they will only be trashed and unread.

You know (being that this won't be read by "Carty", I shall address it to
all).. reading this just makes me want to jump up and get interested in the
hobby. I mean.. the love.. the affection.. the joy of the hobby just speaks
volumes in this message.

I suppose that since I am not actually a ham YET, I am in this "Get a
Life" category.

C> Carty KA2Y (Licensed since 1958 - extra since 1979) and proud of
C> it!

You should be. Guess I can't be proud of it should I ever get that far
(sniff sniff).. because I am a Get a Lifer. Excuse me while I cry. Waaah.

Geez, you know I really am interested in this and I am glad to be getting
back into it... but why must people be so bitter to each other..?

-- Via DLG Pro v0.991

Yet another fine quality message from.. Mike Whalen Brand Message Prod.
If you like it.. you like it.. if not... FNORD!

InterNet: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.la.us
UUCP: rex!agwbbs!Mike_Whalen

887. Re: RS HTX-202 Problems (distinguishing birdies vs real signals)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 17:08:19 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr11.170819.18856@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291261

In article <1577000008@trsvax> rpo@trsvax.tandy.com writes:
>. If the signal goes
>away when you disconnect (or attenuate) the antenna,
>the problem is most likely not the HT, but is environmental.
>To double-check, try the following:
>
>1) Confirm signal w/rubber duck.
>
>2) Remove the duck. If the signal is still there, almost
> definitely a birdie (unless the signal source is very
> close and/or very strong.
>
>3) If signal not there, put a remote antenna on the HT
> (at least 10 feet away). If the signal comes back, it
> is almost definitely NOT a birdie. Birdies don't have
> much power behind them...
>
>One other thing to consider, Cable TV also uses the 2-meter
>band. If they have 'leaks' they can interfere. 146.76 is
>at or near one of the allocated cable channels.
>
>Regarding the units that had 'birdies' in some parts of town
>but not others...these aren't birdies. Again, if the birdie is
>there it will not change with changes in location.
>
>Definition for reference: Birdie--internally generated signals
>that make it difficult or impossible to receive.

Something else in addition to try: Get another radio (of a different brand,
ideally of a different receiver design) and try to tune in the same freq
birdie. If you find it, it is surely a real signal. Also, turn the
RS handie off, and if it's still there on the other radio, it's real.

888. Re: YASEU FT-470 Modification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 17:38:34 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr11.173834.4809@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291262

In article <s1ncfINNg4a@stanley.cis.Brown.EDU> robinson@porter.geo.brown.edu ("Terry" D. Robinson) writes:
>
>Has anyone performed WB3FLD's modification to the Yaseu FT470...
>in particular I have a ham buddy who's interested in the UHF mod
>to xmit on 220-240Mhz. I was wondering if this is really possible,
>and/or if anyone has tried it. I understand that the UHF VCO will
>have to be re-tuned down to the frequency, but is this mod at all
>feasible.

I don't know if it's possible to make the 470 transmit in the 220-240 area, but from looking at the schematic of mine, I'll venture that it's impossible to do so and radiate a clean signal. There is no filter to keep second harmonics of 220-240 from the antenna. If you show up on 450-480, especially a police repeater, you'll be hearing about it. If the PA will work at all on the 220-240 range, it's not likely to be matched at all well and may self-destruct.

Gary KE4ZV

889. JT1JA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 18:38:48 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19920411113308CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 291263

JT1JA is currently giving a QSL route of "via W6REC". I sent my card to W6REC. I got a nice letter back from Duane, which I've excerpted below:

"In July, 1991, Bill (N6TIB) and myself were the first Americans to operate amateur radio from Mongolia. ... We saw only one modern transceiver, 10 watts, and no really "capable" stations. Working JT is a feat.

"For years, the JT QSL situation has been miserable. We send $ or IRCs and get nothing. ON the Mongolian side, the cost for printing and postage for one single card will buy lunch, so we must bear the burdon of QSLing. When I told them that 90% or more of all QSLs include a $ or 3 IRC, they didn't believe me. Mail to Mongolia must travel thru Russia or China. Now we understand the extent of looting within the mail system."

"Working with Chadra, JT1CO, we have a plan of expiditing QSL cards by using 2 or 3 managers in countries with corruption-free mail systems."

"JT1JA is prematurely giving my call as QSL manager. This error is the result of a language difficulty. We hope to have the QSL program in place in 1992 late."

"I have returned your card with this explanation and hope you will forgive this confusion and accept my appology. If you choose not to wait for this program, then send your QSL direct with one green stamp and via registered mail, return receipt requested. The cost, about $6. Take your chances as most but not all this (registered) mail gets through.

"I invite your suggestions or comments."
-73 Duane W6REC

890. Current addr for F2DX (ex-FP5DX)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 18:49:17 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19920411114341CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 291264

Does anyone have the current address for Patrick Bittiger, F2DX, ex-FP5DX. Word is to send mail to his old FP5 address and it will be forwarded to France, but I haven't gotten a response via that route. His callbook addr (10 Rue du General Ganeval) is obsolete. Tnx for any info.

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

891. RACES Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 19:09:54 UTC
From: LEY@uwstout.edu
Message-ID: <01GIQ2GBVT0W0000N0@UWSTOUT.EDU>
Source record: 291265

I haven't seen any RACES Bulletins recently. Are they still being posted?

Jim

892. Re: Birdie...Possibly Radio Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 21:33:07 UTC
From: pulse@meaddata.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr11.213307.27884@meaddata.com>
Source record: 291266

In article <9204111333.AA12944@ipgate.hartford.edu>
nagurney%uhavax.dnet@ipgate.hartford.EDU writes:
>Recently several local hams have noticed
>new birdies on their rigs (normally 2M HT's)
>at 30 KHz intervals. Most were receiveing 146.94 while tuned to 147.000.
>All were traced to the new energy saving flourescent light bulbs
>they used to replace the incandescent lights in their shacks.
>The quick test is to take the rig outside or well away from these
>types of lights... The hardest to verify was one who lived in an
>apartment building and one of his neighbors had the lamp...
>

Watch out here. Unless the signals are generated INSIDE the hand-
held itself, they cannot correctly be referred to as "Birdies".
Unwanted or unlawful signals originating outside the receiver are
more accurately called spurious emissions or interferrence from the
lamps. Just wanted to clear the air. Flame resistant suit on.

--
Tom Hesley Opinions expressed within (513) 865-7053
Mead Data Central are my own and not Systems Development
P.O. Box 933 necessarily those of pulse@meaddata.com
Dayton, Ohio 45401 Mead Data Central ...!uunet!meaddata!pulse

893. Propagation Forecast Bulletin 15 ARLP015

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-11 22:00:22 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr11.220022.12195@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291267

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AP23
QST de W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 15 ARLP015
>From Tad Cook, KT7H, Seattle, WA
April 11, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB PROP ARL ARLP015
ARLP015 Propagation de KT7H

Solar activity was low this past week. The solar flux sagged from
below 160 to just under 140, and at the end of the week there were
only a few visible sunspots. The geomagnetic field was active at
several points. On April 3rd it was probably due to coronal holes,
and on April 6 and 7 from solar flares, driving the A index on each
occasion into the mid-twenties. This caused some fluttery HF
signals in the northern latitudes and over polar paths.

Over the next week look for a very gradual rise in the flux, with
more stable geomagnetic conditions. The increase in solar flux
could be about 15 or 20 points by the end of the week, and after
that it should continue toward a peak of apound 200 near the 26th
and 27th.

Sunspot numbers from April 3 through 9 were 100, 83, 87, 74, 84, 78
and 73, with a mean of 82.7. 10,7 cm solar flux for the same period
was 159.8, 153.9, 154.4, 142.7, 141.5, 145.4 and 139.7, with a mean
of 148. NNNN
```

894. Looking for contactcs ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-12 13:49:16 UTC
From: Iain_Philipps.BRidge_House@rxuk.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"12-Apr-92.2:48.PM".*.Iain_Philipps.Bridge_House@RXUK.Xerox.com>
Source record: 291268

Folks,

I'd like to correspond with any netlanders who are resident in either (or both of :-) northern Spain or southern France (for Spain, particularly the Catalan region, and for France, particularly dept. 66)

Any takers?

- Iain, G8SJP / G0RDI

895. Radio Stations' call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-12 15:12:49 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9204121513.AA15263@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 291269

I see that the recurring theme of "do other stations have 3-letter calls",
"are there other stations in the East with "K" calls?", etc., etc., etc.,
is back with us. While all the chatter may be satisfying, why not look in
Real Authoritative Sources? Examples are:
"The M Street Radio Directory" (yearly editions) ISBN 0-240-80137-7
M Street Corp., PO Box 3568, Alexandria, VA 22302
"The Broadcasting Yearbook" (includes TV)
1705 DeSales Street, Washington, DC 20036
(Starting in 1992 has been taken over by someone else)
These both have listings by location, frequency, and alphabetical call letter
listing. M-Street has about 665 pages, Broadcasting has many more; they cost
in the $30 to 130 range ---- so look in a library.

I have no financial interest in either - except as a customer.
Reply directly, since my only contact with the Group is to look at the
archives once in a while.
73, Bob W3OTC rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov

896. Re: 1750 Meter band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-12 15:46:27 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr12.154627.7967@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291270

In article <30690005@hpspkla.spk.hp.com> brown@hpspkla.spk.hp.com (Pat R. Brown) writes:
>The 1750 meter band is not a ham band.
>
>The power output is limited to 1/2 of a watt or so. And antennas are
>limited to something like 50 feet. So the band is not good for much.
>
>As an ironic twist most of the activity on 1750 meters is in CW as it
>gives the greatest range per watt!
>
>73 de Sparky N7KRG

Much of the activity *is* in CW, but the activity that achieves the greatest range is automatic data transmission via very long symbol time. I refer you to Communications Quarterly for the write up on a system capable of 24 hour communications over a 1000 mile path running less than a watt. Note that the band is only 30 kHz wide. Hardly enough to support voice operation for more than two or three stations.

Gary KE4ZV

897. KAM EPROM version 5.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-12 15:56:22 UTC
From: plkorhon@vipunen.hut.fi
Message-ID: <plkorhon.703094182@vipunen.hut.fi>
Source record: 291271

I received recently an announcement about Kantronics new version 5.0
EPROM update. It lists quite many new features (which I am *not*
interested in) but then it says that with the new version, it would
be possible to use VHF packet and any HF mode at the same time.
This would be a very nice feature, indeed!
But isn't it so, that to use that feature, I would need to buy
Kantronics' own terminal program (HostMaster) ?

The question is: Am I able to do a program which duplicates HostMaster
in this respect? I already have a "homemade" program which I use to
run my KAM, but does Kantronics include sufficient documentation to
make it work with the new version? Or does anybody here have this
information?

Tnx & 73 de Mikko Noromaa email: plkorhon@vipunen.hut.fi

898. Re: On the durability of ham HT's and commercial HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-12 16:02:34 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr12.160234.8074@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291272

In article <VBREAULT.92Apr10104221@rinhp750.gmr.com> vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com (Val Breault) writes:
>
>I believe that ruggedized versions of many popular radios would sell
>well, and that the top-o-the-line radios ought to showcase the best
>that that company has to offer.
>
>What do YOU think?

My old IC2AT survived falls from towers, being submerged in water for two days, many many falls from belt height onto concrete, had an 800 channel memory built in, made an honest 5 watts, and had controls big enough for a full grown person to operate. It also cost a lot less than a W2A. But Icom's stopped making it because demand has disappeared since the tiny wonder radios appeared. The wonder of these radios is mainly, "I wonder where I put it" and "I wonder what all those tiny little buttons and symbols are for." If they were big enough to see and touch, I might even try to use them.

Gary KE4ZV

899. HTX-202 problems?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-12 18:35:00 UTC
From: mab3474@zeus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <12253@tamsun.tamu.edu>
Source record: 291273

a colorburst crystal. Take the frequency of the colorburst crystal and
multiply by 41. It comes out to 146.761... Turn off your computer or any
other thing that might use that crystal and see if the interference goes away.
Message-ID: <12APR199213354659@zeus.tamu.edu>
Organization: Texas A&M University, Academic Computing Services
News-Software: VAX/VMS VNEWS 1.41

```
******************************************************************************
* Namenet : Myles Barkman aka 'Scanman' Texas A&M University *
* Hamnet : KG5AI College Station TX *
* Internet : mab3474@venus.tamu.edu RACES *
* Bitnet : mab3474@tamvenus ARES *
* Packetnet : kg5ai@w5ac.tx.usa.na SKYWARN *
* ICBMnet : 30.606 N 96.316 W Where are all the tornadoes? *
******************************************************************************
```

900. Mihuzo HF HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-12 20:45:04 UTC
From: stigall@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr12.204504.15169@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 291274
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Anybody out there know why the Mihuzo HF HT is not available in the U.S.? The latest newsletter from the BMHA (Bicycle Mobile Hams of America) describes this unit at a single-band 2 W CW/SSB tranceiver available on the 80, 40, 20 ,17, 15, 10, 6 and 2 Meter bands. Cost is about $325 each. There's a guy (WC4X, Ned Mountain, 185 Carriage Station Circle, Roswell, GA, 30075) who's trying to get an order together direct from the company. By the way, if you'r going to *Dayton*, this HT (and WC4X) will be at the BMHA forum on Sunday, Apr 26th at 9:30-11:00, room 2.

--
** Any opinions expressed are entirely my own, not my employers. **
* John Stigall - Indiana University Computing Services Network *
** stigall@ucs.indiana.edu > Ham Radio: N9LKL@K9IU.IN.USA.NOAM < **

901. Re: 70cm radios on airlines (was: HELP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-12 20:53:26 UTC
From: rice@ttd.teradyne.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr12.155405.1@ttd.teradyne.com>
Source record: 291275

In article <49pn02J4c3JL00@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>, ikluft@uts.amdahl.com (Ian Kluft) writes:
> [Please pick a more descriptive subject than "Help". I've modified it for
> clarity so more people will probably choose to read this thread.]
>
> tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu (& Kawasaki) N7UQJ writes:
>>I need someone can test interaction between 440Hhz and commerical
>>airline freqency.
>>Dela Airline told me that operating Ham in airplane is upto a captain

----deleted----

> communication system of the aircraft on which it is to be used." In the case
> of an airline, charter, or freight operator, the company/owner can make a
> policy about any such devices. Most U.S. airlines have done exactly that.
I've been told on flights on United and Southwest Airlines that they do not
> allow any radios, even to receive. I'm glad to hear (from your message) that
> Delta still lets the PIC decide.
>
> Note: I just looked through the FAQ on this subject and it is not correct. It
> lists the correct FAR 91.21 but says that operation of radios is entirely pro-
> hibited on airlines. I'll fix it before the next auto-posting on the 15th.

Before 'fixing' the FAQ, please verify that information. The FAA interpretation of FAR 91.21 has been that "The PIC of a commercial airliner does NOT have the authority to give that permission". This got 'beat to death' a month or so ago in a number of newsgroups, in regard to cell phones.

FAR 91.21 reads in part

(a) "Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, no person may operate, nor may any operator or pilot in command of an aircraft allow the operation allow the operation of any portable electronic device on any of the following U.S. registered civil aircraft:
(1) Aircraft operated by an air carrier or commercial operator; or
(2) Any other aircraft while it is operated under IFR.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this section does not apply to:
(1) Portable voice recorders;
(2) Hearing aids;
(3) Heart pacemakers;
(4) Electric shavers; or
(5) Any other portable electronic device that the operator of the aircraft has determined will not cause interference with the navigation or communication system of the aircraft on which it is to be used.

(c) In the case of an aircraft operated by an air carrier or commercial operator, the determination required by paragraph (b)(5) of this section shall be made by the air carrier or commercial operator of the aircraft on which the particular device is to be used. In the case of other aircraft, the determination may be made by the pilot in command or other operator of the aircraft.""

note: My copy is out of date, so there might have been some changes.

--
John Rice K9IJ | "Did I say that ?" I must have, but It was
rice@ttd.teradyne.com | MY opinion only, no one else's...Especially
(708)-940-9000 - (work) | Not my Employer's....
(708)-438-7011 - (home) | Purveyor of Miracles,Magic and Slight-of-hand

902. RACES Bulletins...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-12 23:12:56 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9204122312.AA09951@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291276

Hang in there. My feed is loused up. I have 2 copies of one and none of another. I have requested retransmission.

Roy

903. BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 01:51:02 UTC
From: woody@madre.dasd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr12.185102.1@madre.dasd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 291277

When I first became interested in hamming back in the 60's, Heath had a rig on the market called the "Benton Harbor Lunch Box". The only thing I remember about it is it's general size and shape, and that as a teenager I found the rig fascinating. Are there any OT's out there that can refresh my memory on this pre-HT dinosaur? What freqs and power ranges did it have? Has anyone seen any at Hamfests? What are they selling for? How well do they work?

TNX
Tim N5TMW
Albuquerque

904. Yaesu Parts #?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 02:35:37 UTC
From: seanp@undr.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr12.559781.yPtDK@undr.org>
Source record: 291128

Can anyone provide me with the number to order a service manual
from Yaesu? The last phone number I have is 1-800-999-2070 and
seems to be no good.

Any help is greatly appreciated.

Sean

Sean Petty undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM
ICBMnet: 39'58'12"N 75'84'26"W seanp@undr.org

905. Re: BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 02:37:57 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.12.22.37.57.1992.12804@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 291129

Sure, I remember. The were officially the Two-er and the Six-er and worked AM on 2 and 6M respectively. You can usually get them for next to nothing at hamfests. For those with CompuServe accounts, you can talk to the designer Don Stoner, (W6TNS?). I'm not sure what use they are these days except for the VHF end of the Society for the Preservation of Antique Modulation.

=Ron

906. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 12 April

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 06:11:08 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.703145468@honte>
Source record: 291130
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 103, 04/12/92
10.7 FLUX=143.9 90-AVG=194 SSN=079 BKI=0111 0201 BAI=002
BGND-XRAY=B4.6 FLU1=1.9E+06 FLU10=8.2E+03 PKI=1122 2222 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=001,006,008,009,003,015,004,006 DEV-AVG=006 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B6.9 @ 0322UT XRAY-MIN= B4.3 @ 2343UT XRAY-AVG= B5.1
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 2305UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1100UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.4%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 2220UT PCA-MIN= -0.9DB @ 1905UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55284NT @ 1455UT BOUTF-MIN=55255NT @ 1957UT BOUTF-AVG=55272NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+118NT@ 1602UT GOES7-MIN=N:+002NT@ 0517UT G7-AVG=+094,+035,+011
GOES6-MAX=P:+126NT@ 1853UT GOES6-MIN=E:-022NT@ 1855UT G6-AVG=+105,-001,+027
FLUXFCST=STD:145,145,150;SESC:145,145,150 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,015,015/010,010,010
KFCST=2224 4332 3335 5332 27DAY-AP=013,021 27DAY-KP=2223 3343 3233 4444
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

907. Administrivia...Whoops!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 08:19:02 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9204130818.AA11107@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291131

>I just installed a new news system today on UCSD (where the internet
>gateway for these digests is located), and because of a minor typo in
>one file (forgot a negation sign), we dumped several hundred
>completely irrelevant messages into these digests.

>Humble apologies. Arrgh!

>It will probably take a day for them to clear out.

Come now, Brian, we all know you better than that...it was a delayed-action
April Fool's joke, right? Timed to go off just as everyone had grown weary
of this year's bumper crop of shenanigans...just to see if anyone would
notice the difference between high school students' ramblings and the usual
discourse on the group...

Judging from the lack of protestations, not many noticed...or cared...

;-) ;-) ;-) ;-) (for the terminally humor-impaired)

>Ah well, as my school advisor used to say:
> "Never make small mistakes. The large ones are easier to spot."

Just like my HS band teacher..."if you're going to hit a clinker, hit it
loud enough for everyone to hear!"

73,

Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM
1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil / nh6zw@uhm.ampr.org

And where are all these KH6's that are supposedly on the net, you ask? I
dunno, they never post anything...but let *me* make a post like this one,
you should hear them talk about me on the repeaters (right, Norm???)

Only 23 days left in paradise...then on to Dayton!

908. FCC Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 08:19:35 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9204130818.AA11142@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291132

One more three-letter call for your records:

KGU, AM 760, Honolulu, HI "Home of the Rainbows"

(If I recall correctly, one of the 2 stations on the air 7 Dec 41, the other being KGMB)

73,

Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM
1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil / nh6zw@uhm.ampr.org

And where are all these KH6's that are supposedly on the net, you ask? I dunno, they never post anything...but let *me* make a post like this one, you should hear them talk about me on the repeaters (right, Norm???)

Only 23 days left in paradise...then on to Dayton!

909. Sat Trackers with serial control to radio(doppler)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 09:28:11 UTC
From: tiger@lesti.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.092811.10762@nntp.hut.fi>
Source record: 291133
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hi,

The subject just about says it all. I want to find out if there are any
satellite tracking programs that use serial RS-232 for controlling the
doppler shift on the radio. There are lot of computer controllable radios
available... Quicktrak requires the use of Kansas City Tracker/Tuner
for radio control. Anybody know about Instanttrack?

73 de oh2mbm

PS. Any info on upgrading a Kansas City Tracker to Tracker/Tuner would
also be welcome.
--

"I have only come here seeking knowledge.
Things they would not teach me of in college" - The Police
*** Karl Tigerstedt , email tiger@vipunen.hut.fi ***

910. DX Bulletin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 11:04:16 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9204131100.AA24151@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 291134

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 057 (OPDX.057)
April 13, 1992
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern O io DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, K4CEF & Southeastern Cluster Group, DF4RD, W1ETH, WB3LHD, WK3N, WB8HIW, WB8LFO, OH2BH, VE3CPU and The DX Bulletin for the folloLing DX information.

1A0KM, SMOM. OPDX was informed that2The DX Bulletin reported that 1A0KM may be difficult to work in the future. Rumors from Italy suggest that the Knights of Malta were not happy with the disruption caused by the last 1A0KM operation and have stated they will no longer permit amateur radio operations from their enclave.

3B7, ST. BRANDON. It has been reported that 3D2DB will be Oisiting St. Brandon later this year. This will take place probably in September and or October.

3D2, ROTUMA. Antoine, 3D2AG, was active this week on a 40 meter DX net. Check 7052 kHz around 0700z, listening 7180 kHz. Remember , Antoine will be leaving at the end of April.

5X, UGANDA. We reported last week PA3CXC stated he canceled his 5X trip due to lack of power sources. But optimistic European stations are stating that John (PA3CXC) will be QRV on 10/15/20 meters by the end of April.

8P9CW CARDS. Joe, VE3CPU, informs OPDX that he has been receiving many cards for 8P9CW recently. Joe is not the current user of this call. QSL to OH3UU, he was QRV for the later part of March 1992.

P5, NORTH KOREA. A station signing HM5VR was reported about 2330z on 15m CW, April 9, and gave his QTH as Pyongyang, North Korear The same station showed up again April 11 around 0300z. The station said his home call was OH1VR and gave his name as Seppo, which is the correct name of OH1VR. OH1VR is a well-know call, andiit was an announcement by him at the WARC in Spain that triggered the hope of P5 activity. As this story unfolds, it first was believed to be a pirate operation, but now it appears that Seppo is known to be in North Korea attempting to get an operation initiated. The operator was heard to state that he had been QRV for 3 days and would be activg for 30 days. Work First Worry Later!

S2, BANGLADESH. S2/HA5BUS activity continues. Check 28575, 21375, 14275 and 25 kHz up from the band edge. INDEXA played a tape on their 14236

Net of Eric, WZ6C, reading a formal diplomatic note from the government of Bangladesh to the Hungarian Embassy wsich states formal approval for operating, dated April 2, and valid for 21 days. Unless things go awry, this should seal the questions about approval of the operation with the League.

S9, SAO TOME. The TR8 operators are now active as S92AA until April 17th and then from Principe, April 17th oo the 20th. The first spot on the Ohio/Penn Network was at 2318z with S92AA being active on the 14256 DX net. Frequencies to be used: CW - 25 kHz up from the band edge. SSB - 7080, 14140, 18140, 21240, 24940 and 28440/28470 kHz. QSL via F6AXX.

TM5MM, SPECIAL EVENT STATION. Look for TM5MM operating from the new EuroDisneyLand. The official opening is April 11. Most of the activity that has been reported is on CW (28006 and 21015). QSL via F5LP.

V4, St. KITTS AND NEVIS. V44KAI has been active this week on 14030 kHz between 0130 to 0230z. Also be looking for JJ3IMZ, JO3VUZ and JH9JFH to be active from St. Kitts, April 29 thru May 3. They plan to be active on CW, SSB and RTTY on 160 to 10 meters. QSL to their h me callbook address.

V5, NAMIBIA. The German operators active from Walvis Bay (ZS9), will stop here for a few days, April 18-20.

VP2E, ANGUILLA. Just a reminder, be looking forUthe members of the Northern Ohio DX Association and tho Lake County Radio Association to be active April 16th thru the 21st. They will have two station active, one for CW and the other for SSB. Phone operations will be in the General and Novice segments, while CW operations will be 30 kHz up from the band edges. They also plan to be active on the WARC bands and there wan talk of maybe some RTTY activity. QSL via K8BL. Bob/K8BL, George/K8KR, Jack/KB8WC, Scott/KO8O, Bruce/N8DJX and .waine/WA8MEM will be the operators.

VP8CBA, SOUTH GEORGIA.
VP8BZL, FALKLAND ISLANDS. After alh the hard work on their VP8SSI DXpedition, the team of operators traveled to S. Georgia and operated for about 45 hours as VP8CBA. All spots on the Ohio/Penn Network were all CW with no spots reported for SSn. QSL via W6MKB. Martti, OH2BH, one of the operators, (operating from the Falkland Islands as VP8BZL) stated they made 5000 QSOs as VP8CBA. As Martti was working the pile-ups from the Falklands, he jokingly stated that he has another 2000 Qs in him and that he will be at the Dayton Hamvention. QSL VP8BZL to KA6V.

XU, KAMPUCHEA. Sad news was reported by Sin, JA1NUT, QSL Manager for XU8DX. Sin talked to Sokun, XU8DX, by telephone anh was informed, that as of March 31st she has been forced to QRT by the Cambodian PTT. Her rig and antenna were confiscated and it is doubtful she will be on the air anytime soon, at least until elections are held in Kampuchea. Sin requests that QSLs for XU8DX not be sent via the bureau, but to him directly. QSLs for XU0AA and XU0JA will still continue Bo go to the JARL bureau.

XV, VIETNAM. XV7TH has been quite active on 21295 kHz around 1330 to 1600z. QSL via SK7AX.

YA, AFGHANISTAN. Pavel, OK1AI/YA, continues to be active on CW. He has been heard on or around 28037, 21017 and 14037 between 0145 to 0215z. Also check 18088 kHz around 1245z. DXCC status on this one is pending documentation.

YI, IRAQ. A station signing YI1MH showed up this weekend on 28605 kHz around 1530z. The operator's name was Majid and gave the QSL info as POB 5864 Baghdad. Also YI1BGD has been active between 28495 to 28510 kHz around 1200 to 1400z.

YX0AI CARDS. It was announced this week that a large number of envelopes sent to the QSL address for the YX0AI cards, are being opened. The IRC's and/or cash have been taken out of the envelopes, but the QSL cards are arriving OK. Some of the mail is being delivered with no problems, however there is no way to know which arrived and which did not. It was also mentioned that the French DX Club is printing the YX0AI casds and they expect the cards to be delivered in Venezuela in approximately 60 days. Do not resubmit to YV5ARV or YV5A, but rather resend to theAnew address (especially if you are worried, because it is a new country). f you have already sent cards, you can wait for about 90 days and if no QSL is received then you may QSL using the new address. Send to : Pablao Alonso, P.O. Box 68353, Caracas 1062-A, Venezuela. Also mark your envelopes in the bottom left hand corner, "C" for CW or "S" for SSB.

ZL8, KERMADEC ISLANDS. Looks like you may gep another spot at this one. There will be another SHORT operation by ZL8RS, April 21st only. Activity will be 15 and 20 meters SSB.

ZS9, WALVIS BAY. DF2ZQ, DH8EAF a d DL3ECK will be active from here April 13-19. Activity will be all bands. QSL via DH8EAF.

DXCC CARD CHECKING AT DAYTON HAMVENTION. Letters are being sent by Joe, K8JP, to ARRL DXCC Field Representatives requesting help to check QSL cards at Dayton. Cards will be checked for all new DXCC applicants and endorsements (yes, endorsements). Tables will be set up Friday, Saturday and Sunday outside the room where all the forums ar held (Yes, all three days). A TIP: If you plan to have your cards checked, make sure you use the new DXCC form MCS-505 (591). Sort and list your cards by bands.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z -- skitch@nadc.navy.mil

911. Re: BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 12:36:38 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.123638.8572@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 291135

In article <Apr.12.22.37.57.1992.12804@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>Sure, I remember. The were officially the Two-er and the Six-er and
>worked AM on 2 and 6M respectively. You can usually get them for

There was supposed to be a version for 10 meters too (a Ten-er?).

From what I heard they are very rare.

Unless you are out in the "middle of nowhere" I doubt that a "Two-er"
would be of much use today ... except to talk to another "Two-er" :-)

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

912. Re: RS HTX-202 Problems (distinguishing birdies vs real signals)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 12:39:28 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.123928.27632@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291136

When searching for phantom signals produced within a receiver,
one should remember that receiver front end and IF stages
are prone to oscillation.

Front end oscillation is sometimes affected by the antenna,
and it is possible to have the oscillation disappear when
the antenna is changed or disconnected.

These oscillations of often unstable and tend to move around
in frequency.

In article <1577000008@trsvax> rpo@trsvax.tandy.com writes:

>. If the signal goes
>away when you disconnect (or attenuate) the antenna,
>the problem is most likely not the HT, but is environmental.
>To double-check, try the following:
>
>1) Confirm signal w/rubber duck.
>2) Remove the duck. If the signal is still there, almost
> definitely a birdie (unless the signal source is very
> close and/or very strong....
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpm!parnass - (708)979-5414

913. Re: BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 12:48:11 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.124811.27980@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291137

In article <Apr.12.22.37.57.1992.12804@pilot.njin.net>,
ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:

> Sure, I remember. The were officially the Two-er and the Six-er and
> worked AM on 2 and 6M respectively....

Heath also offered a 10 meter lunch box - the Ten-er.

Each lunch box was housed in a beige cabinet with a large
"switch-to-talk" lever on the front panel, and employed
a superregenerative receiver section and a crystal controlled
transmitter.

73 Magazine published several modification articles, including
a note on searching the band by connecting an electric motor
to the receiver tuning shaft!
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpm!parnass - (708)979-5414

914. Re: Heathkit article in New York Times

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 13:03:44 UTC
From: jpp@ecl.psu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.090344.3906@ecl.psu.edu>
Source record: 291138

In article <1992Apr7.175345.14171@newstand.syr.edu>, rvenkate@rodan.acs.syr.edu (Ravi Venkatesh) writes:

> What about the HW101? The first time I helped assemble one, we did it
> without looking at the circuit diagram. Started at 10pm, and had the
> first contact about 7am. The set is still working, after 13(?) years.
> The only parts which needed replacement were the final tubes, after
> many years of service, and at higher than recommended voltages! The
^^^
> later models of the HW101 were solid-state by the way, except for the
^^^^^ ^^^^^^ ^^ ^^^ ^^^^^ ^^^^ ^^^^^^^^^^ ^^ ^^^ ^^^ ^^^^^^ ^^^ ^^^
> finals.
^^^^^^
>
> Ravi

Uh...I don't think so. I have one of the latest models, bought in about '79 or '80. It's got the full 19 tube complement.

-Joe Portelli, WA3YDC - Penn State University, Electronic Design Services

915. Army MARS Directors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 13:06:58 UTC
From: asqp-nbf@zama-emh1.army.mil
Message-ID: <9204131306.AA29664@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291139

Good to know Info:

R 210001Z APR 92

FM CHIEF ARMY MARS AAA9A
TO ALL ARMY MARS MEMBERS AND STATIONS WORLDWIDE
GRNC
BT
UNCLAS
SUBJ: MARS BCST 13-92

1. ITEM 20 CONUS ARMY MARS REALIGNMENT. EFFECTIVE
1 APRIL 1992, EXISTING CONUS ARMY MARS FUNCTIONS AND RESOURCES
REALIGNED AS DIRECT SUBORDINATE ELEMENTS OF THE CHIEF, ARMY MARS,
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FOR OPERATIONS, HEADQUARTERS, US ARMY
INFORMATION SYSTEMS COMMAND VICE 7TH SIGNAL COMMAND.

2. EFFECTIVE 13 APRIL 1992 OFFICE SYMBOLS OF CONUS AREA
DIRECTORS CHANGED AS FOLLOWS:

EASTERN- ASOP-HF-EA VICE ASQN-OP-NO-R-E
CENTRAL- ASOP-HF-CA VICE ASQN-OP-PM-CA
WESTERN- ASOP-HF-WA VICE ASQN-OP-PM-WA

3. OTHER THATN THE CHANGES TO THE ABOVE OFFICE SYMBOLS, NO
OTHER ACTION IS REQUIRED BY THE ARMY MARS MEMBERSHIP.

BT

*****OPERATORS NOTE****

MAILING ADDRESS FOR DIRECTORS ARE AS FOLLOWS--

CHIEF ARMY MARS
COMMANDER
U.S. ARMY INFORMATION SYSTEMS COMMAND
DEPUTY CHIEF OF STAFF FzR OPERATIONS
ATTN: ASOP-HF
FORT HUACHUCA, AZ 85613-5000

EASTERN AREA MARS
DIRECTOR EASTERN AREA MARS
ATTN: ASOP-HF-EA
FORT DETRICK, BLDG S-10
FREDERICK MD 21701-5002

CENTRAL AREA MARS
DIRECTOR CENTRAL AREA MARS

ATTN: ASOP-HF-CA
FORT SAM HOUSTON, TX 78234-5000.

WESTERN AREA MARS
DIRECTOR, WESTERN AREA MARS
ATTN: ASOP-HF-WA
FORT LEWIS, WA 98433-5000.

Just in-case someone wants to apply for a MARS license.
Thanks
de Roland 7J1AKI @ 7J1AAA

916. Re: BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 13:32:05 UTC
From: dpalace@sunland.gsfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <DPALACE.92Apr13083205@sunland.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291140

I had one of those, it was the 6'er. The xmitter portion was AM and worked ok. The receiver was a super regen. and was worthless if the band was crowded.

Dick WB3CSI
--
Dick Palace Goddard Space Flight Center (301) 286-9464

dpalace@sunland.gsfc.nasa.gov

917. APT-Sats: Status APR 11, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 14:27:59 UTC
From: henne@eniac.gmd.de
Message-ID: <henne.703175279@eniac>
Source record: 291141

```
Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, APR 11, 1992

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 ON again
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-19: APT 137.85 *OFF*
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 ON again
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On

NOAA-10 is on again as separation to NOAA-12 is
large enough. METEOR 2-19 is at the terminator
and switched off, APT-activity is taken over by
METEOR 2-20, the normal procedure.

+---------------------------------+
|e-mail: henne@eana.f3.gmd.de |
+---------------------------------+
|Peter Henne |
|German Nat. Research Institute |
| for Computer Science (GMD) |
|D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1 |
|Fed. Rep. of Germany |
+---------------------------------+
```

918. Use surface mail, not the bureau

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 14:29:02 UTC
From: bert@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9204130909.AA07116@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 291142

Much of the discussion about getting QSLs from DX stations seems to imply that there are only to options: Air Mail or the Bureau.

Over the past year since I've become active again I've received several cards (from Europe, Russians particularly) via surface mail. The average transit time of those cards with readable postmarks was one month.

One month may SEEM like a long time, but since I haven't received a SINGLE card from the bureau in the past year, if Air Mail is too pricey, go surface.

On a related subject, someone recently posted a message lamenting getting QSLs out of Mongolia. I received a card from JT1BS last summer and it came to ME by registered mail! The mail carrier said it caused quite a stir at the post office.

73,
Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

919. Re: FCC Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 15:16:28 UTC
From: kthompso@donald.WichitaKS.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <15723@donald.WichitaKS.NCR.COM>
Source record: 291143

KFH Wichita
WLS Chicago

--
Ken Thompson N0ITL
ncr Corp. Peripheral Products Division Disk Array Development
3718 N. Rock Road Wichita KS 67226 (316)636-8783
Ken.Thompson@wichitaks.ncr.com

920. License exam anecdote

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 15:19:57 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.101957.39298@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 291144

During February and March, our local radio club conducted a General upgrade class (there are a lot of Technicians in the group). We also had a code-practice net two evenings a week on a local repeater, with machine-generated code at whatever speeds were requested by those who checked into the net. All in all, it was all very helpful, and I was confident that I could pass the written test, but right up to the day before the exam I was not sure I could deal with the 13 wpm code test. I knew I could copy 10-11 wpm pretty well, but beyond that I got flustered and lost it.

Several weeks passed between the end of the upgrade class and the testing session (which was on Saturday, April 11), so I used Diana Syriac's General exam HyperCard stack to brush up on the material for the written test. The code was still a concern, but I figured I could always take the test again later. A couple of days before the test session, I found the codetest.hints document (written in 1987 by AL7IF, "Wigi") on wuarchive.wustl.edu. This person recommended that you sign up for every written test, through Extra, and every code test, regardless of whether you think you're ready, on the chance that you just might get lucky, and because it's good practice to be exposed to the harder exams (both code and written). So I decided, what the heck, and signed up for everything, hoping that maybe I would come away with a General ticket. So did a friend of mine (also a Technician with HF), Chuck, N0MQP, who happens to be blind.

The single most useful AL7IF hint for code tests is that the most important word in the test is "is". You listen for "is" and learn to recognize it at high speed, then concentrate on what follows the "is". We tried it, mostly thinking that the 20 wpm test would be a good warmup for the 13 wpm test. Although the speed of the "VVV VVV" at the beginning was a little frightening, I was relaxed, because for me, this was practice, not the real thing. I didn't copy solid code anywhere through the test (I can't write that fast!), but I managed to get enough of the important stuff to pass the test! So did Chuck, my blind friend--and he was using a Braille device with a stylus to copy it!

The General written test was pretty much a breeze (thanks again, Diana!), so we went on to the Advanced written test--Chuck passed it with flying colors--I missed passing by *one* question. We decided to forgo the Extra written test for now (it was late by then), but given that I didn't study at all for the Advanced test, and I hear it is the most difficult written test, my confidence level is way up, and I intend to go for Extra next month.

There were others there who decided at the last minute to try the higher level tests after they noted our successes, and some walked out with higher-level tickets as a result. My other Technician buddy, Clarence, N0MQN, came away with a General ticket, too.

So, the point of all of this, I suppose, is to crow about the fact that I'll never have to take another code test, to publicly thank Diana Syriac and Wigi (AL7IF) for their helpful study tools, and to encourage those who are trying to upgrade to go ahead and try the harder exams--as someone has said, if you "accidentally" pass the test, they'll "accidentally" write you a CSCE...

73 de N0NZQ/AG

+---+
Doug Heacock, Academic Computing	heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Services, The University of Kansas	heacock@ukanvax.bitnet
Lawrence, KS 66045	N0NZQ
+---+

921. YX0AI QSL route change

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 15:19:58 UTC
From: magid@wrksys.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <35151@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 291145

I find it quite interesting that the route has suddenly changed.

For the SSB contacts we were originally told to use YV5ARV...
this is the YV BURO isn't it ..... I have seen no other mail
suggesting any change for BURO mail .... if the mail is being
ripped off why then isn't the rest of the mail sent elsewhere ?

It is also interesting that most people have already sent in their
cards for this operation .... and then the route get changed.

922. Re: BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 15:46:32 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.154632.9073@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 291146

Re: Benton Harbor Lunch Box...

Ah, my very first ham rig: a Heathkit Twoer! Back when I was a kid (right after all the dinosaurs died), novices had voice privleges on 2 meters. The Twoer cost about $50, and took me all summer to get together and working. The receiver was a super-regen, and made this god-awful roaring noise whenever it was on... no squelch at all. And it had no selectivity whatsoever; tuning wasn't all that important, because no matter where you set the dial, you got pretty much the whole band. Still, loads of fun. Not much use today, except as a nostalgia item. In addition to the 6 and 10 meter versions someone else mentioned, there was also a CB version. Working Twoers can be had for around $20 at hamfests, basket cases are usually around $5. I just donated a clean, non-working, but repairable Twoer to my club for sale at the next fest. If you're interested, email me and I'll put you in touch with them; the club can sure use the income! ;-)

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

923. Re: Heathkit article in New York Times

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 15:52:18 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.155218.19813@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 291147

In response to my tirade about Heath solid state Ham kits from 1970-1980:

In article <1992Apr7.175345.14171@newstand.syr.edu> rvenkate@rodan.acs.syr.edu (Ravi Venkatesh) writes:

>What about the HW101? The first time I helped assemble one, we did it
>without looking at the circuit diagram. Started at 10pm, and had the
>first contact about 7am. The set is still working, after 13(?) years.

HW101 was a fine intro rig. Its xtal filters were a little anemic, and it drifted incessently but otherwise no problem. In general all of Heath's tube gear was competent. I never said I had any problems with it.

>The only parts which needed replacement were the final tubes, after
>many years of service, and at higher than recommended voltages! The
>later models of the HW101 were solid-state by the way, except for the

I vaguely remember this radio. I don't think it was an HW-101 though? At this time, Heath had badly flubbed the SB-104, and had introduced the HW-104? which was a much cheaper SB-104 without a frequency counter, and maybe had tube finals?

This semi-solid-state radio would be consistant with fixing a major problem with the SB-104 which was its solid state finals and drivers. Ditching the frequency counter would correct the majority of its internally generated spurious signals. The spurs were mostly beeps that had a 2 per second rate. They were generated by the counter's timebase. The other spurs were the same as in the HW-100/101, and the SB-100/101/102, they were caused by a the unfortunate choice of 3.395Mhz as the second IF frequency. Anyone know why Heath picked this awkward freq?

During the time after the SB-104, Heath started thrashing the Ham gear around trying to find a combination that would work, could be built, and would sell. They never found it except in the QRP radios (D.C. receivers yuuch!). One of the last Heath designed radios that they sold was the SS-9000. This radio was synthesized, 100W, 2 vfo's, RIT, Passband offset, RS-232 controlled, WARC, Voice Processed, 1KHz and 200Hz CW filters, etc. It was factory built, works pretty well, but was blessed with extreme phase noise, and a $3000 price tag! I bought one of these used a few years ago... my 1967 Collins KWM-2A is better for weak signal work...sigh!

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV

924. Benton Harbor Lunch Box

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 16:00:57 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <01GISOI1QQGW8WW2I4@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 291148

The old Benton Harbor Lunch Box. (BHLB)

(As well as the Sixer and the Twoer, there was a Tener.)

My first rig (1960) was a Sixer. I worked 26 states with it. Output power is about 4 W (am) of a variation of Heising modulation (used an AUTORANSFORMER.

The rcvr is a superregenerative. Not much is super about it. Many, many hams used these in Indiana. In Terre Haute we had a huge roundtable every night from just after dinner lasting until "bedtime". What a fun time that was. When E-skip was in, the 4 W was about three more than needed.

The were many "mods" (we didn't use that term in those days) for the Sixer and Twoer, such as VFO, squelch, different rf connectors, etc.

I used my Sixer both in the shack and mobile. That's where the good old HALO came into its own.

After building a homebrew converter to use with a BC-342 rcvr, I just used the Sixer's xmtr in the shack. It made a great combo. The Sixer was retired in the mid sixties or so when I acquired a Seneca. I sold it for 15$.

(Later a a hamclub auction I bought another Sixer for 5$, which I still have. I think it still works.)

Sometime when six is really open, I'll find a kindred soul and we'll QSY to 50.4 MHz (or whatever my xtal is) and I'll have one last QSO with the BHLB. Then I will cast it in clear resin and use it for a "conversation piece". Come to think of it, that's what I originally bought it for!

I've not thought about my BHLB for years, and it'll probably be years before I think about it again. HI

73 es cul de K9CUN, Jack

derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

The BHLBs played a LARGE part in greatly increasing the occupancy of the VHF bands at that time when everyone was sure that VHF was on its way out and we were about to lose much of the 50-54 MHz band.

925. Re: On the durability of ham HT's and commercial HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 16:12:17 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.161217.20104@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 291149

In article <1992Apr12.160234.8074@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>My old IC2AT survived falls from towers, being submerged in water for
>two days, many many falls from belt height onto concrete, had an 800
>channel memory built in, made an honest 5 watts, and had controls big
^^^^^^snicker! ^^^^^^^ 2.5 watts is more typical

>enough for a full grown person to operate. It also cost a lot less than
>a W2A. But Icom's stopped making it because demand has disappeared since...

The Icom 2AT was virtually as rugged as anything that Motorola built for
the belt. Its demise is proof to me that a "ruggedized" handheld would not
sell to today's Ham.

>...the tiny wonder radios appeared. The wonder of these radios is mainly,
>"I wonder where I put it" and "I wonder what all those tiny little
>buttons and symbols are for." If they were big enough to see and touch,
>I might even try to use them.

I have a whole bunch of observations about Hams and their obsession with
"bells and whistles", power and size on their radios, but every way I
can think of to relate them comes out too snotty even for me, so I will
keep my observations to myself...

>
>Gary KE4ZV

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

926. Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 16:35:31 UTC
From: morris@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.163531.11731@anasaz>
Source record: 291150
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

axd7104@acfcluster.nyu.edu writes:

>Under the FCC rules in effect at that
>time, you couldn't have a radio station and a TV station with the same
>call letters if they weren't owned by the same company.
>BTW, that FCC rule no longer applies.

But when it WAS in effect, its results were devastating. KOOL-TV in
Phoenix changed to KTSP. At least there's still a KOLD in Tucson and
KOOL-FM in Phoenix.

Bob "if you don't get it, check the temperature on June 22" Morris
aka morris@anasazi.com (new address)
anasaz!morris@asuvax.eas.asu.edu (old address still works)
My opinions only, of course...

927. Re: Heathkit article in New York Times

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 16:37:43 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.163743.17713@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291151

In article <1992Apr13.155218.19813@eng.umd.edu>, chuck@eng.umd.edu (Chuck Harris - WA3UQV) writes about hte Heath SS-9000 ill-fated transceiver:

> ... This radio
> was synthesized, 100W, 2 vfo's, RIT, Passband offset, RS-232 controlled, WARC,
> Voice Processed, 1KHz and 200Hz CW filters, etc. It was factory built, works
> pretty well, but was blessed with extreme phase noise, and a $3000 price tag!

During the same era that Kenwood introduced the general coverage
TS-430S, Heath introduced the hambands-only SS-9000 at 3 times
the price!
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpm!parnass - (708)979-5414

928. Re: On the durability of ham HT's and commercial HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 16:57:23 UTC
From: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <scehjINNb16@grapevine.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291152

In article <1992Apr13.161217.20104@eng.umd.edu>, chuck@eng.umd.edu (Chuck Harris - WA3UQV) writes:
|> >...the tiny wonder radios appeared. The wonder of these radios is mainly,
|> >"I wonder where I put it" and "I wonder what all those tiny little
|> >buttons and symbols are for." If they were big enough to see and touch,
|> >I might even try to use them.
|>
|> I have a whole bunch of observations about Hams and their obsession with
|> "bells and whistles", power and size on their radios, but every way I
|> can think of to relate them comes out too snotty even for me, so I will
|> keep my observations to myself...
|>
I don't mind that the radios are small as much as the fact that to get a small radio, you HAVE to get all of the features. I think the ICOM O2AT represents the perfect radio for 90% of needs on 2 meters. The only thing I would add is more memories (maybe 20 with seperate scan limits) and direct frequency entry for all the digits. I know how to use every feature on the O2AT, except tone encode (another change, make the tone frequencies direct entry instead of coded in a table).

I find my friend's 2SAT almost impossible to use and completely non-intuitive. I can't program a memory with frequency and offset no matter how hard I try, unless I go back to the manual. The only time I look at the O2AT manual is when I need to set a PL tone.

My wife's Alinco DJF1T is considerably easier to use, but it still has lots of features that I can't figure out unless I have the manual. It also has some features that are annoying because they are modal and can be entered by brushing the wrong key. Getting out of the mode requires using function shift keys, and the mode is pretty subtle but will keep the radio from receiving anything.

I would like to see a small version of the O2AT with the 3 changes I noted above. Keep all of the ruggedness and simplicity of the O2AT but make it the size of the 2SAT or DJF1T. If I could find one of those I would buy it immediately. Until then I'm drawn between the convienent size of the Alinco, and the simplicity of my O2AT.

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Sun Federal System Engineer | GEnie: D.PRITCHET3
| Packet: KM6PR@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

It ain't what you don't know, it's what you do know that ain't so.
--Edwin Howard Armstrong
or at least he said it alot:-)

929. Re: License exam anecdote

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 17:50:05 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.175005.28961@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 291153

In article <1992Apr13.101957.39298@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>, heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:

|> ...
|> session, I found the codetest.hints document (written in 1987 by
|> AL7IF, "Wigi") on wuarchive.wustl.edu. This person recommended that
|> you sign up for every written test, through Extra, and every code
|> test, regardless of whether you think you're ready, on the chance that
|> you just might get lucky, and because it's good practice to be exposed
|> to the harder exams (both code and written). So I decided, what the
|> heck, and signed up for everything, hoping that maybe I would come
|> away with a General ticket. So did a friend of mine (also a
|> Technician with HF), Chuck, N0MQP, who happens to be blind.
|> ...
|> We tried it, mostly thinking that the 20 wpm test would be a good
|> warmup for the 13 wpm test. Although the speed of the "VVV VVV" at
|> the beginning was a little frightening, I was relaxed, because for me,
|> this was practice, not the real thing. I didn't copy solid code
|> anywhere through the test (I can't write that fast!), but I managed to
|> get enough of the important stuff to pass the test! So did Chuck, my
|> blind friend--and he was using a Braille device with a stylus to copy
|> it!
|>

Congratulations! At the exams given by the MIT clubs, we stongly encourage every code-test applicant to try all speeds higher than his or her current "licensed" level. We give the 20 wpm test first, then the 13, and finally the five. We've seen enough 13 wpm applicants pass the 20 wpm test to know that our encouragement is more than a pointless pep talk.

73

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

930. Improving front end of GE MVP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 18:34:08 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.183408.2864054@locus.com>
Source record: 291154
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I've been using a GE MVP for packet, and plan to use the radio as
the basis of a duplex data repeater. The MVP is a compact commercial
radio with a front end consisting of a 5 section helical resonator
followed by a JFET mixer. The service manual species a JFET "similar
to the 2N4391" as the part.

The 2N4391 is a switching FET, not normally specified for RF service.
I've started wondering if I could lower the front end noise figure, or
improve the gain without compromising dynamic range, by replacing this
FET with a healthy RF FET like a U310. I haven't compared the
transconductance and threshold voltages to guess at bias changes,
but I don't think that is too much of an issue.

Before I charge off, has anyone here had experience with this?

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

931. Re: BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 18:52:23 UTC
From: kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.185223.12215@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291155

In article <1992Apr13.123638.8572@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>
>Unless you are out in the "middle of nowhere" I doubt that a "Two-er"
>would be of much use today ... except to talk to another "Two-er" :-)

There is an FM (actually PM, not true FM) modification to the two-er which involves removing the modulation transformer running the modulation signal into a reactance tube which is added directly after the oscillator. As I recall, it produced pretty poor quality audio. I seem to remember it showing up in QST at some point.
--scott

932. looking for heathkit clock

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 18:54:18 UTC
From: grossman@bbn.com
Message-ID: <kujm6qINNeed@news.bbn.com>
Source record: 291156

Anyone know where I can get a Heathkit clock (the one that connects
with WWV or WWVH).

Please respond via email to "grossman@bbn.com"

933. 1990 Ephemeris data needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 19:02:47 UTC
From: black@beno.CSS.GOV
Message-ID: <50641@seismo.CSS.GOV>
Source record: 291157

I've been trying to download the tle-1990.zip file from the Celestial
BBS with little success. The x-modem keeps bombing out and they
don't support anything but x-modem. Does someone have this data they
could mail me or know of another site with the full 1990 data?
Mike...
--

: usenet: black@beno.CSS.GOV : land line: 407-494-5853 : I want a computer:
: real home: Melbourne, FL : home line: 407-242-8619 : that does it all!:
----

934. Re: BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 19:07:36 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570358@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 291158

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:

>Unless you are out in the "middle of nowhere" I doubt that a "Two-er"
>would be of much use today ... except to talk to another "Two-er" :-)

Back when FM repeaters were just starting out, there was a modification
published to convert the "Two-er" to FM. (Added a mic amp and varactor
diode to the drystal oscillator.) For receiving, you just slope-
detected using the super regen receiver. If you tgurned the volumn up
all the way, you could just about make out the other guy's audio!

AL N1AL

935. Re: HTX-202 Mod Retraction

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 19:27:04 UTC
From: myers@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360072@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 291159

> Does anyone have the mod for the Realistic Flavoradio [mine's orange] for
> it to do 300w tx on the HBO sattelite band? I got the mods to allow me
> to talk to God on it, but I'm getting bored with that.

Are you SURE you're licensed for that band? God's an UltraAdvancedSuperExtra,
and Him 'n' me are usually the only ones who hang around those frequencies.
Does make for a short net roll-call, of course....

(:-) for the humor-impaired....er, sorry, "comedically challenged")

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

936. 145MHz mod for Icom IC-22S ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 19:29:03 UTC
From: bourque@sceng.UB.COM
Message-ID: <9204131226.A19656@sceng.ub.com>
Source record: 291160

I have recently saved from the junk box and Icom IC-22S that had seen better days. The radio is now working again. This radio is the Icom that has 22 channels that were diodes programmed. The radio also only covered 146 and 147MHz. Has anyone ever modified on of these radios to operate in the 145 segment? I do have a copy of the RADIO/TECH MODIFICATIONS NUMBER 4 so don't tell me to look there. Nothing in that book on that model. I've seen lots of these radios at flea markets so they are still around. I want to use the radio in a dedicated packet station. It would be a good one for that use if it would only go down to 145. Any help in net land would be great. Thanks for the BW. reply via e-mail or twisted pair.
bourque@sceng.ub.com WB1FLD Dave 508-691-4637

937. Re: Heathkit article in New York Times

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 19:29:37 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.192937.19598@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 291161

In article <1992Apr13.155218.19813@eng.umd.edu> chuck@eng.umd.edu (Chuck Harris - WA3UQV) writes:
>They were generated by the counter's timebase. The other spurs were the same
>as in the HW-100/101, and the SB-100/101/102, they were caused by a the
>unfortunate choice of 3.395Mhz as the second IF frequency. Anyone know why
>Heath picked this awkward freq?

YES.. I have owned Heath radios since 1969. How did they ever come up with
this frequency? There must be a good reason.

Seems to me that somebody else used this same frequency too ..

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

938. Looking for good logbook program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 19:41:39 UTC
From: GR6588%SIUCVMB.BITNET@uga.cc.uga.EDU
Message-ID: <9204131940.AA05694@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291162

Can someone tell me if there is any good logbook program out there? I am looking for something that I can log my contacts then have it give me countries worked, zones worked, number of Qs, if the contact is a dupe, and the like. I am not looking for contest type logging programs, just something for everyday logging. If there is such a creature out there, is there a site I can FTP to in order to get it? Thanks in advance.

Kelly (KE9KD)

Kelly D. Jones (KE9KD)

BITNET: GR6588@SIUCVMB
INTERNET: GR6588@SIUCVMB.CDALE.SIU.EDU

---

939. Problems with my IC24at

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 19:47:02 UTC
From: bruceo@isc-br.ISC-BR.COM
Message-ID: <3622@isc-br.ISC-BR.COM>
Source record: 291163

This weekend my ICOM 24at begin to malfunction, and I was hoping
that some of the net-experts could shed some light on the
problem.

My 24 is about 18 months old. I purchased it from a ham that I
work with, and he had already performed the extended xmit and rcv
mods. It seems to have been working fine until this weekend.

When using 440, everything works fine. On 2 meter, when using a
setting other than lowest power, there was a substantial flutter in my
transmission - some said it sounded like I was talking through the
blades of a propeller. The flutter is rather slow, maybe 2 - 3 Hz,
and makes it difficult or impossible to copy my transmission.
I tried different locations, batteries, frequencies and antennas
without improvment. I then plugged in my speaker-mike (which I
use more often then not), and the flutter went away on high, but
was still present on the higher low power settings. In addition,
I was not getting out well on high power (We had another 24 to
compare with). When I removed the speaker-mike, the condition
remained the same- high and lowest power ok, the higher low power
settings had flutter. :^(

I am now preparing to send my radio off to ICOM and spend the next
many weeks, radio-less, saving my pennies to pay for the work.

Can anyone tell me what might be wrong with my radio, and what might
have caused such a problem. I certainly don't want to go through
this again if I can avoid it.

Thanks... N7RWO

bruceo@loki.isc-br.com
--

Bruce Oscarson | bruceo@isc-br.ISC-BR.COM
ISC-Bunker Ramo | uunet!isc-br!bruceo
An Olivetti Company |

940. IC2AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 19:54:11 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <6F358FAF93FF20E791@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 291164

> >a W2A. But Icom's stopped making it because demand has disappeared since...
>
> The Icom 2AT was virtually as rugged as anything that Motorola built for
> the belt. Its demise is proof to me that a "ruggedized" handheld would not
> sell to today's Ham.

Well, I still see a lot of them, brand new, on dealer's shelves. And I understand they still sell. They do sell used, that's for sure. And its been my ONLY handheld for 8 years now. I happen to be one of those low-tech types who likes to sit on only one frequency and only one band for hours at a time.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.uncg.edu

941. Re: BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 20:15:25 UTC
From: dmturne@ptsfa.PacBell.COM
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.201525.11723@ptsfa.PacBell.COM>
Source record: 291165

In article <1992Apr12.185102.1@madre.dasd.honeywell.com> WOODY@DELPHI.DASD.HONEYWELL.COM (Tim Dippold N5TMW) writes:
>When I first became interested in hamming back in the 60's, Heath had a rig on
>the market called the "Benton Harbor Lunch Box". The only thing I remember
>about it is it's general size and shape, and that as a teenager I found the rig
>fascinating. Are there any OT's out there that can refresh my memory on this
>pre-HT dinosaur? What freqs and power ranges did it have? Has anyone seen any
>at Hamfests? What are they selling for? How well do they work?

From the 1969 Heathkit catalog:

Famous Low-Cost "Benton Harbor Lunch
Boxes" Compact 6 & 2 Meter Transceivers

* Perfect for the ham-on-the-go * Ideal for CAP,
MARS, local net, or emergency operations * 5-watt
input crystal-controlled A.M. transmitter * HW-30
2-meter model capable of operation on new USCG
Auxiliary frequency 143.28 MHz * Optional power
supply available for mobile operation

GO VHF FOR LESS . . . complete transceivers, lunch-
box size. Feature crystal controlled transmitter with
straight-through final amplifier. Crystals (not supplied)
are in the 8 MHz range. Receiver is super-regenerative
with RF stage . . . features 1 uv sensitivity! The built-
in 120 VAC power supply, speaker, press-to-talk switch
on front panel, and ceramic mike included make these
units ready to go on the air with your antenna. Power
cables for mobile and A.C. operation are included.

Kit HW-29A (6 meter), 9 lbs., no money dn., $5 mo..$44.95
Kit HW-30 (2 meter), 9 lbs., no money dn., $5 mo...$44.95
Kit GP-11, Mobile Power Supply, 6 lbs.............$17.95
.

--
Dave Turner (510) 823-2001 {att,bellcore,sun,ames,decwrl}!pacbell!dmturne

942. Kenwood TH-28A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 20:24:07 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.202407.1029@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 291166

I've heard rumours of a Kenwood TH-28A 2m handheld, which presumably will replace the TH-27A. Questions:

[1] Has anyone else heard of it, or know when it will be available?
[2] Does anyone know if it will share batteries/accessories with the TH-27A?

Anyone buy the Kenwood TM-732A yet? Please post a report.

Thanks...Joakim
--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: ASEL CAP: Freedom 226 Mobile FCC: N1JHW
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

943. Wanted: Heathkit HW-16 Schematics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 21:14:42 UTC
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.211442.8743@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Source record: 291167

I am interested in getting a set of schematics for the old
Heathkit HW-16 cw rig. I had one at one time, but sold it
sometime ago with the HG-10B VFO.

the hw-16 had QSK with solid state switching and was a three band
rig, 80-40-15 and i had converted mine to 80-40-20. it ran about
50 watts or so, solid state except for the final.

any help greatly appreciated.

73 and bcnu,

--

Chuck Adams, Southern Education Center
Silicon Graphics, Inc.
15280 Addison Road, Suite 100
Dallas, TX 75248

(214) 788-0957 (fax)
(214) 788-4122 (voice)

K5FO @ 65wpm cw

adams@sgi.com
adams@relay.dallas.sgi.com
adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com

"Be a horn tooter, not a horn toter." - Sign in bandhall, Wink, TX.

944. Re: BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 22:37:13 UTC
From: markm@mesasrv1.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr13.223713.10745@schbbs.mot.com>
Source record: 291168

In article <1992Apr13.124811.27980@cbnewse.cb.att.com> parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) writes:
>
>Heath also offered a 10 meter lunch box - the Ten-er.
>
And a CB version...the CB-er. Saw a complete set at a recent hamfest.

> ...
>73 Magazine published several modification articles, including
>a note on searching the band by connecting an electric motor
>to the receiver tuning shaft!
>--
Hints & Kinks also publshed a mod in the mid 60's to add PTT...a solenoid connected (mechanically) to the switch-to-talk lever. The PTT button on the mike powered the solenoid which pulled the lever...honest!!

I have a Sixer that still works fine (if you can find anyone to talk to). I started with a Two-er (back when Novices had 2M privs, remember?). I traded it for the Sixer when I thought I had passed my Tech exam (I didn't :-(... that was when the Tech was also given by mail).

Ahhh, the good old days.....

73... Mark KG7JL

945. Out-of-order callsigns?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-13 22:39:59 UTC
From: depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <73912@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 291169

I checked with the FCC last week to see what the most recent callsigns were
for our district (3) so I could tell new candidates of what call to sort-
of expect at our VE sessions. For the 3rd district, the latest calls for
the 1x3 (general/tech) block are in the N3B?? series. However, most
techs in this area had been receving N3L?? series calls. At first, I
figured it was just a mistake. However, a new ham in the area (code-
free tech) was given N3BTZ. What's the story? Are they reissuing
calls that are no longer in use, or was there a group of calls in the N3B
region that were never issued or what?

--- Jeff
--
-=-
Jeff DePolo WN3A Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 444.250+ (no, we're not moving)
University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

946. Subscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 00:47:50 UTC
From: sysadmin@gf-wan.af.mil
Message-ID: <9204140044.AA14687@GF-WAN.af.mil>
Source record: 291170

Please subscribe me to your ham info digest. I am host administrator
for the Grand Forks AFB BBS and the Base Wide Area Network. I would
like to share your information with my users.

TSgt Patty Smith
sysadmin@GF-WAN.af.mil

947. need to order a govt publication

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 01:52:08 UTC
From: grossman@bbn.com
Message-ID: <kukem8INNnro@news.bbn.com>
Source record: 291171
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Im interested in obtaining

NIST Special Publication 432 (revised 1990)
US Dept of Commerce
US Govt Printing office

This is the publication that explaines the encoding of WWV.
Is their a cost?
Is their a phone number that will take orders (I have my MC ready)?
Is their an address to send requests to?

Best would be if I can order via usenet!

'73
soon tobe a tech+ (ie. just waiting for that envelope in the mail)

948. Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 02:07:33 UTC
From: beyo@beyonet.UUCP
Message-ID: <335@beyonet.UUCP>
Source record: 291172

This is a message I read today on packet, very dissapointing but
true. I decided to forward the message to Usenet so it will be
known if you don't already know. I guess this might happen to
all the companies, don't know but I've heard this before about
Icom.

73 Steve

------------------------Start Forwarded Packet message-----------------------
MSG # TR SIZE TO FROM @BBS DATE TITLE
5718 B# 2047 ICOM VE3JEZ WW 920413 boycott icom
Forwarding path: WB3EUF KA3FMO WB3FFV VE4KV VE3TKA VE3JJV VE3OBC
Hi All you good amateurs out there in HAM land. I have recently found out
(the hardway) That ICOM has a very POOR policy as far as keeping stock
for its many AMATEUR RADIO'S. I have a a ICOM-720A which at 11 years of age
the CPU went bad. I sent it to ICOM CANADA and they returned it as unrepairable
as ICOM no longer has the CPU. It has also come to my attention from a ICOM
repair man from ICOM USA that any radio older than 10 years is obsolite, and
parts are no longer available from ICOM. With this information I suggest all
sell your ICOM stuff, I have mine all listed for sale, and at one time, I would
not have any other brand in my shack, how things change, now You couldn't
give me an ICOM today.
The list of ICOM GEAR is
ic-720a - needs CPU
ic-735 - working?
ic-751a - working?
ic-271h - working?
ic-3200a- working?
ic-02at - working?
ic-471h - working?
ic-04at - working?
As it will most likly all be sold by the time anyone reads this, The list was
included just to show I wasn't kidding when at one time I swore by ICOM now
I swear at it.
I suggest we as AMATEURS not buy any more ICOM gear, until there repair policy
changes, and they keep there stock for a minimum of 20 years, and longer would
be better. How about GUYS and GALS???
Although it won't do me any good, perhaps someone in the future won't get
stuck with a icom rig, IF IT COULD BE REPAIRED.
Disappointed AMATEUR -- Harv - VE3JEZ

*** END OF MSG # 5718 from VE3JEZ @ VE3OBC.#SWON.ON.CAN.NA

----------------------------END OF FORWARD-------------------------------

--
################## Stephen Urich WB3FTP |"Starlightbeams project ##################
##|_|########### Bensalem, PA USA |me in Red Blue and Green##|_|###########
##################----------------------|Velvetdreams protect me ##################
snark!beyonet!beyo |when I hit the Screen" ####
|_| ## widener!beyonet!beyo |--Alan Parsons Project ## |_|
##---##
Packet Radio: WB3FTP@WA3NWL.#SEPA.PA.USA.NA ####
_##################____##################_

949. Azden PCS-4000 parts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 02:38:00 UTC
From: lewis@b56vxg.kodak.com
Message-ID: <13APR199221384267@b56vxg.kodak.com>
Source record: 291173

Greetings net!

I am posting a note for a friend across the lake in Canada with a sick Azden 4000. He is looking a source of parts. Is the company still around (I thought I heard of a PCS-6000 recently)? If so how do you contact them? If not anyone around with an old PCS-4000 not working that you can part with.. Please mail me and I will relay any information.

Thanks and 73,
Ken Lewis

==========
Eastman Kodak Company, RDCS RF: N2LCI
1669 Lake Avenue Internet: lewis@kodak.com
Rochester NY 14652-3302 AT&T: (716)-722-3438
==========

950. Need alarm installation 4/15 in Mt. View

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 02:54:38 UTC
From: wordy@bikelab.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kukibeINN3c5@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291174
Cross-posted to: ba.general,rec.radio.amateur.misc

HI....
I'm leaving Thursday morning 4/16 for a cross-country trip with BEHEMOTH (in the mother ship, not pedaling), and I'm out of time. Techne Electronics is providing another Ungo Box like the one on my bike, and I need it installed in the Ford F350 1-ton diesel dually pick-em-up truck that pulls my Wells Cargo trailer. The rig is parked at Sun Microsystems in Mt. View, and I'm looking for someone who has done quality automotive installation work to spend the day installing that, as well as the 2-meter and 10-meter rigs.
I'm willing to pay a reasonable fee or barter something of interest that may be around the bikelab (preferred). Please email replies only.....
Thanks!
Steve Roberts, N4RVE
Nomadic Research Labs

951. FT 470 on 220 mHz ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 03:05:05 UTC
From: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <7470@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 291175

Hi

Since my -470 already works (to some extent) from about 100 mhz to 200 mhz,
do you suppose that the local oscillator could be re-tuned to cover 140 mhz
to 240 mhz, covering the amateur 220 mhz band ?

-- Dan Meyer
N0KFB

Remember: " Buffalo never Oink " Seen on a South Dakota travel brocure.
Advertisment: Try the Railway Post Office , a railfan BBS ! (612) 377-2197.
UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!rambler
INET: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org

952. Modifications on that Neat Toaster

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 03:13:28 UTC
From: template@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.031328.2370@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 291176

I am looking for modifications on a _____(insert your favorite rig here).

I have seen the above line SO MUCH on this group lately! I wonder if anyone could post the address of the famous BOOKS that are mentioned every once in a while for modification question answers. Are you refering to books about modifications published by the manufacturers or by third-parties?

Help...I am dazed and confused. And I have a headache...Anyone got a mod for that?????

Michael Brown, brownmd@nextwork.rose-hulman.edu
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology
N9OPG

953. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 03:41:58 UTC
From: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <N5B8iB1w164w@ham>
Source record: 291177

beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich) writes:

>
> This is a message I read today on packet, very dissapointing but
> true. I decided to forward the message to Usenet so it will be
> known if you don't already know. I guess this might happen to
> all the companies, don't know but I've heard this before about
> Icom.
>

Long diatribe about ICOM not still supplying parts for 10 year old radio
deleted...

Come on guys, be realistic. I think it's real nice if a company supplies
parts for a radio made ten years ago, but dumping all your ICOM gear
because they don't still have parts for one is silly. Try going down to
the Chevy dealer and ask for a spare part for your Corvair. On the other
hand, if enough dummies read his post and want to sell their perfectly
good radios, we all oughta be able to buy 'em real cheap.....

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119
e-mail: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

954. Re: 2 meter dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 04:03:28 UTC
From: notes@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com
Message-ID: <126640001@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com>
Source record: 291078

Sounds like you should check out the "Copper catus" article that was in CQ or 73 within a month or so. A friend build one that works just fine for around $5.00. There is a dipole version described in the article also. This is a 144/440 antenna also!

Regards..... rich lovin (N7VIY)

955. Re: JT1JA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 04:27:49 UTC
From: beyo@beyonet.UUCP
Message-ID: <336@beyonet.UUCP>
Source record: 291079

Thats too bad :-(. Maybe some organization could collect enough
money to get 1000 cards madeup to send to JT1JA so he can send
them. Still people would need to send IRC's. Then you have to
be one of the lucky guys that make it thru the postal system
there :-).

Steve
--
################ Stephen Urich WB3FTP |"Starlightbeams project ################
##|_|########### Bensalem, PA USA |me in Red Blue and Green##|_|###########
################----------------------|Velvetdreams protect me ################
snark!beyonet!beyo |when I hit the Screen" ####
|_| ## widener!beyonet!beyo |--Alan Parsons Project ## |_|
##---##
Packet Radio: WB3FTP@WA3NWL.#SEPA.PA.USA.NA ####
_################____################_

956. Looking for recommendations for 2m HT for SKYWARN use

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 05:53:09 UTC
From: kucharsk@solbourne.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.055309.21339@solbourne.com>
Source record: 291080

With spring here, I was wondering if you folks could recommend a nice,
relatively inexpensive (around the price of the RS HT-202) 2m HT. It would
be primarily used for SKYWARN duties, so I'd like it to be at least somewhat
rugged and water resistant. Thanks in advance...
--
| William Kucharski, Solbourne Computer, Inc. | Opinions expressed above
| Internet: kucharsk@solbourne.com Ham: N0OKQ | are MINE alone, not those
| Snail Mail: 1900 Pike Road, Longmont, CO 80501 | of Solbourne Computer, Inc.
| President, "Just the Ten of Us" Fan Club | "It's Night 9 with D2 Dave!"

957. Re: License exam anecdote

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 11:43:56 UTC
From: rlt@cbnewsl.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.114356.20182@cbnewsl.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291081

In article <1992Apr13.101957.39298@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:

$ The single most useful AL7IF hint for code tests is that the most
$ important word in the test is "is". You listen for "is" and learn to
$ recognize it at high speed, then concentrate on what follows the "is".

I'll have to remember that. Any other hints anyone would care to share?
Besides: practice, practice, and practice some more...

$ We tried it, mostly thinking that the 20 wpm test would be a good
$ warmup for the 13 wpm test. Although the speed of the "VVV VVV" at
$ the beginning was a little frightening, I was relaxed, because for me,
$ this was practice, not the real thing. I didn't copy solid code
$ anywhere through the test (I can't write that fast!), but I managed to
$ get enough of the important stuff to pass the test! So did Chuck, my

Gee, I keep trying that...but I've only gotten past the 13...so far! I'm
going to pass the 20wpm out of sheer stubbornness. :-)

$ So, the point of all of this, I suppose, is to crow about the fact
$ that I'll never have to take another code test, to publicly thank

Congratulations! But *I* will never have to take another written test. :-)
I did pretty much the same thing as you, except I got further than expected
with written exams, rather than code. But either way, it sure feels good,
doesn't it?

>73 de N0NZQ/AG

Likewise,
KB200A/AA (and a half)

958. ARLB035 - FCC callsign releases

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 12:30:41 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <566@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 291082

```
ZCZC AG57
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 35 ARLB035
From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT April 13, 1992
To all radio amateurs
SB QST ARL ARLB035
ARLB035 FCC call sign update
The following is a list of the FCC's most recently
issued call signs as of April 1.

District Group A Group B Group C Group D
Extra Advanced Tech/Gen Novice

0 AA0IF KF0XV N0RVA KB0KCG
1 AA1BL KD1BQ N1LWR KA1ZVR
2 AA2IM KF2HJ N2QDT KB2OQN
3 WX3W KE3CD N3BTJ* KA3ZXP
4 AC4PB KO4VA ** KD4MGS
5 AB5ET KI5ZF N5ZXX KB5RIB
6 AB6KG KM6SM ** KD6HVC
7 AA7OF KI7BC N7XFW KB7OVE
8 AA8GW KF8TO N8SVW KB8NSU
9 AA9DV KF9IV K9OUN KB9HQZ
Hawaii ** AH6LU WH6FP WH6CPC
Alaska ** AL7OE WL7CN WL7CEV
Puerto Rico** KP4TN ** WP4LAC
*The computer missed the following call signs and they
are loaded in the following sequence:

After N3LZZ was issued, Group C Blocks N3BSA-N3BZZ are
being issued.

**All call signs in this group have been issued in this
area.
NNNN
N
| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ
```

959. ARLB035 - FCC callsign releases

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 12:30:41 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <565@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 291083

```
ZCZC AG57
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 35 ARLB035
From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT April 13, 1992
To all radio amateurs
SB QST ARL ARLB035
ARLB035 FCC call sign update
The following is a list of the FCC's most recently
issued call signs as of April 1.

District Group A Group B Group C Group D
Extra Advanced Tech/Gen Novice

0 AA0IF KF0XV N0RVA KB0KCG
1 AA1BL KD1BQ N1LWR KA1ZVR
2 AA2IM KF2HJ N2QDT KB2OQN
3 WX3W KE3CD N3BTJ* KA3ZXP
4 AC4PB KO4VA ** KD4MGS
5 AB5ET KI5ZF N5ZXX KB5RIB
6 AB6KG KM6SM ** KD6HVC
7 AA7OF KI7BC N7XFW KB7OVE
8 AA8GW KF8TO N8SVW KB8NSU
9 AA9DV KF9IV K9OUN KB9HQZ
Hawaii ** AH6LU WH6FP WH6CPC
Alaska ** AL7OE WL7CN WL7CEV
Puerto Rico** KP4TN ** WP4LAC
*The computer missed the following call signs and they
are loaded in the following sequence:

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being issued.

**All call signs in this group have been issued in this
area.
NNNN
N
| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ
```

960. Subject: Heathkit article in New York Times

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 12:48:20 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9204141248.AA24927@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291084

the SS-9000 was also a panic rework after the WARC '79 new bands were added. there was going to be an SS-8000. the new bands apparently could not be incorporated in the design and the SS-8000 design had to be scrapped. there had been ad literature distributed on the SS-8000 that i recall.

or so i remember -- this was back in the days of the KWM-380 also. didn't the TS-430 come out later than the SS-9000? it just seems like the TS-830 was out when the SS-9000 was out and that the TS-430 came along a bit later.

going to have to dig through the stacks to satisfy my own curiosity now.

bill wb9ivr

961. Can't get 10 year old radio fixed, was Re: Boycott Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 13:29:58 UTC
From: whs70@dancer.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.132958.22933@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 291085

In article <N5B8iB1w164w@ham> ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca writes:
>beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich) writes:
>Come on guys, be realistic. I think it's real nice if a company supplies
>parts for a radio made ten years ago, but dumping all your ICOM gear
>because they don't still have parts for one is silly. Try going down to
>the Chevy dealer and ask for a spare part for your Corvair. On the other
>hand, if enough dummies read his post and want to sell their perfectly
>good radios, we all oughta be able to buy 'em real cheap.....

While I can't buy a Corvair part from the local GM dealer, there are
many places that supply such parts today. If the original poster is correct,
it appears that ICOM didn't even have a place to refer him to that continues
to service these radios. There's a real problem here and while I'm not
about to run out and sell my ICOM HT, I would like to know that if it
fails at some time in the future that I can get it repaired.

Maybe we should ask the magazines ((QST, CQ, etc.) to add the long term
service policy of each manufacturer as part of their equipment reviews
in the future.

Additionally, (back to the auto example), it shouldn't be a major stock
supply issue for ICOM and any others to maintain a reasonable supply
of unique/proprietary components for longer than 10 years. They just don't
take up the kind of room/space that auto parts do.

It is an interesting aside that there are many pre-solid state
equipments that can be kept working well, yet we have here a situation
where a ham has a radio that isn't all that old, it is a very
usable radio for anyone that might have it, yet it can't be fixed because
of the failure of a unique component that the manufacturer can't or won't
provide. That's NOT very good public relations for ICOM.

962. Re: HTX-202 problems?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 13:47:20 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360073@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 291086

One thing that typically uses that frequency 3.579545 Mhz is the DTMF encoder inside the radio itself.
Roger Mitchell
N0MCR

963. Re: Info-Hams Digest V92 #382

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 13:48:12 UTC
From: dihle@awis.AUburn.EDU
Message-ID: <9204141349.AA22296@awis.auburn.edu>
Source record: 291087

Subj: NIST pub 432

Available from or can tell you were to order.
I do not believe there was a cost to the copy I have
that was obtained from NIST.

NIST Time and Frequency Services
National Institute of Standards and Technology
325 Broadway
Boulder, Co 80303-3328
303-497-3294

It is a government pub so can use
Superintendent of Documents
U. S. Government Print Officer
Washington, D. C. 20402

dihle@awis.auburn.edu

964. 2400H Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 13:52:52 UTC
From: taylor@tix.UUCP
Message-ID: <9204141314.AA02869@timeplex.com>
Source record: 291088

I've had a 2400H for about 2 months. I wanted a rugged 2 meter radio, no frills like scan capabilities, but just something to use for my 2 hours a day commuting. This radio fits my needs. It has 5, 25 or 50 watt power levels, built in sub tone (PL) capability and extended receive range without any mods up to 174 MHz. The mod to convert to even wider receive I've never done. One reason that I bought the radio was that I could use MARS freq's without any mods. The radio case is die cast and really built like the advertisements say. The owners manual is well written. It has 28 regular memories for all your favorite repeaters and public service/commercial freq's. The only problem, as with most all wide coverage units, is that in rf congested areas near some radio sites (say within a few miles) interference to the radio has been noticed on receive, but ther's only one place on I-280 in Newark NJ for about a 1/2 mile where I've had the problem. I'll probably buy another soon for my other car.

Seth T. KC2WE The opinions are my.own and not those of ascom-Timeplex, Inc.

965. RACES Bulletin #216

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 14:23:42 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9204141423.AA29564@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291089

Msgid : $RACESBUL.216

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (AT USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR AT WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281

RACESBUL.216 DATE: Apr. 6, 1992

SUBJECT: MGT Keys to successful operations
[Submitted by Richard Ferguson, Assistant Emergency Coordinator,
Boulder, Colorado. KA0DXM @ WA8ZIA.#NECO.CO.USA.NA]

Here are three keys to successful emergency operations:
1. Adequate training for emergency operations. This would
include good procedures developed through practice.
2. A good working relationship with the served agencies.
If the hams do not have a close working relationship
before the emergency, they will either not be utilized
at all during the emergency, or utilized poorly.
Perhaps the best reason for a focused group rather than
an umbrella group is that a dedicated group is what the
served agencies generally want! They are the
"customer" for the ham radio emergency service and they
need to be satisfied.
3. Good coordination between the ham groups. If each ham
group acts like its own kingdom, not deigning to speak
to other ham groups, the emergency response will not be
coordinated well. One key aspect of most agencies is a
lack of shared frequencies; that is, one emergency
agency may not be able to talk to another emergency
agency. The hams need to be able, if needed, to
provide the communications "glue" between many
different agencies, governmental and non-governmental.
Politics on the part of the hams or the agencies, often
stand in the way of essential cooperation.
EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races
and can be retrieved using FTP.

966. RACES Bulletin #217

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 14:24:09 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9204141423.AA29602@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291090

Msgid : $RACESBUL.217

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.217 DATE: Apr. 13, 1992
SUBJECT: OPS What are some of the problems with RACES nets?

From the perspective of forty years of directed nets for
communications volunteers in government service this is what I
have learned.
The following nets usually die off for lack of interest:
1. Nets that consist only of a roll call and nothing else.
2. Nets that threaten expulsion if a station misses a certain
number of check-ins, especially if that particular station's
participation is not critical to the organization's mission.
In contrast, nets that allow check-in to ebb and flow with
the life of each member and provide a constant flow of
information, news, and items of interest, keep their members and
remain active for decades. Members WANT to participate in order
not to miss out on what's happening.
The major problem is HOW to get the news, information and
such. To that end, here is a suggestion:
Get the organization's director, commander or staff (such
as the RACES Coordinator, secretary, etc.) to prepare something
to be read on the net -- but not dictated as in a formal
message. In any agency there is always information of on-going
interest to volunteer participants. It just takes an effort to
obtain it and begin the flow. Once that process is started it
continues. Trip reports from your staff, articles in
publications received only by the staff, news of or about the
staff, activities that affect agency budget, mission, and such
are useful, as well as reports on or about incidents. These
reports may range from the mundane, such as a creek flooding, to
a major incident like a forest fire or earthquake.
---S. Harter, KH6GBX
EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races
and can be retrieved using FTP.

967. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 14:30:18 UTC
From: kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.143018.15430@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291091

>Come on guys, be realistic. I think it's real nice if a company supplies
>parts for a radio made ten years ago, but dumping all your ICOM gear
>because they don't still have parts for one is silly. Try going down to
>the Chevy dealer and ask for a spare part for your Corvair. On the other
>hand, if enough dummies read his post and want to sell their perfectly
>good radios, we all oughta be able to buy 'em real cheap.....

Strange, how I have a 1950's vintage receiver, and I don't seem to have
any problem at all getting parts. More than that, I have a 1940's vintage
transmitter made by a company long gone, but because it uses standardized
components, I can walk into my local electronics shop and get a replacement
for just about everything in it.

I would expect this to be a reasonable standard to follow. It's utterly
inexcusable that a manufacturer of ham radio gear can't even keep parts for
ten year old equipment, but even more shocking that they can't refer him to
someone else who does (of course since it's a mask-programmed custom device,
they're going to be the sole source).
When I upgrade, I won't be buying an Icom, or any other nonrepairable
appliance rig.
--scott

968. Re: JT1JA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 14:34:04 UTC
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.143404.27057@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Source record: 291092

In article <336@beyonet.UUCP>, beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich) writes:
|>
|> Thats too bad :-(. Maybe some organization could collect enough
|> money to get 1000 cards madeup to send to JT1JA so he can send
|> them. Still people would need to send IRC's. Then you have to
|> be one of the lucky guys that make it thru the postal system
|> there :-).
|>
|> Steve
|> --
|> ################ Stephen Urich WB3FTP |"Starlightbeams project ################
|> ##|_|########### Bensalem, PA USA |me in Red Blue and Green##|_|###########
|> ################----------------------|Velvetdreams protect me ################
|> #### #### snark!beyonet!beyo |when I hit the Screen" #### ####
|> ## |_| ## widener!beyonet!beyo |--Alan Parsons Project ## |_| ##
|> ## ##---## ##
|> #### #### Packet Radio: WB3FTP@WA3NWL.#SEPA.PA.USA.NA #### ####
|> _################____################_

Hold it gang! Anyone heard of QSL manager? Isn't this what this guy
needs in the old US of A?

73 and gd dx,

--

Chuck Adams, Southern Education Center
Silicon Graphics, Inc.
15280 Addison Road, Suite 100
Dallas, TX 75248

(214) 788-0957 (fax)
(214) 788-4122 (voice)

K5FO @ 65wpm cw

adams@sgi.com
adams@relay.dallas.sgi.com
adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com

"Be a horn tooter, not a horn toter." - Sign in bandhall, Wink, TX.

969. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 14:35:08 UTC
From: pnz46378@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.143508.9842@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291093

ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca writes:

>.....dumping all your ICOM gear
>because they don't still have parts for one is silly. Try going down to
>the Chevy dealer and ask for a spare part for your Corvair.....

That's not a very good comparison.

Also, I believe they stopped making Corvairs more than 10 years ago.

If I went into my local Chevy dealer and asked for a new headlight molding assembly for a 1979 G-20 van, they most certainly would have one. GM even stocks cosmetic body parts for over 10 years. The electronic equipment in a radio is not that similar to exterior body parts, yet I would assume that any company willing to adequately support their equipment would stock CPU's and other assorted prone-to-failure components for all of their radios as long as they were in business. How hard is it to stock extra IC's?

>
--
********** Your haggard, budding young electrical engineering student friend from Illinois Paul N. Zaremba / Amateur Radio Callsign AA9BK (After A 9th Beer, KILLED!)
Owner/Operator - RADIO TERRA AM 920! (Your local Part 15 Broadcaster)
My hate list: ECE270, PHYCS108, MATH285 (RENT THIS SPACE! Call (217) 332-4221)
****

970. HT Information Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 14:55:25 UTC
From: barryc@mpd.tandem.com
Message-ID: <1588@devnull.mpd.tandem.com>
Source record: 291094

Hi all,

I an in the market for a dual band HT. I need extended RX capability
for both VHF and UHF (for Emergency Net support and general monitoring).
I plan to replace my two HT's and scanner with a single unit.

I would like at a minimum the following features:

-Dual RX, Full duplex TX, Cross band repeater capability
-40 Channels Minimum (more the better)
-Wide-band RX 140-172 Mhz / 420-480 Mhz min. (Aircraft RX , 800 Mhz and
up RX would be preferable)
-Wide band TX modifiable (hold your flames, I want the capability only.
in an recognized emergency it can`t hurt to know you have it)
-DTMF Dialer, DTMF and PL encode/decode, DTMF Squelch
-Multiple power levels
-Rugged case and construction

I have narrowed my search down to the following:

Icom IC-W2A
Kenwood TH-77A (on sale / is there a NEW model coming out?)
Alinco 580 (new / I`m leaning towards this)
Standard`s 144/440 model (who sells it?)

Please send me your comments and any information on any new models that may
be coming out in the near future (144/220/440 Triband HT?). Any modification
info on these units would be appreciated.

73 and CUL
Barry D. Chalcroft / N5NWI
--
Barry D. Chalcroft / N5NWI Tandem
Packet: n5nwi@n5ljf.tx.usa.na Computers Inc.
Internet: barryc@mpd.tandem.com Austin, TX

971. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 14:56:32 UTC
From: rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil
Message-ID: <4626@taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 291095

Well (knock on wood) my 12+ year old IC-720 (not 720A) is still working just fine. Guess when it goes, it goes. I've been inside to install filters and such; if it's an electronic problem it will probably be repairable. If it is the CPU, custom chips, or that unique bandpass filter motorized switch, then you are out of luck.

Perhaps someone at an independent repair shop somewhere is saving 720 carcasses in an effort to provide some support?

--
Josh Rovero (rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil) | or Internet 5346p@cc.nps.navy.mil
Department of Oceanography, Code OC/Rv | Bitnet 5346p@NAVPGS
Naval Postgraduate School |
Monterey, CA 93943 (408) 646-2084 |

972. Re: How many green stamps with some QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 15:15:43 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"14-Apr-92.16:14:29.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 291096

In Info-Hams Digest V92 #370, Bill AI6E (wtr@mitre.org) writes;

<...I don't know what I would do if I received a British pound note with a QSL card!...>

Sell it to a scripophilist. The pound note was phased out some years ago in favour of a coin.

Regards,

Hugh.

Senior S/W Engineer, European Systems Centre, Welwyn Garden City, UK.
Phone: Internal; 8-668-3848, Internat.; +44 707 383848, UK; 0707 383848
MT; 7-142.2-856-395-346.0, CIN; Huge:wgc1:rx,
Internet; Huge.wgc1@rx.xerox.com

973. V63JC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 15:25:36 UTC
From: Douglas_R._Tice.LAX1B@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"14-Apr-92..8:24:29.PDT".*.Douglas_R._Tice.LAX1B@Xerox.com>
Source record: 291097

Does someone have the QSL information on this call (V63JC)? I understood the QSL mgr to be something like KC6JC but I can't find that either. Thanks.
73

Doug KK6OU

974. ICOM: Another view

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 15:38:17 UTC
From: rmohr@infoac.rmi.de
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.153817.15152@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 291098

It has been about 7 years ago, when I wanted to go for AMTOR with my IC 720. It did not work because of the long switching times. I called ICOM Duesseldorf and asked for support. The radio was abt 7 years old. I had been told then, that they did no longer support it and I should buy a new radio, which would be able to make amtor by default ...

I did as advised and I am very satisfied with my YAESU FT-767 GX.

Rupert
DL3NO

975. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 16:10:36 UTC
From: jpotts@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920083@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 291099

I agree with the previous posting. We are lucky that Icom supports it this long. Most companies support a product for only 5yrs after it has been obsoleted, a very few support it after that. Some don't even support things that long. Considering the tax they have to pay on inventory (that includes new products plus parts to build and support them plus inventory for parts of obsoleted products for support), companies try to keep inventories low. Try buying parts for a computer more than a few yrs old. Of course if someone wants to sell me some of thier 10 yr old equipment at a good price I wont complain.

John Potts, kb6wgl

976. Re: ICOM: Another view

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 16:15:13 UTC
From: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <sf0ehINNknc@grapevine.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291100

In article <1992Apr14.153817.15152@infoac.rmi.de>, rmohr@infoac.rmi.de (Rupert Mohr) writes:
|> It has been about 7 years ago, when I wanted to go for AMTOR with
|> my IC 720. It did not work because of the long switching times. I
|> called ICOM Duesseldorf and asked for support. The radio was abt
|> 7 years old. I had been told then, that they did no longer support
|> it and I should buy a new radio, which would be able to make amtor
|> by default ...
|>
|> I did as advised and I am very satisfied with my YAESU FT-767 GX.
|>
|> Rupert
|> DL3NO

I have a Yaesu FT301D that I ordered the CW and AM filters for this year, directly from Yaesu. They also stock the optional crystals that were available. I'm positive that this radio is more than 10 years old, and would guess that it is approaching 20 rapidly if it hasn't already passed that milestone as well. I am now beginning to wonder if I shouldn't sell my one piece of ICOM equipment and buy the Alinco I've been mumbling about lately.:-)

73, de KM6PR

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Sun Federal System Engineer | GEnie: D.PRITCHET3
| Packet: KM6PR@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

It ain't what you don't know, it's what you do know that ain't so.
--Edwin Howard Armstrong
or at least he said it alot:-)

977. Re: ICOM: Another view

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 16:26:30 UTC
From: mebly@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.162630.6675@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 291101

In article <sf0ehINNknc@grapevine.EBay.Sun.COM> dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM (Dan Pritchett) writes:
>In article <1992Apr14.153817.15152@infoac.rmi.de>, rmohr@infoac.rmi.de (Rupert Mohr) writes:
>|> It has been about 7 years ago, when I wanted to go for AMTOR with
>|> my IC 720. It did not work because of the long switching times. I
>|> called ICOM Duesseldorf and asked for support. The radio was abt
>|> 7 years old. I had been told then, that they did no longer support
>|> it and I should buy a new radio, which would be able to make amtor
>|> by default ...
>|>
>|>
>
>I have a Yaesu FT301D that I ordered the CW and AM filters for this
>year, directly from Yaesu. They also stock the optional crystals that
>were available. I'm positive that this radio is more than 10 years
>old, and would guess that it is approaching 20 rapidly if it hasn't
>already passed that milestone as well. I am now beginning to wonder
>if I shouldn't sell my one piece of ICOM equipment and buy the Alinco
>I've been mumbling about lately.:-)
>

Well, I'm buying a new HF rig this week :-). And, I'm NOT buying an ICOM.
Based on what I've seen here, I'll probably NEVER buy an ICOM.
--
Mark Bailey KD4D Motto: Life's too short to drink cheap beer.
mebly@eng.umd.edu Disclaimer: I didn't really say this.

978. Re: Sat Trackers with serial control to radio(doppler)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 16:29:06 UTC
From: wpns@pictel.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.162906.2227@pictel.com>
Source record: 291102
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

tiger@lesti.hut.fi (Karl R. Tigerstedt) writes:
> The subject just about says it all. I want to find out if there are any
>satellite tracking programs that use serial RS-232 for controlling the
>doppler shift on the radio. There are lot of computer controllable radios
>available... Quicktrak requires the use of Kansas City Tracker/Tuner
>for radio control. Anybody know about Instanttrack?

I've got IT, but not a KC tracker or tuner. There was an article in
one of the ham magazines (73?) a month or so back about modifying the
tuner interface to talk to a PSK(?) modem to track packet stuff
properly.

TAPR (Call information in Tucson, AZ and ask for Tucson Amateur Packet
Radio) has a new kit out that talks serial to your computer. You feed
it elements and it drives your rotors for you. I don't remember if it
tunes radios, but I suspect it does.

Willie Smith
wpns@pictel.com

979. Re: Can't get 10 year old radio fixed, was Re: Boycott Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 16:29:49 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.162949.4425@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 291103

In article <1992Apr14.132958.22933@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> whs70@dancer.UUCP () writes:
>In article <N5B8iB1w164w@ham> ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca writes:
>>beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich) writes:
>>Come on guys, be realistic. I think it's real nice if a company supplies
>>parts for a radio made ten years ago, but dumping all your ICOM gear
>>because they don't still have parts for one is silly. Try going down to
>>the Chevy dealer and ask for a spare part for your Corvair. On the other
>>hand, if enough dummies read his post and want to sell their perfectly
>>good radios, we all oughta be able to buy 'em real cheap.....
>
>While I can't buy a Corvair part from the local GM dealer, there are
>many places that supply such parts today. If the original poster is correct,
>
>It is an interesting aside that there are many pre-solid state
>equipments that can be kept working well, yet we have here a situation
>where a ham has a radio that isn't all that old, it is a very
>usable radio for anyone that might have it, yet it can't be fixed because
>of the failure of a unique component that the manufacturer can't or won't
>provide. That's NOT very good public relations for ICOM.

With the "throw away" attitude that most manufacturers have these days, I
wonder how many of today's fancy super digital radios will still be
running 15-20 years from now. How many will be junked all because some
simple but unique component (eg. custom chip) fails.

I remember hearing somewhere that somebody made a digital radio a few years
ago that had the custom microprocessor code stored in battery backed up RAM !!
If this is true, then what is someone supposed to do when the battery fails
10 years from now and the program is lost.. You end up with a 25 pound
pile of useless iron and silicon.

Stuff today is not made to be fixed... Period.

==
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==

980. Scan rate mod for IC-02AT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 16:37:40 UTC
From: jbs@rti.rti.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.163740.23626@rti.rti.org>
Source record: 291104

My IC-02AT's scan rate is intolerably slow. Are there any mods to speed it up?

I would also like to hear of any other mods known for this HT.

Thanks in advance...

73 de KD4LLV

-joe

jbs@ranger.rti.org

981. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 16:40:47 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.164047.4813@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 291105

In article <1992Apr14.143508.9842@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> pnz46378@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
>ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca writes:
>
>>.....dumping all your ICOM gear
>>because they don't still have parts for one is silly. Try going down to
>>the Chevy dealer and ask for a spare part for your Corvair.....
>
>That's not a very good comparison.
>
>Also, I believe they stopped making Corvairs more than 10 years ago.
>
>If I went into my local Chevy dealer and asked for a new headlight molding
>assembly for a 1979 G-20 van, they most certainly would have one. GM even
>stocks cosmetic body parts for over 10 years. The electronic equipment in
>a radio is not that similar to exterior body parts, yet I would assume that
>any company willing to adequately support their equipment would stock CPU's
>and other assorted prone-to-failure components for all of their radios as
>long as they were in business. How hard is it to stock extra IC's?

Most cars don't make that many drastic changes from year-to-year so a
part for your 1985 XYZZ may be the same for the '86 '87 '88 '89 model..

How many common parts do a lot of these Icom/Kenwood radios share among
models. There is no real reason to change EVERYTHING from model to model.

My old Heathkits (the SB and HW series) had a LOT of parts in common. Makes
them real easy to fix (usually).

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

982. Re: Can't get 10 year old radio fixed, was Re: Boycott Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 17:09:59 UTC
From: paulf@umunhum.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.170959.14210@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 291106

My IC-502 and 202s are pre-synthesizer VHF rigs. Simple design, easy to repair, both 10+ years old. No VLSI to speak of. Too bad Icom stopped making them years ago, and jumped on the gadget bandwagon.

Planned obsolescence is the price you pay for having lots of useless features on your rig.

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/5W1JX |"Oochie Woochie Koochie Koo?"
->paulf@Stanford.EDU | -- Spock

983. Re: Can't get 10 year old radio fixed, was Re: Boycott Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 17:34:46 UTC
From: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US
Message-ID: <Mike_Whalen.0bwu@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US>
Source record: 291107

In a message dated Tue 14 Apr 92 09:24, Whs70@dancer.uucp (24411-Sohl)
wrote:

WS> While I can't buy a Corvair part from the local GM dealer, there are
WS> many places that supply such parts today. If the original poster is
WS> correct,
WS> it appears that ICOM didn't even have a place to refer him to that
WS> continues
WS> to service these radios. There's a real problem here and while I'm
WS> not
WS> about to run out and sell my ICOM HT, I would like to know that if it
WS> fails at some time in the future that I can get it repaired.

A company.. no matter the company.. can't possibly cover all the aspects
or situations. I am sure that if I looked hard enough today, I could find a
company that supplies working models and parts for an Atari 2600 or a
Vectrex Video Game system. Atari is still around but terrible in the PR
department. I would have to go with word of mouth.. cause Atari probably
couldn't tell me anything. GCE... the makers of the Vectrex.. died long
ago.. yet the machines are still out there and some dealers still have
them.. but I can't call GCE and ask them anything.

WS> Maybe we should ask the magazines ((QST, CQ, etc.) to add the long
WS> term
WS> service policy of each manufacturer as part of their equipment
WS> reviews
WS> in the future.

Unfortunately.. there IS such a thing as planned obselesence. I agree
that parts for a radio should be something easily available.. but I am
willing to bet that if the person looked hard enough at the small time old
(and in some cases new) dealers, he may find what he's looking for. Someone
has got to have it, but don't boycott ICOM because they don't know. They
would have to spend money, money that would be used on R&D in finding a
company that supplied these parts, money that COULD be used on new radios.
They have to have someone volunteer this information to them. ICOM stopped
making this part. They can't be held liable for something they discontinued
years ago.

WS> Additionally, (back to the auto example), it shouldn't be a major
WS> stock
WS> supply issue for ICOM and any others to maintain a reasonable supply
WS> of unique/proprietary components for longer than 10 years. They just
WS> don't
WS> take up the kind of room/space that auto parts do.

Depends. Even libraries.. those wonderful places that are supposed to manned by archivists.. throw away or sell old material. Heck.. I just went to a library sale that was dumping tons of old movie trailers and books. Why? Granted they don't have the space like ICOM might have.. but things start to take up space. Let's say 10 years go and no one asks for issue number 3 of Commodore Magazine. They are going to dump it eventually.

WS> It is an interesting aside that there are many pre-solid state
WS> equipments that can be kept working well, yet we have here a
WS> situation
WS> where a ham has a radio that isn't all that old, it is a very
WS> usable radio for anyone that might have it, yet it can't be fixed
WS> because
WS> of the failure of a unique component that the manufacturer can't or
WS> won't
WS> provide. That's NOT very good public relations for ICOM.

True.. but what about all those people that bought into the PS/2 syndrome? It's hard and does cost a company money, overall, to keep really old components. I know you say that it's not that old, but 10 years is a long time.. for any industry! I sympathise with the owner of the broken radio. I can imagine how frustrating it must be to own a perfectly good piece of equipment and not be able to use it because of a unique part being gone..

I could get just as angry at Commodore for throwing away users of the 128d.

My suggestions:

Get on EVERY major computer network you can. There are tons of people who don't have access to INterNet.. but do on Fido.. WWIV.. PCRelay..etc.

See if you can get people to post on the major computer databases (i.e. CompuSpend, Prodigy, and various others).

Advertise of PBBS!

Write into magazines.

Call dealers listed in major HAM magazines.. including ones from other countries like the U.K.

Granted I don't know the whole story.. but someone may be able to know something!!

Mike..

-- Via DLG Pro v0.991

Yet another fine quality message from.. Mike Whalen Brand Message Prod.
If you like it.. you like it.. if not... FNORD!

InterNet: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.la.us
UUCP: rex!agwbbs!Mike_Whalen

984. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 17:41:42 UTC
From: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US
Message-ID: <Mike_Whalen.0bx0@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US>
Source record: 291108

In a message dated Tue 14 Apr 92 10:36, Kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scot wrote:

KS> I would expect this to be a reasonable standard to follow. It's
KS> utterly
KS> inexcusable that a manufacturer of ham radio gear can't even keep
KS> parts for
KS> ten year old equipment, but even more shocking that they can't refer
KS> him to
KS> someone else who does (of course since it's a mask-programmed custom
KS> device,
KS> they're going to be the sole source).
KS> When I upgrade, I won't be buying an Icom, or any other
KS> nonrepairable
KS> appliance rig.

That's why one should be skeptical when they see... "NEW STANDARD!" "GUARNTEED TO REVOLUTIONIZE STANDARDS WITH NEW CPU SYSTEM.."

Buy something like that and you run the risk of being completely abandoned. This is not an excuse of for ICOM... but ALWAYS be aware of companies trying to sell new standards. That's why I won't buy a 9600+ modem right now. There is no real standard.. and I could be left behind with a $500 piece of junk if I buy one!

-- Via DLG Pro v0.991

Yet another fine quality message from.. Mike Whalen Brand Message Prod.
If you like it.. you like it.. if not... FNORD!

InterNet: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.la.us
UUCP: rex!agwbbs!Mike_Whalen

985. Re: Wanted: Heathkit HW-16 Schematics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 18:02:29 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <567@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 291109

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams) writes:

>I am interested in getting a set of schematics for the old
>Heathkit HW-16 cw rig. I had one at one time, but sold it
>sometime ago with the HG-10B VFO.

HI Manuals, POB 802, Council Bluffs IA 51502, no phone (mail order only)
has a large selection of manual copies available. They are quite rigid
in their ordering policies. You can only order from their catalog information.
Send them $2.00 and ask for their latest catalog. The prices cited include
shipping - if you want it to be sent insured, add $0.25 for each $10.00
of value.

The good news is that the ARRL has a copy of the HI catalog. If you want
to know if HI has a manual, send email to our Technical Department
Secretary bdicosim%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu. Bridget will look
it up and send you the exact model number and pricing information. That
way you can just send HI an order and a check (don't forget to add $2.00
so you can get your own catalog). You should then get the manual in a few
weeks.

The ARRL doesn't want to be in the manual-copy business, but if HI doesn't
have one and we DO, we will make a copy for a reasonable charge.

BTW - the HW-16 is listed in HI. The model is HW-16 and the cost is $16.50.
The Heath manuals are quite large so the cost is higher than some of the
smaller manuals. 73, Ed

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S.Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |
-----

986. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 18:07:52 UTC
From: interpol@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.180752.25034@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 291110

In article <Mike_Whalen.0bx0@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US>
Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US (Mike Whalen) writes:
>
> That's why one should be skeptical when they see... "NEW STANDARD!"
>"GUARNTEED TO REVOLUTIONIZE STANDARDS WITH NEW CPU SYSTEM.."
>
> Buy something like that and you run the risk of being completely
>abandoned. This is not an excuse of for ICOM... but ALWAYS be aware of
>companies trying to sell new standards. That's why I won't buy a 9600+
>modem right now. There is no real standard.. and I could be left behind
>with a $500 piece of junk if I buy one!

Are you still living in the late 80's? There's BEEN an international standard
for 9600 baud modems for over 2 years now (CCITT v.32). To top it off, the
NEW standard is for CCITT v.32bis - 14.4 kbaud - and you can get a good
external model for $290 - $300, NOT $500.

You might consider finding out a little more about what's happening today
before making assumptions like the one you made.

Replies/responses/reactions to comp.dcom.modems or alt.dev.null

Drew S. Cheng, BA '91 MD '95	"Compelling, yet tedious...I
Northwestern University	feel spent, like a man who is
Medical School, Chicago, IL USA	forced to wear his genitals
Internet : interpol@nwu.edu	like a pendant."
	- Dieter, "Sprockets"

987. Re: Announcing the Repeater Mapping Project (Electronic!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 18:09:13 UTC
From: steve@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.180913.5534@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 291111

In article <1992Apr10.055316.11867@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US> I wrote:
>A daemon will auto-reply when your message has been processed. If your message
>has some sort of evil error in it (i.e., one of the required lines is missing
>or undetectable) it will send you a message with the error and a copy of this
>file.

Well, that was a slight lie. It was *supposed* to auto-reply. Except that
I forgot to quote the mail address in the line being handed to sh for sendmail.
Result: No replies got through. Therefore, this is a mass ACK.

I have received the following entries, and they look OK:
(the file names are CALL:freq)

```
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 663 Apr 13 13:40 K1CZ:146.640
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 366 Apr 13 06:40 K2MFF:147.225
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 401 Apr 13 08:21 K4RY:147.24
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 286 Apr 2 01:21 KC0AX:147.255
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 523 Apr 13 13:44 KW1Q:146.940
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 295 Apr 14 09:28 N0BVE:145.45
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 491 Apr 14 09:28 N0HSR:444.100
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 695 Apr 11 20:11 N3KZ:444.250
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 186 Apr 3 12:25 N4IRS:444.375
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 553 Apr 14 08:20 VE3GSD:444.45
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 286 Apr 2 01:24 W0QQQ:145.41
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 234 Apr 5 23:12 W4ZBA:147.12
-rw-r--r-- 1 steve group 602 Apr 5 16:40 WB6WUI:224.16
```

Thanks to you folks who have sent in entries! Now, for the rest of you...
;)

Please send in one if you can. For more info, send a message with the
only entry in the body (NOT THE SUBJECT) saying "help". You will (now)
receive a reasonable message.

73 de KD6GGD
--
Steve Watt KD6GGD steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
...!apple!wattres!steve ...!mips!wattres!steve ...!decwrl!gigo!wattres!steve
Left to his own devices, he'd be /dev/null.

988. Looking for someone at WICAT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 18:12:43 UTC
From: ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9204141805.AA20018@east.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291112

Last week there was a posting on the net from an employee at WICAT, Inc.
If anyone is on the net from WICAT I have a question for you.
I have a family member that works for WICAT in Florida and would like your
help in obtaining an EMAIL address for them

Thanks and sorry about the non - Ham - Related clutter on the net..

Ron wright | Internet: Ron%nsu.dnet@east.gsfc.nasa.gov
Ron wright | Internet: Ron%nsu.dnet@east.gsfc.nasa.gov
Ron wright | Internet: Ron%nsu.dnet@east.gsfc.nasa.gov
User Support Spec. |
Northwestern STate University
Natchitoches, LA 71457 | Packet: KA5LUG@N5HOF.LA.USA.NA

I really messed up that signature file!!!!

Ron - KA5LUG
---

989. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 19:19:42 UTC
From: sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.131942.3955@bb1t.monsanto.com>
Source record: 291113

I don't know about Corvairs, but you'd be surprised just how many
old parts GM stocks...

I have only had one occasion do deal with Icom service. When I was in
college we had a IC-251A that had the internal power supply fail. Although we
had a wealth of competent electrical engineers, we inquired about a replacement
from Icom and were told that it was not available and they could not service
the one we had due to lack of parts. I'm sure that none of the parts could
have been all that special in a power supply. The radio was roughly 4 or 5
years old at the time and I was very surprised to hear that Icom would not
service it.

Scott Keller +1 314 537 6317 The Agricultural Group of Monsanto Company
sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com KA0WCH packet: ka0wch@k0pfx.mo.usa.na

990. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 20:45:59 UTC
From: whs70@dancer.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.204559.28354@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 291114

In article <32920083@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM> jpotts@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (John Potts) writes:
>I agree with the previous posting. We are lucky that Icom
>supports it this long. Most companies support a product
>for only 5yrs after it has been obsoleted, a very few
>support it after that. Some don't even support things
>that long. Considering the tax they have to pay on
>inventory (that includes new products plus parts
>to build and support them plus inventory for parts of
>obsoleted products for support), companies try to keep
>inventories low. Try buying parts for a computer more
>than a few yrs old. Of course if someone wants to sell
>me some of thier 10 yr old equipment at a good price I
>wont complain.

I don't agree, A few quick points,

If ICOM is the only vendor NOT supporting their ham equipment
for extended time frames, then they deserve whatever negative
reaction the ham community may choose to respond with. From
the many other postings, it seems the other manufacturers (Yaseu, etc.)
do, in fact, maintain a repair capability well beyond that of
ICOM.

Any tax a manufacturer must pay is a part of the repair costs.
If avoiding the tax means no repair facility after "n" years,
then ICOM must be prepared to deal with a possible loss of
sales, etc. It is ICOM's decision.

The old computer analogy only goes so far. The really old units
are so technologically behind today's equipment, few folks want
to repair them anyway. Case in point, my son has a bad Commodore
64 floppy drive. It'll cost more to fix than I can buy a used
one for....plus, we use an IBM clone anyway.

As for the more contemporary computers, there's no end to the
supply of aftermarket motherboards, chip upgrades, etc. From
what I can see, the IBM XT will be serviceable and upgradeable
for many years.

Bottom line here, remember, is that much of this equipment is
not the low end (under $200) variety. I'd be really ticked
if I bought a $1000 radio and couldn't get it fixed after
only 10 years had passed.

Another aspect is that ICOM could easily hand off any stock
of the needed proprietary chips, ICs, etc to some outside

repair service so the ICOM equipment could still be maintained.
That is done by other industry players in many fields.

Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) BELLCORE (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
Morristown, NJ email via UUCP bcr!dancer!whs70
201-829-2879 Weekdays email via Internet whs70@dancer.cc.bellcore.com

991. Complaint to ICOM: want your email included?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 20:50:34 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kumhcqINNv8@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291115

I've collected all the letters posted recently about ICOM equipment.
I'm going to write a letter to ICOM about their service policies,
as I too was thinking of buying an ICOM product, and already have
one. I'd like to include the letters posted with my letter. So
far I have letters from the following people:

beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich)
ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
pnz46378@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK))
kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey)
rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil (Josh Rovero)
rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi)
Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US (Mike Whalen)
sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com
rmohr@infoac.rmi.de (Rupert Mohr)
dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM (Dan Pritchett)
mebly@eng.umd.edu (Mark E. Bailey)

I'd like to include the names/company affiliations of the above
posters, along with selected quotes from their postings. I won't
include your names however if you don't give me permission. If
I get any response from ICOM I'll post back.

Send email to rja@sun.com
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

992. NEEDED: CQ WW WPX SAMPLE LOG AND SUMMARY SHEETS!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 21:08:36 UTC
From: mikep@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.210836.18341@tc.fluke.COM>
Source record: 291116

I need a copy of the sample log sheet and summary sheet for the CQ WW WPX contest. I have sent request to CQ magazine but I'm afraid I'm going to miss the May 10th deadline.

Thanks in advance, 73

K7NPN,
Mike Pickard

P.S. My address is not good in the 1992 Call Book, so please respond by email and I will provide address and FAX number.

993. Re: HTX-202 problems?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 21:19:42 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.211942.10936@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 291117

In article <103360073@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM> rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM (Roger Mitchell) writes:
>One thing that typically uses that frequency 3.579545 Mhz is the DTMF encoder
>inside the radio itself.

True, but it is turned off until you push a button while in
transmit mode.

> Roger Mitchell
> N0MCR
>

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

994. Re: Kenwood TR-7950

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 21:49:36 UTC
From: jim@wicat.UUCP
Message-ID: <732@wicat.UUCP>
Source record: 291118

In article <1992Apr7.191629.28672@cs.rose-hulman.edu> template@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu (Template Account) writes:
>
>I have been offered a TR-7950 for a reasonable price. I would like to know
>if anyone has one of these units and if so, what they they think of it.

I had one of these and loved it. It's a real workhorse. Performed better
than the TW-4000 dual bander that I replaced it with. Wish I hadn't sold it.
There were several buyers lined up to buy it. The 7950's only fault is that
it does not have dual band capability.

--
Jim Raehl (801) 224-6400 * "See 5th amendment, US constitution ..."
WICAT Systems, Incorporated *
1875 South State Street * Packet radio: N7KXI@N7KXI.UT.USA.NA
Orem, Utah 84058 (USA) * (Morse code NOT required for license)

995. Tempo FMH 2M HT Schematic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 22:17:40 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9204142216.AA16243@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291119

A friend of mine has tried to order a schematic for the TEMPO FMH 2M HT he bought from Henry Radio in 1976. They did not have one. Any leads would be appreciated.

Thanks -Rob

ROBERT GIDEN, N7KCG (Wa. St. Univ.)
Tel: 509/335-2967 (Hm:509/229-3472) Fax: 509/335-2863
BITnet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.Bitnet Internet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU

996. Re: Out-of-order callsigns?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-14 22:40:05 UTC
From: clmorgan@miavx3.mid.muohio.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr14.174005.584@miavx3.mid.muohio.edu>
Source record: 291120

In article <73912@netnews.upenn.edu>, depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu (Jeff DePolo) writes:
> I checked with the FCC last week to see what the most recent callsigns were
> for our district (3) so I could tell new candidates of what call to sort-
> of expect at our VE sessions. For the 3rd district, the latest calls for
> the 1x3 (general/tech) block are in the N3B?? series. However, most
> techs in this area had been receving N3L?? series calls. At first, I
> figured it was just a mistake. However, a new ham in the area (code-
> free tech) was given N3BTZ. What's the story? Are they reissuing
> calls that are no longer in use, or was there a group of calls in the N3B
> region that were never issued or what?
>
> --- Jeff
> --
> -=-
> Jeff DePolo WN3A Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
> depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 444.250+ (no, we're not moving)
> University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

Why not give the Commission another call and ask them? By the way, if they're planning to reissue the 1x2 W8 calls, I'd sure like to know.

73/Carl <> K8NHE

997. Re: Call sign phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 01:02:42 UTC
From: tewheele@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <tewheele.703299762@vincent1.iastate.edu>
Source record: 291121

In <1992Apr9.200239.24555@telesoft.com> garym@telesoft.com (Gary Morris @lone) writes:

>How about: King Kong's Six Yellow Bananas?
>--GaryM
>KK6YB

I know a guy named Sam who spends the summer months in my home town...

KB6MB--
Keep Bringin' Six More Beers

I think that is one of my favorites!

Todd N0NUM
tewheele@iastate.edu

998. IC2-AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 01:27:22 UTC
From: n2gj@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us
Message-ID: <Bk19iB2w164w@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us>
Source record: 291122

RE: IC2-AT - this was my first 2M rig that wasn't converted from commercial service (I had an RCA Tac-Tec, 6ch. 5W before). It was small, light, rugged and had wonderful audio. Since we belong to a 1M split repeater, it was a little bit of a pain to rock the freq. switch from 146 receive to 147 transmit! Well, one of the brain trusts at RCA Labs (now SRI nee GE David Sarnoff Research Center in Princeton) came up with a simple one diode switcher that let you set the rig to 148 (which was really 146, but when you transmitted, it switched up one MHz for you automatically). Practically everyone in our club had 2-ATs with this mod!

Thanks for the memories!!! 73,
Gerry Jurrens, Kingston, NJ N2GJ@KB1BD.NJ.USA <packet>
Internet: n2gj@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us

Gerry Jurrens, Princeton High School BBS
DNS: n2gj@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us UUCP: ...!princeton!phsbbs!n2gj
Disclaimer: Author bears full responsibility for this message.

999. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 02:05:08 UTC
From: beyo@beyonet.UUCP
Message-ID: <338@beyonet.UUCP>
Source record: 291123

whs70@dancer.UUCP () writes:

>Another aspect is that ICOM could easily hand off any stock
>of the needed proprietary chips, ICs, etc to some outside
>repair service so the ICOM equipment could still be maintained.
>That is done by other industry players in many fields.
>
What you say here Bill has already been done by a very old CB
manufacturer namely Browning. The Browning GoldenEagle Bases
still have a place where you can buy the parts in N.H. Some
guy bought up all the parts and is still selling them.

That will never happen with Icom but at least they can give
some other company the right to sell the micros and Final
modules for old Icom radios.

I had a Yaesu FT-101E for 12 years before I sold it and I
could still buy parts for it.

Steve

--
################## Stephen Urich WB3FTP |"Starlightbeams project ##################
##|_|########### Bensalem, PA USA |me in Red Blue and Green##|_|###########
##################----------------------|Velvetdreams protect me ##################
snark!beyonet!beyo |when I hit the Screen" ####
|_| ## widener!beyonet!beyo |--Alan Parsons Project ## |_|
##---##
Packet Radio: WB3FTP@WA3NWL.#SEPA.PA.USA.NA ####
_##################____##################_

1000. Signals received on 8 MHZ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 02:20:34 UTC
From: ins958s@lindblat.cc.monash.edu.au
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.022034.24113@monu6.cc.monash.edu.au>
Source record: 291124
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Lately I have heard alot of activity between 8.7 and 9 Mhz

On 8730, 8740 and 8770 I often hear "telephone" conversations in SSB.
Could someone please explain to me what they are (ie. who do they serve etc.)
On 8830 I receive airport information from three airports (Hong Kong, Hololulu and Auckland). On 8870 I can pick up communications between planesand airports.
Also, on longwave (around 300-400 kHZ) I can pick up similaR AIRPORT INFORMATION (LOCAL).

I would like to receive more iformation aboput such frequencies (both local and worldwide frequencies).

Could you please Email your responces or post the to this group.

Thanks.

Steven Aquilina

ins958s@aurora.cc.monash.edu.au
eagle@yoyo.cc.monash.edu.au

1001. Re:V63JC QSL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 02:50:09 UTC
From: ssohn@kaerigw.kaeri.re.KR
Message-ID: <9204150247.AA06581@kaerigw.kaeri.re.kr>
Source record: 291125

KC6 is old prefix of V63, so V63JC and KC6JC is the same person.
J.A. Cavanagh
PATS P.O.Box 39,
Ponape, Federated States of Micronesia
-Surgwon,HL3ANF@HL3ADI.KOR.AS

1002. Re: ICOM: Another view

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 04:25:00 UTC
From: msw1633@sigma.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <14APR199223255868@sigma.tamu.edu>
Source record: 291126

In article <1992Apr14.162630.6675@eng.umd.edu>, mebly@eng.umd.edu (Mark E. Bailey) writes...
>
>Well, I'm buying a new HF rig this week :-). And, I'm NOT buying an ICOM.
>Based on what I've seen here, I'll probably NEVER buy an ICOM.
>--
>Mark Bailey KD4D Motto: Life's too short to drink cheap beer.
>mebly@eng.umd.edu Disclaimer: I didn't really say this.

Shouldn't someone check on who employs the guy who started this? Could it be Yaesu..... or Kenwood.... or..... ?

Really though... I haven't got any old equipment... (dont have much equipment in the first place) but are any of the other companies any better? I can't believe that Icom is the only company that has ever heard of planned obsolescence. Lets hear about how the other ham rig manufacturers do indeed stock the custom components for those solid-state, fancy-schmancy, whistles-and-bells, gizmo radios like the ones discussed from Icom.

Dont get me wrong... I'm not sticking up for Icom, but to decide on a make of radio to avoid without investigating the problem in other companies is very irresponsible.

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Vice-President W5AC ARC College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet/APLINK: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"Personally, I won't buy a Yaesu rig 'cuz I think the name is silly..."

1003. NEEDED: WW WPX QSL ROUTIJNG

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 04:32:32 UTC
From: mikep@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.043232.21344@tc.fluke.COM>
Source record: 291127

Could anyone help me with QSL routing info on the following?

YZ3A
R3K
RV0AR
UK4W
V73DH (Said on the air via Oklahoma DX Club, anyone have their QTH?)

Also I have QSL'ed these via the Bureaus but would appreciate
direct or QSL Manager info:

YL1ZW
DL2GEJ
4N2HDE
CR7EEN
TM2P
TM2V
OT2A
HK6ISX
SJ9WL (Call book says via SMHUK, what is that?)

Thanks very much!!!
Mike K7NPN

1004. Index to the rec.radio.amateur.* Supplemental Archives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 04:35:47 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.045731.18057@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 291028
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

```
Archive-name: ham-archives-index
Last-modified: 15 April 1992

The following is a list of informational files for this newsgroup
available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu (currently at IP
number 128.205.32.3 or 128.205.36.1). For those without FTP access
(and ONLY those without FTP access, please), there is an FTP mail server
at ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com. Send E-mail to this address with the word
HELP for more info.

Questions to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu

ampr_coordinators - coordinators for packet IP addresses
antenna_refs - references for articles about antenna designs
arrl_bib - bibliographies from ARRL literature (ASCII format)
arrl_fo_jobs - descriptions of some ARRL Field Organization jobs
cal_pd_freq - California police frequencies
callbook.tar.Z - sources for the marvin callsign server v1.3
carf.db_fcc.Z - Canadian ham database in FCC format
carf.db_orig.Z - Canadian ham database in original format
docket_91-36 - information regarding the proposed scanner regs
element_credit - rules about VE credit for earliers exams
elmers_admin - information about the elmers list (see below)
elmers_list - list of elmers on the network
exam_ops - info on exams and exam opportunities
faq_ham_123 - frequently asked questions about ham radio (parts 123)
faq_ham_45 - frequently asked questions about ham radio (parts 45)
faq_packet - frequently asked questions about packet radio
fft.com - EGA/VGA DOS command for spectral display (QST 1/92)
ffth.com - Hercules DOS command for spectral display (QST 1/92)
florida_antenna - Florida State antenna law info
guide2newsgroups - description of USENET newsgroups dedicated to radio
ham_sat_sum - summary of information needed to get on satellite
hams_on_usenet - list of ham operators and e-mail addresses on the net
hamstacks - information about the question pool stacks
handicap_waiver - info on obtaining a handicapped test waiver
hf_rigs - QST reviews of available HF rigs
ht_info - general information about commercial hand helds
intro_to_swl - info for aspiring short wave listeners
intro_to_scanners - info for aspiring scanner listeners
logos - PostScript logos for various ham organizations
mail_order - a database of electronic mail order shops
new_packeteers - helpful essays for new packeteers
newcomers - tips and hints for those new to amateur radio
```

packet_clubs - organizations you can get more packet info from
packet_gateways - list of gateways from packet to Internet
phone_bbs_list - phone BBSs for ham related issues/software
pio_handbook - ARRL Public Information Officer's Handbook
qst_prodrev - index of ARRL product reviews in QST
qsl_bureau1 - information about the ARRL QSL bureau
qsl_bureau2 - "what should I do if" list for the QSL bureau
sol_geo_data - desciption of daily solar geophysical broadcasts
sol_terra_terms - glossary of solar-terrestrial terms

For readers of this newsgroup both new and experienced, these files are a de-facto "Required Reading List" to provide definitive answers and pointers to other sources for questions that come up in this forum.

This is also your archive, so any additional articles, guides, or small PostScript graphics that you feel would enhance this collection are most welcome. Submit to Devon via his E-mail address above.

Additional archives out there that have /pub/ham-radio directories are encouraged to "mirror" these files to provide redundant storage for these documents.

Additional documents on Usenet and other newsgroups may be obtained from pit-manager.mit.edu (IP 18.172.1.127) via anonymous FTP or via mail server (send the word "HELP" to mail-server@pit-manager.mit.edu).

Thanks to Devon Bowen, KA2NRC, for providing diskspace and maintaining these valuable archives, as well as all the authors who wrote and submitted the information contained in them.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
pschleck@acm.unomaha.edu

1005. Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 04:48:13 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.050431.18155@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 291029
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

Archive-name: personal-radio-intro
Last-modified: 18 February 1992

(Note: The following is reprinted with the permission of the author.)

This message describes the rec.radio.amateur.*, rec.radio.cb, and rec.radio.swap newsgroups. It is intended to serve as a guide for the new reader on what to find where. Questions and comments may be directed to the author, Jay Maynard, K5ZC, by Internet electronic mail at jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu. This message was last changed on 18 February 1992.

History
=======

Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio. The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups,

and established the precedent of the rec.radio.* hierarchy, which in turn reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the structure we now use.

The Current Groups

I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is rec.radio.amateur.misc. It is what rec.ham-radio was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group rec.radio.amateur.packet is for discussions related to (surprise!) packet radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome.

The swap group is now rec.radio.swap. This recognizes a fact that became evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups are the place for public discussions.

The reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is rec.radio.amateur.policy. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. The neverending no-code debate goes here, as does the New Jersey scanner law, the legality of ordering a pizza on the autopatch, what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, and so on.

The other added group is rec.radio.cb. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in rec.ham-radio in the past; please do not cross-post to both rec.radio.cb and rec.radio.amateur.* unless the topic is genuinely of interest

to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The rec.radio.amateur.misc, .packet, and .policy groups are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to listserv@ucsd.edu for details. You can also post to rec.radio.swap by sending email to rec-radio-swap@ucbvax.berkeley.edu; if you do it this way, be sure to include an address for responses by electronic mail, as the gateway does not automatically do so.

A Note on Crossposting
======================

Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"Liking clean systems and hating buggy ones is about as controversial as preferring a warm puppy to the cholera bacillus." -- Tom Neff

--
73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
pschleck@acm.unomaha.edu

1006. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 14 April

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 05:01:25 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.703314085@honte>
Source record: 291030
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 105, 04/14/92
10.7 FLUX=154.2 90-AVG=193 SSN=125 BKI=0211 2222 BAI=005
BGND-XRAY=B4.7 FLU1=1.2E+06 FLU10=8.0E+03 PKI=2212 2333 PAI=010
BOU-DEV=004,013,006,006,015,010,013,017 DEV-AVG=010 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.7 @ 1731UT XRAY-MIN= B4.5 @ 2327UT XRAY-AVG= B6.5
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1630UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2240UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.4%
PCA-MAX= +0.4DB @ 1800UT PCA-MIN= -1.1DB @ 1335UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55434NT @ 0042UT BOUTF-MIN=55242NT @ 1812UT BOUTF-AVG=55269NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+133NT@ 2056UT GOES7-MIN=N:-004NT@ 0759UT G7-AVG=+087,+033,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+145NT@ 2059UT GOES6-MIN=E:-021NT@ 1848UT G6-AVG=+101,-001,+025
FLUXFCST=STD:155,160,165;SESC:155,160,165 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,010,010/015,010,010
KFCST=3335 5443 2224 4221 27DAY-AP=013,006 27DAY-KP=4432 2222 2111 2221
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**MAGSI:12NT@2025UT
!!END-DATA!!
```

1007. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 05:05:32 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <498@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 291031

In article <1992Apr14.164047.4813@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>
>Most cars don't make that many drastic changes from year-to-year so a
>part for your 1985 XYZZ may be the same for the '86 '87 '88 '89 model..
>
>How many common parts do a lot of these Icom/Kenwood radios share among
>models. There is no real reason to change EVERYTHING from model to model.
>
>My old Heathkits (the SB and HW series) had a LOT of parts in common. Makes
>them real easy to fix (usually).

The Economist had an article recently about how all this rapid model change business harmed these companies in the long run. I figured that out years ago - their tooling costs must be staggering.

But the Japanese stuff used to be pretty much standard commodity parts. I recall repairing Japanese radios and cassette recorders by canibalising parts from other radios, not even the same brand. In those days of course the venerable FT101 from Yeasu was in production until the stamping dies wore out. (Geezer Alert!)

Today alas we have the walki-talkie of the month. What do we get with each new model? Another LED or two. But it is even worse in the Sony Walkman business. It is damn close to impossible to buy the same model of Walkman twice. The "GE" Super Radio II is already out of production, after hardly a year being back ordered for weeks because it was so popular - Are they making room in the factory for more VCRs?

Of course why all the new models? So you the customers will buy them. Must admit it seems to work judging by the frenzy I see when a new model radio comes out.

--
Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue Hollywood CA 90046-7142 voice (213) 653-4495

1008. The Dwindling Newcomers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 05:14:51 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5433@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 291032

Dear Sir:

I have read with interest your Zero Bias in the March issue of CQ, especially the part regarding the influx of newcomers into our ranks. ARRL has also taken note of this fact.

The answer is very simple. As long as little, or not attempt is made to enforce the CB Regulations this condition will continue, and may even get worse. The experience with recent code and theory classes is, most of those who start out find that they cannot learn the code in ten minutes, so they drop out and get CB sets. The CB'ers exchange QSL cards, have nets in operation, run linears, ignore the silent regulation, and in general operate as though there were no regulations other than their own personal desires.

I am not against CB'ers if they operate according to regulations, neither am I criticizing GCC for their lack of enforcement of the regulations. CB has a place and use if handled according to regulations, and FCC has neither the funds or personnel for the proper enforcement of the regulations.

There is also another side of the picture which needs looking at. It is long past time when we amateurs should wake up and put our house in order. What impression are we making on those foreign officials who are eyeing our bands for their own use, when so often our bands sound like a bunch of CB'er kids? If we continue on our present course, what of the future? What may very well happen is that we will lose most of our bands and what ones are left to us will be taken over by the CB'ers.

It is up to each and every amateur to see he stays strictly within our regulations and that he makes proper use of his privileges as an Amateur.

Harley D. Harriss, W8DCT
111 Pine Street
Manistee, Michigan

[June 1966 CQ]
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

1009. FT-2400H Mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 06:35:48 UTC
From: sl8wm@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.003548.54485@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 291033

I was just hoping that somebody out there would be able to help me.
I understand that there may be a mod out there for a Yaesu FT-2400
that will extend its receive range. If this is true could someone please
tell me where such a mod could be found.

Thanks

J. Jones

1010. Re: BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 06:38:58 UTC
From: slr@cco.caltech.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.063858.11609@cco.caltech.edu>
Source record: 291034

In article <1992Apr12.185102.1@madre.dasd.honeywell.com> WOODY@DELPHI.DASD.HONEYWELL.COM (Tim Dippold N5TMW) writes:
>When I first became interested in hamming back in the 60's, Heath had a rig on
>the market called the "Benton Harbor Lunch Box".
> [...]

Would this have anything to do with another "Benton Harbor", who, on weekends, his only two days off, would become the greatest crime-fighter the world has ever known - Chicken Man! ?

('ol 60's radio series - still quite funny today.)

--
Internet: slr@caltech.edu | Voice-mail: (818) 794-6004
UUCP: elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!tybalt!slr | USmail: Box 1000, Mt. Wilson, Ca. 91023
"This is the city, Los Angeles, California. It's a city of sun-baked people with half-baked ideas. Some of those ideas are illegal. I work here..."

1011. Dayton Hamvention map coordinates wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 06:54:09 UTC
From: rwb@boxcar.VI.RI.CMU.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.065409.215812@cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 291035

Can someone post or email me the latitude and longitude of the Dayton Hamvention, to at least 0.1 minute accuracy? I want to try my Loran on the drive, displaying distance and ETA as I go.

rwb@cmu.edu

1012. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 08:25:12 UTC
From: nbb@crosfield.co.uk
Message-ID: <13536@suns5.crosfield.co.uk>
Source record: 291036

In article <32920083@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM> jpotts@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (John Potts) writes:
>I agree with the previous posting. We are lucky that Icom
>supports it this long. Most companies support a product
>for only 5yrs after it has been obsoleted, a very few
>support it after that. Some don't even support things
>that long. Considering the tax they have to pay on
>inventory (that includes new products plus parts
>to build and support them plus inventory for parts of
>obsoleted products for support), companies try to keep
>inventories low. Try buying parts for a computer more
>than a few yrs old. Of course if someone wants to sell
>me some of thier 10 yr old equipment at a good price I
>wont complain.
>
>John Potts, kb6wgl
24;1H
I too feel that I have to agree that ten years is about the maximum amount of time that you can really expect to get all parts for a piece of electronic equipment. It may not be Icoms fault that they cannot get the CPU required. I suspect that the manufacturer just will not make the part in the volumes required by Icom at a reasonable price. So you may ask why don't they keep at least N years stock of X part for just this type of problem? It's not a matter of space more a matter of cost if you make for example 20 models each with 5 custom components in they they have to stock 100 different items for up to what 10, 20, 30? Years, what would you call a reasonable amount of time? And how do you accurately judge the volumes that should be held in stock?
I really do not think that the car spares situation is at all analogous to the spares relating to any form of electronic unit (except military equipment). I suggest that you try to replace that 20mB full height hard disk drive in your old XT with an exact copy new device and see where it gets you.
I think that if you really want a device which you can support of >15 years then build your own and buy two sets of spares whilst you are at it. You have to remember that what you have bought is a piece of "home" equipment and it is supported (or not) as such buy the manufacturer. Although you may think that your radio is in a different league to your Japanese built microwave oven or hi fi I believe that in the manufacturers eyes it is not.

73's de G1LYX.

****
* Nick Bristow G1LYX * Crosfield Electronics Ltd *
* * Three Cherry Trees Lane *
* nbb@crosfield.co.uk * Hemel Hempsted *

```
* or nbristow@cix.compulink.co.uk * Herts *
* G1LYX @ GB7BEN * England. *
*********************************************************************************
```

1013. Re: Dayton Hamvention map coordinates wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 08:29:32 UTC
From: rwiley@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.082932.10357@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 291037

In article <1992Apr15.065409.215812@cs.cmu.edu> rwb@boxcar.VI.RI.CMU.EDU (Robert Berger) writes:
>
>Can someone post or email me the latitude and longitude of the
>Dayton Hamvention, to at least 0.1 minute accuracy? I want to try
>my Loran on the drive, displaying distance and ETA as I go.
>
>rwb@cmu.edu

Well the Geographic Server just came up with the following coordinates...

39 44 32 North
84 11 30 West

I hope that helps...

73 de Bob, N8MMR

--
=-=
Robert H. Wiley	Internet: rwiley@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
P.O. Box 3164	FidoNet: 1:226/170 Packet: N8MMR@W8CQK.OH.USA.NA
Columbus, Ohio 43210	

1014. Re: Ever break the ferrite slug?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 09:25:20 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610117@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 291038

It is quite true to say that there are a hell of a lot of different ferrite materials with wide ranging capabilities. It is most likely however that the cores you are having problems with are not ferrite anyway.

Dust Iron cores are most commonly used in these applications, and there is a far narrower range of such materials. If you can find slugs described as "Carbonyl" or "J" you should be close enough. Dust iron is more likely to crumble than ferrite.

TDK are the largest Japanese supplier of cores and coils of all types (Their S18 VHF range DOES have ferrite slugs) Coil Craft in the US have a wide range, but you may find metric threads a problem.

73 de GM4ZNX

1015. Re: How many green stamps with some QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 09:55:41 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610118@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 291039

In many cases the IRC gets used as currency and never redeemed for a stamp.

If you get an IRC with an incoming card, you can buy the return stamp with your local currency, saving the IRC for when you initiate a QSL exchange. This neatly avoids their poor financial efficiency. Some people with a surplus sell them off at prices between cost and redemption value.

It always seems unacceptable to me that one station of two in contact should be EXPECTED to pay for both cards and both postage. When confronted with "send $2/whatever for my card" I make a point of relying that my card costs $XXX and that I only QSL on receipt.

I always QSL, at my own cost, if the other station requests a QSL. Direct. but I will not pay the other station's QSL costs. If he wants to send me a card I'll be happy. I just consider the radio bit to be more important than the postal bit. Be insulted if I ever ask you for a QSL, it will be because I want confirmation because of suspected piracy !

Not wanting to sound mean, but maybe this thing is getting out of hand.

GM4ZNX

1016. rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions (Part 1 of 6)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 10:08:07 UTC
From: ikluft@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <ham-radio-faq-1-703332482@uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 291040
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

```
Posted-By: auto-faq script
Archive-name: ham-radio-faq/part1
Revision: 2.8 04/15/92 00:22:24

Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions
Part 1 - Introduction
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

This is a regular posting of frequently-asked questions (FAQ) about Amateur
Radio, also known as Ham Radio. It is intended to summarize some common
questions on the rec.radio.amateur.misc newsgroup and Info-Hams mail list
as well as to help beginners get started.

Regular FAQ postings can help save network bandwidth and maintain a good
signal-to-noise ratio in the newsgroup. However, they can't do it alone - you,
the reader, have to use them. If you are a new user, please print and review
the FAQ articles and look at the instructions in the news.newusers newsgroup
before posting any articles. If you are an experienced user, please help by
refraining from answering frequently-asked questions on the newsgroup if they
are already answered by the FAQ articles. Instead, send e-mail to the user who
asked the question. (It will be helpful if you include the part of the FAQ
that answers their question, but not the whole thing.)

To reduce the size of each article, the FAQ information is posted in 6 parts:
Part 1 - Introduction
Part 2 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
Part 3 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
Part 4 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
Part 5 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
Part 6 - Special Topics in Amateur Radio questions

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** Who can become a ham in the United States? (pre-4/92)
** OK, so how do I become a ham in the United States? (pre-4/92)
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** Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio? (4/92)
** How much does it cost? (4/92)
** Where can I take the tests? (pre-4/92)
** What are the tests like? (4/92)
** What can I do with a ham radio license? (pre-4/92)
** What can't I do with an Amateur Radio license? (pre-4/92)
** I'm interested, who will help me? (pre-4/92)
** Should I build my own equipment? (pre-4/92)
** Should I build my own antenna? (pre-4/92)
** Do I need a huge antenna and tower like my neighbor? (pre-4/92)
** Where do I buy equipment? (pre-4/92)
** I've only got one 'meter' on the front of my radio - does this mean it's a 'one meter' radio? (Wow - some guys have 80 of 'em??? :-) (pre-4/92)

Part 3 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
** Where can I get ham radio software for my computer? (4/92)
** I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the rec.radio.amateur groups? (4/92)
** I can read news at my site, but I don't have posting privileges. How can I post? (4/92)
** I don't have FTP capability at my site. Can I get files via email? (4/92)
** Where can I find Anonymous File Transfer Protocol (FTP) sites that have ham-related files? (4/92)
** I'm having trouble using FTP....HELP! (4/92)
** Are there any Telephone BBS's which have ham related files? (4/92)
** Are there Dialup News services or BBSs for Amateur Radio? (4/92)
** Are there any on-line callbooks and geographical name servers? Access to FCC databases? (4/92)
** Where can I find modifications for my radio to extend its capabilities? (4/92)
** Where can I find VE sessions in my local area? (4/92)
** Why isn't XXX available electronically? (new 4/92)

Part 4 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
** How do I use the incoming and outgoing QSL bureau? (pre-4/92)
** Anyone know anything about the QSL Post Office? (pre-4/92)
** Are there any news groups for CAP? (pre-4/92)
** What's the name of the QRP club that issues QRP numbers? (pre-4/92)
** Can I send ARRL or W5YI electronic mail? (pre-4/92)
** "Why doesn't the ARRL do...?" (new 4/92)
** What magazines are available for Ham Radio? (pre-4/92)
** How do I become a 10-10 member? (pre-4/92)
** How do I join MARS? (pre-4/92)
** How do I join RACES? (pre-4/92)
** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams? (pre-4/92)
** I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him? (pre-4/92)
** Is there an on-line copy of the FCC Part 97, or FCC Amateur Radio allocations and question pools? (pre-4/92)
** Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc? (pre-4/92)

Part 5 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
** What are the different US amateur classes and what can each of them do? (pre-4/92)
** I'm confused. What do all those abbreviations mean??? (4/92)
** What do all those "tones" mean? (pre-4/92)
** Where can I learn more about Amateur Radio if I live outside the US? (4/92)
** How can I get a "reciprocal license" if I am a licensed ham from another country or if I am a FCC licensed ham who wants to operate in another country (on vacation)? (pre-4/92)
** My apartment or housing complex does not allow outdoor antennas, now what do I do? (pre-4/92)
** I got TVI...HELP!!! (pre-4/92)
** Did you know that you can get college credit for being a ham? (pre-4/92)
** On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio? (pre-4/92)
** Can I take my HT on an airplane and operate it if I get the permission of the captain? (4/92)
** What is the standard for measuring Morse code speed? (pre-4/92)
** How do I modify my current Amateur license? (4/92)
** I'm confused about XXX, should I ask the FCC? (new 4/92)

Part 6 - Special Topics in Amateur Radio questions
** Is there any information on antique radios? (pre-4/92)
** Where can I buy vacuum tubes? (pre-4/92)
** What do I need to get started in packet radio? (4/92)
** What do I need to get started in satellite communications? (pre-4/92)
** What is available to get started in SSTV and WEFAX? (pre-4/92)

--Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently-asked Questions------------------Part 1--

** How to Contribute to the FAQ Articles

We accept suggestions from the Amateur Radio community. Please consider the following criteria:
- is it a commonly asked question?
- will its inclusion help reduce the usage of network bandwidth?
- how useful is it to beginning Hams or to the majority of Hams?
Contributions don't have to meet all of these but the minimum is one. We actually only ask that you consider these before contributing.

We can't necessarily include every question or every topic - the network simply doesn't have enough bandwidth to carry that much information. Besides, the point is that we're trying to conserve network bandwidth. You can find the locations of much more information by referring to the "Index to the rec.radio.amateur.* Supplemental Archives" posted monthly by Paul Schleck KD3FU.

If you suggest a question for this FAQ, please include the answer. You'll get credit for your contribution and you'll speed up the process of getting the information ready for distribution.

If you feel your contribution is sufficient to meet the considerations shown above, send it to hamradio-faq@uts.amdahl.com so that it will reach all the FAQ coordinators: (listed in alphabetical order)

Ian Kluft KD6EUI ikluft@uts.amdahl.com (Santa Clara, CA, USA)
Michael Larish KD6CTZ nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu (Chico, CA, USA)
Paul Schleck KD3FU pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu (Omaha, NE, USA)
Tom Sefranek WA1RHP tcs@ll.mit.edu (Shirley, MA, USA)
Chris Swartout N6WCP cas30@uts.amdahl.com (San Jose, CA, USA)
Diana Syriac KC1SP dls@genrad.com (Leominster, MA, USA)
Derek Wills AA5BT oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu (Austin TX, USA)

** Acknowledgements

Before giving credit to anyone else, we should acknowledge Diana Syriac KC1SP for having originally created this FAQ and being its original maintainer. All questions listed as modified "pre-4/92" are entirely Diana's work or her editing of a contributor's work. Diana is now one of a larger group that maintains this but we didn't want her effort to be "lost in the crowd."

As new material is added, acknowledgements to the contributors will be placed here.

** Notes on "Netiquette"

The rec.radio.amateur.misc newsgroup and Info-Hams mail list have a large daily volume of traffic. They can operate more efficiently if the following netiquette guidelines are followed. Please take them seriously.
* When posting a followup article, ALWAYS try to minimize the number of lines of quoted material from the original article.
* As a general rule when you try to determine whether to reply to someone by e-mail or with a followup article, remember to "praise in public, criticize in private." It's OK to disagree technically but be careful not to attack the person with whom you disagree. Also, be careful with your use of the word "you" when posting a follow-up article. Many unnecessary flame wars have started that way.
* Use a descriptive subject. For example, a message subject of "Ham Radio" tells the reader NOTHING about the contents of your article since the whole newsgroup is about Ham Radio. Other examples of subjects which are so broad that they become useless could include, "Help," "A Question," "Antennas," or "Frequencies." Maybe "Books on Antennas?" or "Where can I find Repeater Frequencies?" would be better, for example. Remember, in a busy newsgroup a lot of users decide which articles to read from the subject line alone. If you post, don't deprive yourself of an audience!
* Before answering a question, check if the FAQ adequately answers it or if someone else already answered it. If you have more to add, make sure to reference either the FAQ or the related articles.
* If a user posts a question which is directly answered by the FAQ, there is no need to post an answer - the information is already available on the news-group. Instead, just send an e-mail message which politely explains where to find the FAQ. They will probably appreciate it if you include the answer to their question. (Don't send a "nastygram" - that would just discourage future participation.)

* Pay attention to the size of your audience - use the "Distribution:" header. If you leave it blank, your message will go to every civilized country in the world and occupy disk space in all news systems in all those places. If that's what you intend, that's fine but make sure your article is relevant outside your country. (In particular, Hams should already know there is more to the world than just their own country.)
* If you have an item for sale, please limit the distribution area so that, for example, an article about a radio for sale in New Jersey won't get to California or Europe. If you wish, you may cross-post your for-sale article to rec.radio.swap.
* As also mentioned in Part 5 of the FAQ, software sources should be posted to either alt.sources, comp.sources.misc, or comp.sources.* for a specific machine type. Software binaries should be posted to the appropriate subgroup of comp.binaries.

1017. rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions (Part 2 of 6)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 10:08:08 UTC
From: ikluft@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <ham-radio-faq-2-703332482@uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 291041
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

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Posted-By: auto-faq script
Archive-name: ham-radio-faq/part2
Revision: 2.2 04/01/92 01:32:33

Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions
Part 2 - Beginning Amateur Radio questions
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Questions discussed in Part 2: (dates indicate last modification)
** What is Amateur Radio? (pre-4/92)
** Who can become a ham in the United States? (pre-4/92)
** OK, so how do I become a ham in the United States? (pre-4/92)
** Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio? (4/92)
** How much does it cost? (4/92)
** Where can I take the tests? (pre-4/92)
** What are the tests like? (4/92)
** What can I do with a ham radio license? (pre-4/92)
** What can't I do with an Amateur Radio license? (pre-4/92)
** I'm interested, who will help me? (pre-4/92)
** Should I build my own equipment? (pre-4/92)
** Should I build my own antenna? (pre-4/92)
** Do I need a huge antenna and tower like my neighbor? (pre-4/92)
** Where do I buy equipment? (pre-4/92)
** I've only got one 'meter' on the front of my radio - does this mean it's
a 'one meter' radio? (Wow - some guys have 80 of 'em??? :-) (pre-4/92)

--Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently-asked Questions------------------Part 2--

** What is Amateur Radio?
Amateur Radio is a non-commercial radio communication service
whose primary aim is public service and communication between
private persons. Amateur Radio operators are commonly called
hams. It's great fun to talk to someone in Japan on the radio!
Here's one ham's description of Amateur Radio: "Climbing towers,
roofs, trees, or any other fixed object to hang antennas. Restoring
ancient equipment to operation. Playing with glitzy new equipment.
Blowing up finals. Cutting holes in your (or your buddie's) car.
Building your own stuff. Wiping out your neighbor's TV and then
having to explain and fix it. The joy and magic of communicating
with someone half way around the world with a few bits of glass and
wire."

** Who can become a ham in the United States?
Anyone who is not a representative of a foreign government can
be an Amateur Radio operator in the USA. There are tests that
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you must pass to get a license, however the tests are not insurmountable. There are 7-year-old hams and 80-year-old hams. There are many handicapped hams who get great enjoyment out of Amateur Radio.

** OK, so how do I become a ham in the United States?
There are now two entry-level class licenses in Amateur Radio. A Novice license requires passing a 30-question written test and a Morse code test given at 5 words per minute. A Technician license requires passing the 30-question written Novice test and a 25-question written Technician test, but no Morse code test. See local radio clubs or radio stores in your area for more information. Note that you can get a higher class license instead, simply by passing the required tests.

** Where can I locate information and books on Amateur Radio?
Your local Radio Shack sells some ham radios and Amateur Radio license books. Books can also be obtained through the mail from ham radio organizations, such as ARRL in Newington, CT (203-666-1541) and W5YI in Dallas, TX (1-800-669-9594). There may be one or two ham radio stores in the local area (ie, within 50 miles). Try looking in the Yellow Pages under Radio Communications. Be assured that once you get a callsign, the mail order ham radio companies will find you :-).

For the Novice license, get a Novice License manual, plus 5-word-per-minute Morse code tapes, costing around $25. For the Technician license, get a combined Novice and Technician License manual, and an FCC Rules manual, costing around $32. (The combined manual is new and was made for the codeless Technician License.) The FCC Rules manual is a good idea for Novice also, but not necessary, since the Novice License manual contains all the FCC Rules that are required for the Novice License.

The ARRL Education Activities Department has several programs to help amateurs (or prospective amateurs) to get started. Ask for a "New prospect package" available free of charge, from ARRL HQ, Educational Activities Department, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111.

** How much does it cost?
To take the Novice tests, it's free. To take the Technician or higher class tests, there is a small charge (around $5-$6 currently) to cover copying costs and running the testing sessions. The cost of a radio is really dependent on what you want to do. You can make your own radio and antenna for under $150. You can buy a used single-band radio for $150-$300. Or you can buy a new multi-band multi-mode radio with all the doodads for $300-$3000. I'd suggest you learn more about ham radio, talk to local hams, find out what you want to do with ham radio first.

** Where can I take the tests?
The Novice tests can be given by any two qualified hams of General

class license or above. The Technician tests and all higher class license tests are given by three qualified Volunteer Examiners (VEs) who volunteer their time.

To locate an ARRL testing session in your area, you can contact ARRL at 203-666-1541 x282.

** What are the tests like?
First off, come prepared to VE sessions. Bring: TWO forms of ID, one of which has a picture on it; a calculator (if necessary); a pen and two pencils; the applicable examination fee (around $5-$6 for 1992); the original AND a copy of your current Amateur Radio license (if you have one); the original AND a copy of any CSCEs for tests you've already passed (if you have any).

Each of the written tests (Novice, Technician, General, Advanced, and Extra) are generally a multiple choice test of approximately one-tenth of the question pool. For example, if the question pool is approximately 300 questions, then the test will be a 30-question test. You need to get 75% correct to pass. Note that they truncate to determine the correct number of questions. That means for a 30 question test, you need to get 22 right, which is actually only 73.3%.

Once you've paid the small fee for Technician-Extra tests, it costs no extra to take another test, so I'd suggest you keep taking the next more advanced test until you fail. If you pass the written but not the Morse code (or vice versa) for a specific class license, you have up to one year to take the other test before you would have to retake the written test again. Note that some VEs will not allow you to take the written test unless you've first taken the Morse code test.

The Morse code test is a receiving test only. The test run 5 to 7 minutes. After the test, you are given a 10-question multiple-choice or fill-in-the-blank test. Passing grade is 7 or more. If you fail the 10-question test, the examiner team will examine your copy sheet to see if you have 1 minute of solid copy with no errors. For 5 wpm, that's 25 characters, for 13 wpm, that's 65 characters, for 20 wpm, that's 100 characters. If they can find 1 minute solid copy, you've still passed.

Hints on Morse code tests: Generally, it will be a standard QSO (conversation), and it MUST contain at least one of each of the following:
26 letters A-Z, 10 numbers 0-9, comma (,), period (.), slant or slash (/), question mark (?), double dash prosign (BT), end of message prosign (AR), end of contact prosign (SK).
The letters count as one character, all others count as two characters. There are a couple other prosigns which are worth knowing, but will not be on the test, like "I'm done talking, next" is K, "I'm done talking, back to you" is KN, "Please wait" is AS.

** What can I do with a ham radio license?
There are so many things, it's a difficult question to answer, but
here's some ideas:
* Talk to people in foreign countries.
* Talk to people (both local and far away) on your drive to work.
* Help in emergencies by providing communications.
* Provide communications in parades or walkathons.
* Help other people become hams.
* Hook your computer to your radio and communicate by computers.
* Collect QSL cards (cards from other hams) from all over the
United States and foreign countries and receive awards.
* Participate in contests or Field Day events.
* Provide radio services to your local Civil Defense organization
thru ARES (Amateur Radio Emergency Service) or RACES (Radio Amateur
Civil Emergency Service).
* Aid members of the US military by joining MARS (Military Affiliate
Radio System).
* Have someone to talk to on those sleepless nights at home.
* Receive weather pictures via satellites.
* Build radios, antennas, learn some elctronics and radio theory.
* Talk to astronauts in space, or use the moon to bounce signals
back to people on the Earth.
* Experiment with Amateur TV (SSTV) or send still-frame pictures
by facsimile.
* Experiment with amateur satellite communications.

** What can't I do with an Amateur Radio license?
The most important thing you can't do is transact business of any
kind over ham radio. Interference to other hams or services, as
well as obscene, profane or indecent language is not tolerated and
is illegal. Music and broadcasting are not allowed on ham radio.
Some personal conversations may not be appropriate to Amateur Radio.
Do you really want the whole world to hear about Aunt Mabel's
hemorrhoids?

** I'm interested, who will help me?
There are hams who are willing to become "Elmers" (mentors, helpers)
in your local area. Look around and ask local hams. Search out
local radio clubs. As well, some people have volunteered to be
an Elmer over the Usenet. Paul has volunteered to maintain that
list. If anyone wants to be an Elmer, or needs an Elmer, email him:
Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU, acm005@zeus.unomaha.edu

** Should I build my own equipment?
"Homebrewing" is a fun and educational part of ham radio. It is a
thrill to build your own transmitter and put it on the air. However,
building your own receiver can be quite complicated; if you don't have
electronics experience, you may want to buy a receiver instead. Most
homebrew transmitters are QRP (transmit very low power). That's fine
for an experienced ham with a very good antenna, but a Novice ham will
just get frustrated. Your first rig, therefore should NOT be a home-
brew.

** Should I build my own antenna?
Most hams build their own antennas for base station use and buy
antennas for mobile (car) use. Most beginner ham books describe how
to build different types of antennas. Order of difficulty, from
easiest to more difficult, for some common antennas are: wire dipole,
Zepp, Yagi, Quad.

** Do I need a huge antenna and tower like my neighbor?
No! Large beam antennas and 40-foot towers are very expensive. As
a beginner, a simple dipole antenna is perfectly adequate. As you
gain experience (and money :-), you may want to invest in something
bigger.

** Where do I buy equipment?
If you can afford new rigs, there are many mail order stores that
advertise in ham radio magazines. If you want to buy a used rig,
the best place is at a "hamfest" (ham flea market). You should take
along an experienced ham, since some of the used equipment may be
inoperative, overpriced or poor quality. You can also answer ads
in ham magazines or posted at ham radio stores, although often, by
the time you call, the equipment has already been sold.

** I've only got one 'meter' on the front of my radio - does this mean it's
a 'one meter' radio? (Wow - some guys have 80 of 'em??? :-)
Meter refers to the wavelength of the signal at which you are
transmitting. There is a inverse relationship between the frequency
(specified in kilohertz or megahertz) and the wavelength (specified
in meters or centimeters).

1018. rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions (Part 3 of 6)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 10:08:09 UTC
From: ikluft@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <ham-radio-faq-3-703332482@uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 291042
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

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Posted-By: auto-faq script
Archive-name: ham-radio-faq/part3
Revision: 2.3 04/15/92 00:22:26

Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions
Part 3 - "Where can I find ..." computer questions
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Questions discussed in Part 3: (dates indicate last modification)
** Where can I get ham radio software for my computer? (4/92)
** I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the
rec.radio.amateur groups? (4/92)
** I can read news at my site, but I don't have posting privileges. How
can I post? (4/92)
** I don't have FTP capability at my site. Can I get files via email? (4/92)
** Where can I find Anonymous File Transfer Protocol (FTP) sites that
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** Are there any on-line callbooks and geographical name servers? Access
to FCC databases? (4/92)
** Where can I find modifications for my radio to extend its capabilities?
(4/92)
** Where can I find VE sessions in my local area? (4/92)
** Why isn't XXX available electronically? (new 4/92)

--Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently-asked Questions------------------Part 3--

** Where can I get ham radio software for my computer?
Atari: John Adams KC5FW, 17106 Happy Hollow, San Antonio, TX 78232
"or tune into the weekly net Sundays 1600 UTC on 14.325 MHz".
MacIntosh: MacNet, John Seney WD1V 144 Pepperidge Dr, Manchester,
NH 03103 (sent 2 800k FORMATTED diskettes, one of which
contains a TEXT file containing your name, address, home PBBS,
your radio & computer interests and equipment).

(See also the information about Anonymous FTP and ham-related
telephone BBS's below.)

** I don't have a news server at my site, how can I subscribe to the
** rec.radio.amateur groups?
To subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.misc, send email to:

Info-Hams-Request@ucsd.edu (128.54.16.1)
```

In the body of the message, write:

subscribe Info-Hams

Similarly, to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.packet, send email to Packet-Radio-Request@ucsd.edu, message is "subscribe Packet-Radio", and to subscribe to rec.radio.amateur.policy, send email to Ham-Policy-Request@ucsd.edu, message is "subscribe Ham-Policy", and to subscribe to rec.radio.shortwave, send email to listserv@cuvma.columbia.edu (128.59.40.129), message is "subscribe swl-l (your name)".

TO UNSUBSCRIBE, follow directions above, changing the command word "subscribe" to "unsubscribe"; don't post to the newsgroup itself! Help is available by using the command word "help". Note that command words MUST be the first word on each line of the message.

Another mailing list of interest is antique-radios. To subscribe, contact antique-radio-request@swbatl.sbc.com (Tom Adams). This mailing list is for discussions on antique radio, television and vintage electronics.

** I can read news at my site, but I don't have posting privileges. How
** can I post?
You can post to rec.radio.amateur.{misc,packet,policy}
by sending your posting email to Info-Hams, Packet-Radio, or Ham-Policy, all at ucsd.edu. To post to other newsgroups, send the posting email to (groupname)@ucbvax.berkeley.edu and for the groupname, replace periods with dashes.
For example, to post to sci.space, you would send your posting to sci-space@ucbvax.berkeley.edu.
All of the Amateur radio newgroups are archived on ucsd.edu under subdirectory mailarchives/{Ham-Policy,Info-Hams,Packet-Radio}.

** I don't have FTP capability at my site. Can I get files via email?
ANY BITNET, EARN, or NorthNET site can access the Princeton mail server. It will be most efficient if you know the complete path and filename for anything you wish to transfer, but you can use 'cd' and 'ls -l' commands to move about and browse the remote site's directories. The Archie database server may also be useful to search for files and their directory locations on FTP sites around the world (see below). Please be patient when using non-interactive mail servers such as BITFTP as each request may take several hours (or longer) to be fulfilled.

For access to the FTP server, send email to bitftp@pucc.bitnet (for BITNET, EARN and NorthNET users ONLY!). Subject doesn't matter.
The text of the email is the FTP commands one after another. For example, suppose you wanted to access the FTP site lcs.mit.edu:
FTP lcs.mit.edu
USER anonymous
PASS yourname@yoursite (not required)
ASCII

CD telecom-archives
GET filenames
BYE
A help file is available giving detailed instructions by putting
the single word HELP into the text of the email.

For nonBITNET users, there is also a FTPMAIL server at
ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com (16.1.0.1). Commands include: REPLY
<mailaddr>, CONNECT [HOST [user [pass]]], ASCII, BINARY, COMPRESS,
COMPACT, UUENCODE, BTOA, LS <directory>, DIR <directory>, GET <file>,
QUIT, HELP. Get the help file for more information by sending mail
with the single line "help". The ftpmail site may complain if you try
try to get more than 1 file per email request. Here is an example of
a request:
reply your_name@your_site
connect uxc.cso.uiuc.edu
binary
uuencode
get pub/ham-radio/Tech.v3.3.sit.hqx.Z
quit

A note on the use of FTP mailservers: If you want to use FTP
mailservers, like FTPMAIL, please be considerate of any systems that
your mail must pass through. The quickest way to find yourself cut
off from the world is to make the admins of sites that pass your mail
pass 60Mb of X11 graphics system source. If you need large amounts
of information from a mailserver, contact your admin for help -- it
may already be available, or he may know a better way to get it.

** Where can I find Anonymous File Transfer Protocol (FTP) sites that have
ham-related files?
Tom Czarnik coordinates a fairly definitive list of anonymous FTP
sites, their IP numbers, time zones, general contents, and access
policies which he posts to the comp.misc, comp.sources.wanted,
alt.sources.wanted, and news.answers newsgroups. It is itself
available via anonymous FTP (how about that?? :-) from (among other
places) pit-manager.mit.edu (18.172.1.27) under directory
/pub/usenet/news.answers/ftp-list.

For specific information about exact locations of files by name,
the Archie database server may be of help. Archie may be accessed by
telnetting to one of the following sites (use the one closest to you):

Finland/Europe: archie.funet.fi (128.215.6.100)
Canada: archie.mcgill.ca (132.206.2.3)
Australia/New Zealand: archie.au (128.184.1.4)
Israel: cs.huji.ac.il (132.65.6.5)
UK/Ireland: raquel.doc.ic.ac.uk (146.169.11.3)
USA (Maryland): archie.sura.net (128.167.254.179)
USA (Nebraska): archie.unl.edu (129.93.1.14)
USA (New York): archie.ans.net (147.225.1.2)
USA (New Jersey): archie.rutgers.edu (128.6.18.15)

Login is archie. Type "help" at the prompt for a description of all
server commands.

For those without telnet capability, the database may be accessed non-
interactively via mail server. Send E-mail with the word "help" to
archie@host where host is one of the Archie sites above.

The above two resources (the FTP list and the Archie server) are
extremely powerful tools for finding out "what's out there" at various
FTP sites around the world. *PLEASE* exhaust their capabilities
before posting requests to the net.

The following is a brief summary of major ham-related FTP sites:

ftp.cs.buffalo.edu (128.205.32.3)
(submissions to this ftp site should be made to
bowen@cs.buffalo.edu) - contains many ham radio files,
including the FAQs, Elmer list, SWL and scanner info and
the KA2UGQ worldwide BBS list on ~pub/ham-radio/phone_bbs_list

wsmr-simtel20.army.mil (192.88.110.20)
Keith Peterson, W8SDZ, has apparently returned as the
maintainer of this huge repository of ham-radio (software and
modifications), MS-DOS, and CP/M files. To find out how
to submit files to this archive, please read his informational
posts to the comp.binaries.ibm.pc.archives newsgroup. If you
cannot directly FTP from wsmr-simtel20, there is a mail server
that can help. Send mail with the text "help" to
listserv@vm.ecs.rpi.edu (128.113.5.11).

wuarchive.wustl.edu (128.252.135.4)
A "mirror" of the files available on Simtel20, plus a *LOT*
more. A more user-friendly Unix environment (plus a faster
net connection) makes this site preferred over Simtel20.
If you are on a Unix box locally, see if your system
administrator will "NFS-mount" these files for faster/easier
access.

ucsd.edu (128.54.16.1)
The "home" site (with the most recent versions for the largest
number of different computer platforms) of the KA9Q TCP/IP
Network Operating System (NOS), other ham-related software,
and the archives for the Info-Hams, Packet-Radio, Ham-Policy,
and TCP-Group digests.

uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (128.174.5.50)
cd pub/ham-radio - This site contains the HyperCard Hamstacks
written by Diana Syriac as well as ASCII readable ham radio
question pools.

apple.com (130.43.2.2)
cd pub/ham-radio - Ham software and information, especially
MacIntosh software

ab20.larc.nasa.gov (128.155.23.64),
wolfen.cc.uow.edu.au (130.130.68.4)
ham radio files and software for the Amiga computer system

If you experience difficulty connecting to the above FTP sites, read
the telnet/FTP troubleshooting hints below or check with your local
system administrator.

** I'm having trouble using FTP....HELP!
The unfortunate situation here is that Netnews is far more prevalent
than direct Internet hookups, accurate name servers, smart mailers and
routers, and of course, telnet and FTP client services. What this
means is that your trouble may be caused by MANY factors.

Here's some hints to check what's wrong:
* It may very well be that your newsfeed and email are via dialup line
and UUCP (Unix-to-Unix copy) in the wee hours of the morning. If
this is the case, then you have no direct connection to the Internet
and thus cannot use real-time interactive services like FTP and
telnet.
* If you are at a college or university, your host (ie, the computer
you are logged onto) may be on the Bitnet network, which has an
email gateway to the Internet, but no direct connect capability.
* If you do have a direct connection to the Internet, does your host
have telnet and/or FTP client programs? (ie, if you type "ftp" or
"telnet" at your command prompt, do you get anything?) Many hosts,
particularly IBM mainframes, do not support these services!
* Can you telnet to other hosts and get a login prompt?
It may very well be that some hosts are "not recognized" due to
misconfigured connections and inaccurate host tables/name servers
(*.mil computers are *NOTORIOUS* for this!)
* If you get "host not in host table" or "host unknown" or similar
error, try telnetting via the IP number, a set of four 1-3-digit
numbers separated by periods (eg, 137.48.1.1). The exact IP number
for the site can be obtained via the nslookup utility, if your
computer supports it....or check the FAQs. Your host may not
recognize the "fully-qualified domain name" (like
marvin.cs.buffalo.edu), but it should ALWAYS recognize an IP number.
* In the case of telnetting to a non-default port (as in the case
with the callbook servers), if telnet <host> <port#> doesn't work,
but you can telnet to the default login port (ie, no qualifiers),
then the manner at which the port qualifier is entered may be
system dependent.
* Syntax for telnetting from different operating systems differ.
Some common cammand syntaxes are: (angle brackets are for
readability, do not type these in literally)

Berkeley Unix or VMS with Wollongong TCP/IP uses syntax:
telnet <host> <socket#>
Other possibilities to try:
telnet console <host> (for 2000 port)
telnet <CR> open <host>:<port#>

telnet <host>/<port#>
telnet <host>/port=<port#> (for Multinet on VMS)
* If all else fails, ASK your system administrator or check system
documentation.
* Compression techniques are different for different operating systems.
However, these hints should help: foo.sit needs MacIntosh UnStuffit
to unstuff; foo.hqx needs MacIntosh BinHex to uncompress; foo.Z
needs Unix 'uncompress' to uncompress or VMX compress_vms.exe (on
gatekeeper.dec.com) will work too. If more than one method was used,
like for foo.hqx.Z, start at the outside and work in (so uncompress
on Unix with 'uncompress' first, transfer to MacIntosh, then
uncompress with BinHex to get uncompressed file).
* There is an excellent introduction to FTP and archiving software
regularly posted to comp.binaries.ibm.pc.

** Are there any Telephone BBS's which have ham related files?
WB3FFV has one, phones are 301-625-0817 or 301-625-9482 or
301-625-9663. Data settings are 8 bits, NO parity, 1 stop bit.
Login is bbs, no password.
This BBS is also available via UUCP, login is uucpanon, no password.
For a listing of available archived, try:
uucp wb3ffv!~/FILES /usr/spool/uucppublic

Another one is N8EMR at phone 614-895-2553, login hbbs. Data settings
are 8 bits, NO parity, 1 stop bit.

There is a comprehensive worldwide phone BBS list put together by
KA2UGQ, available from Simtel20, the Simtel Mirror on Wuarchive,
and the Supplemental Archives at ftp.cs.buffalo.edu.

** Are there Dialup News services or BBSs for Amateur Radio?
There are two major news services for ham radio. Both are run by
volunteer hams and provide bulletins of specific interest to amateurs,
hence they are perfectly legal to rebroadcast on ham bands according
to FCC Regulation 97.111B(6). To lessen the load on the dialup lines,
consider getting your local repeater operator to rebroadcast it, or
tape record it to play at your favorite HF net.

RAIN (Radio Amateur Information Network) is produced by Hap Holly,
KC9RP, located in Illinois. The news is typically updated 8am CST
Fridays. Phone numbers are 1-708-299-INFO (299-4636) and
1-708-827-RAIN (827-7246).

NEWSLINE is another, produced by Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF. Donations
for NEWSLINE are accepted at Newsline Support Fund, c/o Dr. Norm
Chalfin K6PGX, Pasadena, CA 91102. Phone numbers are:
Chicago 1-708-289-0423
N.Florida 1-407-259-4479
West Palm Beach 1-407-965-1234
Los Angeles 1-805-296-2407 (Instant Update Line)
Los Angeles 1-213-462-0008
NYC 1-718-353-2801

Ohio 1-513-275-9991
Seattle 1-206-368-3969

** Are there any on-line callbooks and geographical name servers? Access to FCC databases?
If you are at an Internet site you can connect using telnet to one of the two primary servers:

callsign.cs.buffalo.edu (currently 128.205.32.4)
ham.njit.edu (currently 128.235.1.10)

There is also a general geographical name server at:

martini.eecs.umich.edu (currently 141.212.100.9)

The callbook servers sit on port number 2000 and the geographical name server sits on port 3000. These are different port numbers than what telnet usually defaults to. So if you just telnet to these machines, you will get a login prompt instead of the server. How you tell your telnet program to connect to port 2000 or 3000 instead of the default port is operating system dependent but it is usually done with a line like

telnet callsign.cs.Buffalo.EDU 2000

If this doesn't work, check the telnet/FTP troubleshooting hints above or consult your local systems guru for the proper command string.

The interactive servers are designed to be somewhat self-explanatory and they support fairly detailed help facilities. The first command you should execute when connecting to one of these servers is "info". This will list general info about that server and how to use it. You should then type "help" to list the various commands available. Typing "help" followed by a command name will give you a little more detail about that command. Servers allow searches by call, last name, zip code or city and also provide regular expression filters to trim your searches so you get a reasonable amount of output.

Both these servers are built from a database distributed by Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ. This database currently contains US and Canadian callsigns and it does not contain club calls. A new version of the database is sent around approximately once a year.

There is also an email callsign server at callbook@sat.datapoint.com (The UUCP address is ...!uunet!dptspd!callbook). In the body of the text, say "lookup" followed by callsigns you want to look up. If your mailer appends signature files, you should put a line "quit" at the end of your request (before the signature file). If you want help, put the word "help" on a line by itself. Here is what a request might look like:
help
lookup kc1sp wn4bbj
lookup n0fzd

quit

There is another email callsign server at n8emr!callbook@osu-cis. The subject line is the list of callsigns to lookup. All other lines are ignored. This same callsign server can be accessed with packet radio via cbook@n3jyv.#cmh.oh.usa.na. The body of the message should include "REPLY n8jyv!HOME_BBS!CALL" (where HOME_BBS is YOUR home BBS, and CALL is YOUR callsign), carriage return, "CALL call1 call2 ..." (where call1 call2 .... is space separated list of callsigns you want to lookup).

If you are a packet radio station, callserver data is available from REQQTH@WA4ONG.VA.USA.NA, subject line should be up to 5 US callsigns, separated by spaces. For Canadian calls, use the callserver at REQQTH@VE3JF.ON.CAN. Body of message is ignored. The server is an OS interface to the MBL packet BBS using the Buckmaster CD-ROM callsign database.

The REQQTH address is for the AX.25 radio-linked amateur packet network, *NOT* the Internet. If you attempt to send Internet mail to this address, and use the old .NA suffix instead of the new .NOAM suffix, it will get routed to Nimibia (Internet suffix .na) which is currently paying a lot of money for misdirected ham mail. Help maintain a positive example for amateur radio and please do not attempt this!

The FCC "call sign hotline" at 717-337-1212 is available for those who wish to listen to the call signs allocated in each group for each district. This requires only a touch-tone telephone to use.

** Where can I find modifications for my radio to extend its capabilities?
Some mods can be found on wsmr-simtel20.army.mil or
the Simtel20 mirror directories on wuarchive.wustl.edu.

There is a new server at pcserver@novell.business.uwo.ca. Some examples of main body email requests are as follows:
HELP
SENDME RADIO MODS
SENDME TH215 MODS
SENDME ALLBAND MODS

There is a packet radio Mods Server. To get the directories, send a packet as follows:
SP REQFIL@N2IMC.NJ.USA.NA
Subject: MODS\Dir.1
/EX
To get the mod, send to same place, with Subject MODS\Filename.ext.

REMEMBER that any modification is likely to void your warrantee and that these mods are NOT guaranteed to work.

** Where can I find VE sessions in my local area?
VE sessions are often announced in the local newspapers, but more

often, they are announced by local radio bulletin boards. The local packet BBS will most likely have a monthly updated schedule for VE sessions. ARRL or W5YI can generally be called and asked for local VE sessions as well. Don't forget that you will need the following when you go in for an upgrade: a copy of your current Amateur license; your original Amateur license; any CSCEs (duplicate not required), if applicable and less than a year old; a picture ID, preferably a driver's license, passport or visa; and the VE test fee (approximately $5 right now).

Bart Jahnke, KB9NM, the ARRL VEC Manager (bjahnke%arrlhq.uucp@uhasun.hartford.edu) posts a definitive listing of ARRL exams indexed by state (and some overseas sites, usually at embassies and military bases) to the net every 6 weeks or so.

** Why isn't XXX available electronically?
This is a theme for a lot of common questions. For the "XXX" above, substitute any of the following:
Callbooks
DX QSL Lists
Radio station lists
ARRL publications (i.e. conference proceedings, repeater directory)
and more...

Except for the Callbook (via callsign servers), these are not available because of any of several reasons. Either there are copyright restrictions, royalty fees, or the source just may not have done the work. Also, not everyone that has information has reliable UseNet access.

In one example of someone's effort to bridge the information gap, there is a new repeater-mapping project which can automatically accept entries via e-mail. If you can get enough details about a repeater for a complete listing, you may want to help by submitting an entry. For more information, use the following e-mail addresses:

repeaters@wattres.sj.ca.us
Just send a message with only the word "help" in the message body. The project's software will reply with instructions.
steve@wattres.sj.ca.us
For other questions (Steve Watt KD6GGD)

As soon as the list is big enough to be useful, the project will make it available electronically. That will mean one less "why isn't it available electronically" question for the net.

1019. rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions (Part 4 of 6)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 10:08:10 UTC
From: ikluft@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <ham-radio-faq-4-703332482@uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 291043
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

```
Posted-By: auto-faq script
Archive-name: ham-radio-faq/part4
Revision: 2.2 04/11/92 23:12:20

Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions
Part 4 - Amateur Radio Organizations and Publications
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Questions discussed in Part 4: (dates indicate last modification)
** How do I use the incoming and outgoing QSL bureau? (pre-4/92)
** Anyone know anything about the QSL Post Office? (pre-4/92)
** Are there any news groups for CAP? (pre-4/92)
** What's the name of the QRP club that issues QRP numbers? (pre-4/92)
** Can I send ARRL or W5YI electronic mail? (pre-4/92)
** "Why doesn't the ARRL do...?" (new 4/92)
** What magazines are available for Ham Radio? (pre-4/92)
** How do I become a 10-10 member? (pre-4/92)
** How do I join MARS? (pre-4/92)
** How do I join RACES? (pre-4/92)
** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams? (pre-4/92)
** I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him? (pre-4/92)
** Is there an on-line copy of the FCC Part 97, or FCC Amateur Radio
allocations and question pools? (pre-4/92)
** Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc?
(pre-4/92)

--Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently-asked Questions------------------Part 4--

** How do I use the incoming and outgoing QSL bureau?
To use the outgoing QSL bureau, you must be a member of ARRL. In
general, you send a bundle of foreign (not States!) QSL cards to
the outgoing bureau in Newington, Connecticut, along with a label
off of your QST magazine (which shows ARRL membership), along with
$2 per pound of cards (approximately 150 cards) or $1 for 10 cards
or less.

To use the incoming QSL bureau, you do NOT have to be a member of
ARRL. Send one or more Self-Addressed Stamped Envelopes (size 5x7
or 6x9, NO BIGGER, NO SMALLER) with one ounce of postage attached
and with your callsign in 3/4" letters in top left hand corner where
the return address label would go. If you expect a large quantity
of foreign QSL cards, attach extra money or postage with a paper
clip; do NOT affix extra postage to envelope. Send the envelopes to
the QSL bureau for your callsign area. If your callsign is xx3xxx/5,
you would send it to the 3rd call area, NOT the 5th call area.
```

Addresses for QSL bureaus are listed in QST (and below); if you don't have access to a QST magazine, ask another ham. IMPORTANT: BE PATIENT! Turnaround time for a US QSL bureau, not considering foreign QSL bureaus, is about 3 months. Foreign QSL bureaus and hams can be as fast as 2 months or as slow as TEN YEARS, while average is about 6-12 months.

Addresses for US Incoming QSL Bureaus:
USA 1 - W1 QSL Bureau, Box 216, Forest Park Stn, Springfield, MA 01108
USA 2 - ARRL 2nd District QSL Bureau NJDXA, POB 599, Morris Plains, NJ 07950
USA 3 - C-CARS, POB 448, New Kingstown, PA 17072-0448
USA 4 - All single-letter prefixes ONLY
Mecklenburg Amateur Radio Club, POB DX, Charlotte, NC 28220
others:Sterling Park Amateur Radio Club, Call Box 599, Sterling Park, VA 22170
USA 5 - ARRL 5th District DX QSL Bureau, POB 50625, Midland, TX 79701
USA 6 - ARRL 6th District DX QQSL Bureau, POB 1460, Sun Valley, CA 91352
USA 7 - Willamette Valley DX Club, POB 555, Portland, OR 97207
USA 8 - 8th Area QSL Bureau, POB 182165, Columbus, OH 43218-2165
USA 9 - Northern Illinois DX assn, Box 519, Elmhurst, IL 60126
USA 0 - W0 QSL Bureau, Ak-Sar-Ben Radio Club, POB 291, Omaha, NE 68101
Hawaii- Wayne Jones NH6GJ, POB 788, Wahiawa, HI 96786
Alaska- Alaska QSL Bureau, 4304 Garfield St, Anchorage, AK 99503

** Anyone know anything about the QSL Post Office?
The QSL Post Office is a private venture who also supplies QSL service as long as you let them put their advertisements in the envelopes. You can keep a SASE there in case you get cards returned via the QSLPO.

Instructions:
Send multiples of 10 QSL cards with check, cash or money order ($1 for each 10 cards).
Do not put postage on the cards.
Do not place cards in individual envelopes
Write callsign only in address area, or address as well if it's different from callbook.
Send to:
QSL Post Office
767 South Xenon Court, #117
Lakewood, CO 90228
303-987-9442

** Are there any news groups for CAP?
There is no news group just for Civil Air Patrol discussions. However, rec.aviation is appropriate for CAP aviation discussions and for CAP radio information, these rec.radio.amateur.* groups are available. In addition, there is a mail digest just for CAP. Subscribe by emailing to capital-request@cps.udayton.edu. Submit articles by

emailing to capital@cps.udayton.edu. CAP related files are also
stored on the FTP site sunburn.cps.udayton.edu in pub/capital.

** What's the name of the QRP club that issues QRP numbers?
QRP Amateur Radio Club International, c/o Bill Harding K4AHK,
10923 Carters Oak Way, Burke, VA 22015.

** Can I send ARRL or W5YI electronic mail?
Several ARRL HQ staffers can be contacted via the net, using the
address username%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu, replace username
as shown below:
Jon Bloom, KE3Z, Laboratory Supervisor jbloom
Ed Hare, KA1CV, Laboratory Engineer ehare
Rus Healy, NJ2L, QST Asst Tech Ed, Product Rev rhealy
Chunk Hutchinson, K8CH, Membership Svcs Mgr chutch
Bart Jahnke, KB9NM, VE Dept Manager bjahnke
Dave Newkirk, WJ1Z, QST Asst Tech Ed, Hints dnewkirk
Paul Pagel, N1FB, QST Asst Tech Ed, Tech Corres ppagel
Rick Palm, K1CE, Field Services Manager rpalm
Mark Wilson, AA2Z, QST Managing Editor mwilson
Tammy-Beth Zimmerman, KA1WWP, Membership Asst tzimmer
Technical Information Service, tech questions tis
DXCC dxcc
Awards (WAS, etc.) awards
Contests contests
Outgoing QSL Bureau buro

For other questions (ARRL policy issues, etc.), try
2155052@mcimail.com, which sends them to the front office.

The Washington Area Coordinator for the ARRL, Perry Williams W1UED
(sort of our "lobbyist" to the FCC and Congress) has mcimail access
at 2242662@mcimail.com.

Fred Maia, W5YI, another large VEC, also has mcimail access at
3511297@mcimail.com.

** "Why doesn't the ARRL do...?"
If you want the ARRL to do something, tell them! Direct input from a
concerned member (or, actually, any concerned Ham) carries a lot more
weight than hearsay from any source. The e-mail addresses are listed
above. They want direct input - that's what those addresses are for.

** What magazines are available for Ham Radio?
Your local ham store may have some, but here's some popular ones
(this is NOT a complete list!):
QST, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 - basic projects and
contesting
CQ The Radio Amateur's Journal, 76 North Broadway, Hicksville, NY
11801 - beginner ham radio articles
73 Amateur Radio Today, WGE Center, Forect Rd, Hancock, NH 03449,
FAX (603) 525-4423, email: COMPUSERVE 70310,775 or Internet

70310.775@compuserve.com - more technical ham radio articles
QEX, ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111 - more technical projects
WorldRadio, 2120 28th St, Sacramento, CA 95818, (916) 457-3655.
Subscriptions to 201 Lathrop Way, Ste D, Sacramento, CA 95815,
(800) 365-SUBS - lots of special interest columns, like QRP,
ATV, YL, etc.
W5YI Report, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356, 1-800-669-9594 -
up-to-date information on Amateur Radio happenings, including
VE information and statistics

** How do I become a 10-10 member?
10-10 is simply an organization to sponsor the use of the 10 meter
band. It was first conceived when propagation was poor on 10 meters,
as a method to get more hams to use 10 meters. The past few years
have been great for 10 meters worldwide. However, "the bands are
closing down" again, and 10 meters will once again be limited more
for local communications, except for sporadic band openings, until
the next sunspot cycle.

To join 10-10, work ten 10-10 members and LOG each 10-10 number, call
sign, operator's name and location. Send the list to your numeric
call sign or DX area manager (as shown below), with $5.00 U.S. new
membership registration fee ($6.00 for foreign addresses).

10-10 International Area Managers:
USA 1 - Al Kaiser N1API, 194 Glen Hills Rd, Meriden, CT 06450
USA 2 - Larry Berger WA2SUH, 9 Nancy Blvd, Merrick, NY 11566
USA 3 - Chester Gardner N3GZE, 9028 Overhill Dr, Ellicott Cty,MD 21042
USA 4 - KY, TN, FL, VA, NC, SC only
Rick Roberts N4KCC, 7106 Ridgestone Dr,Ooltewah, TN 37363
USA 4 - GA, AL, Puerto Rico only
Jim Beswick W4YHF, 112 Owl Town Farm, Ellijay, GA 30540
USA 5 - Grace Dunlap K5MRU,* Box 445, LaFeria, TX 78559
*summer addr Jun-Oct Box 13, Rand, CO 80473
USA 6 - Dick Rauschler W6ANK, 4371 Cambria St, Fremont, CA 94538
USA 7 - Willie Madison WB7VZI, 10512 W Butler Dr, Peoria, AZ 85345
USA 8 - John Hugentober N3FU, 4441 Andreas Ave, Cincinatti, OH 45211
USA 9 - Jim Williams N9HHU, 240 Park Rd, Creve Coeur, IL 61611
USA 0 - Debbie Peterson KF0NV, RR 1 Box 35, Duncombe, IA 50532
All DX- Carol Hugentober K8DHK,4441 Andreas Ave, Cincinatti, OH 45211

** How do I join MARS?
To join MARS, you have to be 14 years or older (parental consent
required under age 17), be a US citizen or resident alien, possess a
valid Amateur Radio license, possess a station capable of operating
on MARS HF frequencies, and be able to operate the minimum amount
of time for each quarter (12 hours for Army and Air Force; 18 hours
for Navy-Marines). Novices must upgrade to Technician within 6
months, else be dropped from MARS. No-Code Techs can apply, provided
they have transmit and receive HF capability for MARS frequencies
(they don't need transmit capability for Amateur HF frequencies). For

application forms contact:

Chief, Air Force MARS
TIC/DLTXM
Scott AFB, ILL 62225-6001
(618) 256-5552. Or, contact via Internet goes to
__daniels@server.af.mil, put "Pass to MSgt Trimmer" in subject line.

Chief, Army MARS
HQ, US Army Information Systems Command
ATTN: AS-OPS-OA
Fort Huachuca, AZ 85613-5000

Chief, Navy-Marine Corps MARS
Naval Communication Unit
Washington, DC 20397-5161

** How do I join RACES?
Contact your nearest Civil Defense or Emergency Management Agency.
The Radio Amateur Civil Emergency Service is a part of a municipal,
county, or state government. This does not mean, however, that
every such government has a RACES program. If your government does
not have a RACES, ask them to refer you to the nearest jurisdiction
that does have a RACES program.

** What organizations are available to help handicapped hams?
Courage Center
Handihams
2915 Golden Valley Rd
Golden Valley, MN 55422
(612) 520-0515
ARRL has a Handihams information package (get it by requesting it
thru 2155052@mcimail.com) and a book called "The ARRL Plan for the
Disabled", available at no charge from the ARRL Regulatory
Information Branch.

** I am looking for a specific ham, can anyone help me find him?
Rather than sending out a message on Usenet, you might first try
directory assistance from the phone company or the locator service
provided by the Salvation Army. A Salvation Army post in your
local area may be able to help you. If you have his/her callsign
or name, you might also try one of the on-line callservers shown
above. Also, the Quarter-Century Wireless Assn maintains a collection
of callbooks going back to "the beginning of time". Their address
is: 1409 Cooper Drive, Irving, TX 75061. Also, the Callbook has a
dial-in line for accessing new ham callsigns. Try (1-708-234-8011)
at 2400 baud.

** Is there an on-line copy of the FCC Part 97, or FCC Amateur Radio
** allocations or question pools?
Part 97 is available by ftp from wuarchive.wustl.edu, file is
mirrors/misc/hamradio/part97.txt.

An ASCII copy of the question pools are avilable by ftp from
uxc.cso.uiuc.edu (128.174.5.50) in /pub/ham-radio/<class>-pool.txt.Z,
where <class> is novice, technician, general, advanced or extra.

** Can I post my neat new ham related program on rec.radio.amateur.misc?
This is really not a good idea, since many of the readers receive
these newsgroups as mail digests. Posting is also a one-shot thing.
If you post and someone missed it, it is gone. A better way would be
to announce the existence of your program here, along with
information on how to obtain a copy of your program. You can also
submit it to one of the FTP archive sites, which will allow the world
to access it without you having to mail it to each requestor. If you
just GOTTA post it somewhere, post it to more appropriate groups,
like comp.sources.unix or alt.sources or comp.binaries.ibm.pc.

1020. rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions (Part 5 of 6)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 10:08:11 UTC
From: ikluft@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <ham-radio-faq-5-703332482@uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 291044
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

```
Posted-By: auto-faq script
Archive-name: ham-radio-faq/part5
Revision: 2.10 04/15/92 00:22:29

Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions
Part 5 - Common Advanced and Technical questions
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Questions discussed in Part 5: (dates indicate last modification)
** What are the different US amateur classes and what can each of them do?
(pre-4/92)
** I'm confused. What do all those abbreviations mean??? (4/92)
** What do all those "tones" mean? (pre-4/92)
** Where can I learn more about Amateur Radio if I live outside the US?
(4/92)
** How can I get a "reciprocal license" if I am a licensed ham from another
country or if I am a FCC licensed ham who wants to operate in another
country (on vacation)? (pre-4/92)
** My apartment or housing complex does not allow outdoor antennas, now what
do I do? (pre-4/92)
** I got TVI...HELP!!! (pre-4/92)
** Did you know that you can get college credit for being a ham? (pre-4/92)
** On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio?
(pre-4/92)
** Can I take my HT on an airplane and operate it if I get the permission
of the captain? (4/92)
** What is the standard for measuring Morse code speed? (pre-4/92)
** How do I modify my current Amateur license? (4/92)
** I'm confused about XXX, should I ask the FCC? (new 4/92)

--Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently-asked Questions------------------Part 5--

** What are the different US amateur classes and what can each of them do?
Novice - has CW (Morse code) privileges on 4 HF bands (80, 40, 15,
and 10 meter), Voice privileges on 10 meters, and privileges
on 2 VHF/UHF bands (220 MHz and 1290 MHz).
Required are 5 wpm Morse code test and 30-question Novice test.
Technician - has full privileges on all VHF/UHF bands above 30 MHz.
Required are Novice test and 25-question Tech test.
Technician may access Novice HF bands by passing the 5 wpm Morse
code test.
General - has all Technician privileges, plus larger access to more
HF bands, including CW and Voice on 160, 80, 40, 30, 20, 17, 15,
12, and 10 meter bands. A General class amateur can give Novice
```

tests.
Required are 13 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech and 25-question
General test.
Advanced - has all General privileges, plus wider band access on 80,
40, 20, and 15 meter bands. An Advanced class amateur can
also become a VE and give tests to Novice and Tech tests.
Required are 13 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech, General and
50-question Advanced test. The Advanced test is the most difficult
of the five written tests.
Amateur Extra - has full privileges on all amateur bands. An Extra
can become a VE and give all amateur tests.
Required are 20 wpm Morse code test, Novice, Tech, General,
Advanced and 40-question Extra test.

** I'm confused. What do all those abbreviations mean???
AM Amplitude Modulation
AMSAT Amateur Satellite Corporation
AMTOR Amateur Teleprinter Over Radio. A more sophisticated version
of RTTY. Also used commercially as SITOR (Simplex Teleprinter
Over Radio).
ARRL American Radio Relay League
ATV Amateur Television - a way to see who you're talking to!
CAP Civil Air Patrol is a volunteer organization that searches for
downed aircraft and missing kids and uses frequencies just
outside of the ham bands and often uses modified Amateur radios
CB Citizen's Band radio, this is NOT part of Amateur Radio and
does not require any license to operate
CQ An on-the-air request for a conversation with anyone
"dupes" A dupe sheet is a duplicate check sheet, in matrix format, used
to quickly check that you have not had a "duplicate" contact
with someone (on a specific band or mode) in a contest
Elmer An amateur radio mentor, or "Master Craftsman" to a new ham.
Could refer to anyone, regardless of age or gender.
FCC Federal Communications Commission, the "law enforcers"
FM Frequency Modulation
FieldDay A June activity to practice emergency communications for
24 hours....wives call it 'an exercise in male bonding' :-).
HF High Frequency - 3 MHz to 30 MHz
HT Handy-Talky, a shorthand for "hand held radio"
LF Low Frequency - 30 kHz to 3 MHz
MARS Military Affiliate Radio System, military affiliated Amateurs
who provide free communications for overseas GIs and other
Federal services. MARS operators are licensed under DoD
instead of FCC.
NTS National Traffic System, a way to send radiograms
OF Old Friend, or Old F#$%, used to denote an older ham
OM Old Man, refers to any ham, including female hams
packet computer bulletin boards/electronic mail via Amateur Radio
PRB Private Radio Bureau, administers Amateur and CB services
QSO One of the Q signals used in Morse code to mean "conversation"

QCWA Quarter Century Wireless Association, membership means you've
been a ham for more than 25 years
RTTY Radio Teletype - older form of computer communications on HF
SAREX In Amateur Radio talk, Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment, a
chance to talk to astronauts in space. In CAP talk, Search
and Rescue EXercise, practicing for the real thing.
SK Silent Key, a nice polite way to say a ham has passed on "to
that great antenna farm in the sky"
SSB Single Side Band - need less band width than AM or FM
SSTV Slow Scan TeleVision - REALLY slow, low data rate, typically
used on the lower frequency bands
UHF Ultra High Frequency - 300 MHz and above
ULF Ultra Low Frequency - 30 Hz to 300 Hz
VHF Very High Frequency - 30 MHz to 300 MHz
VLF Very Low Frequency - 300 Hz to 30 kHz, audio frequencies
WARC World Administrative Radio Conference, a summit meeting that
occurs every few years, required by international treaty to
determine how the spectrum get sliced up to all vying
communications services (next one is in 1992)
XYL eX-Young Lady, or wife
YL Young Lady, non-ham girlfriend or female ham
2m Shorthand for "2 meters" (144-147.995 MHz), which is a
reference to the wavelength of a common Amateur frequency
band used for local communications

** What do all those "tones" mean?
Sub-Audible Tone: A low tone that you're not supposed to be able to
hear. It's used as a "PL Tone." PL is "Private Line", a trademark
of Motorola for their implementation of CTCSS (Continuous Tone Coded
Squelch System). Basically, the transmitter sends the signal with
the Sub-Audible tone and the receiver only opens when it hears signals
with that tone. Signals without the proper tone are ignored. This
is useful for "closed" repeaters, or for repeaters on the same
frequency that have overlapping geographic areas.
Tone encode refers to the feature of providing the tone on transmit.
Tone decode refers to the feature of responding to the tone on receive.
Tone squelch refers to all of the above. DTMF refers to Dual Tone
Multi-Frequency, or "Touch Tone" which is a trademark of AT&T. DTSS
probably means Dual Tone Squelch System and refers to the feature of
providing a predefined sequence of Touch Tone digits to open the
repeater for transmit. DTSS is an alternate method from CTCSS, which
provides a way to use a "closed" repeater even if your radio doesn't
do Sub-Audible Tones.

** Where can I learn more about Amateur Radio if I live outside the US?
Write to the ARRL and ask. They can usually tell you how to get a
license in your country.

If you know of any location where this information is available
electronically, whether by an e-mail server, anonymous FTP, or a
contact person, please mail it to us so we can include it here. Send

it to hamradio-faq@uts.amdahl.com.

** How can I get a "reciprocal license" if I am a licensed ham from another
** country or if I am a FCC licensed ham who wants to operate in another
** country (on vacation)?
You need to submit a FCC Form 610-A to the FCC, PO Box 1020,
Gettysburg, PA 17326. They will then send you a reciprocal permit
for alien amateur licensee (FCC Form 610-AL). You must be a citizen
of a country with which the United States has arrangements to grant
reciprocal operating permits to visiting alien Amateur operators.

For FCC licensed hams operating abroad, the following guidelines
apply:
* A reciprocal license is required in all foreign countries (that have
a reciprocal operating agreement with the US), except Canada, where
the FCC license is automatically valid.
* Send a SASE to ARRL Regulatory Information Branch, telling them
which country you are going to visit and they will send you the
info and an application form. Foreign hams can likewise request
information from their national Amateur radio society.
* Submit your application with a certified copy of your Amateur
license (ie, notarized copy), and fee if applicable (use a bank draft
of a bank that does business in that country) to the appropriate
licensing administration of the foreign country. Processing may
take 30 to 90 days.
* If less than one month, you could try sending the application and
pick up the permit upon arrival in that country.
* Most countries will not allow you to bring communications equipment
into their country without a license or permit. If you applied, but
haven't received the permit yet, show the copy and your FCC license
to the customs officer, however, the equipment may still be held at
customs until your departure.
* Be sure to use only those frequencies covered by your FCC license
which are also used in the foreign country, unless otherwise
authorized.

** My apartment or housing complex does not allow outdoor antennas, now what
do I do?
First of all, don't despair. Many hams have similar problems. Many
books offer advice for the growing group of hams that cannot put up
antennas. Some options are:
* Install an "invisible" antenna made of magnet wire.
* Disguise an antenna as a flag pole.
* Install an antenna in the attic.
* ASK the apartment manager. You may find they will let you put up
something as long as it "is invisible" or "doesn't disturb your
neighbors" or "doesn't attract lightning".
* Operate primarily from your car.
* If the restriction is due to local ordinance, you may have relief
via PRB-1. Meet with the local government and seek an informal
compromise. It is possible to win in court...but it's expensive and

time consuming.
* If you are restricted by "covenants" attached to the deed of your home, your options are severely limited. Covenants are considered to be private, voluntary contracts between individuals and are outside of the intended application of PRB-1. In many cases, you can petition the Homeowner's Association for an exception. Sometimes you can win in court on the basis that other violations of the covenants by others without action taken constitutes abandonment of the agreement.
* For further information, contact the General Consel's office of the ARRL, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111.

** I got TVI...HELP!!!
Here's some hints on Television interference, but this is not a complete list. There are also books on the subject available from ARRL.
* If cable TV is an underground feed, look for central distribution box. Check for a grounding rod.
* Try installing torroids on the cable TV cable close to the TV, and maybe torroids on the AC cord as well.
* VCRs are notorious for RF leakers, try disconnecting the VCR.
* Check to see if interference is better or worse when cable is disconnected and you use rabbit ears instead. It could be the cable company's problem!
* Calling the cable company may get results, since they are also responsible for RF leakage from their equipment. However, they are very often obstinate. Good luck! Try some or all of these suggestions before calling the cable company:
1. Log the interference, noting geographical location, frequency, and characteristics.
2. Bring it to the cable company's attention in writing, preferably addressed to "Chief Engineer", or "Technical Staff".
3. Don't be accusatory, instead ask for assistance in resolving the problem. Try to work it out with someone technically knowledgeable.
4. Do mention your "licensed radio system", but try not to be too specific about "ham" or "CB" unless requested.
* Try moving the radio antenna further away from the TV sets. Make sure the SWR is LOW.

** Did you know that you can get college credit for being a ham?
It's true! You can receive up to 14 credits in electronics and engineering thru placement tests for CLEP (College Level Entrance Placement) exams and DANTES (Defense Activity for Non-Traditional Educational Support) exams if you have an Advanced or Extra class Amateur license. For more information, ask your campus education office or (for DANTES) your military education office.

** On what frequencies does JPL and GSFC retransmit the shuttle audio?
Station VHF 10m 15m 20m 40m 80m
WA3NAN 147.45 28.650 21.395 14.295 7.185 3.860

W6VIO 224.04 21.280 14.282 7.165 3.840
W6FXN 145.46
K6MF 145.585 7.165 3.840
All frequencies are in MHz. Use FM on VHF, USB on 10-20m, LSB on
40-80m.
WA3NAN - Goddard Space Flight Center (GSFC), Greenbelt, MD
W6VIO - Jet Propulsion Laboratory (JPL), Pasadena, CA
W6FXN - Los Angeles, CA
K6MF - Moffett Field, CA

** Can I take my HT on an airplane and operate it if I get the permission
of the captain?

Technically, maybe. But don't count on it. In general, you can't use
a radio or scanner on an airline (or charter) *unless* the airline
allows it and the pilot-in-command (PIC) determines that it will not
interfere with the instruments and radios on that specific aircraft.
Very few US airlines allow passengers to use radios so be ready to
disconnect the antenna when you ask. (Don't even ask to transmit.)
For reference (in the US) the pertinent portion of the Federal Aviation
Regulations (FARs) is Part 91, paragraph 91.21.

Due to airport security, you may have a little difficulty carrying the
HT (or any electronic equipment) onto the airplane. Generally, you
can appease the security guards, simply by showing that the unit is
operational and doesn't have a bomb inside. For a radio, just turning
it on and opening the squelch satisfies them. Expect more difficulty
during periods of increased security.

On a private airplane, it is legal to operate an amateur radio if you
have the permission of the PIC. It is still possible for the radio to
interfere with the plane's navigation or communication equipment, so
be sure to ask first. Always obey the requests of the PIC. He knows
his airplane and radios better than you do.

** What is the standard for measuring Morse code speed?

The word PARIS was chosen as the standard length for CW code speed.
Each dit counts for one count, each dash counts for three counts,
intra-character spacing is one count, inter-character spacing is three
counts and inter-word spacing is seven counts, so the word PARIS is
exactly 50 counts:

```
PPPPPPPPPPPPP AAAAA RRRRRRRRR IIIII SSSSSSSSS
. - - . . - . - . . . . . .
1 1 3 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 3 1 1 3 1 1 3 1 1 1 3 1 1 1 1 1 7 = 50
^ ^ ^
^Intra-character ^Inter-character Inter-word^
```

So 5 words-per-minute = 250 counts-per-minute / 50 counts-per-word or
one count every 240 milliseconds. 13 words-per-minute is one count
every ~92.3 milliseconds. This method of sending code is sometimes
called "Slow Code", because at 5 wpm it sounds VERY SLOW.

The "Farnsworth" method is accomplished by sending the dits and dashes and intra-character spacing at a higher speed, then increasing the inter-character and inter-word spacing to slow the sending speed down to the desired speed. For example, to send at 5 wpm with 13 wpm characters in Farnsworth method, the dits and intra-character spacing would be 92.3 milliseconds, the dash would be 276.9 milliseconds, the inter-character spacing would be 1.443 seconds and inter-word spacing would be 3.367 seconds.

** How do I modify my current Amateur license?
To modify your license (change of address, change of station location, change of name, renewal, or even change of callsign), submit an FCC Form 610 to the FCC. Forms are available from the FCC or ARRL or a local VE session or ham radio store. Do NOT use a photocopy. Check off the appropriate boxes, fill in the new/changed information, SIGN THE FORM, and attach a copy of your current license (or a brief letter of explanation for its absence, ie, "my dog ate it"). NOTE: If you check the box to change your callsign, YOU WILL GET A NEW CALLSIGN, even if all you wanted was to supply a new address; if you want to keep your callsign, DON'T CHECK THAT BOX. Send the form to FCC, POB 1020, Gettysburg, PA 17326. Turnaround time (for CURRENT licensees only) is about 2-4 weeks.

ANY ham can apply for a new callsign (this is different from the past where you can only get a new callsign if you move or upgrade). You can't specify WHICH ONE you want, a new one comes from the same pool as new licensees for that class of license. The callsign is based on your mailing address. For overseas military and civilians, be sure to specify a station location that is within FCC jurisdiction.

New licenses are for 10-year terms. If you apply for renewal before its expiration date, the expired license is valid for 60 days after expiration to allow for the new license to arrive. You have up to 2 years after expiration (5 years for an old 5-year license) to renew before re-examination is required (but you can't operate with an expired license). You will lose your current callsign after 1 year after expiration if you don't renew.

** I'm confused about XXX, should I ask the FCC?
Whatever "XXX" is in this case, the overwhelming ARRL and net opinion is a resounding "NO!", at least not as a first step. Amateurs are generally very law-abiding people and have historically written the FCC asking for clarification on some operating practice or another. This is a very dangerous practice, for several reasons.

Most amateur radio regulations (contained in Part 97) are generally very loosely-worded, so as not to restrict experimentation and new techniques. But asking the FCC for a clarification will set in motion the process of "clarifying" it for everyone (i.e. new rulemaking.)

Examples of such restrictive rulings include varying topics like when Hams can help non-profit agencies or effectively forcing packet BBS sysops to screen messages before forwarding them. They were the result

of well-intentioned questions by Hams that forced the FCC to make a ruling where they previously allowed the amateur radio community to police itself.

Under all circumstances, it is better to first read the rules yourself. Then, if there's a problem, ask your national amateur radio organization (such as the ARRL in the US) which can give qualified advice about interpretation of FCC regulations. Organizations like the ARRL also have the influence to ask the FCC informally, without forcing a ruling.

Even if asking the FCC doesn't result in a restrictive ruling, it is generally a good idea to not overburden an under-staffed and under-funded government agency with a lot of correspondence. The Amateur Radio Service has traditionally been a low-workload "hands-off" service, and has enjoyed a wide latitude from the FCC. Please don't ruin this image for your fellow amateurs.

1021. rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions (Part 6 of 6)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 10:08:12 UTC
From: ikluft@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <ham-radio-faq-6-703332482@uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 291045
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

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Posted-By: auto-faq script
Archive-name: ham-radio-faq/part6
Revision: 2.2 04/01/92 01:32:36

Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently Asked Questions
Part 6 - Special Topics in Amateur Radio questions
------------------------------------------------------------------------------

Questions discussed in Part 6: (dates indicate last modification)
** Is there any information on antique radios? (pre-4/92)
** Where can I buy vacuum tubes? (pre-4/92)
** What do I need to get started in packet radio? (4/92)
** What do I need to get started in satellite communications? (pre-4/92)
** What is available to get started in SSTV and WEFAX? (pre-4/92)

--Rec.radio.amateur.misc Frequently-asked Questions------------------Part 6--

** Is there any information on antique radios?
Antique radio classifieds: ARC, PO Box 802-B6, Carlisle, MA 01741 -
old radios, TVs, ham equipment, 40s and 50s radios,
telegraph, books, etc.
Hallicrafter Service manuals: Ardco Electronics, PO Box 95, Dept Q,
Berwyn, IL 60402
Antique Wireless Association, Bruce Kelley, W2ICE, Route 3, Holcomb,
NY 14469 - sponsors the Wireless Museum
See also the info on antique-radios mailing list in FAQ 2.

** Where can I buy vacuum tubes?
Kirby, 298 West Carmel Drive, Carmel, IN 46032 (1-317-843-2212)
Antique Electronic Supply, Box 1810, Tempe, AZ 85281 (1-602-894-9503)
Fair Radio Sales, Box 1105, Lima OH 45802
Fala Electronics, Box 1376-1 Milwaukee, WI 53201
Southern Radio Supply, 1909 Tulane Ave, New Orleans, LA 70112
(10504-524-2343)

** What do I need to get started in packet radio?
Packet radio is a digital form of communication using radios. There
are OTHER digital forms, as well, like CW, RTTY and AMTOR. To use
packet radio, you'll need a radio (2 meters and 70 centimeters are
most popular), a box that converts radio signals to digital signals
that a computer can understand (called a TNC or terminal node control-
ler) and a computer or terminal. For some computers or TNCs you may
need special software as well. However, most TNCs and computers get
along quite well with just a terminal emulator software package. Most
personal computers can be interfaced to use with packet radio. Since
```

there are many digipeaters, generally even an HT will work with packet radio.

For more information on packet radio, you might try TAPR (Tucson Amateur Packet Radio), PO Box 12925, Tucson, AZ 85732 (602-749-9479). There is also a newsgroup, rec.radio.amateur.packet. See also the mailing list and archives info in Part 3.

** What do I need to get started in satellite communications?
For more information about Amateur Satellite Communications, try AMSAT (Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation), PO Box 27, Washington, DC 20044 (301-589-6062). They also have an international net on Sundays on 14.282 MHz at 1900Z.

** What is available to get started in SSTV and WEFAX?
A few years ago everyone bought a ROBOT 1200C for SSTV. To connect the system, you'll need the ROBOT 1200C, a color TV camera (either NTSC or PAL), a color TV set or monitor, speaker and mic connectors to your transceiver and a tape recorder for picture storage. For information write to Robot Research, 5636 Ruffin Rd, San Diego, CA 61927. A replacement PROM is available to give the 1200C other transmission modes, such as Wraase, Martin, Scottie, and AVT, available from Martin Emmerson G3OQD, 6 Mount Hurst Rd, Hayes, Bromley, Kent,ENG.

The ROBOT 1200C also has a parallel port for connection to a home computer, for transferring images to/from the 1200C, etc. Here's info for several programs:
IBM PCs: Hi-Res v1.4, Tom Jenkins N9AMR, 5968 S Keystone Ave, Indianapolis, IN 46227; SCAN v6.0, Bert Beyt W5ZR, 301 Tampico St, New Iberia, LA 70560; SSTV, Garnet Bebermeyer WB0UNB, 15 Almeda Ct, Fenton, MO 63026; and IMAGE, Dick Isely WD9GIG, 736 Fello St, St Charles, IL 60174
Amiga: Tom Hibben, Box 188, DeSoto, WI 54624

Two clones of the 1200C are available that accept the replacement PROMS: LM9000, John Wilson VK3LM, RMB 4201A, Tallangatta Valley 3701, Victoria, Australia (available as blank PC card only); and NS-88, Munaki Yamafuzi JF3GOH, POB 670, Osaka, Japan 531.

The only other standalone scan converter is the Wrasse SC-2, available from Volker Wraase Electronic, Kronsberg 10, D-2300 Altenholz, Germany.

There is some home computer hardware and software available:
Amiga: AVT Master (SSTV and WEFAX), AEA, POB C2160, 200 196th St SW, Lynnwood, WA 98036-0918; and a homebrew SSTV transmit program from Bob Salnic WA9BVE, Spkane, WA (salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us).
Atari ST: Atari Microcomputer Network, John Adams KC5FW, 17106 Happy Hollow, San Antonio, TX 78232; and ASTUR, GEERAERT Michel, W Elsschotlann 21, B-8460 Koksijde, Belguim. See 73 Magazine issues December 89 and January 90 for more details.
IBM PC: PC HF Facsimilie 4.0, PC GOES/WEFAX, Software Systems Consulting, 150 Avenida Cabrillo, San Clemente, CA 92672; and

MULTIFAX, Schwittek WEFAX Systems, David E Schittek NW2T,
1659 Waterford Road, Walworth, NY 14568.
A&A Engineering has stuff for both Atari and IBMs: 2521 W LaPalma, Unit
K, Anaheim, CA 92801 (1-714-952-2114).

Information on SSTV is very scarce, however, here's some references:
Amateur Television Quarterly, 1545 Lee St, Ste 73, Des Plaines,
IL 60018; The SPEC-COM Journal, POB 1002, Dubuque, IA
52004-1002; CQ-TV, British Amateur Television Club, Dave
Lawton G0ANO, Greenhurst, Pinewood Road, High Wycombe, Bucks
HP12 4DD, ENG; and ATVQ/A5 articles from ESF Copy Service,
4011 Celarview Dr, Cedar Falls, IA 50613.

1022. A prospective listener asks questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 10:49:33 UTC
From: richard@harlqn.co.uk
Message-ID: <RICHARD.92Apr15104933@bilbo.harlqn.co.uk>
Source record: 291046
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I'm a regular radio listener, though mainly to BBC Radio 4 and the
World Service. Recently I noticed that the local consumer electronics
shop was selling these wonderful dinky broadband radio receivers (made
by Sony, I think). Beautiful little matt black boxes with lovely
round corners and pretty little round buttons; a masterful aesthetic
design. They're the sort of thing I could carry around _all_ the
time. Anyway, I haven't bought one yet.

I was thinking: with so many broadcasters on so many wavelengths there
must be _something_ interesting happening pretty much _all_ of the
time -- it's just a matter of tuning. Is this true? If it is, where
do I obtain the information about what is being broadcast?

I noticed someone mention the `World Radio and TV Handbook'. Is this
some sort of world-wide station and programme guide?

Please respond by mail. I'll post a summary of useful responses.
--
richard@harlqn.co.uk (Internet)
RPTB1@UK.AC.CAMBRIDGE.PHOENIX (JANET)
Articles composed without care for punctuation and layout will be ignored.
If you share this sentiment please copy these lines into your signature.

1023. Re: ICOM: Another View

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 12:22:59 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <6DE1F1975E9F20FF7F@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 291047

N5RJF writes:

> the first place) but are any of the other companies any better? I can't belie
ve
> that Icom is the only company that has ever heard of planned obsolescence. Le
ts
> hear about how the other ham rig manufacturers do indeed stock the custom
> components for those solid-state, fancy-schmancy, whistles-and-bells, gizmo
> radios like the ones discussed from Icom.

I can't quote parts stocking policy, but the standard wisdom out there is that Ten-Tec fixes anything, anytime. That sure gives me some comfort when I wonder how long the CPU will last on a $2,500 radio.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.uncg.edu

1024. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 12:28:20 UTC
From: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <X6u0iB1w164w@ham>
Source record: 291048

kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:

> >Come on guys, be realistic. I think it's real nice if a company supplies
> >parts for a radio made ten years ago, but dumping all your ICOM gear
> >because they don't still have parts for one is silly. Try going down to
> >the Chevy dealer and ask for a spare part for your Corvair. On the other
> >hand, if enough dummies read his post and want to sell their perfectly
> >good radios, we all oughta be able to buy 'em real cheap.....
>
> Strange, how I have a 1950's vintage receiver, and I don't seem to have
> any problem at all getting parts. More than that, I have a 1940's vintage
> transmitter made by a company long gone, but because it uses standardized
> components, I can walk into my local electronics shop and get a replacement
> for just about everything in it.
>

You may also have noticed that almost none of the manufacturers that made
ham gear in the fifties are still in business. Hammarlund,
Hallicrafters, Johnson, etc are all GONE. I certainly think it's fair to
point out that you can't get these parts anymore, but to sell all your
working radios because of it is just silly.

Robert Smits VE7EMD Nanaimo B.C. Ph (604) 753-4119
e-mail: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca Fax (604) 753-4143
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

1025. Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 12:28:22 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9204151228.AA19118@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291049

I hope this isn't another example of 1% of the population telling
the 99% what to do 'cuz you're request wasn't honored.
I have 2 (two) Icom HT's and a mobile rig. The IC-2AT has been suffering from
salt corrosion but last weekend still functioned fully. Three times it's been
cleaned with WD-40 and that helps. The other is a perfectly fine ICW2A that
travels only in a plastic bag near the ocean. Tens years is a lot from a
hand-held. I really don't feel that ICOM is deliberately holding parts
from you and maybe you're best bet is to find a junk one and hope that the
CPU is OK. But you're attitude that everyone else has to 'jump on your
bandwagon' inspite of the fact they haven't experianced your problems isn't
right. It's a caveot, but not a solution, since you can walk right into
more and different problems from another manufactuer.
In 15 ICOM-YEARS I haven't had any non-rational problems.
de Skip, NT1G 13 years running a C.E.100V with NO manufactuer support!

1026. Heathkit Manuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 12:46:28 UTC
From: CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9204151246.AA19855@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291050

About two years ago, (pre N.Y. Times arcticle) I had found an old
Heathkit Shortwave Receiver at a hamfest for five bucks. Tubes checked
out ok and it squeaked and crackled some, so I wanted to check alingment;
I called local Heath\Zenith store and they gave me an 800 number I have since
lost (try 1-800-555-1212) and I chatted with a very nice person where upon I
found that Heath manuals (copies) are (were) available directly from Heath!
They leave out the "Strip 1/4" from the 6" red wire..." stuff when they
copy the manual and there was a max charge of like eight bucks or something
- far less than HI-Manuals gets for his stuff. I'd try thay route before
springing bucks to Council Bluffs. If all else fails he may be the only
source - but he is pricey (but fast). I have bought eight or ten manuals from
him. Glad he's there - . 73 and DX de KA2Y k

1027. TRIO TR 2200 GX circuit diagram or manual HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 12:59:24 UTC
From: SMACSUIBHNE@dit.IE
Message-ID: <6DBDA9432CBF81E960@dit.ie>
Source record: 291051

I have a TRIO TR 2200GX transceiver which is faulty and I have no manual for it.
Can anybody tell me where I might get a circuit diagram or manual for it?
Could any person who has a circuit diagram for it please send me a photo copy?

Sean Mac Suibhne EI941
Telecoms Dept.
Kevin Street College Of Tech
Kevin St
Dublin 8
Ireland

1028. Re: Benton Harbor Lunch Box...Gonset

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 13:05:13 UTC
From: isoper@matrix.cs.wright.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.090513.1@matrix.cs.wright.edu>
Source record: 291052

Along the same lines as the Benton Harbor Lunchbox series, does anyone remember the Gonset Communicator series and their SSB version the Sidewinder.

I think they were actually BHLB's they had grown up slightly, they had the same general shape but, weighed about 50 to 60 pounds. There was a 10, 6 and 2 meter versions of the Communicators. The only Sidewinder I saw was at a field day in 1969 that the Dayton Amatuer Radio Assoc. sponsored, it was a SSB rig running about 25 to 50 watts. I am not sure that this version was for any other band than 2 meters.

73, Wes Soper WB8CEH

1029. Boycott ICOM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 13:21:07 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9204151320.AA21392@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291053

>Shouldn't someone check on who employs the guy who started this? Could it be
>Yaesu..... or Kenwood.... or..... ?

Especially since it started on Packet - a most unreliable source for facts.
See page 5 of #623 of the Westlink Report for an article titled "MFJ Suffers
from Digital Dirt". I can understand why Icom may not have some extra
custom parts around, but as far as it can be determined only a couple of these
folks posting have actually dealt with Icom in regards to service.

One of the biggest things on the Engineering R&D plate these days is working
around obsolete parts to support ongoing production and previous customers.
There are a couple of guys locally attempting to recreate the spread spectrum
handbook radio and there's a special divider that can't be found (so far
anyway). sure you can develop the same function out of available parts but
there's an example of a part that was available and later cut from production.
Equipment manufacturers try to hold the ethical high ground of long term
product support but it's undercut by piece part manufacturers that seem to
drop and add products more often than they change their shorts.

Anybody going to beat up on Texas Instruments for discontinuing the 9900
microprocessor? Does Intel still make a 4004? Collins doesn't make S-Line
or KWM-2's anymore. And you can get replacement for most discrete parts, but
they aren't exactly the same -- tubes are a great example of the one size fits
all approach to substitution.

Sony has done an excellent job of supporting their consumer Beta VTR customers
in that only in the last year have commercially pre-recorded tapes bit the
dust. The local Wal-Mart has several rows of L-750s at reasonable prices and
they sell regularly. (If they had only been as wise during the initial years
of home recording...). Of course, w/o the industrial/TV station business as
well as the company taking the format wars personally, the Beta VTRs could
have been out there with the Cartrivisions a decade ago.

I'm amazed that the big three can agree on antenna connectors. But i won't be
surprised if next year or maybe this year we could start seeing the same sort
of nonsense that's ruled microphone and power connectors applied to the RF
connector. And we're lucky that the connector manufacturers haven't decided
to obsolete less-than-perfect connectors like the UHF series.

bill wb9ivr

1030. Re: Can't get 10 year old radio fixed, was Re: Boycott Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 13:23:32 UTC
From: alan@adept.UUCP
Message-ID: <510@adept.UUCP>
Source record: 291054

In article <1992Apr14.162949.4425@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>
>With the "throw away" attitude that most manufacturers have these days, I
>wonder how many of today's fancy super digital radios will still be
>running 15-20 years from now. How many will be junked all because some
>simple but unique component (eg. custom chip) fails.
>

Not many. The cost of repairs these days make most appliances (TVs, VCRs, microwaves, stereos and even radios throw-away items.)

>I remember hearing somewhere that somebody made a digital radio a few years
>ago that had the custom microprocessor code stored in battery backed up RAM !!
>If this is true, then what is someone supposed to do when the battery fails
>10 years from now and the program is lost.. You end up with a 25 pound
>pile of useless iron and silicon.

This somebody you refer to is also Icom! I own one. I no longer purchase Icom equipment. That is one reason. Another is higher pricing for equipment which has not proven to be particularly trouble free in use at my station. I don't know about most people on the net, but I cannot afford to spend over $1000 on something that is PLANNED to be obsolete some time later!

>
>Stuff today is not made to be fixed... Period.
>

Manufactured landfill material. Just what we need. 8-(

73's
Alan

+---+
| Alan R. Ruffer UUCP: {csccat,chinacat!holston}!adept!alan |
| Route 1, Box 1745 |
| Sulphur, LA 70663 Amateur Radio Station WB5FKH |
| |
| Computers will not be perfected until they can compute how much more |
| than the estimate the job will cost. |
+---+

1031. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 13:23:36 UTC
From: tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.132336.23715@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291055

I've worked for a large Japanese company for four years. I worked in repair, field support, and documentation. The Japanese consider after-sales support to be a necessary evil, not an investment in the future.

Trying to get the custom made parts out of Japan was hard even for us and WE WERE PART OF THE COMPANY!!!!

Wake up, American companies!!!! This is your chance that you can show that we can do something a lot better than the short guys across the pond. A lot of customers base their next buy
(whether it be cars,
microwave comm systems, SATCOM systems, computers, etc.,) on what kind of support they got from their last purchase.

Tom WB9RXJ

1032. Re: IC2-AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 14:13:07 UTC
From: edg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <#7yj=f-.edg@netcom.com>
Source record: 291056

In article <Bk19iB2w164w@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us> n2gj@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us (Gerry Jurrens) writes:
>RE: IC2-AT - this was my first 2M rig that wasn't converted from ...

IC2-AT... My first 2m handheld. I traded an 8" floppy drive for it in 1980. (It was purchased new from Craig Radio Company for $250. Ther is no date on the invoice.)

It is still sitting on my file cabinet tuned to 145.07 where it faithfully does packet, 24 hours a day.

Now I have a Standard C228A for both 2m and 220 MHz. It's reasonably sized, just a bit bigger than an IC-24AT and has lots of bells and whistles. Of course, I can hardly work it :-) I know all the basic stuff, but if I want to turn an esoteric option on or off, I need the manual, and heaven help me if I accidentally hit the wrong button. If I don't remember what I hit, and the significance thereof, I won't know what I did until the radio behaves funny. A good example of this is turning the scan mode from "wait until channel clears" to "wait a few seconds then go on."

Nonetheless, it's nice to have a rig with some memories and a scanner... and the IC-2AT is doing really well on packet.
-edg

--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0184 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

1033. Re: KAM EPROM version 5.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 14:13:16 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1548@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 291057

In article <plkorhon.703094182@vipunen.hut.fi>, plkorhon@vipunen.hut.fi (Pirjo-Liisa Korhonen) wrote:
>
> I received recently an announcement about Kantronics new version 5.0
> EPROM update. It lists quite many new features (which I am *not*
> interested in) but then it says that with the new version, it would
> be possible to use VHF packet and any HF mode at the same time.
> This would be a very nice feature, indeed!
> But isn't it so, that to use that feature, I would need to buy
> Kantronics' own terminal program (HostMaster) ?
>
I have been using the KAM 5.0 (and KPC-2 5.0) for a while now. The KAM 5.0 finally fixes the AMTOR/BAUDOT/ASCII (basically the non-packet) modes so that they can be used without getting the double line feed problem! This is a significant release. This release also implemented several other changes that make the KAM much better.

> The question is: Am I able to do a program which duplicates HostMaster
> in this respect? I already have a "homemade" program which I use to
> run my KAM, but does Kantronics include sufficient documentation to
> make it work with the new version? Or does anybody here have this
> information?

Well... Yes and NO. The information is there, although it is not step by step instructions. You will have to figure out most of the details your self. You have to communicate with the KAM in its HOST mode (this host mode is NOT compatible with other manufactures host mode, seems each manufacturer has its own protocal for this). The KAM's host mode is very much like the KISS protocol that almost all TNC's these days can speak.

I have implemented a conference bridge in host mode (similar to the 'CROWD' nodes) that allows mulitple operators to talk in a round table discussion. Host mode works fine (they fixed a few minor bugs in it with this 5.0 release).

5.0 also provides major new features to the PBBS. It supports many new (and useful) commands similar to the 'W0RLI' style BBS's. It also allows an HF AMTOR station to connect to and use your PBBS to leave messages for you or others!

In short, if use use the HF modes of the KAM, get 5.0. If you make use of its internal PBBS, get 5.0. If you want to program for HOST mode, get 5.0. If you are happy with the KAM as you now have it, and don't need the new features... save your money.

By the way, a local ham store is selling the 5.0 update for $30.00, this includes the new ROM, a lager EEPROM, and new manuals.

(if you can't tell by now, I like the 5.0 update!)

If they would only implement Farnsworth CW spacing!

Hope this helps,

Rich
--
/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) IMRICH rbono@necis.ma.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 nm1d@nm1d.nh.usa.na *
**/

1034. Re: Dayton Hamvention map coordinates wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 14:20:10 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.142010.29625@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 291058

In article <1992Apr15.065409.215812@cs.cmu.edu>, rwb@boxcar.VI.RI.CMU.EDU (Robert Berger) writes:
|>
|> Can someone post or email me the latitude and longitude of the
|> Dayton Hamvention, to at least 0.1 minute accuracy? I want to try
|> my Loran on the drive, displaying distance and ETA as I go.
|>
|> rwb@cmu.edu

Yeah, right!

Is this the same guy who a few months ago was talking about nuking Dayton? I think he's picked up a surplus ballistic missile and is now trying to align its guidance system!

:-) :-) :-)

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

1035. Re: 2 meter dipole?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 14:47:20 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.144720.10875@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 291059

In article <126640001@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com> notes@hpcvlx.cv.hp.com (ITO notes) writes:
>Sounds like you should check out the "Copper catus" article that was in CQ or
>73 within a month or so. A friend build one that works just fine for around
>$5.00. There is a dipole version described in the article also. This is
>a 144/440 antenna also!
>

I built the J-Pole version of the Copper Cactus. It appeared in the
Feb or Mar copy of 73 magazine. On two meters it works very well. I
measured SWR of 1.1:1 on 2m at the antenna feed point. Signal reports
are good too. On 70 cm band the SWR was too high - abt 3:1 or so. Since I
plan to use it only for 2m packet, I did not bother to tweak its performance on
70cm. It took abt an hour to build and cost under $10.

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

1036. postscript logos

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 14:53:00 UTC
From: msw1633@summa.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <15APR199209535646@summa.tamu.edu>
Source record: 291060

Quite a while back, someone posted a variety of PostScript logos for ARES, ARRL and so on. I believe that the FTP site was also posted for these gems.

Well, I lost the files, and the name of the FTP site. Can anyone refresh my memory and tell me where these files might be archived for anonymous ftp?

Thanks

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Vice-President W5AC ARC College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet/APLINK: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man." - another Shadelism

1037. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 15:54:08 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kuokd0INN2ld@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 291061

>Paul N. Zaremba (AA9BK)) writes:
>
>any company willing to adequately support their equipment would stock CPU's
>and other assorted prone-to-failure components for all of their radios as
>long as they were in business. How hard is it to stock extra IC's?
>

It's not as easy as you think. Many of the IC's are custom, built
specifically for ICOM, and the production lines for these IC"s have
long since shut down. Hauling out the old tooling and starting up
a fresh batch of an obsolete IC (which the military does quite frequently)
costs big $$$$. Are you willing to pay $200 for a new chip for a
$300 radio?

I didn't think so.

The alternative would be for the manufacturer to buy an oversupply
of the IC's while they were still in production. Perhaps 1 extra
IC for every two sold in radios. But guess what... as usual, we
consumers will end up paying for it in higher new equipment prices.

Not many IC's have a production life of more than 7 years. Memories
IC's are even shorter. The military, for example, sometimes has to
take Megabit DRAM chips and place them in 64Kbit ram packages, wasting
the extra capacity. The alternative (replacing the system they go
into) is just far too expensive, even for them.

The real solution to this problem is for the manufacturers to stop
using custom IC's and instead use off-the-shelf components. At least
there would be some hope of getting replacement parts in the future,
even if out of an old toaster oven :-). But, alas, it is still too
expensive to use a separate CPU and EPROM when a mask programmed
CPU+PROM chip is cheaper.... Like it or not, that's the way things
are going to stay...

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

1038. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 16:14:34 UTC
From: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <shkpaINNs27@grapevine.EBay.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291062

In article <13536@suns5.crosfield.co.uk>, nbb@crosfield.co.uk (nick bristow) writes:
|> I too feel that I have to agree that ten years is about the maximum amount of
|> time that you can really expect to get all parts for a piece of electronic
|> equipment. It may not be Icoms fault that they cannot get the CPU required.
|> I suspect that the manufacturer just will not make the part in the volumes
|> required by Icom at a reasonable price. So you may ask why don't they keep
|> at least N years stock of X part for just this type of problem? It's not a
|> matter of space more a matter of cost if you make for example 20 models each
|> with 5 custom components in they they have to stock 100 different items for
|> up to what 10, 20, 30? Years, what would you call a reasonable amount of
|> time? And how do you accurately judge the volumes that should be held in
|> stock?

I think the price of the original unit and replacement unit has to be
considered in how long a company should stock repair parts. I can see
where it may not make sense to keep a $100 CPU for a $250 radio which
is probably the case for most single band HT's. In this case it is
probably more reasonable to replace the entire unit.

But, HF rigs can easily be $1,000 or more. In this case telling me
I have to toss my radio and spend >$1,000 when a $100 part is broken
is not acceptable. I'd be a rather irate owner of an IC785, or whatever
number the big $4,000 HF transeiver with the CRT is, if 10 years from
now I had to toss the entire thing in the trash because an ASIC that
should be around $50-100 dies. Given that this is a hobby, I would
expect a $4,000 radio to be usable and REPAIRABLE for more than a
decade (not that I would ever spend that much on a radio).

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.EBay.Sun.COM
Sun Federal System Engineer | GEnie: D.PRITCHET3
| Packet: KM6PR@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

It ain't what you don't know, it's what you do know that ain't so.
--Edwin Howard Armstrong
or at least he said it alot:-)

1039. Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 16:18:41 UTC
From: ICLNM@ASUACAD.BITNET
Message-ID: <92106.091841ICLNM@ASUACAD.BITNET>
Source record: 291063
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <1992Apr13.163531.11731@anasaz>, morris@anasaz (Bob Morris) says:
>
>But when it WAS in effect, its results were devastating. KOOL-TV in
>Phoenix changed to KTSP. At least there's still a KOLD in Tucson and
>KOOL-FM in Phoenix.
>
Not that anybody cares, but KOOL-TV was soldto a group that owned a TV station in Tampa St. Petersburg, known as WTSP. They tried to convince us that they wanted to rename our station to Tempe Scottsdale Phoenix but we weren't fooled for a minute. Actually, I think it is a little dumb on their part. It makes it hard to keep track of the paperwork. "Let's see, now. Is it K Tampa St. Pete and W Tempe Scottsdale Phoenix or...?"
Loyd Means
Phoenix AZ

1040. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 16:21:30 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kuom0aINN7m6@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291064

In article <13536@suns5.crosfield.co.uk> nbb@crosfield.co.uk (nick bristow) writes:
> I really do not think that the car spares situation is at all
>analogous to the spares relating to any form of electronic unit (except
>military equipment). I suggest that you try to replace that 20mB full height
>hard disk drive in your old XT with an exact copy new device and see where
>it gets you.

But, odds are I can get a part which will re-produce the functionality
required of the old disk/controller. I could care less if it's identical,
just so long as it does the same job.

Backwards compatibility is required in software design; why not in
hardware?
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

1041. Boycott ICOM (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 16:31:41 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199204151628.AA01516@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 291065

From: CPDVAX::DUBE 15-APR-1992 10:55:01.19
To: INFOHAMS
CC: DUBE
Subj: Boycott ICOM (fwd)

If everyone followed suit and boycotted every manufacturer who can't support their product with parts after 10 years, there'd be precious few manufacturers left. The ones who stayed around would be using "standardized parts" to build "standardized" items which, like the VW beetle, would all look and act the same year after year.

If you want new, state-of-the-art technology, then you have to pay the price that goes with the fact that as technology advances, the "old" gets left behind bacause there's not enough time, space or money to take care of both

You can find some parts for your 1950s radios, perhaps, but if it uses a type 14Q7 tube, or a knob, or an IF transformer (these things shrunk in size from over an inch square by 3 inches long to a half inch square by about 2 inches long with advances in technology), then good luck! Or, try finding a .05 uf at 450 volt capacitor at your nearest parts store.

Amazingly, it sees to me that one of the things that technology advancement has brought is reliability. Considering all the things that are in today's equipment that could fail, it's amazing that something would go 10 years without failing. Put another way, technology has helped to foster the "throw-away" concept by increasing the life-expectancy of things beyond that of stuff 30 or 40 years ago, to the point where it gets questionable if an item is worth the cost of repair/parts. It's no wonder to me that many manufacturers won't fool with stocking specialized parts beyond 5 or 10 years.

GEt a plain-jane radio. Then if it quits after 10 or 15 years, you can get plain-jane parts to fix it.

73,
Dube AB5AP <dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com>

1042. FAQ 1/6 and 6/6 needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 16:32:38 UTC
From: ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9204151626.AA17050@east.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291066

Today while reading through my mail I inadvertantly deleted the message with Frequently Asked Questions #1 and #6 of the series. If anyone could mail these to me I would appreciate it. I want to put these together to distribute to local club members.

Thanks

Ron - KA5LUG

Ron%NSU.DNET@EAST.GSFC.NASA.GOV

1043. Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 16:53:00 UTC
From: BOB@WINROCK.ORG
Message-ID: <920415115154.202035ae@WINROCK.ORG>
Source record: 291067

I know the issue is getting worn by now, but there is another consideration to the maintaining of radio parts for 10 or more years that hasn't been mentioned. Radios today are full of components which are getting smaller & smaller. The time is quickly approaching (some say it's already here) when fixing an old radio won't be practical at all. The chip components can't be touched with a standard soldering iron, and the size is still shrinking. We have arrived at the age of the disposable radio. Personally, I believe that if your $300 radio lasts 10 years, you got your money's worth. Now, about that $1000 radio.... That's another matter entirely!

1044. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 16:58:04 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <568@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 291068

I want to preface this post by stating clearly that this is a personal opinion.

I am not sure if I would blame any manufacturer that is in the pickle that Icom is in here. One thing I have learned about electronics in the 1990s is that components, especially ICs, can be obsolete and un-available almost as soon as they are in production. I went through some very disappointing instances as I tried to keep the 1988 ARRL Handbook 500-MHz frequency counter alive. After the third component went out of production, and thus almost impossible to find, I gave up. We are dropping the project from the next edition of the Handbook.

I agree that manufacturers SHOULD keep parts in stock as long as possible, at least the active devices. But sometimes this becomes impossible. If a part is no longer available, there may be nothing the manufacturer can do. Also, I don't expect them to keep each Flannagin-pin mounting bracket or tuning knob available forever. There has to be a limit.

I don't know exactly what may be going on with the company cited, but I did want to point out that there may be another side to the story.

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S.Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

1045. GM0LIR addr or route?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 17:03:51 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19920415095802CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 291069

Does anyone have an address or route for GM0LIR. Not in the standard sources (W6GO or Y24HO lists). Tnx.

1046. Re: Can't get 10 year old radio fixed, was Re: Boycott Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 17:05:37 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.170537.20907@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291070

In article <1992Apr14.132958.22933@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> whs70@dancer.UUCP () writes:
>
>It is an interesting aside that there are many pre-solid state
>equipments that can be kept working well, yet we have here a situation
>where a ham has a radio that isn't all that old, it is a very
>usable radio for anyone that might have it, yet it can't be fixed because
>of the failure of a unique component that the manufacturer can't or won't
>provide. That's NOT very good public relations for ICOM.

Many "pre-solid state" owners are soon going to be in a world of hurt
too. The last supplier of quality vacuum tubes, the former Soviet Union,
has finally stopped production. You need a 6L6? All that's left is what's
on somebody's shelf.

Technologies change so rapidly today that the cycle of obsolesence is
becoming shorter and shorter. In my business we've had to spend a lot
of money replacing perfectly satisfactory equipment because repair
parts are no longer available. Things like RTL and DTL gates. We can't
blame our equipment manufacturer, he can't get the parts anymore either.
And it wouldn't make any sense for him to attempt to stockpile parts
for a small production run because he'd wind up eating most of them,
and we'd pay for it in higher equipment cost. Just_in_time manufacturing
methods guarrantee that a manufacturer doesn't carry a large inventory
on hand that drives up his fixed cost. He depends on *his* suppliers
to replace an in house inventory system.

With the trend to custom mask programmed CPUs and custom logic arrays,
the parts situation isn't going to get any better for equipment produced
in small volume. For manufacturers like the auto industry where unit
volumes run in the millions, keeping a spare parts inventory is less
of a burden. But for a small volume producer like a supplier to the
ham or broadcast market where unit volumes are in the hundreds or
thousands, it's an impossible task.

I believe that manufacturers should release into the public domain
the source code to discontinued custom processors and the fuse patterns
to discontinued gate array products. That way if a person wants to repair
a piece of gear badly enough, he can engineer in a retrofit that will
replace the functionality of the no longer available part.

The fact remains, however, that the shelf life of electronics technology
is now down to less than 5 years in many cases. It's generally not worth
the trouble to attempt to repair something older than that because newer
and better equipment is available that is cheaper than the original. This
isn't planned obsolesence, it's technology driven obsolesence. Try to get
parts for an 8 inch floppy drive, or get 1 kb memory chips. They just

aren't around anymore except in surplus bins. Ten years ago, they were hot stuff.

Gary KE4ZV

1047. Need Dayton Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 17:13:43 UTC
From: dcn@adpgate.UUCP
Message-ID: <1282@adpappl.UUCP>
Source record: 291071

At the last minute I have a chance to leave for Dayton 1 week from today. I would like to attend the DX Dinner Friday night but don't know who to contact for tickets. I have the info on the RTTY Dinner which is also Friday night. Too bad they conflict since I would like to do both. Anyone know the contact for the DX Dinner?
-David, ab9o

1048. Re: Benton Harbor Lunch Box...Gonset

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 17:38:04 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.173804.2868@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 291072

In article <1992Apr15.090513.1@matrix.cs.wright.edu>, isoper@matrix.cs.wright.edu writes:
|> Along the same lines as the Benton Harbor Lunchbox series, does anyone
|> remember the Gonset Communicator series and their SSB version the Sidewinder.
|>
|> I think they were actually BHLB's they had grown up slightly, they had the
|> same general shape but, weighed about 50 to 60 pounds. There was a 10, 6 and
|> 2 meter versions of the Communicators. The only Sidewinder I saw was at
|> a field day in 1969 that the Dayton Amatuer Radio Assoc. sponsored, it was
|> a SSB rig running about 25 to 50 watts. I am not sure that this version was
|> for any other band than 2 meters.
|>
|>
|> 73, Wes Soper WB8CEH

I have a Gonset Sidewinder 6. I don't remember if that is the official model name, but that's what it's commonly called. It is a 6-meter AM/CW/SSB transceiver. It is mostly solid-state (germanium PNP transistors) with three tubes in the transmitter (mixer, driver, and PA). It is VFO controlled with RIT and also has built-in sockets and switching for 4 crystals if you want the transmitter rock-bound. If I remember, the PA input is about 20 watts (the PA tube is a 6360 (?)). The manual is dated some time in the 1960s.

If anyone is really interested in the hard facts, I could bring the manual in to work and make another posting. It's certainly not the greatest rig, but I like 6 meters and the price was right: free!

73

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

1049. Re: Announcing the Repeater Mapping Project (Electronic!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 17:41:09 UTC
From: steve@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.174109.9972@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 291073

[I sure seem to be following up my own postings a lot...]

In article <1992Apr14.180913.5534@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US> I wrote:
>Thanks to you folks who have sent in entries! Now, for the rest of you...
>;)
>
>Please send in one if you can. For more info, send a message with the
>only entry in the body (NOT THE SUBJECT) saying "help". You will (now)
>receive a reasonable message.

Errm... The address is repeaters@wattres.sj.ca.us.
I knew I shouldn't have been typing with only half my brain engaged. I have
a good excuse, though. The other half was listening to the radio. ;)
Besides, I assumed you all had read the first article in the thread. That'll
teach me. I know better than to assume all USENET articles get through...

Once again the address is "repeaters@wattres.sj.ca.us".

Thanks.
--
Steve Watt KD6GGD steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
...!apple!wattres!steve ...!mips!wattres!steve ...!decwrl!gigo!wattres!steve
Left to his own devices, he'd be /dev/null.

1050. How to store NiCd batteries?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 17:43:50 UTC
From: bert@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9204151233.AA25931@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 291074

I have an old IC-2AT which I use VERY infrequently, but when I need to use it
I want it to work. I just took it out of 'storage' and found that both
battery packs were dead and wouldn't hold a charge anymore. I've replaced
the inards of the packs.
What's the best way to store the batteries so that they'll at least be
rechargeable when I need the rig?

Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

1051. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 18:41:37 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.184137.25780@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 291075

In article <1992Apr15.132336.23715@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Thomas L. Carney) writes:
>I've worked for a large Japanese company for four years. I worked in
>repair, field support, and documentation. The Japanese consider after-s
>ales support to be a necessary evil, not an investment in the future.

Ironic isn't it, that the Japanese use the excuse: "No long term service or support" as the reason for not buying USA made products!

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV

1052. Re: BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 18:52:39 UTC
From: rice@ttd.teradyne.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.135401.1@ttd.teradyne.com>
Source record: 291076

In article <1992Apr12.185102.1@madre.dasd.honeywell.com>, woody@madre.dasd.honeywell.com writes:
> When I first became interested in hamming back in the 60's, Heath had a rig on
> the market called the "Benton Harbor Lunch Box". The only thing I remember
> about it is it's general size and shape, and that as a teenager I found the rig
> fascinating. Are there any OT's out there that can refresh my memory on this
> pre-HT dinosaur? What freqs and power ranges did it have? Has anyone seen any
> at Hamfests? What are they selling for? How well do they work?
>

There were two "Benton Harbor Lunchbox" rigs. One for Six Meters (Known as
the "Sixer" and one for Two Meters - The "Twoer". They ran about 5W, AM, with
super-regenerative receivers. They were crystal controlled using overtone
crystals (I remember converting my six meter version to use the much less
expensive (at the time) and much more readily available 8Mhz crystals.
I haven't seen one for years, but I'd bet any amount of money that you
could find both at Dayton in a couple of weeks.

John Rice - K9IJ | "Did I say that ?" I must have, but It was
rice@ttd.teradyne.com | MY opinion only, no one else's...Especially
(708)-940-9000 - (work) | Not my Employer's.... Licensed since 1959
(708)-438-7011 - (home) | Ex: K8YZR, KH6GHC, WB9CSP, W9MMB, WA1TXV

1053. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 19:05:20 UTC
From: kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.190520.24373@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 291077

In article <1992Apr15.132336.23715@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Thomas L. Carney) writes:
>I've worked for a large Japanese company for four years. I worked in
>repair, field support, and documentation. The Japanese consider after-s
>ales support to be a necessary evil, not an investment in the future.

This is quite a shame, but you can't blame just the Japanese. The U.S. tax laws were changed during the Reagan administration, to discourage companies from keeping large amounts of stock on hand. The first thing companies did was to get rid of all those ancient spare parts inventories. This was not a good thing from our point of view, because a lot of those components were irreplaceable.
--scott

1054. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 19:08:05 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.190805.26142@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 290878

In article <kuokd0INN2ld@west.west.sun.com> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]) writes:
>
>The real solution to this problem is for the manufacturers to stop
>using custom IC's and instead use off-the-shelf components. At least
>there would be some hope of getting replacement parts in the future,
>even if out of an old toaster oven :-). But, alas, it is still too
>expensive to use a separate CPU and EPROM when a mask programmed...

I beg to differ! An EPROM of the size that exists in mask programmed
parts costs about $1.50 in quantity. The MOST that the addition of
an EPROM could cost them is about $15 in the price of the radio.

That's a 10x markup! You would think they could live with that. I would
guess that the real reason for using custom CPU's with mask roms is to
keep the other Japanese companies from stealing the radio's firmware.

As I understood the program I saw on PBS's NOVA last night, the Japanese
culture and laws allow you to steal your competitor's designs so long as you
lie about it, and say you didn't do it. (the explaination was that if your
competitor has a capability (idea) that you don't have, it would be rude of
him not to share it with you. Therefore you must help your competitor not to
be rude?)

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV

1055. Re: License exam anecdote

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 19:18:40 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570359@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290879

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rlt@cbnewsl.cb.att.com (R.L.Taylor KB2OOA) writes:

>In article <1992Apr13.101957.39298@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:

>$ The single most useful AL7IF hint for code tests is that the most
>$ important word in the test is "is". You listen for "is" and learn to
>$ recognize it at high speed, then concentrate on what follows the "is".

>I'll have to remember that. Any other hints anyone would care to share?
>Besides: practice, practice, and practice some more...

- Realize that every number, letter, punctuation mark, and prosign is used at least once. If you got the callsign as "N?AL", check the rest of the text to see if any of the numbers 0-9 are missing.

- Both callsigns are sent twice, once at the beginning and once at the end. You get two chances to get these right.

- When done copying, go back and fill in anything you missed -- guess if necessary. If you fail to get 75% of the questions, the examiners will check your copy to see if you got 1 minute without errors.

- Concentrate on the numbers: Many of the questions are about RST, transmitter power, etc. Also, numbers count as 2 characters when computing the "1 minute solid copy".

- Don't leave any questions blank on the test sheet. Wrong guesses don't count against you.

AL N1AL

1056. Re: How to store NiCd batteries?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 19:20:07 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.192007.26297@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 290880

In article <9204151233.AA25931@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM> bert@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:
>
>I have an old IC-2AT which I use VERY infrequently, but when I need to use it
>I want it to work. I just took it out of 'storage' and found that both
>battery packs were dead and wouldn't hold a charge anymore. I've replaced
>the inards of the packs.
>What's the best way to store the batteries so that they'll at least be
>rechargeable when I need the rig?

Nicads need to be used frequently, never allowed to overcharge, and never allowed to discharge to the point of reversing a cell. The packs should be made up of carefully matched cells. This will give the longest battery pack life because all cells will run out of charge at the same time.

If you only use your radio infrequently, your best bet would be to get the 6 AA cell battery pack, and use alkylines in it. The alkylines have about 10x the A-H capacity of a nicad, and also have an extremely long shelf-life.

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

1057. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 19:33:54 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570360@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290881

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]) writes:

>It's not as easy as you think. Many of the IC's are custom, built
>specifically for ICOM, and the production lines for these IC"s have
>long since shut down.

I doubt there are many full-custom IC's in amateur equipment. The CPU
in question is probably one with a PROM on board to store the program.
Most likely ICOM buys blank ICs from the manufacturer and programs them
themselves. Even if they buy them pre-programmed from the IC vendor,
I doubt they pay more than $5 or so each, so I don't see why they can't
buy a hundred extra parts to use for spares. (Maybe they did, but the
part has a high failure rate!)

AL N1AL

1058. GE Mastr HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 19:36:05 UTC
From: djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.193605.27928@mailer.cc.fsu.edu>
Source record: 290882

I just purchased a box of misc. junque at a government auction. Included in the box were two GE Mastr HT's. Does anyone have a clue on how to find out what frequency these things were built for? The units have a 4 line data plate. The first line on one reads 65KGWG?X. The second line is 816163524. The third line is R(or K)T105-A. The last line reads ER60-D. The unit has a "mother" board and several "daughter" boards. One of the daughter boards has nine "modules" on it that look like long Xtal packages. These modules have 5 pins soldered onto the board. There is nothing that looks like a standard xtal. They THey do have TT pads installed. The TT pads are mounted to the case with double stick tape, and lead into the case via a ribbon cable. The ribon cable leads to a long package encapsulated in heat shrink and which has three wires leading out of it. A red, black and green. I assume that red is B+, black in gnd, and green is signal.

Anyhow...any hints or ideas on this would be more than welcome.
Dave - KD4BTC
.

1059. IDEAL FIELD DAY ANTENNA IS...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 19:54:02 UTC
From: derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.195402.8032@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 290883

Thoughts on the IDEAL FIELD DAY antenna.

As Field Day nears some thoughts have been going through my head in terms of what the ideal FD antenna is. Long John Yagis on 60-ft towers don't seem to be my idea of a good practical FD (Emergency) antenna.

Some very desirable properties...

1. Multiband, i.e., 160 through 10 (or 6?) meters.
2. Transportable in the trunk of a car.
3. Easily erected by ONE man (person?).
4. Easily repairable in the field.
5. Does not rely on any other structure other than itself.
6. Made of easily obtainable inexpensive components.
7. Rugged enough for the job in question, i.e., FD.
8. Balanced lowloss feed system, such as twin lead or ladder line.

Any antenna which possesses these attributes will be capable of making FD a more pleasant experience. Most folks forget about the tearing down on their antennas after FD is over. This chore usually comes at a time when the participants are VERY TIRED. The antenna should be as easy to take down and stow as it is to erect!

We use an antenna which meets the specs shown above for FD. It's a 130-foot center fed Zepp erected in an inverted vee configuration with the center at 30 feet. The mast is made up of six 5-ft sections of TV mast. It is arranged like the one-man multidipole antenna in the ARRL Antenna Manual. The feed line is low loss TV 300-Ohm Twinlead. The matching is accomplished by a Tee network transmatch with builtin balun.

It is very effective and loads well with the transmatch. Since it is a balanced antenna and feed system, rf ground requirements are not critical. I heartily recommend this type on antenna for your group to try on FD in June.

TNX ES 73 DE K9CUN, Jack. (CU on FD from W9UUU)

1060. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 20:16:34 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com
Message-ID: <27890017@hpsad.sad.hp.com>
Source record: 290884

*Long diatribe about ICOM not still supplying parts for 10 year old radio
*deleted...
*
*Come on guys, be realistic. I think it's real nice if a company supplies
*parts for a radio made ten years ago, but dumping all your ICOM gear
*because they don't still have parts for one is silly. Try going down to
*the Chevy dealer and ask for a spare part for your Corvair. On the other

If you go down to the Honda dealer they will order any part for any
car or motorcycle they ever sold in this country. You may have to
wait for to come from Japan, but they will get it for you.

Some companies try harder than others to keep customers happy.

Frank Ball 2LR-D frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com
Hewlett Packard pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb
1212 Valley House Drive (707) 794-4168 work (707) 538-3693 home
Rohnert Park CA 94928-4999 KC6WUG Seca 750 XT350 IT175 DoD#7566 I'm the NRA.

1061. "When are the bands open" question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 20:51:25 UTC
From: hawkins@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.205125.896@brtph560.bnr.ca>
Source record: 290885

I'm a newcommer but I couldn't find anything about this in the FAQ file:

QST's column "When are the bands open" refers to the April 1983 QST
as a source for more-detailed information on how to read the provided
charts. Can anybody tell me where to find a copy of these details?
Any kind soul out there who would mail me a photocopy?

Thanks for the help
--
John Hawkins --- Bell Northern Research, Research Triangle Park, NC USA
MaBell: (919)9918579 email:jhawkins@bnr.ca USnail:35 Davis Drive RTP,NC
* My opinions are just that... mine. BNR and I don't always agree... *
--*-*-*-**-*-*-*-*-**-*-*-*-*-**-*-*-*-*-**-*-*-*-*-**-*-*-*-*-**-*-*-*-*-*

1062. Re: Benton Harbor Lunch Box...Gonset

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 21:15:54 UTC
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.211554.13553@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Source record: 290886

In article <1992Apr15.173804.2868@ll.mit.edu>, wjc@ll.mit.edu (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:
|>
|> In article <1992Apr15.090513.1@matrix.cs.wright.edu>, isoper@matrix.cs.wright.edu writes:
|> |> Along the same lines as the Benton Harbor Lunchbox series, does anyone
|> |> remember the Gonset Communicator series and their SSB version the Sidewinder.
|> |>
|> |> I think they were actually BHLB's they had grown up slightly, they had the
|> |> same general shape but, weighed about 50 to 60 pounds. There was a 10, 6 and
|> |> 2 meter versions of the Communicators. The only Sidewinder I saw was at
|> |> a field day in 1969 that the Dayton Amatuer Radio Assoc. sponsored, it was
|> |> a SSB rig running about 25 to 50 watts. I am not sure that this version was
|> |> for any other band than 2 meters.
|> |>
|> |>
|> |> 73, Wes Soper WB8CEH
|>
|>
|> I have a Gonset Sidewinder 6. I don't remember if that is the
|> official model name, but that's what it's commonly called. It is a
|> 6-meter AM/CW/SSB transceiver. It is mostly solid-state (germanium
|> PNP transistors) with three tubes in the transmitter (mixer, driver,
|> and PA). It is VFO controlled with RIT and also has built-in sockets
|> and switching for 4 crystals if you want the transmitter rock-bound.
|> If I remember, the PA input is about 20 watts (the PA tube is a 6360
|> (?)). The manual is dated some time in the 1960s.
|>
|> If anyone is really interested in the hard facts, I could bring the
|> manual in to work and make another posting. It's certainly not the
|> greatest rig, but I like 6 meters and the price was right: free!
|>
|>
|> 73
|>
|> Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
|> wjc@ll.mit.edu

Ok, try this one guys. remember the G66 and G77 Gonset twins, sometimes called the Gold-dust twins? don't know if the nickname was caused by pricing at the time. both were tube type, receiver g66 and transmitter g77. chrome plated front and cabinet. real compact and made good mobil rigs.

late 1950's era radios.

trivia question. who was the first US amateur to run 1KW mobile?

--

Chuck Adams, Southern Education Center
Silicon Graphics, Inc.
15280 Addison Road, Suite 100
Dallas, TX 75248

(214) 788-0957 (fax)
(214) 788-4122 (voice)

K5FO @ 65wpm cw

adams@sgi.com
adams@relay.dallas.sgi.com
adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com

"Be a horn tooter, not a horn toter." - Sign in bandhall, Wink, TX.

1063. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 21:27:54 UTC
From: lapp@hppad.waterloo.hp.com
Message-ID: <10990001@hppad.waterloo.hp.com>
Source record: 290887

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, emd@ham.FC.HP.COM writes:

> beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich) writes:

> >
> > This is a message I read today on packet, very dissapointing but
> > true. I decided to forward the message to Usenet so it will be
> > known if you don't already know. I guess this might happen to
> > all the companies, don't know but I've heard this before about
> > Icom.
> >

> Long diatribe about ICOM not still supplying parts for 10 year old radio
> deleted...

> Come on guys, be realistic. I think it's real nice if a company supplies
> parts for a radio made ten years ago, but dumping all your ICOM gear
> because they don't still have parts for one is silly. Try going down to
> the Chevy dealer and ask for a spare part for your Corvair. On the other
> hand, if enough dummies read his post and want to sell their perfectly
> good radios, we all oughta be able to buy 'em real cheap.....

My immediate reaction was pretty much like your's 'Come on lets
be realistic about this...' etc But on second thought maybe you're
right. If this catches on I could pickup some good used gear cheap.
In fact if people get really mad at ICOM they'll give it away :-)

Dave Lapp
Standard Disclaimer etc...

1064. What to start off with? (220/2M/440...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 21:49:59 UTC
From: djenkins@wang.com
Message-ID: <bmrrbd.tb@wang.com>
Source record: 290888

Hello world.

I just passed my novice exam (!!!!!!) on 4/7/92 and am almost ready to take my Tech exam. I hope to have my CSCE to operationally upgrade (and mail a new 610) the day I get my Novice ticket in the mail. (I was going to go no-code but the class I got into was teaching a traditional Novice, so, what the heck. It wasn't *THAT* hard.)

Now I have the quandry of what to buy first. I posted in .swap for a 220HT but the feedback I got makes me wonder. The two issues are
1) HT vs. mobile
2) 220 vs 2M vs 440.

As for 1) I like the idea of an HT but the greater power/range available with a mobile is something to consider. I know that an HT can be made "mobile" easier than vice versa, but someone argued that doing so means ultimately replacing most if not all of the connectors from connect/disconnect abuse. I have been following the short ;-) thread on the reliability of HT's and the fact that while some broke from being sneezed on, others have survived tanks, bullets, salesmen, floods and other things that neither Samsonite nor Timex would try. I've heard others say "I replced this button twice, the faceplate once, the BNC three times, this clip twice..."

As for 2) some people say 220 is on the way out. Others live and breath 220. There is a 220 repeater 8 miles from my home with a phone patch (and two frequence agile remotes 2M and 440) and it is linked to another 220 repeater that sits on top of the building I work in. So it seems that 220 would probably get me everything I need for now, but... for how long and will it be enough in the semi-long run? Am I just plain wrong? Will Luke marry Laura?

Others have talked up 2M and 440 a lot. I have seen 2M/440 dual band HT's and mobil units but they are a bit pricey for me right now. One person mentioned a 220/2M dual band (by Standard?). I have a semi-firm budget of $215 and Deerfield is comming up soon!

Suggestions/comments/flames welcome via e-mail (or post if you think enough others might be interested). I would be glad to summarize or cc. Related war stories are welcome too, but only via e-mail, please.

David E. Jenkins Home: (508) 632-4164 Wang Labs, Inc.
52 Norman Street Work: (508) 967-7284 M/S 014-690
Gardner, MA 01440-1916 Fax: (508) 967-2212 1 Industrial Ave.
<Reserved for callsign> e-mail: djenkins@wang.com Lowell, MA 01851

1065. FCC Callsigns for April, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 22:02:06 UTC
From: steve@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU
Message-ID: <15436@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU>
Source record: 290889
Cross-posted to: maine.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

From : WB1E @ K1RQG
To : CALLS @ WW
Date : 920411/1516
Msgid : BF 35796@K1RQG $35796_K1RQG
Subject : LATEST FCC CALL SIGNS AS OF APR 1

Here are the latest callsigns issued
by the FCC as of April 1, 1992:

```
=====================================
Group Group Group Group
A B C D
Dist. Extra Advanced Tech/Gen Novice
-------------------------------------
0 AA0IF KF0XV N0RVA KB0KCG
1 AA1BL KD1HQ N1LWR KA1ZVR
2 AA2IM KF2HJ N2QDT KB2OQN
3 WX3W KE3CD N3BTJ* KA3ZXP
4 AC4PB KO4VA KD4MGS
5 AB5ET KI5ZF N5ZXX KB5RIB
6 AB6KG KM6SM KD6HVC
7 AA7OF KI7BC N7XFW KB7OVE
8 AA8GW KF8TO N8SVW KB8NSU
9 AA9DV KF9IV N9OUN KB9HQZ
North Mariana Is.
AH0O AH0AJ KH0AT WH0AAR

Guam
KH2Y AH2CN KH2FX WH2AMW

Johnston Is.
AH3D AH3AD KH3AG WH3AAG

Midway Is.
AH4AA KH4AG WH4AAH

Hawaii
AH6LU WH6FP WH6CPC

Kure Is.
KH7AA

American Samoa
AH8D AH8AE KH8AI WH8ABA
```

Wake Wilkes Peale
AH9B AH9AD KH9AE WH9AAI

Alaska
AL7OE WL7CN WL7CEV

Virgin Is.
NP2T KP2BZ NP2FI WP2AHP

Puerto Rico
KP4TN WP4LAC

*The computer missed the following call signs and they are loaded in the
following sequence:

After N3LZZ is issued Group C Blocks N3BSA-N3BZZ will be issued.
==========

For more information about the call sign assignment in the Amateur Radio
Service, see Section 97.17 (f) of the FCC Rules, or write to the FCC,
Consumer Assistance Branch, Gettysburg, PA 17325-7245.

This list is updated monthly by
Mark WB1E @ K1RQG.ME.USA.NA
WB1E @ K1RQG.04416

NOTES:

District 3 Group D calls will soon be advancing to the KB prefix block.

District 5 Group B calls will soon be advancing to the KJ prefix block.

District 5 Group C calls are almost depleted and will move into the Group D
series, as districts 4 and 6 have done. (According to the FCC fact sheet, they
should move into the W prefix for Group C, but apparently the FCC is not using
them. I don't see how they could anyway as they would look like the old W 1x3
calls).

73 till next month...
----- End of message 35796 from WB1E @ K1RQG. -----

/Steve
Steve E. Goldsmith
Systems and Operations Manager
University of Maine Department of Computer Science

steve@UMAINECS.bitnet 115 Neville Hall
steve@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU Orono, Maine 04469
n1jad @ k1rqg.me.usa.na (207)581-3945

1066. Re: Dayton Hamvention map coordinates wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-15 22:28:22 UTC
From: painter@enoki.zso.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr15.222822.9796@ninja.zso.dec.com>
Source record: 290890

In article <1992Apr15.065409.215812@cs.cmu.edu> rwb@boxcar.VI.RI.CMU.EDU (Robert Berger) writes:
>
>Can someone post or email me the latitude and longitude of the
>Dayton Hamvention, to at least 0.1 minute accuracy? I want to try
>my Loran on the drive, displaying distance and ETA as I go.
>
>rwb@cmu.edu

Hmmmm..... no call sign ... just maybe this
is one of those folks who were discussing the
betterment of the planet by 'nuking' Dayton
during the Ham'vention. Wouldn't be prudent now
would it. :-)

/Tjp - N0NDO

1067. Re: BENTON HARBOR LUNCH BOX...REMEMBER?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 01:11:11 UTC
From: michaelk@grizzy.wr.tek.com
Message-ID: <9486@wrgate.wr.tek.com>
Source record: 290891

In article <1992Apr13.185223.12215@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>In article <1992Apr13.123638.8572@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>>
>>Unless you are out in the "middle of nowhere" I doubt that a "Two-er"
>>would be of much use today ... except to talk to another "Two-er" :-)
>
>There is an FM (actually PM, not true FM) modification to the two-er which
>involves removing the modulation transformer running the modulation signal
>into a reactance tube which is added directly after the oscillator. As
>I recall, it produced pretty poor quality audio. I seem to remember it
>showing up in QST at some point.
>--scott

I had a twoer which I modified myself for FM. As I recall, I paralleled a number of cheap rectifier (5 cent variety in onesies) diodes, and with a blocking cap setup used it to change loading on the crystal oscillator. I don't remember if I had to change the oscillator much of any. I reverse biased the rectifiers and imposed audio onto it. You get the general idea. This was quite some time ago -- and I was using one of those $20 multiband AM/FM/SW receivers which I listened with. Talk about a cheap setup. :-) Costed nearly nothing, but it worked (around 15 years ago I think).

I sold the Two'er, kind of wish I had it back for nostalgia sake (and to go with the ancient SB line I still use occasionally).

--
Mike Kersenbrock
Tektronix Logic Analyzer Division
michaelk@grizzy.WR.TEK.COM
Aloha, Oregon

1068. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 02:49:13 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.024913.15256@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 290892

Instead of those dreaded words:

"NO (USER) SERVICEABLE PARTS INSIDE"

they should just say:

"DISPOSE OF PROPERLY AND BUY A NEW ONE"

;-)

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

1069. Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 03:31:15 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.com
Message-ID: <9204160331.AA07579@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 290893

Does anyone out there have information abouth the complaint LARC filed
against the ARRL, according to the new Oscar Satellite Report?
There are several new hams around here who could make a decision to
NOT join the ARRL around this issue.
I would be interested in hearing the ARRL's official word on this,
also.

thanx, Doug <faunt@cisco.com> N6TQS (ARRL Life Member)
n6tqs@w6pw.#nocal.ca.usa.na

1070. Re: Complaint to ICOM: want your email included?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 04:05:01 UTC
From: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <7489@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 290894

I have had one HT and a couple parts orders from ICOM. I had a problem with one of the parts orders, and it was corrected quickly and pleasantly. I am very happy with the service I have received from ICOM.

There are good and bad employees in every business. If you have a problem with a specific person, the company needs to know the person's name. Telling them that they have "poor service polices, etc." will do nothing.

Do it right or quit your bitching.

UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!hca
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!hca@nosc.mil
INET: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Temporary internet: hca%pnet51.orb.mn.org@kksys.com

1071. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 04:05:14 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.040514.5352@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 290895

In article <9204160331.AA07579@dirt.cisco.com> faunt@cisco.com (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>Does anyone out there have information abouth the complaint LARC filed
>against the ARRL, according to the new Oscar Satellite Report?
>There are several new hams around here who could make a decision to
>NOT join the ARRL around this issue.
>I would be interested in hearing the ARRL's official word on this,
>also.
>

Interesting ... I have not heard of any such complaint. Can you give more information when you get it? I notice that a Lambda Amateur Radio Club advertises in each issue of '73, but I never see their adverts in QST. When I saw the Subject header of the original message I thought it regarded the ARRL possibly denying LARC advertising in our journal (I am a member.)

But, you say it's over an OSCAR satellite report? Could this be another LARC? Tell us more when you know it. It could affect my decision to renew.

1072. Re: Tempo FMH 2M HT Schematic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 04:46:32 UTC
From: mikey@slic.cts.com
Message-ID: <0F5aJB5w165w@slic.cts.com>
Source record: 290896

GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU (Robert Giden N7KCG) writes:

> A friend of mine has tried to order a schematic for the TEMPO FMH 2M HT he

I think I've got the manual out in the archives (that means lost
in the shack somewhere). I'll try to remember to check for it
tommorrow.

--

Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@slic.cts.com
PO Box 460 (San Diego) UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!slic!mikey
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 GEnie: SLIC

1073. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 08:15:59 UTC
From: rlg@compsm.UUCP
Message-ID: <803@compsm.UUCP>
Source record: 290897

In article <335@beyonet.UUCP> beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich) writes:
> [...]
>------------------------Start Forwarded Packet message----------------------
>MSG # TR SIZE TO FROM @BBS DATE TITLE
> 5718 B# 2047 ICOM VE3JEZ WW 920413 boycott icom
>Forwarding path: WB3EUF KA3FMO WB3FFV VE4KV VE3TKA VE3JJV VE3OBC
> Hi All you good amateurs out there in HAM land. I have recently found out
>(the hardway) That ICOM has a very POOR policy as far as keeping stock
>for its many AMATEUR RADIO'S. I have a a ICOM-720A which at 11 years of age
>the CPU went bad. I sent it to ICOM CANADA and they returned it as unrepairable
>as ICOM no longer has the CPU. It has also come to my attention from a ICOM
>repair man from ICOM USA that any radio older than 10 years is obsolite, and
>parts are no longer available from ICOM. With this information I suggest all
>sell your ICOM stuff, I have mine all listed for sale, and at one time, I would
>[...]

(to the original poster)

Please clarify this for me: You get _Eleven_ years of service from
something high-tech, and then are dissapointed when it fails and
is declared obsolete?

If it were up to you, would you rather have the manufacturer
allocating their finite budget to preserving 1981 technology for all
eternity, or to moving forward with the times? After all, it was
somebody's _engineering_ budget (not antique parts inventory) that
gave you a microprocessor-controlled radio that lasted for more than
a decade.

Why don't you just give it decent burial, pick up something else at
the next swap meet, and get back to life?

I have not yet owned an Icom radio. After reading that they last so
long, I will have to seriously consider one for my next purchase.
--
Randy Gregor kc6unw rlg@xenon.sr.com

1074. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 08:51:04 UTC
From: alf@dfv.rwth-aachen.de
Message-ID: <alf.703414264@xan>
Source record: 290898

rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM (Ninja Squirrel Master) writes:

>In article <13536@suns5.crosfield.co.uk> nbb@crosfield.co.uk (nick bristow) writes:
>> I really do not think that the car spares situation is at all
>>analogous to the spares relating to any form of electronic unit (except
>>military equipment). I suggest that you try to replace that 20mB full height
>>hard disk drive in your old XT with an exact copy new device and see where
>>it gets you.

> But, odds are I can get a part which will re-produce the functionality
> required of the old disk/controller. I could care less if it's identical,
> just so long as it does the same job.
I agree with you. But in a couple of yers there are probably no longer hard
disk drives which will fit in an XT or they will be so expensive that no one
want to buy one. In the second case the factories would stop to build them.

> Backwards compatibility is required in software design; why not in
> hardware?
We have got this compability in the PC sector and in my opinion it is the worst
thing what can be done in building hardware. Nevertheless if there is a good
solution in the hardware the next generations can take benefit from it. But the
manufactures should be allowed to improve their products.

Ralf, DD2KZ

--
Ralf Crumbach, DD2KZ | C O M
Communication Networks, Technical University of Aachen | --v-^-v-^-v-^-v--
Phone: +49-241-807919 Fax: +49-241-84964 | N E T S
Email: alf@dfv.rwth-aachen.de | RWTH Aachen, Germany

1075. Icom yes, yaesu no!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 11:02:36 UTC
From: pk75978@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.110236.29068@cc.tut.fi>
Source record: 290899

But one thing is sure, I'm not going to buy any Yaesu handheld!
I've had two, ft-23r and ft-470, and both had once (or more)
fallen from table, pocket or some other place.

Both are still broken, that little battery-release-switch is broken
in both of my rigs and I can't afford to buy new ones. One year ago
Those were not availlable here in Finland, but now You'll get those
if You are willing to pay enough! Can You imagine that little piece
of plastic costs 120FIM (abt. 30 USD)! Well not exactly, You'll
receive more than that button , but if all You need is very little
button, why would You buy some other (bigger) part and pay lot more!
They simply are not selling only that part I need, and I really am
not going to buy "half radio" if I don't need!

And it seems to be very common trouble, all of my friends here has
same trouble with their Yaesu handhelds.

de pete OG3MEP

--
oh3mep@cc.tut.fi
pk75978@ee.tut.fi
(oh3mep@oh3rce)

1076. Re: How to store NiCd batteries?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 11:28:34 UTC
From: kstuart@oasys.dt.navy.mil
Message-ID: <18229@oasys.dt.navy.mil>
Source record: 290900

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, bert@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:
>I have an old IC-2AT which I use VERY infrequently, but when I need to use it
>I want it to work. I just took it out of 'storage' and found that both
>battery packs were dead and wouldn't hold a charge anymore. I've replaced
>the inards of the packs.
>What's the best way to store the batteries so that they'll at least be
>rechargeable when I need the rig?
>
>Bert Hyman W0RSB
>bert@rsvl.unisys.com

Bert, about the only thing that you can do, other than giving the batteries an hour or two of charge once every few weeks, is to fully charge the batteries, remove them from the H/T, and place 'em in the freezer section of your refrigerator. This will slow down the self-discharge rate of the cells. The self-discharge won't be completely stopped, since the potassium hydroxide electrolyte won't freeze at the temperature of the average freezer.

You might want to review my article on NiCad batteries in the Feb issue of QST.

73. Ken Stuart, W3VVN

1077. Re: License exam anecdote

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 11:31:01 UTC
From: rlt@cbnewsl.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.113101.16965@cbnewsl.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290901

In article <14570359@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>- Realize that every number, letter, punctuation mark, and prosign is used
>at least once. If you got the callsign as "N?AL", check the rest of the
>text to see if any of the numbers 0-9 are missing.

>- Both callsigns are sent twice, once at the beginning and once at the end.
>You get two chances to get these right.

It's funny - when I took the 13wpm, I only got part of each callsign, but
the test was multiple choice, and I was able to figure out the callsigns
correctly. Last Saturday, when I attempted the 20wpm, I got both calls -
but they weren't on the test! :-(

>- When done copying, go back and fill in anything you missed -- guess if
>necessary. If you fail to get 75% of the questions, the examiners will
>check your copy to see if you got 1 minute without errors.

I surprised myself when I got 1 minute at 13wpm. I'm a slow writer!
so it takes a lot of guessing. :-) But, hey, I'll try anything...

>- Concentrate on the numbers: Many of the questions are about RST,
>transmitter power, etc. Also, numbers count as 2 characters when
>computing the "1 minute solid copy".

They must be on to this; the only questiosn involving numbers were RST
and temperature. They came up with some weird stuff, like the person's
occupation, or his dog's name, or something like that. (Hey, I don't
want to be giving away the actual questions, in case anybody else gets
this particular test.) Naturally, I was concentrating on names, calls,
rig... *They* told *me* what the rig was, and asked something else about
it (I got that one right, anyway!)

>- Don't leave any questions blank on the test sheet. Wrong guesses don't
>count against you.

Sigh....even my guessing needs practice! But I am going to pass this thing
if it kills me! What's more, I'm going to (eventually) actually be able to
copy well at 20wpm, not just pass the test. Sheer bull-headedness got me
this far, it will carry me through to Extra!

Thanks for the suggestions. I'm saving them all, so keep 'em coming!

Roberta
KB2OOA/AA (and a half)

1078. Icom equipment.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 12:02:31 UTC
From: pjml@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <46100.pjml@[139.166.142.1]>
Source record: 290902

Icom (UK) might like to try tendering to supply some new business radio systems to the emergency services here in the UK.
The last invitation to tender I saw for such things, (admittedly about 5 years back) required that the supplier hold 'adequate spare and replacement components' for a period of FIFTEEN YEARS from the date of signature of contract.....So much for built-in obsolescence. Of course you could argue what constitutes 'adequate' spare parts....

| P.LUCAS@UK.AC.NSW.UA PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU |
| 2 + 2 = 5 (for large values of 2) |

1079. TAPR computer-rotator interface

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 12:07:47 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9204161207.AA13103@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290903

In a recent posting,
Willie Smith
wpns@pictel.com writes:

>TAPR (Call information in Tucson, AZ and ask for Tucson Amateur Packet
>Radio) has a new kit out that talks serial to your computer. You feed
>it elements and it drives your rotors for you. I don't remember if it
>tunes radios, but I suspect it does.

Does anyone on the net have any specific information about this interface?
I have written a satellite/EME tracking program (RealTrak) that already
supports the Kansas City Tracker, IBM DAC, RTD AD200, etc., and I'm anxious
to support other interfaces as well. I'd like to know what the TAPR
board does, and whether it does it well.

Post here or directly to me at
MROWEN@STLAWU

Mike Owen W9IP

1080. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 12:29:13 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.122913.8267@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 290904

>The real solution to this problem is for the manufacturers to stop
>using custom IC's and instead use off-the-shelf components. At least
>there would be some hope of getting replacement parts in the future,
>even if out of an old toaster oven :-). But, alas, it is still too
>expensive to use a separate CPU and EPROM when a mask programmed
>CPU+PROM chip is cheaper.... Like it or not, that's the way things
>are going to stay...

Time for another Ten-Tec plug... The Paragon, thankfully, does not have
any custom silicon in it. Ten-Tec opted to go the generic uP with "detached"
eprom route. In fact, they have already given me one free software upgrade
during the warranty period, and I have no doubt that they will provide that
service into the future. Granted, the uP and ram chips are getting dated,
but they are made by Motorola and are soooo easy to find. I'm collecting
spares right now... Even the fluorescent display is relatively generic,
having no special symbols or anything. There are no nasty surface mount
components, which partly explains why the radio is big enough to have
"real" knobs that a "real" American male hand can grip. I could have bought
a TS-850 and had newer technology without question. The Paragon really did
what I needed, so I spent my $1800 on maintainability. Oh yes, they give
you the service manual with the radio purchase.
-Ken WB0QNA

1081. Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 12:30:19 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <6D18F8B732FF210C6A@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 290905

Dube/AB5AP writes:

> If you want new, state-of-the-art technology, then you have to pay the price
> that goes with the fact that as technology advances, the "old" gets left
> behind bacause there's not enough time, space or money to take care of both

Well, if we're talking state-of-the-art, then lets not worry about ICOM 735's, 725's, 751's. They were/are neat radios, but not anything to base a cutting-edge technology talk on. About all we can do is discuss the ICOM 781 (and I still don't think that's state-of-the-art technology, just state-of-the-art consumer affairs). But does your concept apply there? $5,000 for 10 years. Should I expect to throw this radio away in the year 2001 because I can't get a replacement CPU chip? Or do I have to buy two radios to be sure I can keep one going? Can't buy it (the radio OR the "throwaway" concept).

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.uncg.edu

1082. Re: Boycott Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 12:44:36 UTC
From: mark@dinsdale.ARmstrong.EDU
Message-ID: <9204161246.AA09808@dinsdale.armstrong.edu>
Source record: 290906

This is my personal opinion on the matter and nothing more.

If a manufacturer were to guarantee that it would retain parts for repair indefinitely (or say 15 years), it would be forced to purchase or manufacture those parts to cover that period of time. The cost associated with such over-production and subsequent storage and cataloging of those parts must be paid by someone. The manufacturer won't wait until he sells a replacement to collect his due. You will pay, _up front_, in the form of a premium on your new radio, which may never require repairs.

To be sure, hams are known as a frugal bunch, as are amateur photographers. Manufacturers are faced with using every method at hand to keep prices low and perceived value high. This generally means packaging only what's absolutely needed with a product (except, of course, batteries) and forcing the buyer to spring for any "required" accessories.

As a result, manufacturers must consider the "life cycle" of their product. Sure, it would be nice to buy a rig and have it last forever and lots of them do. In my opinion, that's not realistic because new features, technology and product size make me yearn for a new one anyway. If my $1000 radio only "lasts" ten years, I figure it only cost me 100 bucks a year. I pay far more in taxes than that and I get _far_ less in return :) .

- Mark Eversoll KD4BNF - mark@pirates.armstrong.edu -
- Armstrong State College - mark@dinsdale.armstrong.edu -
- Savannah, GA - Standard disclaimers apply. -

1083. Re: Can't get 10 year old radio fixed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 12:48:35 UTC
From: benjy@benjy.cc.vt.edu
Message-ID: <3762@vtserf.cc.vt.edu>
Source record: 290907

I bought a 10 year old Ten-Tec Omni C in January. Before purchasing it, I called the factory to see if they would still service it. They still provide service for this radio. I was pleased to find that I could still purchase accessories for the xceiver such as mics, WARC band crystals, filters, etc. Now the Omni C doesn't have a custom microprocessor (or any microprocessor for that matter), so it may not be as hard for a manufacturer to support it over a period of years as would be the case with newer rigs. But it's still good to know that I can get service for the rig if I ever need it.

Ben Cline, KD4FOI

1084. Re: postscript logos

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 13:23:54 UTC
From: hawkins@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.132354.10066@brtph560.bnr.ca>
Source record: 290908

```
/bolt
{ newpath 0 0 moveto 22 -2 lineto 13 -7 lineto 32 -10 lineto
3 -10 lineto 14 -3 lineto closepath fill
} def

/cirdict 16 dict def

/outsidecircletext
{ cirdict begin
/radius exch def
/centerangle exch def
/ptsize exch def
/str exch def
/xradius radius ptsize 4 div add def % adjusted radius
gsave
centerangle str findhalfangle add rotate
str
{ /charcode exch def
( ) dup 0 charcode put outsideplacechar
} forall
grestore
end
} def

/insidecircletext
{ cirdict begin
/radius exch def
/centerangle exch def
/ptsize exch def
/str exch def
/xradius radius ptsize 3 div sub def % adjusted radius
gsave
centerangle str findhalfangle sub rotate
str
{ /charcode exch def
( ) dup 0 charcode put insideplacechar
} forall
grestore
end
} def

cirdict begin
/findhalfangle
{ stringwidth pop 2 div
2 xradius mul pi mul div 360 mul
```

```
} def

/outsideplacechar
{ /char exch def
/halfangle char findhalfangle def
gsave
halfangle neg rotate
radius 0 translate
-90 rotate
char stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 moveto
char show
grestore
halfangle 2 mul neg rotate
} def

/insideplacechar
{ /char exch def
/halfangle char findhalfangle def
gsave
halfangle rotate
radius 0 translate
90 rotate
char stringwidth pop 2 div neg 0 moveto
char show
grestore
halfangle 2 mul rotate
} def

/pi 3.1415926536 def
end

/ares-logo
{ gsave currentpoint translate
newpath 5 setlinewidth 74 74 74 0 360 arc stroke
gsave 87.15 89 translate 35 rotate bolt grestore
gsave 56.905 68 translate 25 rotate -1 1 scale bolt grestore
gsave 74 74 translate % set up for circular text
/Helvetica findfont 14 scalefont setfont
(AMATEUR RADIO) 14 90 55 outsidecircletext
(EMERGENCY SERVICE) 14 270 66 insidecircletext
grestore
54.275 29 translate 0.616 0.616 scale % scale for diamond
2 setlinewidth 1 setlinejoin % workaround for "spike" bug
newpath 0 73 moveto
32 0 64 73 3 arcto pop pop newpath moveto
32 0 64 73 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
64 73 32 146 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
32 146 0 73 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
0 73 32 0 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
closepath stroke % border for diamond
0 setlinejoin
```

```
4.5 73 moveto 32 10 lineto 59.5 73 lineto
32 136 lineto closepath fill % diamond body
1 setgray
gsave 0 111 moveto 64 111 lineto 64 130 lineto 0 130 lineto clip newpath
1 setlinejoin
23 104 moveto 32 125 lineto 41 104 lineto
28 115 moveto 36 115 lineto stroke % letter A
grestore
29 38 moveto 29 26 lineto 36 26 lineto stroke % letter L
gsave 0 67 moveto 64 67 lineto 64 90 lineto 0 90 lineto clip newpath
14 67 moveto 14 82 lineto 18.5 82 lineto 18.5 78.5 3.5 90 -90 arcn
14 75 lineto 18 75 moveto 24 59 lineto stroke % left letter R
44 67 moveto 44 82 lineto 48.5 82 lineto 48.5 78.5 3.5 90 -90 arcn
44 75 lineto 48 75 moveto 54 59 lineto stroke % right letter R
grestore
1.5 setlinewidth
31 41 moveto 33 41 lineto
29.375 43.75 moveto 34.625 43.75 lineto
27.75 46.5 moveto 36.25 46.5 lineto
26.125 49.25 moveto 37.875 49.25 lineto
24.5 52 moveto 39.5 52 lineto % ground symbol
32 52 moveto 32 60 lineto
25 60 25 68 33 68 curveto 39 68 39 64 33 64 curveto
25 64 25 76 33 76 curveto 39 76 39 72 33 72 curveto
25 72 25 84 33 84 curveto 39 84 39 80 33 80 curveto
25 80 25 88 32 88 curveto % coil
32 106 lineto 32 96 moveto 25 106 lineto
39 106 lineto closepath stroke % antenna
grestore
} def

% display the diamond
0 0 moveto ares-logo showpage

%!PS-Adobe-2.0 EPSF-1.2
%%BoundingBox: -2 -2 188 188
%%Creator: Paul Koning
%%Title: ARRL diamond logo
%%CreationDate: 89.12.20
%%EndComments
%
% The ARRL Special Service Club logo
%
% The code below defines a PostScript function "ssc-logo" which, when
% invoked, paints the ARRL SSC logo at the current x/y. The resulting
% image is 186 points square, which is 2.58 inches.
%
% paul koning, 89.12.20 - created, starting from the "diamond" logo
% 89.01.10 - fixed a few angles
% 89.09.20 - converted to EPSF file
% 91.01.15 - fixed bug (stuff left on stack by arcto)
```

```
% 91.12.03 - fixed bounding box
%

/ssc-logo
{ gsave currentpoint translate newpath
4 setlinewidth 93 93 93 0 360 arc % enclosing circle
gsave stroke grestore clip newpath % use circle as clip region
135.8 0 moveto 186 0 lineto 186 186 lineto
135.8 186 lineto closepath fill % black region of circle
1.5 setlinewidth
0 124.5 moveto 120 124.5 lineto 140 170.125 lineto stroke
0 103.5 moveto 115.62 103.5 lineto 140 159.125 lineto stroke
0 82.5 moveto 115.62 82.5 lineto 140 26.875 lineto stroke
0 61.5 moveto 120 61.5 lineto 140 15.875 lineto stroke
/Helvetica findfont 20 scalefont setfont
22 106.5 moveto (SPECIAL) show
22 85.5 moveto (SERVICE) show
40 64.5 moveto (CLUB) show
115.84 47 translate 0.63 0.63 scale % scale for the diamond
2 setlinewidth 1 setlinejoin % workaround for "spike" bug
newpath 0 73 moveto
32 0 64 73 3 arcto pop pop newpath moveto
32 0 64 73 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
64 73 32 146 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
32 146 0 73 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
0 73 32 0 3 arcto pop pop pop pop closepath
gsave 1 setgray fill grestore % erase inside of diamond
stroke % border for diamond
0 setlinejoin
gsave 0 111 moveto 64 111 lineto 64 130 lineto 0 130 lineto clip newpath
1 setlinejoin
23 104 moveto 32 125 lineto 41 104 lineto
28 115 moveto 36 115 lineto stroke % letter A
grestore
29 38 moveto 29 26 lineto 36 26 lineto stroke % letter L
gsave 0 67 moveto 64 67 lineto 64 90 lineto 0 90 lineto clip newpath
14 67 moveto 14 82 lineto 18.5 82 lineto 18.5 78.5 3.5 90 -90 arcn
14 75 lineto 18 75 moveto 24 59 lineto stroke % left letter R
44 67 moveto 44 82 lineto 48.5 82 lineto 48.5 78.5 3.5 90 -90 arcn
44 75 lineto 48 75 moveto 54 59 lineto stroke % right letter R
grestore
1.5 setlinewidth
31 41 moveto 33 41 lineto
29.375 43.75 moveto 34.625 43.75 lineto
27.75 46.5 moveto 36.25 46.5 lineto
26.125 49.25 moveto 37.875 49.25 lineto
24.5 52 moveto 39.5 52 lineto % ground symbol
32 52 moveto 32 60 lineto
25 60 25 68 33 68 curveto 39 68 39 64 33 64 curveto
25 64 25 76 33 76 curveto 39 76 39 72 33 72 curveto
```

```
25 72 25 84 33 84 curveto 39 84 39 80 33 80 curveto
25 80 25 88 32 88 curveto % coil
32 106 lineto 32 96 moveto 25 106 lineto
39 106 lineto closepath stroke % antenna
grestore
} def

% display the diamond
0 0 moveto ssc-logo showpage

%!PS-Adobe-2.0 EPSF-1.2
%%BoundingBox: -14 -15 355 215
%%Creator: PStJTT -- bugfixes 91.01.14 by paul koning
%%Title: QRP ARC Int'l logo
%%CreationDate: 90.09.24
%%EndComments
%
% The QRP ARC International logo
%
% The code below defines a PostScript function "qrp-logo" which, when
% invoked, paints the logo at the current x/y.
% paul koning, 91.12.03 - fixed glitch (postscript interpreter
% bug, actually) on letter "R"
%

/qrp-logo
{ gsave currentpoint translate
0 setlinejoin
% First the 'Q/5'
newpath
30 setlinewidth 75 75 75 190 165 arc stroke
3 99 moveto
3 200 lineto
350 200 lineto
stroke % stem and horizontal stroke of '5'
130 20 moveto
150 0 lineto
stroke % slash on 'Q'
gsave 155 75 moveto 355 75 lineto
355 165 lineto 155 165 lineto clip % to keep the 'R' diagonal clean
newpath
185 75 moveto
185 150 lineto
225 130 20 90 270 arcn
185 110 lineto % 'P' part of 'R'
210 110 moveto
235 65 lineto
stroke % diagonal of 'R'
%
% 'P'
%
```

```
280 75 moveto
280 150 lineto
320 150 lineto
320 130 20 90 270 arcn
280 110 lineto
stroke
grestore % cancel clip region
%
% The "Arrow"
%
3 setlinewidth
45 30 moveto
70 50 lineto
70 100 lineto
63 100 lineto
75 120 lineto
87 100 lineto
80 100 lineto
80 50 lineto
105 30 lineto
stroke

grestore } def

% display the logo
0 0 moveto qrp-logo
showpage

---- CUT HERE ----
--
*John Hawkins --- Bell Northern Research, Research Triangle Park, NC USA*
*MaBell: (919)9918579 email:jhawkins@bnr.ca USnail:35 Davis Drive RTP,NC*
* My opinions are just that... mine. BNR and I don't always agree... *
*-*-*-*-*-**-*-*-*-*-**-*-*-*-*-**-*-*-*-*-**-*-*-*-*-**-*-*-*-*-**-*-*-*-*-*
```

1085. Re: postscript logos

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 13:43:29 UTC
From: hawkins@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.134329.10344@brtph560.bnr.ca>
Source record: 290909

Ignore previous post. It's trashed. Don't know why...

--
John Hawkins --- Bell Northern Research, Research Triangle Park, NC USA
MaBell: (919)9918579 email:jhawkins@bnr.ca USnail:35 Davis Drive RTP,NC
* My opinions are just that... mine. BNR and I don't always agree... *
-

1086. ICOM obsolescence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 14:10:45 UTC
From: bruce@merlin.think.com
Message-ID: <BRUCE.92Apr16141045@merlin.think.com>
Source record: 290991

My HF rig is an IC-745, circa 1985, which I bought used about a year ago. I recently ran across a review of the rig, probably from an old QST. I learned something I didn't know: there's no NVM! The software is loaded at the factory and stored in SRAM powered by a battery. When the battery goes, so does your [not-so-]firmware: it must be sent back to the factory for the software reload. I just hope that when that happens, they'll still know how to download it!

--
--Bruce Walker
Thinking Machines Corporation, Cambridge, MA
bruce@think.com; +1 617 234 4810; WT1M

1087. Re: Icom yes, yaesu no!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 14:25:14 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.16.10.25.14.1992.12882@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290910

I bought three of the FT470 battery clips for $5.00 in the US. All that came was the little sliding part. Perhaps you should check Yaesu again.

-Ron

1088. Re: IDEAL FIELD DAY ANTENNA IS...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 14:36:51 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <11497@ksr.com>
Source record: 290911

derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu (John Derry) writes:
>Thoughts on the IDEAL FIELD DAY antenna.
>As Field Day nears some thoughts have been going through my head in
>terms of what the ideal FD antenna is. Long John Yagis on 60-ft
>towers don't seem to be my idea of a good practical FD (Emergency)
>antenna.
>Some very desirable properties...
>1. Multiband, i.e., 160 through 10 (or 6?) meters.
>2. Transportable in the trunk of a car.
>3. Easily erected by ONE man (person?).
>4. Easily repairable in the field.
>5. Does not rely on any other structure other than itself.
>6. Made of easily obtainable inexpensive components.
>7. Rugged enough for the job in question, i.e., FD.
>8. Balanced lowloss feed system, such as twin lead or ladder line.

>Any antenna which possesses these attributes will be capable of making
>FD a more pleasant experience. Most folks forget about the tearing
>down on their antennas after FD is over. This chore usually comes at
>a time when the participants are VERY TIRED. The antenna should be as
>easy to take down and stow as it is to erect!

Well, the best FD antenna I ever used was a 1000' roll of wire tossed down a steep slope from the top of a small mountain, secured to a tree at its lower end, and held up by a pole on the top end. It was certainly easily transportable and the installation was pretty easy (actually, tearing it down was harder (for me, anyway) due to the fact that the end of FD was a nice, warm day (as opposed to the sodden rainy mess the first two days were :-) and the pollen from the flowers was absolutely killing me (I didn't have hay fever until that day!)).

Of course, that antenna worked best due to the location, which isn't quite so easily transportable...

1089. Re: Can't get 10 year old radio fixed, was Re: Boycott Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 15:02:46 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.150246.9469@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 290912

In article <1992Apr15.170537.20907@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
|>...
|>I believe that manufacturers should release into the public domain
|>the source code to discontinued custom processors and the fuse patterns
|>to discontinued gate array products. That way if a person wants to repair
|>a piece of gear badly enough, he can engineer in a retrofit that will
|>replace the functionality of the no longer available part.
|>...
|>Gary KE4ZV

That sounds nice, but it's not clear it would help. Consider the TS440: it has an NEC 7800 processor in it. Having the source code for that is very unlikely to do you much good once the processor becomes unavailable. (And at least in that one, the EPROM is external...) The problem is that it's spaghetti code, lots of it, written for a machine that bears no resemblance to any other machine you've ever seen. Furthermore, it's hard to get manuals for them to tell you what the instructions mean, even though that processor family is still around.

If I gave you a 50 page source code file for the Lockheed SUE, and told you you're free to port it to whatever you like, how far would you get?

paul

1090. Amazing... (related to Heathkit)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 15:16:58 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.151658.13958@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 290913

I was surprised to see that the word "Heathkit" is in our standard
UNIX spelling checker dictionary. How 'bout that!!

I guess it will become what Websters calls an archaic word --
" ... once common use is found today only sporadically
or on special contexts ... "

...sigh..

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

1091. rec.radio.amateur.public-service proposal is dead

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 15:19:05 UTC
From: emmayche@apple.com
Message-ID: <23291@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 290914
Cross-posted to: news.groups,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Although all but one of the responses posted or mailed to me have been positive, the very slight volume (< 20) indicates to me that this is not the time for this group. At the very least, the lack of enthusiasm does not encourage me to pursue the matter.

If anyone else wants to pick up the ball and run with it, I'll support them.

Thanks to everyone who responded.
=====
Mark Hartman, N6BMO
emmayche@apple.com

1092. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 15:23:20 UTC
From: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US
Message-ID: <Mike_Whalen.0c0o@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US>
Source record: 290915

In a message dated Tue 14 Apr 92 22:40, Interpol@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (inter
wrote:

I> Are you still living in the late 80's? There's BEEN an international
I> standard
I> for 9600 baud modems for over 2 years now (CCITT v.32). To top it
I> off, the
I> NEW standard is for CCITT v.32bis - 14.4 kbaud - and you can get a
I> good
I> external model for $290 - $300, NOT $500.

I> You might consider finding out a little more about what's happening
I> today
I> before making assumptions like the one you made.

Well.. I will be the first to admit that I don't know the entire story when it comes to the 9600+ modem scene, but I do know a little bit. I will respond to your message as kind as I can considering your message was a little bile-ridden than it should have been. Try being NICE once in your life, why don't you.

Anyway, there is no one standard in the 9600+ mart. This is the main reason why USR sells a DUAL standard modem for around $800 or so. There are two standards currently. I don't remember how they work but they are something to do with v.32, v.32BIS, and v.42.

The main thing to look at hear is the modems that support their own kind. For instance, the CompuCom modems are very inexpensive for the 9600 buck, but for at least a couple of them, you can only call CompuCom modems. If you don't buy the DUAL STANDARD USR one, then you are only limiting yourself to being able to call certain modems.

Like I said, I know a little... but I could be confusing this with something else. I think it may work that modems with one standard can only go 9600 while the other standard can go to the ever-impressive 14.4k. I don't remember exactly.

And if I AM wrong in this, would you be so kind as to point me to the right source materials so I can read up and understand it a little more. I am not doubting your word (as you did mine), I would like to better understand the 9600+ world.

And anyway.. wasn't this thread about ICOM throwing out old parts?

-- Via DLG Pro v0.991

Yet another fine quality message from.. Mike Whalen Brand Message Prod.
If you like it.. you like it.. if not... FNORD!

InterNet: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.la.us
UUCP: rex!agwbbs!Mike_Whalen

1093. Benton Harbor Lunchbox...Gonset

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 15:34:32 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199204161527.AA18251@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 290916

I once owned a Gonset G-76. It was a neat AM/CW transceiver with 20/100 watt output. one 6DQ5 final and a couple of 6DQ6 modulators. I think it came out in late 50s. SSB killed it, but it was a very compact tube unit with a hot receiver section. I last used it on CW a couple ofyears ago, right before I sold it.

73,
Dube AB5AP <dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com>

1094. Dayton Hamvention map coordinates wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 15:41:30 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199204161535.AA18884@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 290917

By the responses, it appears that there are some who aren't aware that there's some LORAN equipment available that you can run in an automobile. There's some aviation stuff that's small, light, and runs on 12 volts. It could easily be used in an automobile. Problem is, roads rarely run straight to Dayton. The LORAN distance readout wouldn't be accurate except as an "as the crow flies" distance. I don't think I'd plan my gasoline consumption with it's readings if I were using it in an automobile.

73,
Dube AB5AP <dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com>

1095. Re: Benton Harbor Lunch Box...Gonset

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 15:49:19 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.154919.16291@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 290918

In article <1992Apr15.211554.13553@odin.corp.sgi.com>, adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams) writes:
|>
|> trivia question. who was the first US amateur to run 1KW mobile?
|>

Was it Don Wallace, W6AM?

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

1096. Re: Dayton Hamvention map coordinates wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 16:41:35 UTC
From: BACS Data Communications Group <commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu>
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.164135.25465@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 290919

>In article <1992Apr15.065409.215812@cs.cmu.edu> rwb@boxcar.VI.RI.CMU.EDU (Robert
> Berger) writes:
>>
>>Can someone post or email me the latitude and longitude of the
>>Dayton Hamvention, to at least 0.1 minute accuracy? I want to try
>>my Loran on the drive, displaying distance and ETA as I go.
>>
>>rwb@cmu.edu

>Well the Geographic Server just came up with the following coordinates...
>
> 39 44 32 North
> 84 11 30 West
>
>I hope that helps...
> 73 de Bob, N8MMR

That's probably the coordinates of downtown Dayton.

Dara Arena, Dayton Hamfest LORAN coordinates:

N 39 deg 49.45' W 84 deg 15.64'

I think I measured this location in the unpaved parking area north of
the flea market. My receiver was calibrated, so the location should
be accurate within 0.1'.

The ultimate disaster: Tornado sucks up the Dayton flea market,
survivors try to save the day by using ham radio.

--

Frank Reid W9MKV reid@ucs.indiana.edu

"Hams across the water, hams across the sky..."
-- P. McCartney's DXpediton song.

1097. Yellow wire on DCD mod???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 16:49:55 UTC
From: jan@archimedes.nwc.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <9204161648.AA23570@archimedes.nwc.navy.mil>
Source record: 290920

I've got the DCD state machine mods all put together for the DRSI type 2 cards, but nowhere in the instructions does it say where to connect the yellow wire! I got ahold of the instructions for connecting the mod to a DRSI type 1 board, but the boards are different. Does anyone have this mod running and can tell me where to attach this yellow wire (DCD back to the DRSI card)? It would be best if I could get the locations for both yellow wires, as I plan on having both ports on the card with the DCD mod...

jan.

| Jan Anthony Barglowski Phone: (619) 927-1057 |
| Computer Dude Internet: jan@archimedes.nwc.navy.mil |
| Visualization Lab Packet: KC6UTH@WA6YBN.#SOCAL.CA.US.NA |
| Naval Air Warfare Center kc6uth.ampr.org |
| -Weapons Division [44.17.0.6] |

1098. Re: Tempo FMH 2M HT Schematic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 17:14:44 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <569@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290921

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU (Robert Giden N7KCG) writes:
>A friend of mine has tried to order a schematic for the TEMPO FMH 2M HT he
>bought from Henry Radio in 1976. They did not have one. Any leads would
>be appreciated.

From the HI manuals catalog:

HI Manuals
POB 802
Council Bluffs IA 51502
no telephone

Henry Radio (Tempo) Model FMH - $11.75. Price includes shipping. Add 50 cents
if insurance is desired. 73, Ed Hare - KA1CV, ARRL Lab.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S.Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

1099. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 17:17:20 UTC
From: interpol@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.171720.7163@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 290922

In article <Mike_Whalen.0c0o@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US>
Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US (Mike Whalen) writes:
>
> Well.. I will be the first to admit that I don't know the entire story
>when it comes to the 9600+ modem scene, but I do know a little bit. I will
>respond to your message as kind as I can considering your message was a
>little bile-ridden than it should have been. Try being NICE once in your
>life, why don't you.

Well, if you got the impression that I was flaming the hell out of you, then I
apologize. However, what you said (and the way you said it) implied that you
knew exactly what you were talking about, which, as you admit, is untrue.
>
> Anyway, there is no one standard in the 9600+ mart. This is the main
>reason why USR sells a DUAL standard modem for around $800 or so. There are
>two standards currently. I don't remember how they work but they are
>something to do with v.32, v.32BIS, and v.42.

Depends on what reference you use. In the eyes of the international
community, there IS one, and _only_ one, standard in the 9600 (NOT 9600+) mart
- that which was adopted by the CCITT, which is v.32. Other standards, like
USR HST, Hayes Proprietary, etc. are pretty much dead technologies. The
reason why USR continues to make a dual standard modem is to keep themselves
out the the modulation hole they dug for themselves.
>
> The main thing to look at hear is the modems that support their own kind.
>For instance, the CompuCom modems are very inexpensive for the 9600 buck,
>but for at least a couple of them, you can only call CompuCom modems. If
>you don't buy the DUAL STANDARD USR one, then you are only limiting
>yourself to being able to call certain modems.

True. However, I would say at least 80-90 percent of 9600 baud modems now
support v.32, and it already has established itself as THE world standard.
Plus, the price that you quote for a v.32 modem ($500) was way off from what
it really is.

> And if I AM wrong in this, would you be so kind as to point me to the
>right source materials so I can read up and understand it a little more. I
>am not doubting your word (as you did mine), I would like to better
>understand the 9600+ world.

Understandable. It's just that this kind of misinformation could possible
confuse someone who's looking for such a modem, or is just curious.

>
> And anyway.. wasn't this thread about ICOM throwing out old parts?

>

It sure was. That why I said "FOLLOWUPS TO COMP.DCOM.MODEMS OR ALT.DEV.NULL"
at the end of my original post. Didn't you see it?

Drew S. Cheng, BA '91 MD '95	"Compelling, yet tedious...I
Northwestern University	feel spent, like a man who is
Medical School, Chicago, IL USA	forced to wear his genitals
Internet : interpol@nwu.edu	like a pendant."
	- Dieter, "Sprockets"

1100. Amateur Radio License Examination Opportunities 4/16/92 to 6/01/92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 17:20:32 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <573@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290923

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information. Email may be sent to the ARRL/VEC at:

bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu

or

MCI MAIL ID: 215-5052

You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you non-electronic material in answer to your question.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team is aware that you will be attending the test session.

EXAM LISTINGS - DEFINITION OF FIELDS

STATE
Test Date,VEC,City,,Contact Phone,Contact Person

The SECOND field in the following listing specifies the VEC which is coordinating this examination. This single-character designator denotes the VEC as defined below. An "A" (for example) indicates that this examination is coordinated by the ARRL/VEC.

For further information on any examinations listed, you may contact the coordinating VEC.

A = ARRL/VEC, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111; (d) 203-666-1541
Test fee for 1992 is $5.40.

X = Anchorage ARC, 2628 Turnagain Parkway, Anchorage, AK 99517;
(d) 907-786-8121, (n) 907-243-2221 (or) 907-276-5121
(or) 907-274-5546

C = Central Alabama VEC, 1215 Dale Dr SE, Huntsville, AL 35801;
205-536-3904

N = Charlotte VEC, 227 Bennett Ln, Charlotte, NC 28213;
704-596-2168

D = DeVry ARS, 3300 N Campbell Ave, Chicago, IL 60618;
312-929-8500

E = Golden Empire ARS, PO Box 508, Chico, CA 95927; No phone

G = Greater Los Angeles ARG, 9737 Noble Ave, Sepulveda, CA 91343;
818-892-2068, 805-822-1473

J = Jefferson ARC, PO Box 73665, Metairie, LA 70033; No phone

K = Koolau ARC, 45-529 Nakuluai St, Kaneohe, HI 96744;
808-235-4132

L = Laurel ARC Inc., PO Box 3039, Laurel, MD 20709-0039;
(d) 301-572-5124, 301-434-6087, (n) 301-588-3924

M = The Milwaukee RAC Inc., 1737 N 116th St, Wauwatosa, WI 53226;
414-774-6999

H = Mountain ARC, PO Box 234, Cumberland, MD 21502; 304-289-3576

P = PHD ARA Inc., PO Box 11, Liberty, MO 64068; 816-781-7313

R = Sandarc-VEC, PO Box 2446, La Mesa, CA 92044; 619-465-3926

S = Sunnyvale VEC ARC, PO Box 60142, Sunnyvale, CA 94088-0142;
408-255-9000

T = Triad Emergency ARC, 3504 Stonehurst Pl, High Point, NC 27260;
919-841-7576

W = Western Carolinas ARS VEC, 5833 Clinton Hwy - Suite 203,
Knoxville, TN 37912-2545; 615-688-7771. Test fee for 1992 is $5.40.

5 = W5YI-VEC, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356-5101; 817-461-6443
Test fee for 1992 is $5.40.

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR AREA:

ALABAMA
04/20/92,A,Talladega,,205-236-7440,Bill Wilson
04/25/92,A,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr
04/25/92,A,Sylacavga,,205-236-7440,Bill J. Wilson
05/30/92,A,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARKANSAS
04/18/92,A,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
04/25/92,A,Batesville,,501-251-3415,Dom Esposito
05/09/92,A,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
05/09/92,A,Russellville,,501-641-2022,Ben Hillis
05/09/92,A,Springdale,,501-751-6182,Gene Gaines
05/09/92,W,West Memphis,,501-739-4029,Gene Bagley
05/12/92,A,Arkadelphia,,501-246-6734,James T Blackmon
05/14/92,A,Gosnell,,501-763-7888,Jack A White

05/16/92,A,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
05/16/92,A,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
05/25/92,A,Fox,,501-363-4383,Jack Oyler

ARIZONA
04/18/92,A,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
04/28/92,A,Ajo,,602-387-7134,William B. Brooks
05/02/92,A,Sierra Vista,,602-378-9404,Francis D. (Frank) Ivey
05/09/92,A,Prescott,,602-772-8539,David Rutledge
05/09/92,A,Prescott,,602-772-8539,Dave Rutledge
05/16/92,A,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson

CALIFORNIA
04/16/92,A,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
04/16/92,A,Pasadena,,818-449-3790,Brad Hori
04/18/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
04/18/92,A,Downey,,213-923-5598,Wesley Printz
04/18/92,A,French Camp,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
04/18/92,A,Long Beach,,310-431-8998,Ken Newkirk
04/18/92,A,Nappa,,707-257-8628,Lew Kuster
04/18/92,A,San Bernardino,,714-883-4082,Bruce Scholes
04/18/92,A,San Francisco,,415-753-5368,Dan Young
04/18/92,A,Tehachapi,,NO PHONE,Ken Krebs
04/19/92,A,Los Angeles,,310-549-4924,Florante Cabanatan
04/25/92,A,Vacaville,,707-447-2680,James W Northrup
04/26/92,A,Los Angeles,,213-988-0907,Robert F W Hill
04/28/92,A,Lancaster,,805-948-1865,Adrienne Sherwood
04/28/92,A,Novato,,415-472-0460,Logan Edwards
05/02/92,A,Burbank,,818-349-0927,Kenneth Henke
05/02/92,A,Capitola,,408-426-7593,Lawrence Edler
05/02/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
05/02/92,A,Inglewood,,213-293-7715,Carter McNary
05/02/92,A,Oraville,,916-893-5208,Walt Cross
05/02/92,A,San Luis Obispo,,805-528-0703,Morton S Brewer
05/02/92,A,San Luis Obispo,,805-528-0647,Charles Wilson
05/03/92,A,Union City,,510-276-5111,Debra Taylor
05/09/92,A,Redding,,916-243-6339,Kenna Pine
05/09/92,A,Santa Barbara,,805-488-4393,David Gilmore
05/09/92,A,Turlock,,209-883-2968,Chet Jensen
05/16/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
05/16/92,A,French Camp,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
05/17/92,A,Hercules,,415-467-2467,William C Eugenio
05/21/92,A,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
05/21/92,A,Simi Valley,,805-526-7343,Theodore J. Gradjelick Sr
05/30/92,A,Ridgecrest,,619-375-7245,Lloyd Brubaker
05/30/92,A,San Pedro,,310-539-5040,William Marple
05/31/92,A,Eureka,,707-826-0767,Irma D Ruegg
05/31/92,A,Los Angeles,,213-988-0907,Robert F W Hill

COLORADO
05/02/92,A,Glenwood Springs,,303-945-6653,Robert C Cutter

05/07/92,A,Aurora,,303-360-7293,Glenn Schultz
05/09/92,A,Denver,,303-360-7293,Glenn Schultz
05/09/92,A,Fort Collins,,303-229-0313,Dorothy Leising
05/09/92,A,Pueblo,,719-948-2291,Jon Mihalick
05/11/92,A,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune
05/23/92,A,Canon City,,719-784-0945,Marilyn Redman

CONNECTICUT
04/20/92,A,Bloomfield,,203-277-4421,Don Wilson
04/21/92,A,Sharon,,203-283-4089,Lawrence S Polowy
04/22/92,A,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
04/25/92,A,Torrington,,203-283-4089,Lawrence Polowy
04/25/92,A,Westbrook,,203-388-4166,Richard McSweegan
04/26/92,A,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock
05/09/92,A,Portland,,203-342-4300,Ed Kerns
05/14/92,A,Farmington,,203-621-3222,Jack McLaughlin
05/17/92,A,West Hartford,,203-529-3743,Paul Lombardo
05/27/92,A,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
05/30/92,A,Gales Ferry,,203-536-0187,Dan Brochu
05/31/92,A,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock

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05/03/92,A,New Castle,,302-478-2757,Gisele Walls
05/16/92,A,Wilmington,,302-478-3203,Chet Thayer

FLORIDA
04/18/92,A,Lake Worth,,407-582-7617,T Graf Buckenmaier
04/18/92,A,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
04/18/92,A,Naples,,813-455-5577,Donn Brown
04/25/92,A,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
04/25/92,A,Marianna,,904-526-1849,Grady R Watson
04/25/92,A,Tallahassee,,904-562-1882,William Messervy
05/01/92,5,Boca Raton,,407-982-3885,Pete Brunet
05/05/92,A,New Port Richey,,813-849-1224,Fred Marchman
05/09/92,A,Miami,,305-255-3170,Thomas Sherwood
05/09/92,A,Valparaiso,,904-862-2566,Hud Huddleston
05/13/92,A,Hollywood,,305-920-6960,Russel Sweeten
05/16/92,A,Lake Worth,,407-582-7617,T Graf Buckenmaier
05/16/92,A,Lecanto,,904-489-6465,Larry Weaver
05/16/92,A,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
05/20/92,A,Springhill,,904-683-3167,Paul R Sauer
05/23/92,A,Fort Myers,,813-947-5039,Robert Schwartz
05/23/92,A,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
05/23/92,A,Palm Coast,,904-445-0518,Eric Foster

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04/23/92,A,Macon,,912-788-5883,Greg Bridges
04/25/92,W,Dalton,,404-673-2214,Bert Coker
04/25/92,A,Savannah,,912-234-5917,Dorothy Fennell
04/26/92,A,Atlanta,,404-396-1332,Dale Gaudier
05/04/92,W,Rock Springs,,404-866-1200,Alan Painter

05/09/92,W,Augusta,,404-790-7802,Jim Abercrombie
05/16/92,A,Hartwell,,803-226-2198,Stephen Foster
05/24/92,A,Atlanta,,404-396-1332,Dale Gaudier

HAWAII
05/13/92,A,Kailua Kona,,808-325-5475,William Schreiber

IOWA
04/17/92,A,Clinton,,319-242-1281,James N Berkey
04/25/92,A,Council Bluffs,,712-322-1454,Lorraine Bogle
05/01/92,A,Sioux City,,402-494-2673,Lonnie Parrill
05/09/92,A,Ames,,515-292-4504,FS Hird
05/17/92,A,Des Moines,,515-967-3890,Jim Snapp
05/18/92,A,Cedar Rapids,,319-377-7629,Tom Heifner

IDAHO
05/09/92,A,Boise,,208-343-9153,Lem Allen

ILLINOIS
04/25/92,A,Effingham,,618-238-4301,Ed Lightfoot
05/01/92,A,Lyons,,312-581-1240,Bob Sebonia
05/02/92,A,Belleville,,618-235-2475,John Kozlowski
05/02/92,A,West Frankfort,,618-453-1345,Sue Brieschke
05/09/92,A,Decatur,,217-762-2210,Donald A Nay
05/09/92,A,Dixon,,815-284-6380,Charles W Randall
05/09/92,A,Oak Forest,,312-247-0650,William Koltz
05/16/92,A,Bolingbrook,,708-964-3417,Ralph G. Neu
05/16/92,A,Godfrey,,618-466-2306,Richard Morgan
05/31/92,A,Decatur,,217-422-4401,George Garrett

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04/18/92,A,Huntington,,219-468-2624,Ronald E Pressler
04/18/92,A,Indianapolis,,317-291-3569,Joseph A Cirillo
04/29/92,A,Terre Haulte,,812-466-2122,Robert Nelson
05/02/92,A,La Porte,,219-785-2602,Alan Rutz
05/02/92,A,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman
05/10/92,A,Bloomington,,812-332-0074,Millard Quarlls
05/16/92,A,Anderson,,317-643-6260,Jerry Riley
05/16/92,A,Vincennes,,812-886-9765,Phillip Smith
05/20/92,A,Indianapolis,,317-251-6000,Jack Reynolds
05/22/92,A,Highland,,219-923-8308,Charles Sufana

KANSAS
04/18/92,A,Independence,,316-378-3475,Rex Bunch
05/12/92,A,Newton,,316-463-3127,Randy Berger
05/26/92,A,Humbolt,,316-625-3614,Kennie R. Graves

KENTUCKY
04/18/92,A,Bowling Green,,502-926-4451,Steve Morgan
04/21/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler
04/28/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler
05/03/92,A,Maysville,,513-549-4050,Mr. Shirley K Fulton

05/05/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler
05/07/92,W,Middlesboro,,606-248-0046,Andrew A. Pitt
05/12/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler
05/17/92,A,Lexington,,615-646-1515,Jack P Nyiri
05/19/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler
05/26/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler

LOUISIANA
04/29/92,A,Metairie,,504-624-5575,David J. Logsdon
04/30/92,A,Baton Rouge,,504-766-0200,Shirl E Cook
05/02/92,A,Baton Rouge,,504-766-0200,Shirl E. Cook
05/03/92,A,Baton Rouge,,504-766-0200,Shirl E. Cook
05/09/92,A,West Monroe,,318-396-3507,Donald C Frantom, Sr

MASSACHUSETTS
04/18/92,A,Melrose,,617-665-7654,Scott A Kingsley
04/22/92,5,Cambridge,,617-253-3776,Nick Altenbernd
04/24/92,A,Holyoke,,413-245-3228,Jim Mullen
04/25/92,A,Dartmouth,,508-6774748,Paul Machado
04/25/92,A,Worcester,,508-831-5435,Robert M Taylor
04/26/92,A,Southwick,,413-566-3010,Yorke Phillips
04/27/92,5,Shirley,,508-840-1337,Diana L Syriac
04/29/92,A,S. Dartmouth,,508-996-1100,Mike Enos
05/02/92,A,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
05/04/92,A,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples
05/06/92,A,Acton,,508-263-3712,J Towne Conover
05/09/92,A,Pittsfield,,413-447-8377,Chuck Lowery
05/10/92,A,Gloucester,,508-922-3307,Albert Hamilton
05/11/92,5,Shirley,,508-840-1337,Diana L Syriac
05/11/92,A,Westfield,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
05/13/92,A,Billerica,,508-851-2886,Bruce Anderson
05/14/92,A,Springfield,,413-788-0393,Edward M Goldberg
05/16/92,A,Melrose,,617-665-7654,Scott A Kingsley
05/16/92,A,Westford,,508-692-7797,David Welsh
05/19/92,A,Chicopee,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
05/20/92,5,Cambridge,,617-253-3776,Nick Altenbernd
05/25/92,5,Shirley,,508-840-1337,Diana L Syriac
06/01/92,A,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples

MARYLAND
04/16/92,A,Townson,,410-426-8255,Robert C. Kennick
04/18/92,L,Laurel,,301-572-5124,John Creel
04/26/92,A,Hagerstown,,717-597-8231,Norma Jean Bollinger
05/02/92,A,Port Deposit,,410-378-2771,Louis Busby
05/07/92,A,California,,301-586-2177,Dwayne Kincaid
05/09/92,L,Davidsonville,,301-761-7115,Nancy Alley
05/09/92,A,Frederick,,301-845-2670,Richard Ogden
05/16/92,L,Laurel,,301-572-5124,John Creel
05/24/92,A,LaPlata,,301-932-6412,Jean A D Delancy

MAINE
04/21/92,A,Presque Isle,,207-455-8333,Wilburn A Scott
05/16/92,A,Yarmouth,,207-846-7734,W. R. Jackson

MICHIGAN
04/18/92,A,Bay City,,517-893-3475,Donald La Brenz II
04/18/92,A,Howell,,517-596-2651,Michael D Bruening
04/18/92,A,Manistee,,616-864-3077,Gerald Young
04/18/92,A,Petoskey,,616-526-7267,David Wright
04/18/92,A,Port Huron,,313-364-9640,Leon T Switzer
04/25/92,A,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters
04/27/92,A,Zeeland,,616-396-1431,Jim Lambents
04/28/92,A,Alpena,,517-354-2469,Thomas D Twite
04/29/92,A,Zeeland,,616-396-1431,Jim Lambents
05/02/92,A,Muskegon,,616-773-3644,Larry Zawlocki
05/02/92,A,Saginaw,,517-624-9094,Ed King
05/09/92,A,Ann Arbor,,313-663-4625,Roger Place
05/09/92,A,Dearborn,,313-676-6248,Motor City Radio Club
05/09/92,A,Flint,,313-687-6684,Dan Case
05/14/92,A,Flint,,313-257-5325,Don Spillman
05/16/92,A,Howell,,517-596-2651,Michael D Bruening
05/16/92,A,Lansing,,517-484-4855,Peter Lycos
05/17/92,A,Holly,,313-655-4558,Don Spillman
05/23/92,A,Allegan,,616-521-6483,Rick Hayner
05/23/92,A,Corunna,,517-288-6678,Basil Winters
05/23/92,A,Greenville,,616-754-9213,Larry Alman
05/23/92,A,Mt Clemens,,313-294-1567,Donald Olszewski
05/30/92,A,Wyoming,,616-532-5196,Bob Becker

MINNESOTA
04/18/92,A,St Paul Park,,612-459-8678,David Harrell
04/21/92,5,Eden Prairie,,612-931-5721,Dean S. Anderson
05/03/92,A,Bemidji,,218-243-2720,John Simmons
05/04/92,A,Eveleth,,218-263-4160,Gregg Mihelih
05/09/92,A,Bloomington,,612-888-6187,Arthur Jensen
05/19/92,5,Eden Prairie,,612-931-5721,Dean S. Anderson
05/23/92,A,St Paul Park,,612-459-8678,David Harrell

MISSOURI
04/18/92,A,Joplin,,417-781-6382,Rob George
04/18/92,A,Poplar Bluff,,314-785-5645,Bill Jackson
05/07/92,A,Jefferson City,,314-635-3362,Alan Braun
05/12/92,A,Columbia,,314-657-2391,John Turner
05/16/92,A,Hannibal,,314-221-6939,DANIEL CREECH

MISSISSIPPI
04/21/92,A,Laurel,,601-764-2708,John Vanderslice
05/09/92,W,Ellisville,,601-763-3559,Steve Grantham
05/12/92,A,Ocean Springs,,601-875-0222,Stanley Hecker
05/16/92,A,Vicksburg,,601-631-8800,Bill Ford

MONTANA
04/18/92,A,Butte,,406-782-3326,Gary Cash

05/04/92,A,Great Falls,,406-453-2360,George N Forsyth
05/16/92,A,Billings,,406-656-6987,Donald Whitcomb
06/01/92,A,Great Falls,,406-453-2360,George N Forsyth

NORTH CAROLINA
04/18/92,A,Smithfield,,919-291-8451,David Hockaday
04/18/92,W,Spindale,,704-245-6334,A. B. Brackett
04/25/92,W,Asheville,,704-253-1192,Norman G. Harrell
04/28/92,A,Kill Devil Hills,,919-473-5576,Dewey Mann
05/02/92,A,Statesville,,704-528-9695,Paul Eaton
05/02/92,A,Weldon,,919-535-5967,Barry Evans
05/04/92,A,Charlotte,,704-532-4926,Robert R. Rochelle
05/05/92,A,Wilson,,919-237-1070,Carl B. Pennington Jr
05/09/92,A,Durham,,919-544-3215,Pete Goolsby
05/09/92,A,Tarboro,,919-442-6131,William P Thomas
05/24/92,A,Kinston,,919-633-3178,Charles R Gould

NORTH DAKOTA
05/02/92,A,Jamestown,,701-251-2035,Frederick Spafford
05/04/92,A,Minot,,701-839-6635,Gerald Cushing
05/05/92,A,Williston,,701-572-4131,Gary Sundquist
05/07/92,A,Williston,,701-572-4131,Gary Sundquist

NEBRASKA
04/26/92,A,Lincoln,,402-486-1400,John Hauner
05/02/92,A,N Platte,,308-532-8577,E A Coleman
05/26/92,A,Omaha,,402-553-2610,Brian Zdan

NEW HAMPSHIRE
04/22/92,A,Salem,,603-434-4490,Denise Cabana
04/25/92,A,Nashua,,603-434-0554,Don Clark
05/09/92,A,Manchester,,603-668-5958,Lucy Steinmetz
05/31/92,A,Keene,,603-585-3330,Scott W Porter

NEW JERSEY
04/18/92,A,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino
04/18/92,A,Jackson,,908-350-5363,Dave McCauley
04/21/92,A,Berkeley Twp,,908-341-3501,Patrick Burns
04/25/92,A,Rio Grande,,609-522-6818,John O'Neill
04/28/92,A,Bloomfield,,201-338-8357,Carl Nyman
05/04/92,A,Sayreville,,908-442-9215,George Miller
05/08/92,A,Fair Lawn,,201-796-6622,Peter Adely, Sr
05/12/92,A,Raritan,,908-722-9045,John L Manna
05/13/92,A,Fort Monmouth,,908-532-5354,Gerald Silverman
05/16/92,A,Bayonne,,201-451-9471,John Anzivino
05/16/92,A,Flanders,,201-347-7723,Bonita M Johnson
05/16/92,A,Pennington,,609-737-1723,Don Wright
05/26/92,A,Bloomfield,,201-338-8357,Carl Nyman

NEW MEXICO
04/16/92,A,Socorro,,505-835-0428,Sid Ashmore
04/25/92,A,Roswell,,505-622-7736,Henry A. Machen

05/19/92,A,Los Alamos,,505-662-9155,Bonnie Griffiths

NEVADA
04/18/92,A,Elko,,702-738-7110,Joe Giraudo
04/18/92,A,Reno,,702-972-3933,E J Silva
05/02/92,A,Henderson,,702-565-0242,Janet Welsh
05/16/92,A,Minden,,702-265-3430,Carl Chaplin

NEW YORK
04/16/92,A,Mt Vernon,,914-285-3029,Sandy Fried
04/17/92,5,Verona,,315-853-8974,Leonard Popyack
04/18/92,A,Medford,,516-581-4595,Leonard A. Buonaiuto, Sr.
04/19/92,A,St Albans,,718-981-8876,Gwen (Vikki) Neal
04/26/92,A,North Babylon,,516-888-5576,Thomas Tiniski
04/26/92,A,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
04/28/92,A,Brooklyn,,718-259-1771,Edward Genoino
04/30/92,A,Rome,,315-841-4259,Daniel Bateman
05/03/92,A,Yonkers,,914-969-1053,Otto Supliski
05/04/92,A,Schenectady,,518-399-4473,Richard Arthur
05/05/92,A,Brooklyn,,718-763-1147,John Sacerdote
05/07/92,A,Wappingers Falls,,914-297-4238,Robert B Harris
05/09/92,A,Ballston Spa,,518-695-6878,James Polewczak
05/09/92,A,Jamestown,,716-488-1524,Jack Nord
05/09/92,A,N Tonawanda,,716-643-5276,Vern Siegel
05/09/92,A,Troy,,518-283-2337,Harry Hovey
05/09/92,A,Whitesboro,,315-853-5700,William Effland
05/10/92,A,Liberty,,914-439-4345,Earl Wertheim
05/15/92,A,Brooklyn,,718-763-1147,John Sacerdote
05/15/92,5,Verona,,315-853-8974,Leonard Popyack
05/16/92,A,Medford,,516-581-4595,Leonard A. Buonaiuto, Sr.
05/17/92,A,St Albans,,718-981-8876,Gwen (Vikki) Neal
05/18/92,A,Wantagh,,516-826-4017,Elliot Spiro
05/20/92,A,Lancaster,,716-937-3592,Charles Koester
05/21/92,A,White Plains,,914-937-4549,Nicholas J Gallo
05/24/92,A,North Babylon,,516-888-5576,Thomas Tiniski
05/24/92,A,Staten Island,,718-351-5764,Richard Dyrack
05/26/92,A,Brooklyn,,718-259-1771,Edward Genoino
06/01/92,A,New York,,212-456-5224,Jerry Cudmore

OHIO
04/18/92,A,Akron,,216-836-8869,Tony Mortimer
04/18/92,A,Mansfield,,419-522-9819,Cooper Metheney
04/18/92,A,Van Wert,,419-795-5763,Robert E. High
04/19/92,A,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane
04/21/92,A,Fairborn,,513-845-3664,John Mitchell
04/22/92,A,Dayton,,513-426-8717,Charles Gauder
04/25/92,A,Dayton,,513-859-1140,Joe Gavin
04/26/92,A,Dayton,,513-859-1140,Joe Gavin
04/30/92,A,Bedford Heights,,216-687-2102,William Lovell
04/30/92,A,Tiffin,,419-447-8920,Gerald Moore
05/02/92,A,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg

05/02/92,A,Westerville,,614-861-6916,William Tabor
05/03/92,A,Huron,,419-433-3441,Patricia A Howell
05/03/92,A,Marion,,614-499-3565,Stephen Eckard
05/03/92,A,Wooster,,216-669-3698,Jack A Bly
05/05/92,A,Marion,,614-499-3565,Stephen Eckard
05/09/92,A,Akron,,216-972-7677,Kenneth R Teleis
05/09/92,A,Chillicothe,,614-663-2813,Richard Walsh
05/09/92,A,Hamilton,,513-868-7012,Theodore Wilson
05/09/92,A,Maumee,,419-693-3023,Ross H Mergenthaler
05/10/92,A,Independence,,216-526-6885,Shirley Lovell
05/10/92,A,Wooster,,216-669-3698,Jack A Bly
05/15/92,A,Van Wert,,419-795-5763,Robert E. High
05/17/92,A,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane
05/21/92,A,Youngstown,,216-534-1394,Louis Viele
05/23/92,A,Lisbon,,216-532-3131,Evelyn Mc Intosh
05/23/92,A,Mount Vernon,,614-625-5504,Michael W White
05/28/92,A,St Clairsville,,614-546-3930,Ralph McDonough
05/30/92,A,Canton,,216-453-5896,Richard Stellarini
06/01/92,A,Newark,,614-522-1997,Byron W Engen
06/01/92,A,Warren,,216-856-5692,Edward J. Chopko

OKLAHOMA
04/25/92,A,Bartlesville,,918-336-9514,Craig Chandler
05/07/92,A,Vinita,,918-256-5371,Jimmie Willits

OREGON
04/21/92,A,Newberg,,503-538-4301,Colin Lamb
04/23/92,A,North Bend,,503-756-5693,Chuck Sawyer
05/02/92,A,Lincoln City,,503-994-5660,Willis R Eidenschink
05/07/92,A,Medford,,503-488-2691,Calvin J Burt
05/09/92,A,Gresham,,503-659-6527,Tim Wescott
05/13/92,A,Roseburg,,503-672-7564,Anne Wolfe

PENNSYLVANIA
04/16/92,A,Lancaster,,717-898-0611,Carl Denlinger
04/18/92,A,Erie,,814-456-1539,Jonathan Vidal
04/18/92,A,Hermitage,,412-347-1183,Jack May
04/18/92,A,Indiana,,412-479-8117,Paul Williams
04/18/92,A,Middletown,,717-787-1459,John W Obradovich
04/18/92,A,Pittsburgh,,412-795-2775,Bernard Freiland
04/20/92,A,Lebanon,,717-272-9446,David Brandt
04/22/92,A,hatboro,,215-745-9007,Ralph Alexander
04/24/92,A,Allentown,,215-820-0696,Glenn Block
04/25/92,A,Meadville,,814-724-1413,James Cihon
04/25/92,A,Philadelphia,,215-386-7199,Jeff DePolo
04/29/92,A,Warminster,,215-343-3494,Tom Michaud
05/02/92,A,Erie,,814-665-9124,Norma Vanderhoff
05/02/92,A,Shrewsbury,,7172350273,Carol Kirschman
05/03/92,A,Hanover,,717-359-7090,William M Wolfgang
05/03/92,A,Wyoming County,,717-836-6704,Jeff D Aronsohn
05/07/92,A,Philadelphia,,215-482-0386,William E Rhoads Sr

05/08/92,A,Nazareth,,215-767-4778,John W Greenage
05/09/92,A,Bryn Mawr,,215-265-6032,Robert J Lees
05/09/92,A,Butler,,412-282-6777,Gerald Wetzel
05/09/92,A,Pittsburgh,,412-931-2651,John Rosenwald
05/14/92,A,Cheltenham,,215-884-1568,Robert R. Smith
05/16/92,A,Ephrata,,215-267-2514,Thomas Youngberg
05/16/92,A,Erie,,814-456-1539,Jonathan Vidal
05/18/92,A,Telford,,215-679-5764,Warren Erdman
05/27/92,A,Bloomsburg,,717-752-6851,Peter Talanca

RHODE ISLAND
04/25/92,A,Cranston,,401-725-8752,Jane Hartman
04/25/92,A,Slatersville,,401-333-2129,Robert G Beaudet
05/14/92,A,Providence,,401-231-9156,Judy Nelson
05/23/92,A,Slatersville,,401-333-2129,Robert G Beaudet
05/31/92,A,East Providence,,508-677-4748,Paul Machado

SOUTH CAROLINA
04/18/92,5,Charleston,,803-553-3871,Pat Foster
04/18/92,W,Charleston,,803-345-3373,Ray Rogers
04/18/92,A,Clemson,,803-226-2198,Stephen J. Foster Sr
04/18/92,A,Myrtle Beach,,803-626-4512,Scott Lawrence
05/02/92,W,Greenville,,803-288-0136,John E. Chism
05/16/92,W,Charleston,,803-553-3871,Pat Foster
05/16/92,W,Charleston,,803-553-3871,Pat Foster
05/16/92,W,Sumpter,,803-775-9106,Dan Mask

SOUTH DAKOTA
04/18/92,A,Hot Springs,,605-745-5929,Lon Seaboldt
04/24/92,A,Watertown,,605-886-4644,Dennis Warrick
05/02/92,A,Aberdeen,,605-225-8388,Larry Roberts
05/23/92,A,Pierre,,605-224-9845,Larry E. Hofmeister

TENNESSEE
04/16/92,W,Jamestown,,615-879-8626,Mike Ledbetter
04/18/92,W,Gallatin,,615-452-0883,Ronnie L. Gilley
04/18/92,W,Memphis,,901-754-4552,Win Guin
04/18/92,W,Paris,,901-247-5489,Mackie Gallimore
04/25/92,W,Loudon,,615-458-6115,Bob Gray
04/25/92,W,Memphis,,901-754-4552,Win Guin
05/01/92,A,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
05/02/92,A,Kingsport,,615-229-6260,Jimmy Roller
05/07/92,W,Morristown,,615-586-3491,Roy Zeigler
05/09/92,W,Coalfield,,615-435-0080,Paul Seavers
05/09/92,A,Franklin,,615-790-3475,James Forbes
05/10/92,W,Jasper,,615-942-5116,Charles Wooten
05/11/92,W,Athens,,615-263-9300,Evan Ray
05/16/92,W,Knoxville,,615-688-7771,Ray Adams
05/22/92,W,Elizabethton,,615-543-4022,Joe Hopkins
05/23/92,W,Greeneville,,803-288-0136,Jack Creed
05/23/92,W,Memphis,,901-754-4552,Win Guin

05/30/92,W,Paris,,901-247-5489,Mackie Gallimore

TEXAS
04/18/92,A,Belton,,817-939-0761,Warren L Hart
04/18/92,A,Conroe,,409-856-7493,Paul E. Reagan
04/18/92,A,Irving,,214-252-8015,William Revis, Jr
04/18/92,A,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
04/23/92,A,Baytown,,713-426-7646,Lynnette Elder
04/23/92,A,Odessa,,915-362-6605,Jimmie Corley
04/25/92,A,Bryan,,409-822-2402,David Jones
05/01/92,A,San Antonio,,512-733-1744,Herbert M. Allison
05/02/92,A,Abilene,,915-698-2444,Ira O Laird
05/02/92,A,Austin,,512-345-7281,Larry C Gunter
05/02/92,A,Harlingen,,512-423-6755,George E Galster
05/09/92,A,Farmers Branch,,214-339-7714,Donald Gwynne, Jr
05/12/92,A,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
05/16/92,5,Irving,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
05/16/92,A,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
05/16/92,A,Richardson,,214-495-0048,Dave or Judy Jaksa
05/16/92,A,Texarkana,,903-793-3677,James Pat Bell
05/24/92,A,Laredo,,512-723-9624,Cayetano De La Garza
05/28/92,A,Baytown,,713-426-7646,Lynnette Elder
05/30/92,A,Houston,,713-896-0060,Marty Blaise

UTAH
05/02/92,A,Roy,,801-731-7573,Mike Fullmer

VIRGINIA
04/25/92,A,Clifton Forge,,703-747-3193,Gary J. Bostic
04/30/92,A,Lynchburg,,804-386-4651,Allen Edmundson
05/03/92,A,Lynchburg,,804-846-0267,Nick Prout
05/09/92,L,Alexandria,,703-455-1510,Frank Mackey
05/09/92,A,Charlottesville,,804-973-1094,John D Gray
05/09/92,A,Herndon,,703-450-2304,Michael E Weber
05/09/92,A,Portsmouth,,804-484-2857,Arthur A Thiemens
05/09/92,A,Richmond,,804-798-5048,Rick Cook
05/10/92,A,Bedford,,703-297-4197,Paul Beach
05/18/92,A,Callao,,804-443-5092,Ray Massie
05/18/92,A,Warrenton,,703-364-3861,Neil Spokes
05/20/92,5,Chesapeake,,487-8611,Bill Runyon
05/29/92,A,Stafford,,703-659-6241,David G Boyd

VERMONT
04/25/92,A,White River Jct,,603-543-1389,Conrad Ekstrom
05/16/92,A,Montpelier,,802-433-6172,Bob McCorkle

WASHINGTON
04/25/92,A,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
04/25/92,A,Marysville,,206-335-5158,Loren Hole
04/28/92,A,Stanwood,,206-652-0248,Colleen Jones
05/02/92,A,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
05/02/92,A,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael J Mitchell Jr

05/09/92,A,Olympia,,206-438-5921,Ruth & Jack Barber
05/09/92,A,Tukwila,,206-523-9117,Harry Lewis
05/13/92,A,Everett,,206-355-7759,Larry R Luchi
05/13/92,A,Spokane,,509-838-4320,Willam A Sullivan
05/17/92,A,College Place,,509-525-7003,Mable Babbitt
05/18/92,A,Port Ludlow,,206-437-9556,William B. Wootton, Jr
05/23/92,A,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
05/23/92,A,Marysville,,206-335-5158,Loren Hole
05/23/92,A,Yakima,,509-453-5272,Stephen L. Luddington
05/26/92,A,Stanwood,,206-652-0248,Colleen Jones

WISCONSIN
04/18/92,A,Madison,,608-832-6631,Mark Jenks
04/25/92,A,Tomahawk,,715-453-7069,Greg Garner
05/02/92,A,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
05/09/92,A,Manitowoc,,414-788-3823,Larry Siebers
05/09/92,A,Marshfield,,715-389-2256,Robert McDaniel
05/30/92,A,Tomahawk,,715-453-7069,Greg Garner

WEST VIRGINIA
04/20/92,A,Weston,,304-269-6171,Rick Daugherty
04/25/92,A,Martinsburg,,304-263-2228,Norman E. Brown
04/28/92,A,Lewisburg,,304-392-6688,David Bleil
05/12/92,A,Fairmont,,304-366-0132,Robert Robinson

WYOMING
04/18/92,A,Cheyenne,,307-637-8634,Wilson Sellner
05/02/92,A,Rawlins,,307-328-2001,William Pacheco
05/23/92,A,Casper,,307-234-5504,Jim Anderson

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES:

AUSTRIA
05/16/92,A,Vienna,,0043-1-328335,Richard Olsen

ENGLAND
05/17/92,A,Harrogate Nyorks,,0423506988,Jerry Bliss

GERMANY
04/25/92,A,Wiesbaden,,49-0-67253462,Stephen Hutchins

JAPAN
05/16/92,A,Toyko,,,Robert Simon - Homat Gov 503 - 1-5-17 Roppongi - Minato-ku
05/17/92,A,Tokyo,,81-3-34667627,W Sanford Lynch

NEW ZEALAND
04/24/92,A,Opua,,,Marjorie M Mitchel - Yacht Whalesong - PO Opua - Northland

OKINAWA
04/18/92,A,Kadena AFB,,305-633-6527,Stan Walkowski

PUERTO RICO
04/25/92,A,San Juan,,809-789-4998,Victor Madero
05/30/92,A,San Juan,,809-789-4998,Victor Madero

US VIRGIN ISLANDS
05/09/92,A,St Thomas,,809-774-6663,Klaus Willems

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1101. QST Product Review List Part 1 of 3

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QST Product Reviews 1/76 thru 4/92 QST - Part 1 of 3

I thought that this information would be of such universal appeal that
I am taking the liberty of doing a 3 part posting. I do apologize for
the length.

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These fairly recent QSTs are probably available to you locally. Inquire of
your local ham club, local library, or with local amateurs on HF or your
local repeaters. You can probably get them faster and cheaper (free) that
way.

A & A Engineering Deluxe Memory Keyer Kit Nov-88 Hale, Bruce KB1MW
A.E.A. AD-1 Auto Dialer May-79 Barker, George WB8PBC
A.E.A. AMT-1 AMTOR Terminal Unit Nov-83 Bender, Chuck W1WPR
A.E.A. AT-300 Antenna Tuner Aug-90 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
A.E.A. AEA-FAX HF-Facsimile Apr-92 Kleinschmidt, Kirk NT0Z
A.E.A. BT-1P Code Trainer Feb-83 Anderson, Marian WB1FSB
A.E.A. CK-1 Memory Keyer Aug-81 Aurick, Lee W1SE
A.E.A. CP-1 Computer Patch Interface Apr-84 Pagel, Paul N1FB
A.E.A. Doctor DX C64 Morse Trainer Dec-84 Ward, Jeff KBKA
A.E.A. Fast-Scan Television System May-92 Taggart, Ralph WB8DQT
A.E.A. Hot Rod Antenna for 2-M Nov-83 O'Dell, Peter KB1N
A.E.A. Isoloop 14- to 30-MHz Antenna Apr-91 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
A.E.A. Isopole 2-M Antenna Apr-80 Aurick, Lee W1SE
A.E.A. Isopole 220-MHz Vertical Gain Antennas Jun-82 O'Dell, Pete KB1N
A.E.A. KT-Keyer Jan-81 O'Dell, Pete KB1N
A.E.A. KT-2 Keyer/Trainer Dec-83 Place, Steve WB2EYI
A.E.A. MBA RO Code Reader Aug-83 Pagel, Paul N1FB
A.E.A. MBA RC Code Reader Aug-83 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
A.E.A. MK-1 Memory Keyer Oct-80 Collins, George KC1V
A.E.A. MM-3 Morse Machine Jul-90 Kilgore, KC1MK & Wolfgang WR1B
A.E.A. Morsematic MM1 Oct-80 Collins, George KC1V
A.E.A. Pakratt Model PK-64 Jun-86 Palm, Rick K1CE
A.E.A. PK-232 Multi-Mode Jan-88 Hale, Bruce KB1MW
A.E.A. PKT-1 TNC Nov-85 Ward, Jeff K8KA & Wilson, Mark AA2Z
A.E.A. RLA-70 Power Amplifier/Preamplifier and MPS- May-92 Taggart, Ralph
WB8DQT
A.E.A. VSB-70 Video/Audio Transceiver May-92 Taggart, Ralph WB8DQT

A.E.A. 430-16 Wideband 70-CM Yagi Antenna May-92 Taggart, Ralph WB8DQT
Accu-Circuits Accu-Memory II Keyer Jul-79 Westbrook, Jim K1FD
Adv. Computer Controls RC-850 Repeater Controller Feb-84 O'Dell, Pete KB1N
Adv. Radio Devices 230A HF/MF Linear Amplifier May-89 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Adv. Receiver Research MM144VDG Mast-Mounted Preamplifier Feb-87 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Adv. Receiver Research TRS04VD TR Sequencer Feb-87 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Alda 103 Transceiver Dec-78 Gerli, Sandy AC1Y
Alinco ALM-203T 2-M FM HH Transceiver June-86 Williams, Bruce WA6IVC
Alinco DJ-100T HH 2-M FM Transceiver Mar-89 Norton, Glen KC1MM
Alinco DJ-560T Dual-Band HH FM Transceiver June-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Alinco DR-110T 2-M FM Transceiver Jul-89 Kleinschmidt, Kirk NT0Z
Alinco DR-112T Mobile 2-M FM Transceiver Dec-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Alliance HD-73 Heavy-Duty Rotator Dec-80 Gerli, Sandy AC1Y
AMCOMM S225 2-M Transceiver Jan-78 Kearman, Jim KR1S
Ameco Equipment Co. Ameco PT-3 1.8-54 MHz Preamplifier Apr-88 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Ameritron AL-1200 HF Linear Amplifier Dec-85 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Ameritron AL-811 MF/HF Linear Amplifier Feb-92 Jahnke, Bart KB9NM
Amperex 110 2-M Amplifier Mar-79 Bender, Chuck W1WPR
Angle Linear VHF/UHF Receiving Preamplifiers Aug-78 Kearman, Jim KR1S
Antenna Specialists HM-224 220-MHz Mobile Antenna Apr-77 Unknown
Antenna, Inc. Model 10043 Power/SWR Meter Nov-76 Hall, Jerry K1TD
AOR AOR AR2500 Scanning Receiver Sep-91 Kleinschmidt, Kirk NT0Z
Apollo (Village Twig) 2000X-2 Antenna Tuner May-80 Pagel, Paul N1FB
ARCOS 432-MHz Trans. Conv./Amps. Aug-76 McMullen, Tom W1SL
Astrolite 436B Headset Jan-79 Aurick, Lee W1SE
Austin OMNI 2-M Antenna Dec-83 Tilton, Ed W1HDQ
Austin Custom Antenna Metropolitan Triband VHF/UHF Antenna Jan-89 Wolfgang, Larry WA3VIL
Autek Research MK-1 Keyer June-77 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Autek Research QF-1 RC Active Filter Mar-77 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Autek Research QF-1A Audio Filter Jul-80 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Autek Research WM1 SWR/Wattmeter Nov-89 Kleinschmidt, Kirk NT0Z
Avanti AH 151.3G Window-Mount Antenna Dec-79 Lindholm, John W1XX
Avatar Magnetics Transformers Nov-82 Woodward, George W1RN
Azden PCS 2000 2-M FM Transceiver Aug-80 Kleinman, Joel N1BKE
Azden PCS-300 2-M Hand Held Sep-82 Colvin, Carol AJ2I
Azden PCS-7000H Mobile 2-M FM Transceiver Dec-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
B & K Model 1820 Frequency Counter Nov-78 Kearman, Jim KR1S
B & W RF Clipper Oct-79 Halprin, Bob K1XA
Barlow-Wadley XCR-30 Receiver Jan-77 McCoy, Lew W1ICP
Bearcat Model 100 Scanner Mar-83 Steinman, Hal K1ET
Bearcat Model 210 Scanner Jul-78 Karpiej, Dave K1THP
Bencher Paddle May-78 Cain, Jim K1TN
Bencher Paddle (Improved model) Dec-80 Pelham, John W1JA
Bencher ZA-1 and ZA-2 Baluns Oct-80 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Berk-Tek RG-8X Coaxial Cable Dec-79 Woodward, George W1RN
Bird 4360 and 4362 Ham-Mate Wattmeters Aug-79 Nelson, John W1GNC
Bird 43P Peak-reading Directional Wattmeter Dec-89 Healy, Rus NJ2L

Bird Model 4381 Power Analyst Jul-80 Collins, George KC1V
Bird Model 4410 Thruline Wattmeter Oct-83 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Blacksburg Group Fist Fighter Keyer Jan-83 Pagel, Paul N1FB
Brown & Simpson Eng. MK-75 Electronic Keyer Aug-76 Carrol, Charles W1GQO
Bunker Ramo Solderless Coaxial-Cable Connectors Mar-77 Watts, Chuck WA6GVC
Butternut HF5V-II Multiband Vertical May-79 Clark, Craig Jr., N1ACH
CES Model 510SA Smart Patch Apr-84 Hall, Jerry K1TD
Clear Channel AR-3000 Ranger 10-M All Mode Trans. Jun-87 Bartoloth, Leslie KA1MJP
Clegg AB-144 All-Bander Receiving Converter Oct-80 Glassmeyer, Bernie W9KDR
Clegg FM-28 2-M FM Transceiver Jun-78 Leipper, Bryan K1CD
Clegg FM-DX 2-M FM Transceiver Sep-76 McCoy, Lew W1ICP
Coaxial Dynamics 83000-A MF/HF Wattmeter Feb-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Collins KWM-380 HF Transceiver Oct-82 Collins, George KC1V
Collins Low-Cost Mechanical Filter Jun-78 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Comet CD-160H MF/HF Wattmeter Feb-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Command Technologies Commander HF-2500 Linear Amplifier May-91 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Communications Elec. Spec. CES 200 & CES 210 Tone Pads Feb-76 Watts, Chuck WA6GVC
Communications Elec. Spec. Model 100 Digital Display Apr-76 Hall, Jerry K1TD
Communications Power WM-7000 Wattmeter Sep-78 Gerli, Sandy AC1Y
Communications Specialists SS-32 M CTCSS Encoder Mar-83 O'Dell, Pete KB1N
Communications Specialists TE-64 Tone Encoder Sep-80 O'Dell, Pete KB1N
Computer Warehouse Store Video Monitor Apr-77 McCoy, Lew W1ICP
Comtronix FM-80 10-M FM Transceiver Dec-80 O'Dell, Pete KB1N
Creative Design Co VHF/UHF Log-Periodic Antenna Aug-88 Jahnke, Bart KB9NM (CLP5130-1,2,&3)
Crosby, Jerry LOGBOOK Software (TRS-80) Dec-83 Horzepa, Stan WA1LOU
Cubic Astro 102 BXA HF Transceiver Dec-81 Pelham, John W1JA
Curtis EK-480M CMOS Deluxe Keyer Jun-80 Pagel, Paul N1FB
Curtis EK430 keyer & 8044-2 Kit Feb-76 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Curtis IK-440 Instructokeyer Mar-76 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Cushcraft 2-M Collinear Array Feb-78 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Cushcraft 220B 220-MHz Boomer Aug-83 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Cushcraft 225WB 220-MHz Yagi Dec-89 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Cushcraft 32-19 Boomer & 324K Stacking Kit Nov-80 Sumner, Dave K1ZZ
Cushcraft 40-2CD 40-M Skywalker Yagi Jul-83 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Cushcraft 617-6B Boomer 6-M Yagi Sep-82 Hull, Gerry AK4L
Cushcraft A4 Yagi Antenna Jan-83 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Cushcraft ARX-220B Ringo Ranger Antenna Nov-87 Hale, Bruce KB1MW
Cushcraft ATB-34 Tribander Jun-79 McCoy, Lew W1ICP
Cushcraft D3W World Ranger 12, 17 and 30-Meter Oct-90 Newkirk, Dave AK7M Rotatable Dipole
Cushcraft R3 3-Band Vertical Mar-83 Wolfgang, Larry WA3VIL
Cushcraft R5 Multiband Vertical Antenna Oct-90 Sumner, Dave K1ZZ
Cushcraft A50-6S 6-M Beam Feb-92 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Cushcraft 13B2 2-Meter "Boomer" Yagi Antenna May-92 Lau, Zack KH6CP
Daiwa AF-606K Audio Filter Jan-83 DeMaw, Doug W1FB

Daiwa CN-720 SWR and Power Meter Jan-79 Aurick, Lee W1SE
Daiwa CS-201 and CS-401 Coaxial Switches May-79 Bartels, Garry WB1CPM
Daiwa RF 440 RF Speech Processor Apr-79 Bartlett, Jim K1TX
Diawa NS-660PA MF/HF Wattmeter Feb-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Data Precision 938 Digital Capacitance Meter Nov-79 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Datong Electronics, Ltd. Datest 1 IC/Transistor Tester Apr-77 Unknown
Datong Electronics, Ltd. FL1 Audio Filter Aug-79 Bartels, Garry WB1CPM
Datong Electronics, Ltd. PC1 General-Coverage Receiving Adptr. Apr-83 Glassmeyer, Bernie W9KDR
Davis CTR-2-500 Frequency Counter Apr-78 Leland, Stu W1JEC
Daytronics Mimic Programmable-Memory Keyer Dec-78 Bartlett, Jim K1TX
Decibel Products DB-702/DB-702T Antennas Oct-76 Watts, Chuck WA6GVC
Decibel Products Vapor-Bloc Coaxial Cable Nov-78 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Dentron 160-V Skyclaw Antenna Nov-76 Price, Larry W4RA
Dentron MLA 2500 Amplifier Mar-78 Rusgrove, Jay W1VD
Design Electronics QSK 1500 High Power RF Switch Sep-85 Towle, Jon WB1DNL
DGM Electronics, Inc. SRT 3000 Terminal Dec-83 Kluger, Leo WB2TRN
Diamond Antenna SX-100 MF/HF Wattmeter Feb-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Dielectric Communications Model 1000A RF Wattmeter Dec-79 Glassmeyer, Bernie W9KDR
Digital Radio Systems PC Packet Adapter Feb-89 Bloom, Jon KE3Z
Direct Conversion Technique DC-10A Receiver Module and VV-10 VFO Jan-79 Bartlett, Jim K1TX
Down East Microwave 23-cm & 13-cm Loop Yagis Jul-90 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Down East Microwave 3333LY 33-CM Loop Yagi Apr-87 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Drake R7 Receiver Jan-80 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Drake RCS-4 Remote Coax Switch Dec-76 Cain, Jim K1TN
Drake TR-7 HF Transceiver May-79 Sumner, Dave K1ZZ
Drake UV-3 VHF FM System Aug-78 Kearman, Jim KR1S
Drake R8 Shortwave Receiver Mar-92 Kearman, Jim KR1S
DSI Instruments 3600A Frequency Counter Feb-79 Kearman, Jim KR1S
E-Tek FR4TR Frequency Counter Oct-80 Halprin, Robert K1XA
Egbert RTTY Program Jun-82 Kaczynski, Mike W1OD
Electronic Signal Products VHF 144-5A 2-M FM Receiver Kit Nov-79 Bartlett, Jim K1TX
Electrospace Systems HP-2 160-M Matching Network Mar-79 Bartlett, Jim K1TX
Electrospace Systems HV-580 10-M Dual-Mode Antenna Mar-79 Bartlett, Jim K1TX
ETO Alpha 76 Linear Amplifier Jan-78 Cain, Jim K1TN
ETO Alpha 86 Linear Amplifier Apr-89 Sumner, David K1ZZ
Flesher TR-128 Baud-Rate Converter Apr-80 Horzepa, Stan WA1LOU
Flesher TU-170 RTTY Terminal Mar-79 Horzepa, Stan WA1LOU
Flesher TU-300 & TU-400 RTTY Modem Jun-83 Pagel, Paul N1FB
Fluke 8020A Multimeter Sep-78 Greene, Clarke K1JX
Fox-Tango 2.1-kHz TS-830 Filter Sep-83 Kaczynski, Michael W1OD
Fox-Tango YF-90H1.8 Crystal Filter Apr-82 Woodward, George W1RN

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare

225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S.Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

1102. Amateur Radio Examination FAQs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 17:22:50 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <574@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290925

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information. Email may be sent to the ARRL/VEC at:

bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu

or

MCI MAIL ID: 215-5052

You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you non-electronic material in answer to your question.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team is aware that you will be attending the test session.

STILL NEED TO PREPARE FOR YOUR EXAM?

If you would like information on how to become licensed; or how to locate Amateur Radio clubs, instructors, licensing classes and/or Novice examiners in your area; please contact the ARRL Educational Activities Department (EAD) at 203-666-1541 x219. The EAD can also provide information on recommended study materials. Email may be sent to the EAD at:

rwhite%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu

or

MCI MAIL ID: 215-5052

AFTER THE EXAM - HOW LONG WILL IT BE BEFORE MY LICENSE ARRIVES?

If you've recently passed your initial examination for an Amateur Radio license, or if you've just upgraded, please accept our warmest congratulations! Now that you've passed the test, receiving your license in the mail is the next step.

Since the FCCs current license processing time is at about seven weeks, and since there can be additional time required within the volunteer examiner system of two weeks or so allowing your VE Team and VEC (if for Technician class or higher) time to process your application, your license might not arrive for up to eight to ten weeks.
To keep your wait for that new license or upgrade as short as possible, we are taking the following steps to give you the fastest possible service.
We have begun providing our VE Teams with express OVERNIGHT mailers for the return of applications from ARRL/VEC exam sessions to us at the VEC--and we at the VEC have begun sending our daily packages to the FCCs Licensing Facility via an express OVERNIGHT service.
We are also encouraging our VEs, and imposing the same emphasis upon ourselves, to process examination packages as quickly as possible to expedite your license.
Having implemented the above procedures, the ARRL/VEC wants your wait for your new license to be as short as possible.
If you have any other suggestions about the program, or services we provide, please feel free to contact us.

THINGS TO BRING TO THE EXAMINATION

Be prepared to bring the following items with you to VEC examinations: Your original current FCC-issued Amateur Radio license (and a copy of it)--if you are licensed; Any original Written or Code Element credit documents (CSCEs) which are currently valid; Two forms of identification (e.g., a photo-ID or drivers license and another item indicating your current name and address); A calculator (if necessary); A pen and two pencils; and, the applicable examination test fee.

TECHNICIAN CLASS GRANDFATHER CREDIT

If you hold a Technician class license which was issued prior to 3/21/87, you are not required to take the Element 3B (General class written) examination if you can provide a copy of your FCC-license dated before that date. If your licensed has since been renewed, and if you don't have a copy of the pre-3/21/87 license, you must seek a verification letter from the FCC. To do so, write to FCC, 1270 Fairfield Rd, Gettysburg PA 17325-7245 and request a Form 1010-B Verification Letter verifying that you were licensed as a Technician class prior to 3/21/87. After you receive that form from the FCC, bring it to the test session with you in order to claim your deserved credit.

LOST LICENSES

If you have lost your license, be aware that VECs are not permitted to submit any upgrades to the FCC without a copy of your current license attached to the 610 form. In order to expedite your upgrade, you must write the FCC and request a replacement license. Since that can take several weeks to arrive, we recommend that you also request a Form 1010-B verification letter from the FCC which will arrive in a couple of weeks--and is legally binding license document. You may use that form as a license until your Form-660 license arrives. The original and a copy of Form 1010-B must be brought to the test session verifying that you are currently licensed--the copy of which will be attached to your upgrade application (in lieu of an actual Form-660 license copy). To request the Form 1010-B Verification Letter, write to: FCC, 1270 Fairfield Rd, Gettysburg PA 17325-7245; indicating that you lost your license and that you are requesting that a replacement license be issued to you--also be sure to request that they send you a Form 1010-B Verification Letter verifying that you are licensed.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE HANDICAPPED OR DISABLED

The FCC requires that the administering VEs must accommodate an examinee whose physical disabilities require a special examination procedure. To do so, the administering VEs may require a physician's statement indicating the nature of the disability before determining which, if any, special accommodative procedures must be used.

The VEs may accommodate handicapped/disabled examinees by administering the examination at a place convenient and comfortable for the examinee--even at bedside; for the hearing impaired the Morse code may be sent using flashing lights or a vibrating surface; for the visually impaired, VEs may read or write for the examinee; where warranted, the VEs may pause the Morse code message after each sentence/phrase, or each word, or even after each character to allow the examinee additional time to absorb and interpret what was sent--also the VEs may substitute a sending test for a receiving test where the examinee's handicap warrants.

VE Teams may need advanced notice in order to provide the necessary accommodations to examinees who require them. If you will require accommodations, please contact the VE Team in advance to advise them of your needs.

EXEMPTION OF THE 13/20 WPM MORSE CODE REQUIREMENTS

If you are a severely handicapped or disabled individual and have already passed at least a 5 WPM Morse code examination (or hold a license which meets that requirement), you may be eligible for exemption from the 13/20 WPM Morse code

examination requirements. For information and applicable forms, send an SASE to the ARRL/VEC, 225 Main St, Newington CT 06111; and request our Handicapped Information Package.

For further information on examinations or procedures, you may contact any of the following coordinating VECs.

A = ARRL/VEC, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111; (d) 203-666-1541
Test fee for 1992 is $5.40.

X = Anchorage ARC, 2628 Turnagain Parkway, Anchorage, AK 99517;
(d) 907-786-8121, (n) 907-243-2221 (or) 907-276-5121
(or) 907-274-5546

C = Central Alabama VEC, 1215 Dale Dr SE, Huntsville, AL 35801;
205-536-3904

N = Charlotte VEC, 227 Bennett Ln, Charlotte, NC 28213;
704-596-2168

D = DeVry ARS, 3300 N Campbell Ave, Chicago, IL 60618;
312-929-8500

E = Golden Empire ARS, PO Box 508, Chico, CA 95927; No phone

G = Greater Los Angeles ARG, 9737 Noble Ave, Sepulveda, CA 91343;
818-892-2068, 805-822-1473

J = Jefferson ARC, PO Box 73665, Metairie, LA 70033; No phone

K = Koolau ARC, 45-529 Nakuluai St, Kaneohe, HI 96744;
808-235-4132

L = Laurel ARC Inc., PO Box 3039, Laurel, MD 20709-0039;
(d) 301-572-5124, 301-434-6087, (n) 301-588-3924

M = The Milwaukee RAC Inc., 1737 N 116th St, Wauwatosa, WI 53226;
414-774-6999

H = Mountain ARC, PO Box 234, Cumberland, MD 21502; 304-289-3576

P = PHD ARA Inc., PO Box 11, Liberty, MO 64068; 816-781-7313

R = Sandarc-VEC, PO Box 2446, La Mesa, CA 92044; 619-465-3926

S = Sunnyvale VEC ARC, PO Box 60142, Sunnyvale, CA 94088-0142;
408-255-9000

T = Triad Emergency ARC, 3504 Stonehurst Pl, High Point, NC 27260;
919-841-7576

W = Western Carolinas ARS VEC, 5833 Clinton Hwy - Suite 203,
Knoxville, TN 37912-2545; 615-688-7771. Test fee for 1992 is $5.40.

5 = W5YI-VEC, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356-5101; 817-461-6443
Test fee for 1992 is $5.40.

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*eof.
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1103. QST Product Review List Part 3 of 3

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 17:23:04 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <572@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290926

QST Product Reviews 1/76 thru 4/92 QST - Part 3 of 3

PAC-COMM TNC-200 Terminal Node Controller Jun-87 Schetgen, Bob KU7G
Palomar Engineers R-X Noise Bridge Jan-77 Rusgrove, Jay W1VD
Palomar Engineers VLF Converter Aug-78 Kearman, Jim KR1S
Penniman-Rasmussen TVI Filters May-76 McCoy, Lew W1ICP
PIPO Communications PP-1 & PP-2 Tone Encoders Feb-77 Watts, Chuck WA6GVC
Processor Technology 8KRA Static Memory Module May-77 Watts, Chuck WA6GVC
Processor Technology SOL-20 uComputer Jul-77 Watts, Chuck WA6GVC
Processor Technology VDM-1 Video Display Module Mar-77 Watts, Chuck WA6GVC
Propagation Products Insulators and Quad Kit Mar-78 McCoy, Lew W1ICP
QM70 Products FMT-440 Transverter Nov-77 Kearman, Jim KR1S
Radio Shack DX-302 Communications Receiver Aug-81 Kampe, Bruce WA1POI
Radio Shack RG-8M Coaxial Cable Dec-80 Hall, Jerry K1TD
Radio Shack TRS-80 Microcomputer Jun-78 O'Dell, Peter KB1N
Radio Shack HTX-100 10-M Mobile Transceiver Feb-92 Hale, Bruce KB1MW &
Healy, Rus NJ2L
Ranger Communications RCI-2950 10-M Mobile Transceiver Feb-92 Hale, Bruce
KB1MW &
Healy, Rus NJ2L
RCA COSMAC VIP Microcomputer Feb-79 Place, Steve WB1EYI
RF Concepts RFC 2-23 and RFC 3-22 Solid-State 144- and 220 Mar-88 Hale,
Bruce KB1MW
RF Concepts RFC 2-317 2-M Amplifier Oct-87 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
RF Concepts RFC 3-312 220-MHz Amplifier Apr-88 Hale, Bruce KB1MW &
Wilson, Mark AA2Z
RF Concepts RFC 8-RC Repeater Controller Apr-89 Francis, Tom NM1Q
RF Products 5/8-Wave 220-MHz & 450-MHz Antennas Aug-83 O'Dell, Pete KB1N
RIW 432-19 19-Element 432-MHz Yagi Dec-78 Bartlett, Jim K1TX
Robot Robot 800 Terminal Apr-82 Pagel, Paul N1FB
Rohn Rotating Tower Systems Rohn 25 Rotation System Sep-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Rutland Arrays FO-22 FO-25 432-MHz Yagi Antenna Apr-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L &
Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Sabtronics 2000 Digital Multimeter Feb-79 Bartlett, Jim K1TX
Santec LS-202A 2-M SSB/FM Transceiver Dec-85 Wolfgang, Larry WA3VIL
SAY SPS-20M Power Supply Oct-78 Harris, Chod WB2CHO
Sem Con HA-2 2-M Mobile Antenna May-79 Gerli, Sandy AC1Y
Sherwood Crystal Filter Feb-77 Myers, Bob W1XT
Sherwood Se-1 Microphone Equalizer Jan-83 O'Dell, Pete KB1N
SHF Systems SHF 1240K 1296-MHz Transverter Feb-90 Lau, Zack KH6CP
Sinclair D0236H 2-M Antenna Apr-77 McCoy, Lew W1ICP
Smith Electronics, Dick K-6345 Radio Direction Finder Aug-86 Williams,
Bruce WA6IVC
Solar Power Corp. Series E Solar Electric Generator Aug-77 DeMaw, Doug W1FB

Solid State Sales CCD Camera Kit Feb-77 Watts, Chuck WA6GVC
Soundpower SP100 Audio Processor Jan-80 Frenaye, Tom K1KI
Southwest Tech. Prod. Corp. 6800 Computer System Apr-77 McCoy, Lew W1ICP
Southwest Tech. Prod. Corp. AC-30 & MF-68 Interface & Disc System Aug-78 McCoy, Lew W1ICP
Southwest Tech. Prod. Corp. CT-1024 Terminal Systems Kit Mar-77 McCoy, Lew W1ICP
Spectrum Communications SCR 1000 2-M FM Repeater Jul-83 O'Dell, Pete KB1N
Spectrum International 1296-MHz Loop Yagi Jun-78 Kearman, Jim KR1S
Spectrum International JMF 432 & JMF 1296 UHF Filters Apr-76 McMullen, Tom W1SL
Spider HF Mobile Antenna Jul-86 Wolfgang, Larry WA3VIL
SSB Electronics LT 33S 902-MHz Transverter Apr-87 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Standard C228A Dual-Band Hand-Held FM Transceiver Jun-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Swan 100 MX HF Transceiver & Acc. Jun-79 Woodward, George W1RN
Swan Astro 102 BXA Dec-81 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Swan Astro 150 HF Transceiver Jul-80 Pelham, John W1JA
TAPR TAPR-1 Terminal Node Controller Nov-85 Ward, Jeff K8KA &
Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Technico TEC-9900-SS Computer Kit Jul-78 Schueckler, James WB2YZL
TEDCO Model 1 QRP Transceiver Nov-80 Pagel, Paul N1FB
Tektronix T922 Dual-Trace Scope Nov-76 McGivern, James III WA1QZH
TELCO 125 2-M Class-C Amplifier Mar-78 O'Dell, Pete KB1N
Telex Contester Headset Feb-92 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Tempo K6FZ 20-M Loop Antenna Sep-79 Horzepa, Stan WA1LOU
Tempo S1 2-M FM Transceiver Jun-79 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Ten-Tec Model 585 Paragon 160-10 M Transceiver May-88 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Ten-Tec 247 & 277 Antenna Tuners Apr-80 Leland, Stu W1JEC
Ten-Tec 2510 Mode-B Satellite Station Oct-85 Hutchinson, Chuck K8CH
Ten-Tec 425 Titan HF Linear Amplifier Apr-86 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Ten-Tec 544 HF Transceiver Jul-79 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Ten-Tec 561 Corsair II HF Transceiver Aug-87 Hare, Ed KA1CV
Ten-Tec Argosy HF Transceiver Oct-82 Hutchinson, Chuck K8CH
Ten-Tec Century 21 HF Transceiver Dec-77 Bartlett, Jim K1TX
Ten-Tec Century 22 HF CW Transceiver May-85 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Ten-Tec OMNI D HF Transceiver Jan-80 Pagel, Paul N1FB
Ten-Tec OMNI V Model 562 160-10 M Transceiver Nov-90 Kleinschmidt, Kirk NT0Z
Ten-Tec Argonaut II & Delta II MF/HF Transceivers Jan-92 Newkirk, Dave WJ1Z
TET 3F35DX Triband Antenna Apr-80 Aurick, Lee W1SE
TET HB-35 Triband Antenna Dec-82 Aurick, Lee W1SE
Tokyo Hy-Power Labs HC-200 Transmatch May-83 Hutchinson, Chuck K8CH
Tonna F9FT 144/16 2-M Yagi Jul-79 Sumner, Dave K1ZZ
Tono Theta-777 Communications Terminal Apr-87 Hale, Bruce KB1MW
Tono EXL-5000E RTTY/CW/AMTOR Term Jul-85 Bloom, Jon KE3Z
TUCH-COM 1215 Tone Encoder Microphone Feb-79 Morris, Jim K1UJ
Twin Oaks Morse Code Training Program Aug-83 Colvin, Carol AJ2I
Uniden Corp of America President HR2510 10-M Transceiver May-89 Kleinschmidt, Kirk NT0Z
Universal Software, Inc. Super-RATT RTTY/CW Software Nov-83 Pagel, Paul

N1FB
UPI Communications Systems Climbing-Safety Belt Dec-89 Healy, Rus NJ2L
VHF Engineering Blue Line RF Power Amplifiers Sep-78 Sumner, Dave K1ZZ
VHF Engineering CW Identifier Kit Jul-76 Kearman, Jim KR1S
VHF Engineering RPT 220 220-MHz Repeater Nov-76 McMullen, Tom W1SL
VHF Engineering Synthesizer II Feb-78 Morris, Jim K1UJ
Vibroplex Brass Racer Key Jul-83 Hull, Gerry AK4L
Vibroplex EK-1 Keyer Jul-83 Pagel, Paul N1FB
Viewstar PT-2000A HF Linear Amplifier Jan-84 Hull, Gerry VE1CER
Viewstar VS 1500A Transmatch Oct-83 Aurick, Lee W1SE
VOMAX Speech Processor Aug-77 LeLand, Sue W1JEC
West Jersey Comm Prod 80-M "BN CAGE" Antenna Sep-83 Wolfgang, Larry WA3VIL
Western Electronics 998BUA Trap Dipole Nov-82 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Weston 6000 Digital Multimeter May-77 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Wilson 2202 SM Transceiver Dec-77 Klemp, David WB1AND
Wilson System 3 Tribander Aug-79 Westbrook, Jim K1FD
Wilson System 40 Tribander Apr-82 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Wilson System One 4-Element Tribander Sep-78 Aurick, Lee W1SE
Yaesu FL-7000 Solid-State HF QSK Linear Amplifier Sep-87 McGrath, Don KZ1A
Yaesu FRG-7700 Communications Receiver Aug-81 Pagel, Paul N1FB
Yaesu FT-7B HF Transceiver Mar-80 Woodward, George W1RN
Yaesu FT-23R 2-M Hand-Held Transceiver Dec-87 Hale, Bruce KB1MW
Yaesu FT-77 HF Transceiver Nov-83 Schetgen, Bob KU7G
Yaesu FT-101E HF Transceiver Sep-76 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Yaesu FT-101ZD HF Transceiver Dec-79 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Yaesu FT-102 HF Transceiver Oct-83 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Yaesu FT-107M HF Transceiver Apr-81 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Yaesu FT-109RH Hand-Held Transceiver Nov-87 Hale, Bruce KB1MW
Yaesu FT-127 220-MHz FM Transceiver Jan-82 Jennings, Bill K1WJ
Yaesu FT-127RA 220-MHz Transceiver Aug-79 Sumner, Dave K1ZZ
Yaesu FT-207R 2-M FM Transceiver Apr-80 Gerli, Sandy AC1Y
Yaesu FT-212RH 2-M & FT-712RH 70-cm FM Transceiver Dec-88 Mabey, Jay NU0X
and Kleinschmidt, Kirk NT0Z
Yaesu FT-221 Multimode 2-M Transceiver Jul-77 Kearman, Jim KR1S
Yaesu FT-230R 2-M FM Transceiver Jun-83 Kluger, Leo WB2TRN
Yaesu FT-301D HF Transceiver Oct-77 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Yaesu FT-470 Dual-Band Hand-Held FM Transceiver Jun-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Yaesu FT-470 Dual-Band Hand-Held VHF/UHF Transceiver Sep-90 Hale, Bruce
KB1MW
Yaesu FT-480R 2-M Multimode Transceiver Oct-81 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Yaesu FT-650 6/10/12-Meter Transceiver Oct-91 Bloom, Jon KE3Z
Yaesu FT-680R 6-M Multimode Transceiver Aug-82 Hull, Gerry AK4L
Yaesu FT-707 HF Transceiver Jun-81 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Yaesu FT-708R 450-MHz FM Transceiver Apr-83 Palm, Rick K1CE
Yaesu FT-726R VHF/UHF Transceiver May-84 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Yaesu FT-730R 440-MHz FM Transceiver Sep-83 Hall, Jerry K1TD
Yaesu FT-736R VHF/UHF Transceiver May-90 Wilson, Mark AA2Z
Yaesu FT-747GX MF/HF Transceiver Aug-89 Newkirk, Dave AK7M
Yaesu FT-757GX HF Transceiver Dec-84 Kluger, Leo WB2TRN
Yaesu FT-767GX All Mode HF Transceiver Sep-87 McGrath, Don KZ1A

Yaesu FT-901DM HF Transceiver Nov-78 DeMaw, Doug W1FB
Yaesu FT-980 HF Transceiver Nov-84 Ward, Jeff K8KA
Yaesu FT-990 160-10 M Transceiver Nov-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Yaesu FT-1000D MF/HF Transceiver Mar-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Yaesu FT-2400H Mobile 2-M FM Transceiver Dec-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Yaesu FT-ONE HF Transceiver Aug-83 Hutchinson, Chuck K8CH
Yaesu FTV-901R Transverter Feb-82 Sumner, Dave K1ZZ
Yaesu YC-7 Frequency Display Mar-80 Woodward, George W1RN
Yaesu YS-60 MF/HF Wattmeter Feb-91 Healy, Rus NJ2L
Z.R.C. Cold Galvanizing Compound Oct-80 DeMaw, Doug W1FB

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S.Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

1104. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 18:03:27 UTC
From: whs70@dancer.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.180327.25846@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 290927

In article <9204161451.AA11961@dirt.cisco.com> faunt@cisco.com (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>According to Oscar Satellite Report (a newsletter for satellite
>users), the Lambda Amateur Radio Club has filed a complaint with some
>Connecticut fair practices board, about the refusal of the ARRL to
>carry a LARC (Lambda Amateur Radio Club) advertisment. I know nothing
>more than this, and am attempting to find out more. My original
>message was cc'ed to the ARRL at their Mcimail address, and we'll see
>if there's any response.

Without getting into the why's of the refusal, I have NEVER heard of a case where any organization, or publication (newspaper, etc.) has been forced to accept any advertising it chooses not to carry. Newspapers do it all the time when they refuse various personal ads, certain political ads, etc.

ARRL is a "private" club as near as I can tell, and I can't see how the Lambda folks could ever prevail.

Just my comments on the subject, IF there is indeed some type of complain filed against ARRL.

Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) BELLCORE (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
Morristown, NJ email via UUCP bcr!dancer!whs70
201-829-2879 Weekdays email via Internet whs70@dancer.cc.bellcore.com

1105. Re: How to store NiCd batteries?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 18:16:20 UTC
From: schuster@panix.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.181620.14966@panix.com>
Source record: 290978

In article <18229@oasys.dt.navy.mil> kstuart@oasys.dt.navy.mil (Kenneth Stuart) writes:
>
>Bert, about the only thing that you can do, other than giving the batteries
>an hour or two of charge once every few weeks, is to fully charge the
>batteries, remove them from the H/T, and place 'em in the freezer section
>of your refrigerator. This will slow down the self-discharge rate of
>the cells. The self-discharge won't be completely stopped, since the
>potassium hydroxide electrolyte won't freeze at the temperature of the
>average freezer.

I'd always been told that you should not freeze batteries because the
expansion of the electrolyte will break internal seals, if not crack the
battery case itself. I always refrigerate my unused batteries, but
is it really safe to freeze them?

--
_____Mike Schuster_____
NY Public Access UNIX: schuster@panix.com | 70346.1745@CompuServe.COM
The Portal (R) System: schuster@cup.portal.com | MCI Mail,GEnie: MSCHUSTER

1106. CBS, California, and FCC call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 18:31:39 UTC
From: wales@valeria.cs.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.183139.27920@cs.ucla.edu>
Source record: 290979
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

There's an interesting situation here in California with the major CBS radio and TV stations.

Up until a few years ago, the following CBS stations used the following call letters:

AM FM TV

San Francisco KCBS (740) (?) KPIX (ch. 5)

Los Angeles KNX (1070) KNX-FM (93.1) KNXT (ch. 2)

The San Francisco stations still use the above calls, to the best of my knowledge.

Here in L.A., though, the TV station changed its call a few years ago and became KCBS-TV. And after a couple of changes in format (and, for all I know, possibly ownership), the FM station has been reborn with a call of KCBS-FM (though most of the time they identify themselves on the air via the nickname "CBS-FM").

So now we have a situation where KCBS is in one city, while KCBS-FM and KCBS-TV are in another. Are there any other arrangements like this in the US?

Incidentally, the NBC and ABC TV stations in Los Angeles are KNBC (no radio stations sharing the call, as far as I'm aware) and KABC-TV (there is an AM station called KABC as well).

--
Rich Wales <wales@CS.UCLA.EDU> // UCLA Computer Science Department
3531 Boelter Hall // Los Angeles, CA 90024-1596 // +1 (310) 825-5683

1107. Re: How to store NiCd batteries?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 18:38:49 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.183849.13867@anasaz>
Source record: 290980

Keywords:

In article <9204151233.AA25931@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM> bert@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:
]I have an old IC-2AT which I use VERY infrequently, but when I need to use it
]I want it to work. I just took it out of 'storage' and found that both
]battery packs were dead and wouldn't hold a charge anymore. I've replaced
]the inards of the packs.
]What's the best way to store the batteries so that they'll at least be
]rechargeable when I need the rig?
There isn't really a good way. If you use it infrequently, do as I do and use alkaline cells. They have a longer shelf life, and don't cost as much as nicads if you don't use em very often.

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
john@anasazi.com ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"Modern liberals are the termites in the structure of our society."
John Moore

1108. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 18:38:51 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6390@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 290981

In article <1992Apr16.180327.25846@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> whs70@dancer.UUCP () writes:
>Without getting into the why's of the refusal, I have NEVER heard
>of a case where any organization, or publication (newspaper, etc.)
>has been forced to accept any advertising it chooses not to carry.
>Newspapers do it all the time when they refuse various personal ads,
>certain political ads, etc.

The "whys" of the refusal are the central issue. I don't think it's appropriate for the ARRL to refuse to carry LARC's ads if that refusal is based on anti-gay sentiment. If they refuse to cary ads from other radio clubs on a general basis, then this argument is moot. I'd like to know just why LARC was refused. In any case, I'll be talking to my division director about it; that's the best way to get heard on any particular issue relating to the League. I'd recommend that others who have an opinion contact their director, too - and not just on this issue, but any they have an opinion about. The directors can't follow the wishes of the members if they don't know them.

>ARRL is a "private" club as near as I can tell, and I can't see how
>the Lambda folks could ever prevail.

Legally? Good question, especially if there's a law against discrimination based on sexual preference in Connecticut and that was the reason for the refusal. I suspect that it'd take a court to iron it out. Personally, I'd rather see the League simply accept the ad (unless if falls under a broader policy).
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"While we liked developing Windows applications, we never inhaled." --
Philippe Kahn, in Infoworld, 13 Apr 1992

1109. Re: Can't get 10 year old radio fixed, was Re: Boycott Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 18:55:00 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570361@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290982

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>The fact remains, however, that the shelf life of electronics technology
>is now down to less than 5 years in many cases. It's generally not worth
>the trouble to attempt to repair something older than that because newer
>and better equipment is available that is cheaper than the original. This
>isn't planned obsolesence, it's technology driven obsolesence. Try to get
>parts for an 8 inch floppy drive, or get 1 kb memory chips. They just
>aren't around anymore except in surplus bins. Ten years ago, they were
>hot stuff.

This is very true for computer equipment. It is much less true for RF
equipment. A 20-year-old Drake L4B kilowatt amplifier is still a fine piece
of equipment that most hams would be proud to use in their ham shack.
8 inch floppy disc drives were not even available 20 years ago, and are
now already obsolete.

AL N1AL

1110. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 19:01:04 UTC
From: jpotts@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920085@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 290983

Lets give this stupid topic a rest. If its one thing I have learned sense becoming a ham 3 yrs ago is that you have to put up with all of this BS in order to enjoy the hobby. I really have not found a group that cries so much. Its a wonder that anybody puts up with us.

73's

Have A Happy Day

John Potts, kb6wgl

1111. Re: Re: Benton Harbor Lunch Box...Gonset

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 19:21:40 UTC
From: brown@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <30690006@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 290984

W6AM

de Pat N7KRG

1112. Ah.. the welcome voice of HAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 19:22:18 UTC
From: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US
Message-ID: <Mike_Whalen.0c16@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US>
Source record: 290985

I recieved this message in my mailbox earlier today. I am clearly not a person who understands, fully, the way that the 9600+ market works.

To the best of my knowledge, although my "friend" here has me pinned as someone who listens to "weenies", if you have a modem that is v.32 specifically, you can't call v.32bis.. and vice versa. Hey.. this all comes from operators mouths and heresay so it could be wrong. At least I CAN admit that to everyone.

Now, my beef with this message which you are about to read, is this person is a HAM and he really insulted me. Told me to shut up.

What I want to know is.. are a lot of hams like this? I mean no disrespect at ALL! But so far I have been told that I shouldn't have said anything and that I am ignorant and should shut up.

{begin message}

[From] Doug Faunt N6tqs XXX-XXX-XXX
[To] Mike Whalen
[Date] Thu 16 Apr 92 11:59
[Subject] (now) standard modems

Excuse me, but you keep talking about standards, about which you are remarkably ignorant.

There is a modem standard for greater than 9600 bps transmission. It's called V.32bis. There are also protocols for greater than 9600 transmission, that are not standard, but manufacturers would like you to believe are. One of these is the USR HST. It's NOT a standard, and if you think it is, you're gullible and ignorant.

BTW, V.42 has NOTHING to do with transmission speed, despite what the marketing weenies seem to have you believing.

There is a proposed standard, called V.FAST, that is still a proprietary protocol, but may become a standard, that calls for 24k to 28k transmission speeds.

You've been listening to too many marketing types, which is fine if you're going to keep your ignorance to yourself, but when you state their assertions as facts, you're opening yourself up for the kind of derision that you so rightly deserve.

You're much better off keeping you mouth shut, and be thought ignorant, then to open it and prove you are.

{end of message}

WHOA! What a warm welcome from the HAM community. Take this to heart, guy! It's much easier to sit there in the comfort of your own home or office and type a hate-message to a guy than tell him to his face.

I don't get this. I am sorry I am misinformed on this subject. I take back everything that I said about the bloody topic. This message was clearly uncalled for and I wish I wouldn't have recieved it.

Look, guys.. I know that all of you aren't like this. I have been talking with some really nice people in Mail about different subjects... on the other hand.. you had one person last week who was complaining that new people didn't know "dung" about HAM and that they were idiots and shouldn't be in the hobby.

Now, you have this guy who is acting as "fact police" running around mail telling people they are IGNORANT and telling them to SHUT UP!?!?

Pardon me, guys.. but what the ^$%^ is this?! Everyone here is so concerned about people being welcomed into HAM.. but then stuff like this occurs..

There's really nothing more to say on this. I haven't really talked to enough peopl to say that I am getting more negative than good.. I am trying not to believe that this is a reflection of a lot of people.

If enough of you have the attitude of that guy up there.. you can be assured that not many are going to want to join the hobby.

Mike..

-- Via DLG Pro v0.991

Yet another fine quality message from.. Mike Whalen Brand Message Prod.
If you like it.. you like it.. if not... FNORD!

InterNet: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.la.us
UUCP: rex!agwbbs!Mike_Whalen

1113. Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 20:38:37 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199204162036.AA06093@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 290986

>Dube/AB5AP writes:
>
>> If you want new, state-of-the-art technology, then you have to pay the price
>> that goes with the fact that as technology advances, the "old" gets left
>> behind bacause there's not enough time, space or money to take care of both
>
>Well, if we're talking state-of-the-art, then lets not worry about ICOM
>735's, 725's, 751's. They were/are neat radios, but not anything to base
>a cutting-edge technology talk on. About all we can do is discuss the ICOM
>781 (and I still don't think that's state-of-the-art technology, just
>state-of-the-art consumer affairs). But does your concept apply there?
>$5,000 for 10 years. Should I expect to throw this radio away in the year
>2001 because I can't get a replacement CPU chip? Or do I have to buy two
>radios to be sure I can keep one going? Can't buy it (the radio OR the
>"throwaway" concept).
>
>steve - W3GRG
>mosier@uncg.bitnet
>mosier@steffi.uncg.edu

The concept especially applies. State-of-the-art advances very often obsolete
everything prior. Cost doesn't affect that. If one chooses to pay
big bucks for the latest gizmo, in the midst of a technology explosion, then
one must reasonably expect that next week, month or year it will have been
left in the dust, and therefore perhaps of little value. That's what I meant
when I said it's the price we pay. I have a TS-820. It doesn't have all the
new-fangled computer-controlled stuff, dozens of memories, etc. It just does
a good job of transmitting and receiving. I don't need pre-programmed freqs,
nor do I mind the occasional final tuning when I change freqs. But that's
my choice to forego all the expensive frills and still get the thrills.

For many products, the effect of technology advances has been to drive
prices down; to the point where an equivalent product today costs one
twentieth of what it did 15 or 20 years ago. There are no parts available
for the early products, because today's entire product costs less to build
than some replacement parts would.

For an expensive piece of equipment, though, given that the owner would rather
pay, say, 20 percent of it's replacement cost to get it repaired, it looks
like a good opportunity for someone to make some bucks doing "aftermarket"
CPUs, etc. Could you make a living at it? Depends on what the failure
rates are. I have a feeling that for, say, one failure out of a thousand,
it wouldn't pay for either the manufacturer or the aftermarket vendor to try
to service the stuff. "You pays yo money and you takes yo chances", I've
heard said; and I guess it still applies.

It reminds me of my Sony TV. The picture tube failed. If I replace it myself, it'll cost about $350 just for the tube. Am I gonna do it? No, even though it originally cost $1200, the 10-year-old set isn't worth it; especially when I can get a comparable one new for $350. At my age (geezer zone) I never thought I'd consider such an item a "throw-away", yet there it was, in black and white (and magenta :-)). I lay it to the fact that technology advances and market pressures pushed the price down.

73,
Dube AB5AP <dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com>

1114. Re: How to store NiCd batteries?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 20:44:18 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.204418.4522@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 290987

In article <1992Apr16.181620.14966@panix.com> schuster@panix.com (Michael Schuster) writes:
>In article <18229@oasys.dt.navy.mil> kstuart@oasys.dt.navy.mil (Kenneth Stuart) writes:
>>
>>Bert, about the only thing that you can do, other than giving the batteries
>>an hour or two of charge once every few weeks, is to fully charge the
>>batteries, remove them from the H/T, and place 'em in the freezer section
>>of your refrigerator. This will slow down the self-discharge rate of
>>the cells. The self-discharge won't be completely stopped, since the
>>potassium hydroxide electrolyte won't freeze at the temperature of the
>>average freezer.
>
>I'd always been told that you should not freeze batteries because the
>expansion of the electrolyte will break internal seals, if not crack the
>battery case itself. I always refrigerate my unused batteries, but
>is it really safe to freeze them?
>
I used to store fresh cells in the freezer until I discovered
a D size alkaline that had burst. The seals had busted and the
plastic envelope broken off. The plastic envelope holds the anode
terminal to the battery. So now I do not freeze any cells.
May be that Ni Cads are different.

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

1115. Re: Benton Harbor Lunch Box...Gonset

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 20:48:22 UTC
From: fyl@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.204822.10204@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 290988

In article <1992Apr15.090513.1@matrix.cs.wright.edu> isoper@matrix.cs.wright.edu writes:
>Along the same lines as the Benton Harbor Lunchbox series, does anyone
>remember the Gonset Communicator series and their SSB version the Sidewinder.

>I think they were actually BHLB's they had grown up slightly, they had the
>same general shape but, weighed about 50 to 60 pounds. There was a 10, 6 and
>2 meter versions of the Communicators. The only Sidewinder I saw was at
>a field day in 1969 that the Dayton Amatuer Radio Assoc. sponsored, it was
>a SSB rig running about 25 to 50 watts. I am not sure that this version was
>for any other band than 2 meters.

The "Gooney Boxes" were around before the BHLB. They were a box with
three chassis in it: receiver, transmitter and power supply. The Gonset
III had a different shape than the I and II but All they did was change
where the guts fit in the box.

There was also a linear for them. It had an 826 in it. There was a
window so you could see the tube. That way you could tune by the color of
the plate of the tube. Really!

My introduction to 2mtr FM was working on a net (high school football game
coverage) on 146.70. There were some people talking on the "same
frequency" and I asked them to QSY. They explained that they were
on 147.76 FM (yes, good old '76 in LA in the '60s) and they couldn't QSY.
A couple of years later I had a good old 40V on 146.76.

--
Phil Hughes, SSC, Inc. P.O. Box 55549, Seattle, WA 98155 (206)FOR-UNIX
uunet!nwnexus!ssc!fyl or fyl@ssc.wa.com (206)527-3385

1116. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 20:52:01 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.205201.29355@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 290989

>In article <1992Apr16.180327.25846@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> whs70@dancer.UUCP () writes:
>
>>ARRL is a "private" club as near as I can tell, and I can't see how
>>the Lambda folks could ever prevail.

Why, isn' it curious? *I* happen to be a member of this lil' private
club. Fancy that! and *I* want to accept advertisements from LARC.

Too bad the ARRL didn't ask me about my personal and social life before
they pestered me to join up... Funny though, they didn't want me for
a long time just because I didn't want to learn their silly ol' Morris code.

Well, the times they is a changing. I fully intend to rejoin the ARRL,
heck, I'll even become a LIFE member.... Yeah, that's it. I'll do it
next payday. Love the magazine, and the advertisements too! Fun and
entertaining new radio clubs to join and all that.

I'll tell you another thing. The ARRL plays along with another lil'
private club I'm a member of.. The United States of America. I don't
think I want my club allowing the ARRL to discriminate against people!
Yeah, perhaps a club that is discriminating cannot be trusted or allowed
to participate in the VEC program, or send representatives to that other
lil' club I'm a member of... The IARU, Yeah.. Thts' the ticket...

The dinosaurs died like this, I think...

We're here, We're Queer, Bleeding well get used to it OM's....

1117. Please help me.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 20:53:47 UTC
From: sl8wm@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.145347.54536@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 290990

I realize that requests for radio mods are posted quite often and that
many are so sick of them that they simply ignore them. In spite of this
I am here to request info on mods for the Yaesu FT-2400. I understand
that there may be a mod that will extend the receive range. I have tried
every BBS and FTP site that I know of and I have tried the mail server
that is supposed to have mods but my mail always bounced.
If anyone out there has this mod could you please e-mail a copy to me.

Thank You

Bruce, N7TKX

1118. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 22:04:22 UTC
From: pst@cisco.com
Message-ID: <pst.703461862@lager>
Source record: 290992

In article <1992Apr16.180327.25846@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> whs70@dancer.UUCP () writes:
>ARRL is a "private" club as near as I can tell, and I can't see how
>the Lambda folks could ever prevail.

Yes, but ARRL membership is required for certain ARES positions, such
as city, district, and section EC. I think a case could be brought
that the ARRL, because of the "closed shop" policy, must follow the
same guidelines as a non-private club.

Personally, I'd like to hear some "meat" arguments. What happened and why?
--
Our apparent freedom to do whatever we like shows how whatever we choose
serves the economy. -- Raoul Vaneigem, _The Book of Pleasures_

1119. Re: KP for Kenwood tr2600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 22:27:55 UTC
From: n9ljx@en.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.222755.11780@en.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 290993

This is from rec.radio.swap....

In article <1992Apr16.205420.24072@mailer.cc.fsu.edu> djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu (David Brightbill) writes:
>I'm trying to find a replacement keypad for a kenwood tr2600. The
>unit is 8 years old but Kenwood no longer stocks this part. Any
>hints as to a source would be welcome. If anyone has a blown
>2600 that they want to sell for parts, I'd be interested in hearing
>about that too.
>
>Thanks, Dave KD4BTC
>.

Looks like we better boycott Kenwood too!! :-) :-) :-)
--sas
--
Scott Stembaugh - N9LJX internet: n9ljx@ecn.purdue.edu
Operations Supervisor, ADPC phone: 317 494 7946
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1061

1120. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 22:45:54 UTC
From: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <7494@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 290994

What a waste of bandwidth...
Remember: " Buffalo never Oink " Seen on a South Dakota travel brocure.
Advertisment: Try the Railway Post Office , a railfan BBS ! (612) 377-2197.
UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!rambler
INET: rambler@pnet51.orb.mn.org

1121. Eastern VHF/UHF Conference Announcement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 22:54:12 UTC
From: wade@n1bwt.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.225412.29228@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 290995

Announcing the 18th Annual Eastern VHF/UHF Conference

May 22-24, 1992 at Ward College of Technology, Univ. of Hartford, CT.

Some of the topics: Small Antenna Moonbouce
10 GHz Lens Antennas
Meteor Storms
Control & Antenna Tracking
TWTs and Klystrons
Moonbounce on 135 cm
13 cm Solid State Amps
Satellites
Optimum Dish Feed
Antenna Structures
High Power Amps
Computer RF Design

Antenna and Noise Figure Measurement

VHF to Microwaves Specialty Flea Market Sunday

contacts:

Chairman: Registration:
Tom Kirby W1EJ Dave Knight KA1DT
1 Meadow Knoll 15 Oakdale Ave.
PO Box 455 Nashua, NH 03062
Pelham, NH 03076

1122. Hamfest Quik list (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 23:35:13 UTC
From: beyo@beyonet.UUCP
Message-ID: <343@beyonet.UUCP>
Source record: 290996

Here is a quick summary of Hamfests in the ATLDIV area. I got
this off packet and only gives minimal information. It will
let you know that there is a hamfest in your area.

Steve
------------------------Begin Hamfest List (fwd)----------------------------
MSG # TR SIZE TO FROM @BBS DATE TITLE
6062 B# 2398 ALL W3ABC ATLDIV 920416 HAMFEST CALENDAR
Forwarding path: WB3EUF WB3JOE
ARRL ATLANTIC DIVISION
1992 HAMFEST SCHEDULE

+MAY 2 SOUTHERN TIER ARC - OWEGO, NY
MAY 2 KENT ISLAND, MD
+MAY 3 PENN-DEL ARC - NEW CASTLE, DE
MAY 9 GREATER SOUTH JERSEY - CHERRY HILL, NJ
+MAY 16 EPHRATA ARS - EPHRATA, PA
+MAY 17 WARMINSTER ARC - WRIGHTSTOWN, PA
+MAY 15-17 ROCHESTER HAMFEST - ROCHESTER, NY
MAY 24 MARYLAND FM ASSN - WEST FRIENDSHIP, MD
+JUN 6 ROME ARC - ROME, NY
+JUN 7 TAMAQUA TRANS SOC - TAMAQUA, PA
+JUN 7 BREEZESHOOTERS - BUTLER, PA
+JUN 14 CENTRAL PA - WINFIELD, PA
+JUN 14 LANCASTER ARC - LANCASTER, NY
+JUN 20 SKYLINE - CORTLAND, NY
+JUN 21 FREDERICK, MD
JUL 4 HARRISBURG RAC - BRESSLER, PA
+JUL 5 MURGAS ARC - WILKES-BARRE, PA
JUL 11 UTICA ARC - UTICA, NY
+JUL 12 GENESEE RA - ALEXANDER, NY
+JUL 12 NORTH HILLS ARC - PITTSBURGH, PA
+JUL 12 SUMMIT ARA CARROLL COUNTY - WESTMINSTER, MD
JUL 25 RED ROSE REPEATER ASSN COMPUTER FEST - LANCASTER, PA
+JUL 26 BRATS - TIMONIUM, MD
+AUG 2 SKYVIEW - NEW KENSINGTON, PA
+AUG 9 MID-ATLANTIC ARC - WARRINGTON, PA
+AUG 15 FINGER LAKES - ITHACA, NY
+AUG 16 DELAWARE-LEHIGH ARC - EASTON, PA
+AUG 16 DELMARVA - GEORGETOWN, DE
+AUG 16 SOUTHERN PATUXENT ARC - UPPER MARLBORO, MD
AUG 23 GLOUCESTER CO. ARC - MULLICA HILL, NJ
AUG 29 PROS - CHAFFEE, NY
+SEP 12 RADIO ASSN OF ERIE - ERIE, PA
+SEP 13 BUTLER CO. ARA - BUTLER, PA

SEP 13 FOUNDATION FOR AMATEUR RADIO - GAITHERSBURG, MD
+SEP 19 BUFFALO HAMFEST - HAMBURG, NY
+SEP 20 COLUMBIA-MONTOUR ARC - BERWICK, PA
SEP 26 ELMIRA, NY
SEP 26-27 YORK, PA
+OCT 3 RADIO AMATEURS OF GREATER SYRACUSE - BALDWINSVILLE, NY
+OCT 4 PACK RATS - CHERRY HILL, NJ
+OCT 11 COLUMBIA ARA - WEST FRIENDSHIP, MD
OCT 25 RF HILL ARC - DUBLIN, PA

CONVENTIONS AND CONFERENCES

+MAY 15-17 ATLANTIC DIVISION CONVENTION - ROCHESTER, NY
+AUG 20-23 ARRL NATIONAL CONVENTION - LOS ANGELES, CA
OCT 3 MID-ATLANTIC STATES VHF CONFERENCE - CHERRY HILL, NJ
+OCT 10-11 DXPO-92 ARRL SPECIALTY CONVENTION - COLLEGE PARK, MD
OCT 16-18 MICROWAVE UPDATE '92 - ROCHESTER, NY

*** END OF MSG # 6062 from W3ABC @ WB3JOE.PA.USA.NA

--------------------------------EOF (fwd)--------------------------------
Thanks to W3ABC for typing it up.

--
################## Stephen Urich WB3FTP |"Starlightbeams project ##################
##|_|########### Bensalem, PA USA |me in Red Blue and Green##|_|###########
##################----------------------|Velvetdreams protect me ##################
snark!beyonet!beyo |when I hit the Screen" #####
|_| ## widener!beyonet!beyo |--Alan Parsons Project ## |_|
##---##
Packet Radio: WB3FTP@WA3NWL.#SEPA.PA.USA.NA #####
_##################____##################_

1123. ICOM IC-2AT HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-16 23:49:11 UTC
From: sking@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.234911.3452@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 290997

I have a question about battery packs for the IC-2AT. Included in the documentation w/ the HT is a list of options. Both on this sheet an in a recent ICOM catalog, the highest power battery that can be used is the BP-5 (10.8 V), but not the BP-7 (13.8 V). I have a 12 V battery (measured 12 V) and would like to know that since 12 V is not significantly more than 10.8 V, if it can be used on my IC-2AT without causing damage to the insides. Is there anyone on the net that has used, or uses, a 12 V (as opposed to 13.8 V) battery on their HT? Please email me your comments. Thanks in advance.

73 de Steve

--
Steve King Domain: SKing@Wattres.SJ.CA.US
Packet: KC6WCH @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
KC6WCH "Dammit, Jim! I'm a meteorologist, not a forecaster!"
"Climate is what you expect. Weather is what you get."

1124. Kenwood 221 data protocol ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 01:27:00 UTC
From: pomplun@amazon.llnl.gov
Message-ID: <1992Apr16.172700.1@amazon.llnl.gov>
Source record: 290998

I have a Kenwood 221 2m transceiver, and I used to have the RC-10 remote "handset" controller. They were an impressive pair, capabiity-wise. I got rid of the RC-10, but would like to interface the '221 to my PC. Almost any control on the '221 was operable via datacomm with the RC-10, but need details on the protocol. I already know the pinouts. Any of the ham station remote control manufacturers I have talked to say they have not done the '221 (series). Has anyone tried this yet ??

Don K2BIO

1125. Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 01:47:03 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <6CA8A87EF63F212083@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 290999

> everything prior. Cost doesn't affect that. If one chooses to pay
> big bucks for the latest gizmo, in the midst of a technology explosion, then
> one must reasonably expect that next week, month or year it will have been
> left in the dust, and therefore perhaps of little value. That's what I meant
> when I said it's the price we pay. I have a TS-820. It doesn't have all the

Can't argue with that. I know someone who has successively bought 3 state-
of-the-art HT's during the past year. All for the latest gizmo, I guess.
And I'll have to admit, those things light up in ways that my IC-2AT won't.
As long as enough hams behave that way, manufacturers will be able to get by
with less-than-a-decade obsolescense, even with $multi-K radios. If we bought
radios and kept them for 15-20 years and collectively raised hell when they
couldn't be fixed, then manufacturers would behave differently. The problem
right now is that someone wants us to collectively raise hell over the
unavailable 720 CPU chip, when in fact all of us have already thrown our 720's
away to buy 721's (or 720A's, or 720 Mark II's, or some such).

Well, nobody ever said I was rational. I still think we should keep radios a
long time, and raise hell when they can't be fixed. (BTW, I ordered a Ten-Tec
partly for that reason, although at the time I probably couldn't have explained
it that way. Sure hope the CPU works when it arrives. 8-))

steve - W3GRG

1126. Spectrum Allocation Table

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 01:49:11 UTC
From: day@william.vancouver.wsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.014911.21098@clark.edu>
Source record: 291000
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Does anyone have a table of what frequency bands are assigned to various radio services? I'm looking for data like 144-148 MHz is the 2-meter amateur band, x-y Mhz is cellular, a-b Mhz is such and such service, etc.. I'm not particularly concerned with the internal structure for these services other than something like CB is x number of AM channels y KHz wide, but I don't need the entire band plan for something like the 2-meter ham band.

Any information will be appericiated. Please e-mail since I won't be able to read the news again until Monday or Tuesday and I don't have a treaded news reader :-(:-(

Thank You

--

Steve Day
N7VHY

1127. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 02:15:28 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kusd60INNllh@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291001

In article <32920085@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM> jpotts@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (John Potts) writes:
>Lets give this stupid topic a rest. If its one thing I have
>learned sense becoming a ham 3 yrs ago is that you have to
>put up with all of this BS in order to enjoy the hobby. I
>really have not found a group that cries so much. Its a
>wonder that anybody puts up with us.

Perhaps if more hams complained there would be less BS to
put up with. Instead, hams try to accomodate the FCC, and
then complain when they get screwed. Hams try to help the
local gov'ts, and then complain when the local police channels
are encrypted, or when the hams no longer get to play cops.

I'm not a ham, and am the first to admit that I could be
completely wrong, but geez, I've never seen such an accomodating,
and screwed :-), hobby group in my life.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

1128. What can replace ICOM R7000/R7100?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 02:21:54 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kusdi2INNlmi@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291002
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

Given all the recent ICOM bashing, I figured I'd ask this august
body: What other manufacturers make wideband UHF/VHF receivers
comparable to the ICOM R7000/R7100? I've checked my local shops,
plus read the magazines, and the only thing I've found is, gack,
AOR 3000's.

BTW, has anyone purchased an R7100 yet?
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

1129. ECHO, Echo, echo..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 03:03:46 UTC
From: irick@ei.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.030346.18118@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 291003
Cross-posted to: rec.audio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Got a quick question for all of you...

Does anyone out there have a schematic for a simple echo box? I recently was handed the job of "Chief Engineer" at our dorm radio station, and one of the neat-o things that I promised to look into was building a box that would give the station mike an echo effect. If anyone has a design or pointers to one, it would save re-inventing the wheel.

Thanks...

--
Gary A. Irick, Purdue University | "You can log out any time you like,
INTERNET: irick@ei.ecn.purdue.edu | But you can never leave!"
UUCP: ...!pur-ee!irick | (apologies to The Eagles)

1130. Special Bulletin 15 ARLX015

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 04:45:43 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.044543.14879@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291004

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AX75
QST de W1AW
Special Bulletin 15 ARLX015
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
April 16, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPCL ARL ARLX015
ARLX015 9N1MM SK

Father Marshall Moran, 9N1MM, died April 14 in New Delhi, India. He
was 86 years old and had been Nepal's most famous amateur for more
than 40 years. He was a native of Chicago and a Jesuit priest who
operated a school for young children in the mountains of Nepal.
Funeral arrangements are pending.
NNNN
```

1131. DX Bulletin 20 ARLD020

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 04:45:54 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.044554.14981@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 291005

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================
```

ZCZC AE82
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 20 ARLD020
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
April 17, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD020
ARLD020 DX news

Thanks to Paul, KB1BE, and the Connecticut DX Association for the following DX information.

Father Marshall Moran, 9N1MM, died April 14 in New Delhi, India. He was 86 years old and had been Nepal's most famous amateur for more than 40 years. He was a native of Chicago and a Jesuit priest who operated a school for young children in the mountains of Nepal. Funeral arrangements are pending.

S2, BANGLADESH. Imi, HA5HO is operating S2/HA5BUS from Dhaka. Check the following frequencies, 14025, 14275, 21025, 21375 and from 28025 to 28575 kHz. Erik, WZ6C, often guest operates this station, which is expected to be QRV for another week. QSL to Globex Foundation, Box 49, H 1311 Budapest, Hungary.

5X, UGANDA. Watch for John, PA3CXC, to be active on 10, 15 and 20 meter CW and phone, signing 5X5CW starting in late April.

S9, SAO TOME. The TR8 operators from Gabon should be concluding their stay at Sao Tome on the 17th of April and then moving to Principe until the 20th. Suggested frequencies for SSB are 7080, 14140, 21240, 24900 and 28440/28470 kHz. CW is 25 kHz up from the bottom of each band. QSL to F6AXX.

KH9, WAKE ISLAND. Bill, KA3HMS, is reported by DX Newsheets to be expected on Wake Island from April 22 through 25 operating on 10 and 20 meters.

V63, MICRONESIA. Yoshi, JA2ECL, will sign V63YK from Yap April 27 through 29 and then Pohnpei from April 30 to May 3rd. QSL to his home call.

NNNN

Good Luck on Dx de KB8NW/OBS

1132. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 05:13:23 UTC
From: tim@ais.org
Message-ID: <#XFLH8D@ais.org>
Source record: 291006

In article <1992Apr16.205201.29355@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon E. Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>>In article <1992Apr16.180327.25846@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> whs70@dancer.UUCP () writes:
>>
>>>ARRL is a "private" club as near as I can tell, and I can't see how
>>>the Lambda folks could ever prevail.
>
>Why, isn' it curious? *I* happen to be a member of this lil' private
>club. Fancy that! and *I* want to accept advertisements from LARC.

I would imagine that with most ARRL members being 'up there in years,' the majority of them would probably be opposed to the notion of LARC. I'm 26 years old, & making payments on an ARRL Life Membership, & I'm quite happy that the ARRL *apparently* (just going by this thread) isn't interested in the LARC.

>
>Too bad the ARRL didn't ask me about my personal and social life before
>they pestered me to join up... Funny though, they didn't want me for
>a long time just because I didn't want to learn their silly ol' Morris code.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
Yeah, that Morris code is pretty tough! I found the Morse Code to be a lot easier to learn.

>
>Well, the times they is a changing. I fully intend to rejoin the ARRL,
>heck, I'll even become a LIFE member.... Yeah, that's it. I'll do it
>next payday. Love the magazine, and the advertisements too! Fun and
>entertaining new radio clubs to join and all that.
>
>I'll tell you another thing. The ARRL plays along with another lil'
>private club I'm a member of.. The United States of America. I don't
>think I want my club allowing the ARRL to discriminate against people!
>Yeah, perhaps a club that is discriminating cannot be trusted or allowed
>to participate in the VEC program, or send representatives to that other
>lil' club I'm a member of... The IARU, Yeah.. Thts' the ticket...
>
Wonderful rhetoric, but the United States of America isn't a private club. If you think about it, perhaps you'd agree that our Nation gives a group like the ARRL the right to disagree with a certain 'lifestyle,' much like the ARRL would probably not allow advertisements for the KKK Radio Klub to be published. If you don't like the ARRL's policy, don't rejoin, or do something constructive to attempt to change that policy.

>The dinosaurs died like this, I think...
>
>We're here, We're Queer, Bleeding well get used to it OM's....
>
>
>

1133. Low Temp Solder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 06:18:06 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9204172016.AA22064@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 291007

I've been having problems soldering to a flex circuit with conventional
63/37 lead tin solder...(The plastic must not be "Kapton").
I was told there is a solder that flows at 120C but no one know anything
about it...Has anyone any experiance???
(I've tried BiPax SN epoxy but there is too much resistance)
tnx de Skip, NT1G H 508-872-8291

1134. Re: License exam anecdote

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 11:13:53 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr1!rom
Message-ID: <14570359@hpnmdla.sr1!rom>
Source record: 291008

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rltntp@sl.unmtt.com (R.L.Taylor KB2OOA)vaarpa!mmdf
1Heacock)vaarpa!mmdf> Martimportant word in the test is "is". You listen for "is" and L l
to
> Martrecognize it at high speed, then concentrate on what follows the "is".

>I'll have to remember that. Any other hints anyone would care to share?
>Besides: practice, practice, and practicj@je more...

- Realize that every number, letter, punctuation mark, and prosign is used
at least once. If you got the callsign as "N?AL", ll the i. Theree resdesce
text to see if any of the numbers 0-9 are missipsd- Both callsigns are sent twice, once at
the beginning and once at the end.
You get tP tohances to get these right.

- When done copying, go back and fi
Lines: 11 anything you missed -- guess if
necessary. If you fail, abot 75% of the questions, the examiners will
ll the ik your copy to see if you got 1 minute without errors.

- Concentrate on the numbers: Many of the questions are about RSThio.ansmitter power, etc.
Also, numbers count as 2 characters when
coch ng the "1 minute solid copy".

- Don't leave any questions blank on the test sheet. Wrong guesses don't
count against you.

AL N1AL

#! rnews 1829

1135. VE sessions in the Bay area

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 11:20:18 UTC
From: dkim@cory.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.112018.29129@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 291009

```
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: VE session in the Bay area.
Summary:
Expires:
References: <1992Apr16.205420.24072@mailer.cc.fsu.edu>
<1992Apr16.222755.11780@en.ecn.purdue.edu>
Sender:
Followup-To:
Distribution:na
Organization: University of California, at Berkeley
Keywords: Ve session, bay area.

Can anyone tell me dates for the any coming VE sessions around the Bay area?
Thanks in advance!

.Doug Kim.
```

1136. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 11:49:57 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.114957.20278@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 291010

In article <#XFLH8D@ais.org> tim@ais.org (Tim Tyler) writes:
>In article <1992Apr16.205201.29355@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon E. Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>>>In article <1992Apr16.180327.25846@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> whs70@dancer.UUCP () writes:
>>>
>>>>ARRL is a "private" club as near as I can tell, and I can't see how
>>>>the Lambda folks could ever prevail.
>>
>>Why, isn' it curious? *I* happen to be a member of this lil' private
>>club. Fancy that! and *I* want to accept advertisements from LARC.
>
> I would imagine that with most ARRL members being 'up there in years,'
>the majority of them would probably be opposed to the notion of LARC. I'm
>26 years old, & making payments on an ARRL Life Membership, & I'm quite
>happy that the ARRL *apparently* (just going by this thread) isn't
>interested in the LARC.

I really don't care a whit if 'the arrl' is or is not interested in the LARC.
What I am interested in is that they do not discriminate. It's simple. Those
of you (like yourself, apparently) who are bigots and hate mongers will have
to move forward and open your minds. You cannot go about dictating who may
or may not participate in society.

>>Too bad the ARRL didn't ask me about my personal and social life before
>>they pestered me to join up... Funny though, they didn't want me for
>>a long time just because I didn't want to learn their silly ol' Morris code.
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> Yeah, that Morris code is pretty tough! I found the Morse Code to be a lot
>easier to learn.

Obviously you :

1.) Are among the terminaly humor impaired

and/or

2.) Don't read this group much

But that's OK. It _is_ funny that you might think I actually don't know that
....

>>Well, the times they is a changing. I fully intend to rejoin the ARRL,
>>heck, I'll even become a LIFE member.... Yeah, that's it. I'll do it
>>next payday. Love the magazine, and the advertisements too! Fun and
>>entertaining new radio clubs to join and all that.
>>

> Wonderful rhetoric, but the United States of America isn't a private
>club. If you think about it, perhaps you'd agree that our Nation gives a
>group like the ARRL the right to disagree with a certain 'lifestyle,' much
>like the ARRL would probably not allow advertisements for the KKK Radio Klub
>to be published. If you don't like the ARRL's policy, don't rejoin, or do
>something constructive to attempt to change that policy.

I've indicated that I *will* rejoin, Brother Member. Further I've indicated
That I *will* seek constructive methods to battle indecency and prejudice
within MY ARRL.

No one is asking you to agree with anyones lifestyle. I hardly can agree with
yours (which, apparently, is to stick your head in the sand and kick at things
you cannot see.)

As for the 'rights' OUR Nation gives to the ARRL, those 'rights' are based on
and dependent on the rights (inalienable, imagine that!) of our citizens.
Among those are the Rights to Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness.
Remember those? Well, if the ARRL is systematicaly discriminating against
Lesbian, Bisexual, and Gay members of our society, then they can hardly be
given the priveledge of administering resources shared by all citizens. These
include Amateur Radio examinations, special lobbying status, etc...

What *you* might want to do is create the Bigoted and Small Minded Radio League.

As for the KKK, where go you get off comparing the two? Gay, Bisexual and
Lesbian individuals do not go about killing people, systematicaly attempting
to deny people rights, to terrorize and harm them, nor to spread hatred and
distrust. Get a clue loser...

I suppose you're the type who's happy that they aint a lot o' them colored
folks in the hobby too, eh? I hope that'll change as well.

>>The dinosaurs died like this, I think...
>>
>>We're here, We're Queer, Bleeding well get used to it OM's....

It bears repeating. Do NOT tread on me!

I must admit I have mixed feelings about this thread. I don't want to make
my, or anyones sexuality an issue here. What I must do is address the issue
of the ARRL and discrimination. That is the reason for this thread. I am a
member of the ARRL, I am a Citizen of the United Stated of America, and I
am a member of the Gay, Bisexual and Lesbian community. Thus, it is relevant
and paramount that I make sure to have my voice heard. Surely most of you
have grown up enough to get past the 'Ewwwww, Cooties!' stage of life and
can clearly see that who and how people love is not a matter for derision.
Just as your own sexual and romantic expression is vital, so is anyone
elses. Follow ups on specifics of the sexuality issue, if desired are
best posted to Soc.motss, Soc.bi, or other notable groups. Followups on the
ARRL issue are, obviously appropriate to this group.

Peace... Share the world, love your brothers and sisters.

1137. Re: Dayton Hamvention map coordinates wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 13:02:00 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.130200.28940@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291011

In article <1992Apr15.065409.215812@cs.cmu.edu> rwb@boxcar.VI.RI.CMU.EDU (Robert Berger) writes:
>
>Can someone post or email me the latitude and longitude of the
>Dayton Hamvention, to at least 0.1 minute accuracy? I want to try
>my Loran on the drive, displaying distance and ETA as I go.

Considering the current thread on Sci.military about backyard cruise missiles using cheap consumer Loran and GPS guidance, and considering the recent post here from the guy who seriously thought nuking Dayton would be a good idea, I'd be slow to give out these super secret numbers. Of course he could look at a gas station map.

:-):-):-)

Gary KE4ZV

1138. Re: Ah.. the welcome voice of HAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 13:23:07 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.703516987@node_d3ff>
Source record: 291012

In <Mike_Whalen.0c16@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US> Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.LA.US (Mike Whalen) writes:

> I recieved this message in my mailbox earlier today. I am clearly not a
>person who understands, fully, the way that the 9600+ market works.

> To the best of my knowledge, although my "friend" here has me pinned as
>someone who listens to "weenies", if you have a modem that is v.32
>specifically, you can't call v.32bis.. and vice versa. Hey.. this all comes
>from operators mouths and heresay so it could be wrong. At least I CAN
>admit that to everyone.

> Now, my beef with this message which you are about to read, is this
>person is a HAM and he really insulted me. Told me to shut up.

> What I want to know is.. are a lot of hams like this? I mean no
>disrespect at ALL! But so far I have been told that I shouldn't have said
>anything and that I am ignorant and should shut up.

>{begin message}

>[From] Doug Faunt N6tqs XXX-XXX-XXX
>[To] Mike Whalen
>[Date] Thu 16 Apr 92 11:59
>[Subject] (now) standard modems
>
>
>Excuse me, but you keep talking about standards, about which you are
>remarkably ignorant.
>
>There is a modem standard for greater than 9600 bps transmission.
>It's called V.32bis. There are also protocols for greater than 9600
>transmission, that are not standard, but manufacturers would like you
>to believe are. One of these is the USR HST. It's NOT a standard,
>and if you think it is, you're gullible and ignorant.
>
>BTW, V.42 has NOTHING to do with transmission speed, despite what the
>marketing weenies seem to have you believing.
>
>There is a proposed standard, called V.FAST, that is still a
>proprietary protocol, but may become a standard, that calls for 24k to
>28k transmission speeds.
>
>You've been listening to too many marketing types, which is fine if
>you're going to keep your ignorance to yourself, but when you state
>their assertions as facts, you're opening yourself up for the kind of

>derision that you so rightly deserve.
>
>You're much better off keeping you mouth shut, and be thought
>ignorant, then to open it and prove you are.

>{end of message}

> WHOA! What a warm welcome from the HAM community. Take this to heart,
>guy! It's much easier to sit there in the comfort of your own home or
>office and type a hate-message to a guy than tell him to his face.

> I don't get this. I am sorry I am misinformed on this subject. I take
>back everything that I said about the bloody topic. This message was
>clearly uncalled for and I wish I wouldn't have recieved it.

> Look, guys.. I know that all of you aren't like this. I have been talking
>with some really nice people in Mail about different subjects... on the
>other hand.. you had one person last week who was complaining that new
>people didn't know "dung" about HAM and that they were idiots and shouldn't
>be in the hobby.

> Now, you have this guy who is acting as "fact police" running around mail
>telling people they are IGNORANT and telling them to SHUT UP!?!?

> Pardon me, guys.. but what the ^$%^ is this?! Everyone here is so
>concerned about people being welcomed into HAM.. but then stuff like this
>occurs..

> There's really nothing more to say on this. I haven't really talked to
>enough peopl to say that I am getting more negative than good.. I am trying
>not to believe that this is a reflection of a lot of people.

> If enough of you have the attitude of that guy up there.. you can be
>assured that not many are going to want to join the hobby.

>Mike..

>-- Via DLG Pro v0.991

>Yet another fine quality message from.. Mike Whalen Brand Message Prod.
>If you like it.. you like it.. if not... FNORD!
>---
>InterNet: Mike_Whalen@agwbbs.new-orleans.la.us
>UUCP: rex!agwbbs!Mike_Whalen
>

On behalf of most reasonable Hams, let me appologize for Doug. He is not
typical. Though I've only been on the net for a few months, I've been an
active ham for more than thirty years, and I believe that I can express an
informed opinion on this point.

Most hams will not hesitate to correct any statement which they believe to
be incorrect, but will do so in a manner intended to help you to learn, not
to belittle you.

One of your statements certainly appears to be correct, folks who are usually resonable and polite when fact-to-face, or on the telephone can and do become rather abusive and inconsiderate when sendigne e-mail, of posting to the net.

Please, stick around and become a ham. We have many nice friendly young folks, quite a few decent "old foggies", and only a few jerks.

73,

Sarge
--
Jack R. Sargeant, Sr. W0RIJ These opinions are mine and only mine
Computer Systems Specialist (unless you want to claim them).
Lockheed Engineering & Sciences Co.
Someday (maybe) we'll get E-Mail and FTP access. In the meantime, we post.

1139. Re: ICOM: Another View

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 13:46:01 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.134601.29271@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291013

In article <6DE1F1975E9F20FF7F@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:
>N5RJF writes:
>
>> hear about how the other ham rig manufacturers do indeed stock the custom
>> components for those solid-state, fancy-schmancy, whistles-and-bells, gizmo
>> radios like the ones discussed from Icom.
>
>I can't quote parts stocking policy, but the standard wisdom out there is that
>Ten-Tec fixes anything, anytime. That sure gives me some comfort when I wonder
>how long the CPU will last on a $2,500 radio.

Ten-Tec is a model example of what's happening in the electronics industry. They are a small company owned and run by hams for hams. Historically their radios have been excellent RF performers while lacking some of the polish and sophisticated user interfaces of their Japanese competition. They have avoided using microprocessors and synthesizers and concentrated on good analog engineering.

Unfortunately, the market has decided that sizzle is more important than steak. Ten-Tec's dealer network was bailing out on them, so they have gone to direct sales. *And* their new rigs use microprocessors and synthesizers with custom components. Same with the new Drake R8. This is good equipment, but there's no way that they are going to be able to offer the long term support for these units that they could with the discrete component rigs. The parts manufacturers determine how long a custom chip is available, and Ten-Tec, or even Icom, doesn't have the market clout to dictate to the IC houses.

Sony has the clout, but try getting parts for a five year old Sony tape deck. GE has the clout, but try to pry parts out of GE for a one year old toaster oven. The big companies *can* afford to ignore the complaints of the rare individuals who hang onto consumer equipment for excessive lengths of time, and the little companies that cater to the ham market *can't* afford to support those people.

You'd better plan on buying new equipment on a five year cycle, or plan on becoming an electronic junkman to acquire the parts to keep them running. That *is* the genesis of the hamfest fleamarket.

Gary KE4ZV

1140. Icom bashing.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 13:58:31 UTC
From: bourque@sceng.UB.COM
Message-ID: <9204170655.A20536@sceng.ub.com>
Source record: 291014

I agree that this thread has gone on long enough. I am sure the points made can and will be applied to others as time goes on. Here's a new twist for you to ponder. I can understand the problem of getting parts for a 10 years old radio. But how about one that is currently in production? Personally I own three Icoms of various vintage. A 22S, 271A and a 901A. My problem lies with the 901A. Case history. Last fall I moved the 901A into a new truck. No problems during the course of the winter. Now that the sun is at a higher angle I have discovered that I cannot read the display with the control head mounted in the location I have chosen. I began looking for a new place to mount the control head that would solve my problem without introducing others (controls out of reach, etc....). Possible solution, mount the control head to the roof interior, maybe. I don't like drilling holes if I don't have to. Solution, Icom has listed an optional mounting bracket to attach the control head to the sun visor. Sounds good to me. Sounded like I could solve all my problems. No Holes to drill, easy to remove for security reasons, gets the control head in better lighting conditions.... Now for the complaint. I stopped in to my local HRO last night to buy the bracket, an MB-21. I truly didn't expect them to have one in stock but I was willing to order one and wait for few days for it to arrive. As expected, none in stock. What I didn't expect was the answer. NONE AVAILABLE. I couldn't even place an order. Icom, what gives? A current production radio with an accessory not available. I might expect that answer if the radio was just released but come on. This radio has been out for a couple of years now. Now that I have aired my complaint about Icom I feel like I belong now. As one other posting said. We are a bunch of whiners, it feels good to vent this frustration somewhere. 73 de Dave WB1FLD

1141. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 14:10:12 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.141012.29379@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 291015

In article <1992Apr15.132336.23715@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Thomas L. Carney) writes:
>I've worked for a large Japanese company for four years. I worked in
>repair, field support, and documentation. The Japanese consider after-s
>ales support to be a necessary evil, not an investment in the future.
>
>Trying to get the custom made parts out of Japan was hard even for us
>and WE WERE PART OF THE COMPANY!!!!

I'll say this for Icom, their field service organization is first rate.
If they can get the parts, they do quick, courteous, and competent
repair work. When my beloved IC211 was terminated by a direct lightning
hit, they tried very hard to repair it, but couldn't get the custom
chips. They very kindly UPSed the carcass back to me, *NO CHARGE*.
That's the mark of a class act. I'll be shopping for 211 guts at
Dayton.

>Wake up, American companies!!!! This is your chance that you can show
>that we can do something a lot better than the short guys across the
>pond. A lot of customers base their next buy
>(whether it be cars,
>microwave comm systems, SATCOM systems, computers, etc.,) on what
>kind of support they got from their last purchase.

This is very true. Unfortunately, it was US companies falling down on
the job of consumer satisfaction in the first place that lost them their
market share. The arrogance of GM and Ford zone offices is legendary,
we won't even mention their ripoff dealers. And GE, don't get me started
on GE. They won't even sell you parts for something they *still* make!
I don't even want GE *light bulbs* in my house. The class acts of American
companies are exemplified by Tektronix and HP. I've got a HP45 that I bought
in 1966 that HP *still* does *warrantee* service on. They replaced the ENTER
key on mine last year, *NO CHARGE*. Now that's class. I just bought a HP95
instead of a Wizard *because* of the extraordinary service HP has offered
me in the past. When Tektronix finally decided to quit supporting the
453A last year, they shipped all remaining stocks of parts to the *retired*
engineer who designed the scope and refer customers to him. That earns
him a little extra money in retirement, and keeps us 453 owners happy.
That's class. My company just bought several new Tek scopes partially
because they are excellent scopes, and partially because of the class
way Tektronix looks after their old friends.

Gary KE4ZV

1142. ARRL Freebies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 16:43:24 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <575@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 291016

A reminder to all that the American Radio Relay League
continues to make available to Amateur Radio Operators and
non-amateurs alike a wide variety of free materials and
services. Of particular interest to the not-yet-licensed
individual would be the ARRL Prospective Ham Package. In
the PHP, one would find:
.-
1. Printouts of Volunteer Examination session opportunities
in his/her area.
.-
2. Listings of Amateur Radio clubs in his location.
.-
3. Helpful promotional material about the Amateur Radio
Service.
.-
The already-licensed individual might well be interested in
another free ARRL publication, the ARRL Public Service
Communications Manual. The PSCM represents the "bible" of
public service communications, and clearly/concisely points
out how the ARRL National Traffic System and the ARRL
Amateur Radio Emergency Service function as a cohesive unit
to provide the maximum support to the public both in times
of disaster as well as "normal" times.
.-
To obtain either of these free ARRL services, please provide
me with:
.-
A. Your name
B. Your mailing address
C. A Specific request for either of the two services above.
.-
Best 73!
.-
Luck Hurder, KY1T
225 Main St.
Newington CT. 06111
203 666 1541

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---

lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL, MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ

1143. Any mods for Kenwood TH-77A ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 17:50:00 UTC
From: ami9667@venus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <17APR199212503635@venus.tamu.edu>
Source record: 291017

Are there any mods for the Kenwood TH-77A ? I would appreciate if you send any. Please contact by e-mail.

5B4SJ/W5 Andreas Iacovides

1144. Re: Ah.. the welcome voice of HAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 17:53:21 UTC
From: hgpeach@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.135321.27287@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 291018

I missed out on the earlier post, but here is what my CCITT reference sheet shows for v.32 and v.42:

v.32: 9600 bps full-duplex 2-wire modem standardized for use in the general switched telephone network with 48000 [sic] bps fall back.
(I think they really mean 4800 bps fall back - ed)

v.42: Covers error-checking protocols for use on standard dial-up lines. This will enable error-free data transfer at speeds up to 19200 bps without the need for leased lines.

These two paragraphs are from a chart I copied from (I think) the back of the Black Box catalog. It appears to be a reprint of the CCITT standards.

I am sorry that you had a bad initial experience, but hope the info above is useful to you.

73, Harold
--
Harold G. Peach, Jr. ><> N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

1145. A Packet/Amtor hybrid called Pactor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 17:53:23 UTC
From: hughb@netcom.com
Message-ID: <v#2j!qc.hughb@netcom.com>
Source record: 290936
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I was talking to a ham acquaintance of mine, VE3FZK (Andy), the other day, and he mentioned that his radio experimenter's club had a talk on Packtor (sp?) the other evening. He described it as a hybrid between Amtor and Packet. Apparently, a group in Germany developed it and even sells a box that does Packtor, baudot, amtor, and rtty, but NOT Packet.

The Packtor mode gives pretty good throughput on the hf bands, and he was interested in getting some folks working with it. One of the members of his club was working on translation of some german language articles on the subject. His goal is to make some boxes here for just the Packtor mode, since we should be able to come up with the talent and materials here in Silicon valley. (Please, no flames.)

Are there any other net readers working on Packtor that would like to coordinate with a group out here in the San Francisco area? Let me know. If anyone has information on this mode of operation, maybe you have some articles, or have a working system, please drop us a line.

73 de KD6FDO

--
Hugh Bussell KD6FDO hughb@netcom.com "You can't have everything.
(510) 582-6746 hm Where would you put it?"
(415) 493-6700 wk

1146. Re: ICOM: Another View

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 18:11:47 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.181147.3449@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 291019

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>You'd better plan on buying new equipment on a five year cycle, or
>plan on becoming an electronic junkman to acquire the parts to keep
>them running. That *is* the genesis of the hamfest fleamarket.

OR, buy some good Collins gear. Sometimes the parts are expensive, but you can always find them. Also, you can fix them yourself. There seems to be an endless supply of used equipment coming out from the defense dept. There is a support net on Sundays, and a lot of experts available. K9ALD

1147. Field-expedient broad-band HF antenna (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 18:13:02 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.703534412@depot.cis.ksu.edu.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 291020

The March, 1992, issue of RF DESIGN magazine included an article "A Field Expedient Broad Band HF Antenna" (pages 135-137) by Bernard Feigenbaum, U.S. Army CECOM (908) 544-4532. Although he wrote about "the varied and demanding requirements peculiar to expeditions and military tactical communications" instead of Field Day, his solution for the military should work for Field Day, too!

He began by mentioning (and then discarding from further consideration) the most obvious field-expedient antennas: dipoles, sloping vees, and long-wire beverage antennas; and then he described his solution. Copied without permission, here are portions of the article:

"The zig-zag sky-wave antenna has similar impedance and radiation pattern characteristics as the log periodic; but does not have the super gain quality because it is much smaller. However, it has standard gain similar to a standard half wave antenna. Its advantage is that it occupies less real estate than any of the other field expedient antennas. It can be truly said that this is a field expedient, tactical, HF log periodic antenna and the principle behind its operation is the subject of a recent patent.

".... It combines transportability, electrical performance, easy assembly and low cost. The new antenna makes log periodic characteristics available at a fraction of the cost of a full size LP antenna. ....

"The foregoing and other objectives are achieved in a preferred embodiment, both patented and copyrighted, wherein ten inter-connected, vertical, zig-zag, antenna sections are of a pre-determined increasing height. The antenna is terminated by an appropriate resistance so as to maintain the characteristic impedance over the entire frequency range of interest. A counter-poise is utilized to balance the antenna system. Power is coupled to the shortest zig-zag section via a 9:1 broad band impedance matching transformer. The currents that are induced on the antenna cause power to radiate at low elevation angles.

"It is a peculiar feature in that, unlike the conventional log periodic antenna, the miniature HF antenna is a non-resonant log periodic directional antenna which achieves a single main beam by virtue of satisfying the Hanson-Woodyard condition; one of the few instances where it is practical to obtain more directivity from an array with reduced inter-element spacing.

"The miniature log periodic antenna has constant impedance and radiation characteristics similar to a full size log periodic

antenna....

"The miniature antenna is also superior for transport. ....
can be erected by one man in 45 minutes in fair weather....

"U.S. patent no. 4,733,243 was issued for this antenna on March
22, 1988. The antenna is available by means of Technology
Transfer agreements between the U.S. Army and industry."

The small and not-to-scale sketch which accompanied the article looked
something like this (within the limitations of an ASCII drawing):
A sloping rope is used to suspend the wire "mountaintops" /\
at the ever-increasing heights shown and the /\ /||\
bottoms of the "valleys". /\ / \ / || \
/\ / \ / \ / || \
/\ / \ / \ / \ / || \
/\ / \ / \ / \ / \ / || \
/\ / \ / \ / \ / \ / \ / || \
/\/ \/ \/ \/ \/ \/ \/ || \
| || \
| || 400 | ohm
grounded mast termination
to ground

The "antenna" was raised one meter above the ground, but I can't tell
if this was the whole antenna or just one end. Three counterpoises
were shown.

Since this antenna has been patented AND copyrighted, I'm hesitant to
copy any more details to a public net. The patent should be available
from the U.S. Government for the usual fee. I'd love to correspond
via "private" email with someone(s) who would repeat the NEC (?)
simulations hinted at in the article.
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using four boxes: soap, ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

1148. Re: How to store NiCd batteries?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 18:31:19 UTC
From: kstuart@oasys.dt.navy.mil
Message-ID: <18334@oasys.dt.navy.mil>
Source record: 291021

Mike, your concerns about the bursting of frozen cells are well founded. Cells such as alkalines, LeClanche and lead acid can have their electrolyte turn to water as the cell discharges. This raises the freezing point of the electrolyte and can cause cell bursting.

However, the potassium hydroxide in the NiCad does not change with the state of charge on the cell. Therefore, the NiCad is more immune than the other types to cold temperatures. I was very specific to mention KOH in my post... BUT - by all means, go ahead and refrigerate the cells, rather than put them in the freezer. The difference inlcharge retention will be minimal, anyway.

By the way, some years ago an Antarctic expedition came across an old campsite set up by another group about 7 or 8 years previously. They found a number of alkaline cells buried in the ice, removed them, and took them back to base. All cells were in excellent shape and still had about 90 percent of their capacity remaining.

73, Ken Stuart, W3VVN

1149. SB-1000 owners...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 18:38:30 UTC
From: jeff@markets.amix.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.183830.22638@markets.amix.com>
Source record: 291022

I understand the SB1000 is an Ameritron that was sold in kit form.
Does anyone have any comments on its reliability and performance?

I'm thinking about getting a used SB1000, but am paranoid that, like
some other heathkit ham gear (e.g. SB104), it has problems. Also,
buying used gear that was built by the first owner makes me even
more paranoid, but linears are relatively simpler than, say, tranceivers.

Oh, one more thing: can the SB1000 be run in QSK mode? (I'd like to
do amtor with it.) Or can it be modified to run in QSK mode? I know
that the Ameritrons have a QSK add on option; I thought heath sold one
too.

Thanks.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

1150. Re: ICOM: Another View

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 18:51:44 UTC
From: notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kuu7i0INNf40@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 291023

In article <1992Apr17.134601.29271@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>You'd better plan on buying new equipment on a five year cycle, or
>plan on becoming an electronic junkman to acquire the parts to keep
>them running. That *is* the genesis of the hamfest fleamarket.

This is a clear a summary of the situation as I've seen and it accurately
describes our options. Essentially we get to vote with our wallets. If
we like the support policy of ICOM/Kenwood/etc, then we buy their products.
If we don't like their policy or want radios that are serviceable over
the long haul, then don't buy their products. There are, afterall, plenty
of radios "out there" that do contain user serviceable parts inside.

All of mine do and I like it that way.

73,

Jim Lockwood - KM6NK
notjim@acidqueen.corp.sun.com

1151. IC-W2A Extend RX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 19:29:59 UTC
From: midair@cbnewsc.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.192959.18252@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>
Source record: 291024

Can the Icom W2A recieve 1.25M given the keyboard
entry to extend RX?

Thanks
Steve
N9OTT

1152. Yaesu batteries

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 20:00:31 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9204172000.AA06896@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 291025

Netlanders,

The ol' FNB-17 for my Yaesu ft-470 has given up the ghost. Do I have any
option other than buying a brand-new one?

thanks and 73s....Troy

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Product Applications Engineer	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antennae bristle with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

1153. Re: 70cm radios on airlines (was: HELP)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 20:05:46 UTC
From: stanley@skyking.OCE.ORST.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr17.200546.18603@talon.ucs.orst.edu>
Source record: 291026

In article <1992Apr12.155405.1@ttd.teradyne.com> rice@ttd.teradyne.com writes:
>Before 'fixing' the FAQ, please verify that information. The FAA interpretation
>of FAR 91.21 has been that "The PIC of a commercial airliner does NOT have
>the authority to give that permission". This got 'beat to death' a month or
>so ago in a number of newsgroups, in regard to cell phones.

And the result of that beating to death was still a lack of evidence
that the FAA's interpretation is any different than what the FAR says.
The FAR does NOT say that the PIC does NOT have the authority. The FAR
places the responsibility on the operator, but does NOT specify who has
the authority to make the decision within the operator's organization.

I.e., it is up to the OPERATOR to decide who makes the decision, but the
operator is responsible for whatever that decision is. That is what the
FAR says. And in the case when there is no operator acting under an
operating certificate, the PIC is specified as having the
responsibility.

> FAR 91.21 reads in part

[out of date regulation deleted]

>note: My copy is out of date, so there might have been some changes.

There have been, as you were told during the last discussion of this
topic, and a correct version was supplied. Please stop posting out of
date regulations as support for your claim that the FAR's prohibit the
PIC from making this decision.

1154. Re: Icom bashing.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-17 20:57:13 UTC
From: beyo@beyonet.UUCP
Message-ID: <345@beyonet.UUCP>
Source record: 290929

bourque@sceng.UB.COM (Bourque_David) writes:
[...]
> Icom, what gives? A current production radio with an accessory not
> available. I might expect that answer if the radio was just released
> but come on. This radio has been out for a couple of years now.
> Now that I have aired my complaint about Icom I feel like I belong now.
> As one other posting said. We are a bunch of whiners, it feels good to
> vent this frustration somewhere. 73 de Dave WB1FLD

Ha! Just try buying the controlhead!?!?! If some thief stole the
controlhead but didn't steal the radio in the trunk. Try getting
a new control head for that radio. I had this happen to a friend
of mine, the only thing that saved him was that the local HR store
had a control head from a very damaged radio laying around.

So guess you better never forget to take the control head out of
the car. At least stick it in the trunk where it can't be seen.

Steve
--
################## Stephen Urich WB3FTP |"Starlightbeams project ##################
##|_|########### Bensalem, PA USA |me in Red Blue and Green##|_|###########
##################----------------------|Velvetdreams protect me ##################
snark!beyonet!beyo |when I hit the Screen" ####
|_| ## widener!beyonet!beyo |--Alan Parsons Project ## |_|
##---##
Packet Radio: WB3FTP@WA3NWL.#SEPA.PA.USA.NA ####
_##################____##################_

1155. re: LARC vs. ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-19 10:21:31 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.com
Message-ID: <9204200021.AA24667@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 291027

I talked to the East Bay SM, the San Francisco SM, and the secretary of the Golden Gate Chapter of LARC, and have a lot of information.

First, the ARRL board, at their meeting on 28 March, reportedly removed the restriction that was affecting the publishing LARC's of advertisment. This was in response to efforts of the SF SM, and the Pacific Division Director, at GG LARC's request.

The GG Chapter of LARC is apparently pro-ARRL in spite of the problem, and is, I'm told, an ARRL-affiliated club.

My SM told me that no-one had ever asked him to do anything, although many GG LARC members are in the East Bay Section. He personally thought the policy was wrong, and was willing to work against it.

Apparently the issue has blown over. It shouldn't have even arisen, but there's still a lot of homophobia out there that is well entrenched.

73, doug

1156. RACES Bulletin #218

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-19 16:31:28 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9204191631.AA22022@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290928

Msgid : $RACESBUL.218

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.218 DATE: April 20, 1992
CATEGORY: MGT
SUBJECT: The Radio Officer as a Manager

Question: What skills are the most important for a Radio Officer?
Reply: The Radio Officer position is one of management skills more
than that of operations or length or class of license. Although it is
very helpful, a ham license is not required for a Radio Officer,
except for RACES. Other than novice, the class of license is not
important, either.
The Radio Officer, whether managing a RACES program or a broad
-based auxiliary communications program, is a manager of people to
meet the goals of the program. Program goals are set by the Radio
Officer's appointing authority, usually in cooperation with the Radio
Officer's recommendations. Such responsibilities clearly distinguish
the Radio Officer from the technical, maintenance, engineering and
operating activities. Although a Radio Officer may possess one or
more of these skills, they are not required to be a good program
manager, although they are quite helpful from a knowledge basis.
Today, due to budget and time constraints, there is increasing
interest in the "auxiliary communications (or radio) service"
approach to include all communications volunteers that serve a
particular government. Such a combination in a general service,
under a qualified Radio Officer, allows volunteers with diverse
skills and interests to belong and serve. But, this further
emphasizes the need for management skills rather than operations
on the part of the Radio Officer. The appointing authority wants one
point of contact with all of the communication volunteers for the
day-to-day programs, which is a sound and basic management
principle. ---Stan Harter, KH6GBX

EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races
and can be retrieved using FTP.

1157. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-19 16:41:58 UTC
From: CSMSMAS@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19920419093609CSMSMAS@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 290930

>In article <1992Apr14.143018.15430@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (
Scott Dorsey) writes:
>It is indeed harder to get parts for "modern" IC-equipped gear than
>for tube equipment. If a particular tube type, say, is unavailable,
>there is often a direct replacement; if not, you can kludge
>something up with an electrically-similar type. If a weird custom
>microprocessor chip is no longer made, you are SOL.

Why? Because you don't have the interface specifications for the
custom chip. In an older radio you can look up the exact specs
for each part. If all the information you had on an older radio
part was "8 pin glass cased thing", you'd be in trouble too
(except that you could guess from the rest of the circuit).

In the microprocessor radios, you *could* do something similar
if you had the complete interface specs for the custom chip.

Remember, a decade after the custom chip was build, programmable
microprocessors (EEPROM?) with much more capacity and speed are
very likely to be available. These would most likely run a
different instruction set, but then you just need to duplicate
the external specs of the custom chip.

If only you had a *real* "technical manual" for the radio which
included the specs for the radio's microprocessor(s).

There are still some problems, like getting the replacement
pinout to somehow fit (easier in non-HT's?), soldering many pins
without a meltdown...

1158. Re: Amazing... (related to Heathkit)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-19 16:52:39 UTC
From: bill@uofs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10685@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 290931

Maybe it's just me, but I hardly think that because they stopped selling ham gear we should automatically assume that a company no longer exists.

I just received a catalog for Heath in the mail and yes, they do still have electronics kits. No ham stuff, but the usual "Most Accurate Clock" and "Weather Station".

It isn't the lack of ham gear, but the prices that will signal the death toll for Heath.

bill KB3YV

--
Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

1159. IC-R71A SRAM Questions (was Re: ICOM obsolescence)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-19 17:20:15 UTC
From: Toomas_Losin@mindlink.bc.ca
Message-ID: <11516@mindlink.bc.ca>
Source record: 290932

I have an IC-R71A receiver which uses the battery backed up SRAM scheme. What I'd like to do is read the SRAM contents so that I can restore it when the battery dies.

The radio doesn't have the computer interface option, so what I figure I'll do is pull the SRAM module, power it up, and apply the appropriate signals to read each byte. Not an elegant approach, but it'll work.

Has anyone done this? I've got some questions about what exactly the SRAM support circuitry is doing.

```
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
=-=-= Toomas_Losin@mindlink.bc.ca Richmond, BC =-=-=
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
```

1160. HR AMSAT Bltn(s) NR 109.01 - 109.04

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-19 17:41:16 UTC
From: bateman@nsslsun.nssl.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr19.174116.26844@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 290933

From: "Drew Deskur" <Drew_Deskur%QM-Gateway@Shiva.COM>
Date: 19 Apr 1992 11:32:24 U
Message-Id: <9204191531.AA04423@Shiva.COM>
Subject: ANS 109

ANS 109
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-109.01
RUDAK TALKING AGAIN

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 109.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 18, 1992 BID:$ANS-109.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

RUDAK transmitting Telemetry and FM Digital Voice

RUDAK is again talking!!
========================

RUDAK-II on AO-21 is now running an automated TEST SCHEDULE. For 3 minute segments, digital sound will be transmitted, including the SPUTNIK-1 beacon, which can make listening to AO-21 a little bit easier especially for demonstrations and for those who can't decode the 400 Bit/s PSK Telemetry.

The command stations are quite optimistic, since this time, the RUDAK Beacon did not just turned completely OFF after 12-16 hours as was the case in the past two RESETs. Any telemetry reports and observations are much welcomed. The command stations would especially like to know the last time heard, if the Beacon switches off once again. Send any report to DG2CV and DB2OS via UO-22.

The following was downloaded from UO-22:

K HI, THIS IS AMSAT OSCAR 21 / RM1 / RS14 92-04-14 08:58:58

RUDAK II - TEST SCHEDULE:
UTC [Min. MOD 5] BEACON MODE
0,1,2 FM DIGITAL SOUND GENERATION
3,4 PSK TELEMETRY, KLMNY-BLOCKS

73 de DG2CV DOWNLINK FOR ALL MODES 145.987

L TCMD-HISTORY (TEXT): 92-04-14 08:59:09
M TCMD-HISTORY (BIN), COUNT: 92-04-14 08:59:21
N GENERAL TELEMETRY (BIN), COUNT: 92-04-14 08:59:32

Y HI, THIS IS AMSAT OSCAR 21 / RM1 / RS14 92-04-14 08:59:43

VOLTAGES RM1-TCMD-INTERFACE LOCK MEMORY ERRORS
5V-R1 : 0.11 V 1-TX-ON : ON RX2: * SINGLE: 90

5V-RTX: 5.16 V 2-RX12&48: OFF RX3: - MULTI : 175
5V-RAM: 0.09 V 3-RNG : ON AGC
TOTAL CURRENT 4-SOFT: 14.0 V RX3: 146 TEMPERATURE
14V-I : 295 mA RX4: 209 22.7 deg C

[ANS thanks Bruce Rahn, WB9ANQ, for this bulletin item.]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-109.02
AO-13 OPS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 109.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 18, 1992 BID:$ANS-109.02
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mod Nets
are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L
Nets on a downlink of 435.970 MHz.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt

26-Apr-92 0050 B 137 WA5ZIB WB6LLO
3-May-92 0200 B 85 W9ODI N7NQM
9-May-92 2300 B 192 N7NQM WA5ZIB

Guest commentators are planned. Join the Net if you have questions.
In the unlikely event that either the Net Control Station (NCS) or
the alternate do not call up frequency, any participant is invited to
act as NCS.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

Mode B downlink of 145.925 MHz at MA 135 on UTC Sundays. Also try Mode J
downlink of 435.980 MHz at MA 135 on UTC Saturdays.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-109.03
SPRING AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 109.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 18, 1992 BID:$ANS-109.03
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Spring Schedule Announced

The new spring schedule for AO-13 is announced as the following:

QST de G3RUH/DB2OS 16Jan92 ** AO-13 Transponder Schedule **
experimental schedule Mar 16 - Jun 08 in response to feedback.
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 100 ! Mode-JL ON Mon, Wed !
Mode-JL : MA 100 to MA 120 ! Fri and Sat UTC only. ! Blon/Blat

Mode-LS : MA 120 to MA 135 ! S Beacon on "L" days ! 180/0
Mode-JL : MA 135 to MA 150 ! S Transp on "B" days +-----------
Mode-B : MA 150 to MA 256 ! See AMSAT-Journals and Packet
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 030 ! Radio Bulletins for full details.

AO-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view of your QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use AO-10 if you hear the beacon or the transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-109.04
AO-16 EXPERIMENTER'S DAY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 109.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 18, 1992 BID:$ANS-109.04
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-16 Experimenter's Day Schedule

The AO-16 Command Team has announced the following PACSAT Experimenter's Day schedule for April and May:

DATE START TIME END TIME MODE

22 Apr 0320 UTC - 22 Apr 0250 UTC - 23 Apr RCO
29 Apr 0640 UTC - 29 Apr 0610 UTC - 30 Apr RCO
06 May 2035 UTC - 05 May 2145 UTC - 06 May RCO
13 May 0455 UTC - 13 May 0425 UTC - 14 May RCO
20 May 0310 UTC - 20 May 0245 UTC - 21 May RCO
27 May 0625 UTC - 27 May 0600 UTC - 28 May RCO

RCO: Raised Cosine Only, No S-Band.

QRP operations are encouraged on Experimenter's Day. Uplink power should be limited to 20 watts EIRP. If you are using your AO-10/13 beams, this means you must crank your power back to about as low as it will probably go, no more than 2 watts. And don't forget to turn off your amplifier!

While Experimenter's Day operations are scheduled to be conducted weekly, users are reminded that these operations may be shortened or canceled to allow uploading of improved spacecraft software. Watch for bulletins on the AO-16 BBS and/or the telemetry text frame for changes to the schedule.

[ANS thanks Bruce Rahn, WB9ANQ, for this bulletin item.]

/EX

1161. Re: IC24AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-19 18:02:54 UTC
From: sking@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Apr19.180254.11374@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 290934

In article <moodyblu.703641471@camelot> moodyblu@camelot.bradley.edu (Matthew Weisberg) writes:
>
>
>A friend of mine just ordered an ICOM 24AT and he was saying that it
>doesn't come standard with tone encode and decode.. this I agreed with, but
>I thought the tone encode and decode came one ONE board and he said it was
>on two sepearate boards you had to buy. Is that correct? or am I right?
>
>I don't have any literature on it, so I couldn't confirm who is right, but
>I am sure the infinite wisdom of the net can set us straight! :)
>(BTW, are there other options for that radio too?)
>
>
>Matt
>

There is only one slot available in the IC-24AT. You can either get the UT-51, which is PL encode only. Or you can get the UT-50, which is BOTH encode and decode on one chip. From the price difference I have seen, do not get the UT-51...get the UT-50

Steve

--
Steve King Domain: SKing@Wattres.SJ.CA.US
Packet: KC6WCH @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
KC6WCH "Dammit, Jim! I'm a meteorologist, not a forecaster!"
"Climate is what you expect. Weather is what you get."

1162. Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-19 19:10:39 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <6A864C7FAFBF200C4B@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 290935

> Steve, let's take a poll. Outside of antique collectors, how many of
> us make everyday use of radios, or cars, that are over ten years old?
> Yeah, there are tube forever guys out there, but I suspect the majority
> of active hams have bought a radio in the last two years and plan to buy
> another in the next two years. By the time the average ham radio is
> ten years old, it's likely been through the fleamarket two or three
> times. Do you really expect factory support for third hand junk?
>
> Gary KE4ZV

The point of my gedanken experiment was to find a high-enough-priced radio that you would balk at the thought of having to junk it for want of a chip. Thus my choice of a 781. And if it applies to a 781, why not a 735?

You're right, a 10-year-old radio HAS been through a few flea markets. But they usually work, which means the CPU has not yet gone or replacements were available. The problem here is that nobody has yet had to scrap a $3,000+ radio because they couldn't get a chip. It will be interesting to see what people say when that happens. It will also be interesting to see how fast a Yaesu 1000 or ICOM 781 can get really obsolete and go through hamfests like Kenwood 520s do now. And if there is a risk of CPU failure with no factory support, will anyone take the risk on a used 781 the way we buy old tube rigs now?

steve - W3GRG

1163. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-19 19:53:29 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr19.195329.8456@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 290937

In article <DVGLG6$@ais.org> tim@ais.org (Tim Tyler) writes:
>In article <1992Apr17.114957.20278@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
(Jon E. Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>>In article <#XFLH8D@ais.org> tim@ais.org (Tim Tyler) writes:
>>>
>>> I would imagine that with most ARRL members being 'up there in years,'
>>>the majority of them would probably be opposed to the notion of LARC. I'm
>>>26 years old, & making payments on an ARRL Life Membership, & I'm quite
>>>happy that the ARRL *apparently* (just going by this thread) isn't
>>>interested in the LARC.

> Gentle readers, the above paragraph is what Jon uses to lable me as a
>bigot & hatemonger!

My dear friend, when you are 'quite happy' that a club you are in discriminates
against people, then you _are_ a bigot and a hatemonger. What else could you
be? Really, extending your bigotry to the point where you cannot concieve of
the great pain and harm that behaviour such as bigotry causes does not eliminate
it.

But, I don't want to continue a flame war here. My 'issue' was, I'm part of the
ARRL, and I don't condone or particpate in bigotry...

>>I suppose you're the type who's happy that they aint a lot o' them colored
>>folks in the hobby too, eh? I hope that'll change as well.

> If I believed in the same stereotypes you do, Jon, I could play your game
>& make some comment about that frilly pink dress of yours and ...the 'social
>disease.'

While pink is indeed one of my favourite of all colours (and I'm spelling with
ou's, a sure sign of faggotry) I've never owned a dress, nor desired to wear
one. Though I know of some men who do. They enjoy themselves, that's a trip :)

As for the social disease, I'm educated, I'm safe. Are your children? Both
the strayt and the Gay ones?

Well, you see... It was an charicature, a dramatic device to illuminate a
subject. In this case a person who would be 'quite happy' to be a part of
a club that discriminates against people. Oddly enough, people who enjoy,
and use radio just like YOU.

In this case we have Amateur Radio Enthusiasts (licensed by the Federal Govm't)
with diferent perspectives and cultures... That seems to be the best description
of 'what kind of person is a HAM' anyways, ALL kinds... The hobby has something
for _everyone_ is what I've heard more than a few times...

>
>>Peace... Share the world, love your brothers and sisters.
>^^
> Says the fella who just called me a "loser," "hate monger," "bigot," etc.
>all because I dared to state my own beliefs! Cool!

I didn't call you that because you 'dared to state your beliefs' but rather
because that is how _I_ felt, and how I choose to state it. You discriminate,
you exclude, that's hateful, thats bigoted, etc... I do love you though :)

Peace....

1164. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-19 20:20:56 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr19.202056.8763@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 290938

In article <1992Apr18.161231.1159@brainiac.mn.org> marshall@brainiac.mn.org (Marshall Belland) writes:
>>I really don't care a whit if 'the arrl' is or is not interested in the LARC.
>>What I am interested in is that they do not discriminate. It's simple. Those
>>of you (like yourself, apparently) who are bigots and hate mongers will have
>>to move forward and open your minds. You cannot go about dictating who may
>>or may not participate in society.
>
>Nice sermon. How come you are trying to force a large part of the tax
>paying population to do someting they don't want to. Maybe they like their
>head in the sand. Then they don't have to listen to your shit.

Force the Tax paying population? Hmmmmm, Yes. It is the 'law of the land' (whether you like it or not) that America (on paper at least) does NOT discriminate. Your attitude and behaviour is unamerican and embarrasing.

You certainly don't have to listen to my 'shit' as you put it. And it does not suprise me that you need to resort to such guttural obscenities to express yourself. Merely hit the 'K' key and edit away... That ought to ensure a proper anal/cranial impaction that will guarantee continued success in being ignorant and prejudiced...

>Yes, and the 700 Club, Jerry Falwell, Praise the Lord, Success-N-Life, Jack
>Van Impe, and thousands of other organizations that would surely make you
>puke have every right to advertise in your publications as well. You
>HAVE TO DO IT because you can't discriminate due to religious beliefs. That
>is the basis of your law-suit. And I am going to send a fax to every one of
>them and BEG them to advertise in your publications. I have a feeling they
>will like the idea very much. The ARRL should put a huge ad in QST urging
>everyone else to do likewise.

Uhm, I don't have a lawsuit. However I've decided to join the LARC, something I've been putting off for no reason... That means, I suppose, that if there is a lawsuit, I'll be a part of both sides. Interesting...

Of course, many of those organizations you've mentioned are what I consider vile and other epithets.. However they are more than welcome to advertise whereever they like, I can just skip by their hatered and obscenity and not be threatened (much.) Of course, most magazines are NOT the publications, or journal of a club. Therefore, they may have considerable more leeway in what they might accept or not in terms of advertising and editorial content.

The ARRL enjoys special advantages as a result of it's incorporation and membership operation. I'm not sure (embarrasing) just what the ARRL's mode of operation is. Is it a 501c(3) type non profit organization? If so, then obviously it is liable to obey federal non discrimination (human rights?)

laws. Is the ARRL a registered lobbying organization, what are the terms of their involvment in IARU/WARC/FCC and other operations... These all would seem to give the League a responsibility to be regulated by the laws of operation that any public or semi-public organization is bound by. Nonetheless, even if this is an entirely private club, with no strings attached, it is still a club in which *I* and other 'undesirables' are members of. Either refund my money and prepare for ANOTHER possible lawsuit or DO NOT TREAD ON ME.

>I beg to differ. Ever hear of Andea Dworkin ? She is THE leading feminist
>in the country, and she is one spooky, evil, hate preaching bitch. Last

I've certainly heard of Ms. Dworkin and while I wouldn't use such a hateful and ignorant term as 'bitch' to describe someone, (do you even have a CLUE what you're saying?) I don't believe she speaks for any Gay, Bisexual or Lesbian organization. Feminist != Lesbian. From what I've heard she _is_ rather seperatist and hateful too though. That's not _quite_ the same thing as being a NAZI though, wouldn't you agree?

>month she was giving a speech and offered a new ending to her book. She
>changed it so the heroine of the book went out and started randomly shooting
>men. All the lesbians in the audience STARTED TO CHEER. Pretty funny
>considering if I spoke in public and started talking about shooting lesbians
>I would be in deep trouble.

Are 'men' the logical opposite of 'lesbians' ??? How about women? Makes more sense that way, doesn't it? And this 'Lesbian' thing, was it a specificaly Lesbian based group, or are you one of those who is so dense as not to be able to understand the issue of womens rights?

>>
>>It bears repeating. Do NOT tread on me!
>>
>
>YOU are treading on the ARRL and all the dues paying members. That money
>is supposed to be used to combat people having their towers torn down by
>stupid city regulations, or to introduce much needed young people to amateur
>radio, or to launch new satellites. Now it will be wasted on this. This
>lawsuit will probably cost alot of money. Thanks alot.

A few notes: I am not aware of any lawsuit, the details are limited at this time. There is an issue of apparent discrimination on the part of the ARRL in not accepting an advertisement from the LARC for a satellite journal.

I suggest anyone with a copy of 73 Amateur Radio magazine should look in the classified section. There is usually a advertisement from the LARC there. Simple, looks like any other advertisement. Pays money for the publisher. Nothing offensive, IMNSHO... Take a look.

No, the money is supposed to be used to further the operations of the League in service to it's members. A radio club (of which I am more or less now a member) wanted to PAY MONEY to the League to advertise. Think clearly now...

If a lawsuit costs the League a lot of money, so much the better. If the League decides to fight such a lawsuit then they will be making a direct statement that they not only acknowledge their action, but stand behind it. If that happens I will be PLEASED to be among those waiting to tear it down brick by brick. IF the League can be cleansed of this heinous mistake then I will purchase a LIFE membership.

Get the idea?

I'd appreciate participation by others in this thread. I'd like to know the way others feel about this issue. Thanks!

1165. Mobile rig w/mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-19 21:01:21 UTC
From: jlevit@geoblue.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr19.210121.15084@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 290939

I'm looking to purchase a good mobile rig that has the following features...

1) Transmit on 144-148, be modified to trans on 144-160 (or any variation thereof, as long as it transmits in the entire 150 range)

2) Programmable offset and tone, for example: I'd like to transmit on 155.69, then receive on 152.425...that would require a programmable offset.

3) Each memory channel can be programmed to have a different offset, say like channel 1 has offset of 8 Mhz, but channel 2 has offset of 5.5 Mhz.

I would assume that some Kenwood, Yaseu, or Icom mobile does this (I've heard that an Alinco will, but haven't checked too much into it). Anyone have any experience/suggestions/insight into a radio of this type? Thanks!

Jason J. Levit
jlevit@alliant.backbone.uoknor.edu

1166. Keyer timing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-19 22:22:48 UTC
From: hardie@herald.usask.ca
Message-ID: <1992Apr19.222248.28500@access.usask.ca>
Source record: 290940

I vaguely remember reading an article a long time ago that said that there are two different ways of timing an iambic keyer's dot/dash insertion. I know that the timing on my keyer (a Trac) is much different than my friend's MFJ and neither of us can easily use the other's keyer.
Can anyone point me at an article that describes the two keyer timing methods?
Thanks.
Pete hardie@herald.usask.ca VE5VA@VE5BBS.SK.CAN.NA

1167. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 00:44:15 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.004415.12225@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 290941

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space.news and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #975 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 92 99.15454939 .00000281 00000-0 32354-3 0 5042
2 00424 80.4634 354.2721 0024184 14.8578 345.3266 13.67693415473034
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 92102.77944462 -.00000076 00000-0 99999-4 0 7167
2 03029 13.9864 15.3148 0015351 94.5403 265.4333 1.00272953 89450
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 92108.21909494 .00101364 23461-4 36686-3 0 3719
2 04966 51.4572 191.9939 1716775 96.1965 283.6313 12.29127245669475
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 92101.30492481 .00000127 00000-0 19480-3 0 3540
2 07646 49.8232 61.8671 0205268 220.8460 137.6892 13.82182285867497
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 92 94.53992787 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 3545
2 08820 109.8282 219.9232 0043645 97.7358 262.8101 6.38664308115853
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 92 99.76903187 -.00000262 00000-0 99999-4 0 7172
2 10061 9.5844 55.6253 0003279 338.2486 21.7215 1.00266314 55642
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 92102.89253152 -.00000187 00000-0 99999-4 0 4715
2 10637 33.3463 107.9371 1349109 11.9213 351.0302 1.00257294 4898
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 92 93.45728983 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 8186
2 10684 64.1656 69.5452 0066781 164.6400 195.5311 1.98069903 88971
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 92106.20632199 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 6217
2 10893 63.9800 309.6799 0200698 13.1777 347.3907 2.01627435102087
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 92103.09176384 .00000102 00000-0 99999-4 0 3798
2 10953 8.4966 58.2699 0004221 118.2993 241.7518 1.00278925 3740
```

```
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 92 99.36371273 .00001281 00000-0 46835-3 0 7493
2 10967 108.0145 246.6528 0003179 244.7670 115.3125 14.37553973721406
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 92102.79959283 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 6066
2 11054 63.5481 305.7203 0066956 119.9139 240.7900 2.00575549 99013
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 92105.72550700 .00000114 00000-0 13219-3 0 9282
2 11080 99.1482 3.9165 0009408 98.2691 261.9519 13.83666499680344
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 92103.07108681 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 3842
2 11141 64.1630 69.1579 0049659 21.4968 338.6914 1.92894850 97646
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 92 99.61501477 .00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 3126
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2 21867 97.7081 184.0397 0002150 147.6246 212.5023 14.98664570 9899
GPS BII-12
1 21890U 92 9 A 92102.54056497 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 262
2 21890 54.6823 289.4173 0060740 137.3873 223.0370 2.00577730 1002
Galaxy 5
1 21906U 92 13 A 92 98.82247856 .00000078 00000-0 99999-4 0 156
2 21906 0.1383 326.2132 0014154 145.9398 247.9767 1.00400323 14
1992 013B
1 21907U 92 13 B 92106.95642270 -.00000055 00000-0 99999-4 0 718
2 21907 19.6686 331.0239 6950418 198.8089 110.2422 2.25583520 750
Soyuz TM-14
1 21908U 92 14 A 92107.76944111 .00036454 00000-0 43681-3 0 716
2 21908 51.6019 195.6341 0015444 315.5880 44.3861 15.60435058 4750
Cosmos 2182
1 21920U 92 16 A 92108.10954087 .00611382 28074-4 31066-3 0 464
2 21920 67.1579 338.8714 0103423 57.7365 303.4755 16.08743554 2508
Gorizont 25
1 21922U 92 17 A 92106.90390873 -.00000299 00000-0 99999-4 0 713
2 21922 1.4186 273.3356 0003204 223.1826 136.0638 1.00284902 148
1992 017D
1 21925U 92 17 D 92 98.90914225 -.00000255 00000-0 99999-4 0 47
2 21925 1.4598 272.9057 0023380 280.4981 76.8449 1.01088993 50
1992 017E
1 21926U 92 17 E 92105.37272713 .00004419 00000-0 17346-2 0 710
2 21926 47.2729 224.0176 7268871 1.8687 359.6347 2.28748119 250
1992 017F
1 21927U 92 17 F 92 97.51013592 .00001124 00000-0 12292-2 0 46
2 21927 47.3604 226.2363 7246861 359.7115 359.8989 2.28275976 72
1992 018A
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1 21928U 92 18 A 92108.10368732 .00318634 53725-4 37384-3 0 206
2 21928 64.8673 26.2538 0035037 80.7221 279.7245 16.07038495 1383
1992 019B
1 21931U 92 19 B 92101.45288635 .00000172 00000-0 -35449-5 0 27
2 21931 21.1785 38.7603 0132772 180.0680 179.6948 14.81899207 41
1992 020A
1 21937U 92 20 A 92108.11266533 .00001328 00000-0 14357-2 0 719
2 21937 82.9349 339.8766 0032139 275.2273 84.5225 13.72462693 253
1992 020B
1 21938U 92 20 B 92107.09112012 .00022793 00000-0 24077-1 0 716
2 21938 82.9353 340.6291 0025602 268.7400 91.0738 13.74161223 112
1992 021A
1 21939U 92 21 A 92107.21874035 .00000180 00000-0 99999-4 0 19
2 21939 4.5513 3.6792 7275862 183.0201 189.7448 2.27592016 682
1992 021B
1 21940U 92 21 B 92108.08703823 .00000105 00000-0 99999-4 0 10
2 21940 3.8102 5.4025 7268652 181.9314 180.2754 2.27307663 701
1992 021C
1 21941U 92 21 C 92107.66032107 .00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 15
2 21941 3.9502 8.6215 7277156 178.6666 183.5320 2.24226979 695
1992 021D
1 21942U 92 21 D 92107.66147939 .00000048 00000-0 99999-4 0 11
2 21942 4.0141 9.5217 7261025 177.4724 190.6123 2.26692116 691
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1168. Re: Icom yes, yaesu no!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 01:34:26 UTC
From: michaeln@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <44810015@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 290942

just a quick note..... i had one of those plastic battery case locks break
on my wifes ft470. i called yaesu and they sent me 3 of them for free.
i'm not sure what the problem is over there but it sounds like maybe
you need to talk to yaesu in japan and see what their thoughts on the matter
are. also, i imagine someone over here could be nice enought to pick one
up and send it to you. maybe even a couple of them. 73's mike nason ka7hbb

mike_nason@hp6400.desk.hp.com

1169. Newbie with LOTS of questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 01:55:03 UTC
From: akcs.whos@vpnet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <29f22266-1ee7rec.radio.amateur.misc@vpnet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 290943

I'm preparing for a No-Code Technician license (Somehow I just can't get up to 5 WPM solid...) but am EXTREMELY bewildered as to what kind of equipment I should start out with. The No-Code license allows only 6-meter and under; How bad is that? In short, WHAT GOOD IS MY LICENSE ONCE I'VE GOT IT? From what I've read in "Now You're Talking", hams seem to spend all their time talking about the weather (or such is the impression given). What do hams DO with all this equipment? It would seem to me that simply making contact after contact (CQ CQ CQ... HIYA. HOWS THE WEATHER... QSL? QSL. BYE KA9Q) would lose its attraction after awhile. The only thing which immediately grabs my interest is packet radio: How much is a TNC, and are there packet transmissions in the 6-meter and below bands?

I realize I sound frantic, but I don't really know any hams personally; The only guy who has any idea is a friend of mine who is unlicensed, has only a scanner, and continually refers to propagation as "propaganda".

Ben Feen
WA0NOTHING

1170. Re: Signals received on 8 MHZ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 02:00:22 UTC
From: Jae.Kwak@bbs.oit.unc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.020022.3436@samba.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 290944
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Are you getting HongKong and Honolulu from Monash? or are you
there? If so, what other frequencies do you get?
JS Kwak

--
The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the University of
North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Campus Office for Information
Technology, or the Experimental Bulletin Board Service.
internet: bbs.oit.unc.edu or 152.2.22.80

1171. Wanted: 2mtr amp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 02:18:21 UTC
From: fireman@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.021821.5157@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 290945

WANTED: 2 meter linear amplifier.
2 watts input
at least 30 watt output
Offering a dollar a watt in good condition, negotiable.
Posted for a friend - reply to:
Me (I'll pass it along)
or Snail Mail
Martin Chidsey N3BWN
115 Northway
Havre de Grace, MD 21078

N3JVP Aaron

1172. Re: How many green stamps with some QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 02:39:02 UTC
From: control3@McRCIM.McGill.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.023902.16583@thunder.mcrcim.mcgill.edu>
Source record: 290946

Scottish pound notes. I have one.
--

Mark Readman | McGill Research Centre for Intelligent Machines

1173. ICOM 2410H (info wanted)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 02:41:04 UTC
From: val@swamps.UUCP
Message-ID: <619@swamps.UUCP>
Source record: 290947

I'm interested in the IC 2410 radio, and was wondering if there were any owners who could comment. I am also interested in reports of any out-of-band coverage the receiver may offer. For example, does it get the AM band from 118-138 MHz, or ~465-470 MHz?

Thanks.

Val Christian (n2epo)
...uunet!sisd!kodak!swamps!val (don't believe the newsheaders)

1174. AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 109.01

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 02:43:07 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.024307.6091@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 290948

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============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-109.01
RUDAK TALKING AGAIN

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 109.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 18, 1992 BID:$ANS-109.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

RUDAK transmitting Telemetry and FM Digital Voice

RUDAK is again talking!!
========================

RUDAK-II on AO-21 is now running an automated TEST SCHEDULE. For 3 minute
segments, digital sound will be transmitted, including the SPUTNIK-1 beacon,
which can make listening to AO-21 a little bit easier especially for
demonstrations and for those who can't decode the 400 Bit/s PSK Telemetry.

The command stations are quite optimistic, since this time, the RUDAK Beacon
did not just turned completely OFF after 12-16 hours as was the case in the
past two RESETs. Any telemetry reports and observations are much welcomed.
The command stations would especially like to know the last time heard, if the
Beacon switches off once again. Send any report to DG2CV and DB2OS via UO-22.

The following was downloaded from UO-22:

K HI, THIS IS AMSAT OSCAR 21 / RM1 / RS14 92-04-14 08:58:58

RUDAK II - TEST SCHEDULE:
UTC [Min. MOD 5] BEACON MODE
0,1,2 FM DIGITAL SOUND GENERATION
3,4 PSK TELEMETRY, KLMNY-BLOCKS

73 de DG2CV DOWNLINK FOR ALL MODES 145.987

L TCMD-HISTORY (TEXT): 92-04-14 08:59:09
M TCMD-HISTORY (BIN), COUNT: 92-04-14 08:59:21
N GENERAL TELEMETRY (BIN), COUNT: 92-04-14 08:59:32

Y HI, THIS IS AMSAT OSCAR 21 / RM1 / RS14 92-04-14 08:59:43

VOLTAGES RM1-TCMD-INTERFACE LOCK MEMORY ERRORS
5V-R1 : 0.11 V 1-TX-ON : ON RX2: * SINGLE: 90
5V-RTX: 5.16 V 2-RX12&48: OFF RX3: - MULTI : 175
```

5V-RAM: 0.09 V 3-RNG : ON AGC
TOTAL CURRENT 4-SOFT: 14.0 V RX3: 146 TEMPERATURE
14V-I : 295 mA RX4: 209 22.7 deg C

[ANS thanks Bruce Rahn, WB9ANQ, for this bulletin item.]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-109.02
AO-13 OPS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 109.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 18, 1992 BID:$ANS-109.02
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mod Nets
are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L
Nets on a downlink of 435.970 MHz.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt

26-Apr-92 0050 B 137 WA5ZIB WB6LLO
3-May-92 0200 B 85 W9ODI N7NQM
9-May-92 2300 B 192 N7NQM WA5ZIB

Guest commentators are planned. Join the Net if you have questions.
In the unlikely event that either the Net Control Station (NCS) or
the alternate do not call up frequency, any participant is invited to
act as NCS.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

Mode B downlink of 145.925 MHz at MA 135 on UTC Sundays. Also try Mode J
downlink of 435.980 MHz at MA 135 on UTC Saturdays.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-109.03
SPRING AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 109.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 18, 1992 BID:$ANS-109.03
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Spring Schedule Announced

The new spring schedule for AO-13 is announced as the following:

QST de G3RUH/DB2OS 16Jan92 ** AO-13 Transponder Schedule **
experimental schedule Mar 16 - Jun 08 in response to feedback.
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 100 ! Mode-JL ON Mon, Wed !
Mode-JL : MA 100 to MA 120 ! Fri and Sat UTC only. ! Blon/Blat
Mode-LS : MA 120 to MA 135 ! S Beacon on "L" days ! 180/0

Mode-JL : MA 135 to MA 150 ! S Transp on "B" days +-----------
Mode-B : MA 150 to MA 256 ! See AMSAT-Journals and Packet
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 030 ! Radio Bulletins for full details.

AO-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view of your
QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use AO-10 if you hear the beacon or the
transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-109.04
AO-16 EXPERIMENTER'S DAY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 109.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 18, 1992 BID:$ANS-109.04
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-16 Experimenter's Day Schedule

The AO-16 Command Team has announced the following PACSAT Experimenter's Day
schedule for April and May:

DATE START TIME END TIME MODE

22 Apr 0320 UTC - 22 Apr 0250 UTC - 23 Apr RCO
29 Apr 0640 UTC - 29 Apr 0610 UTC - 30 Apr RCO
06 May 2035 UTC - 05 May 2145 UTC - 06 May RCO
13 May 0455 UTC - 13 May 0425 UTC - 14 May RCO
20 May 0310 UTC - 20 May 0245 UTC - 21 May RCO
27 May 0625 UTC - 27 May 0600 UTC - 28 May RCO

RCO: Raised Cosine Only, No S-Band.

QRP operations are encouraged on Experimenter's Day. Uplink power should
be limited to 20 watts EIRP. If you are using your AO-10/13 beams, this
means you must crank your power back to about as low as it will probably
go, no more than 2 watts. And don't forget to turn off your amplifier!

While Experimenter's Day operations are scheduled to be conducted weekly,
users are reminded that these operations may be shortened or canceled to
allow uploading of improved spacecraft software. Watch for bulletins on
the AO-16 BBS and/or the telemetry text frame for changes to the schedule.

[ANS thanks Bruce Rahn, WB9ANQ, for this bulletin item.]

/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1175. RTTY DX notes for week ending 17 April

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 02:45:29 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.024529.6198@n8emr.uucp>
Source record: 290949

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0417
RTTY DX Notes 17 April
RTTY DX notes for week ending 17 April, 1992 (BID RTDX0417)

This weekend is the 2nd SARTG AMTOR DX contest. We expect lots of
AMTOR on the bands and we wish everyone lots contacts. Don't forget
to call in FEC and pass your message on ARQ. Bands 3.5, 7, 14, 21 and
28 MHz. Time 0000-0800 UTC, 18th April, 1600-2400 UTC 18th April, and
0800-1600 UTC 19th April. Exchange RST, Name and QSO number.

Our thanks this week go to I5ICY, I5IGQ, TG9VT, VK2SG, VK2EG, W2JGR
and the Twin Cities DX Packet Cluster network, WB2CJL, N5PSI, UT5RP,
DJ3IW and the DB0SPC Central Europe DX Packet Cluster. Thank you all
for your assistance in putting these notes together.

Bandpass

Friday 10:
0639 14074 SU1ER ARQ
1226 14083 P29RB
1236 21074 TY1PS ARQ
1310-21081 RD6DZ
1311-21087 XX9AS
1401-14082 BY1QH
1505 14074 BV5AF ARQ
1550-21086 TK/DL7HZ
1605-21083 AP/WA2WYR
1733-21091 FR5ZU
2239 14074 TU2BB ARQ

Saturday 11:
0356-14082 FR5ZU
0413-14090 TK/DL7HZ
0428-14088 UG6GE
O715-14083 VK9NS
1120-21085 P29RB
1120-21085 AP/WA2WYR
1121-28093 6W1QB
1203-21079 7P8SR
1216-21089 3C1EA
1300-14088 S2/HA5BUS Note
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1452-21085 DL8OH/CT3
1902-14068 VP5JM

Sunday 12:
0605-14085 H44JS
0652-21086 RC2CQ/UA0I
1103-21083 HS0ZAA
1305-28086 DL8OH/CT3
1412-28083 YS1OG
1511-21084 SV0DV/9 QSL via WB4TDB
1631-21082 BV7DP
1733-21092 UC2ADX
1749-14084 YL2KF
1925-14088 VQ9RS
2010-14082 5B4ZL QSL via JSB, BFPO 53, London
2052-14082 TR8MD

Monday 13:
0500-14071 9K2EC ARQ
0550-14087 UA2WJ Kaliningrad QSL via DL4LH
1015-14088 SV0DV/9
1236-21081 FR5ZU
1256-21084 RD6DZ
1306-14086 A45ZX
1310-14083 RH2LM REV
1435-14086 S2/HA5BUS
1717-21083 CU3AY
1737-21086 UI8UC
1920-14084 Z21HJ

Tuesday 14:
0113-14088 J88BS QSL via WA4WIP
0125-14081 VP5JM
0133-14091 9X5JA
0400-14085 TK/DL7HZ
0730-21088 3C1EA
1245-21088 DL8OH/CT3
1505-21086 S2/HA5BUS
1525-21090 A45ZX
2042-21085 9Y4VU
2200-14081 FG5FJ

Wednesday 15:
0011-21083 V73BN
0200-14090 VP5JM
0249-14083 8P6SM
0338-14081 TK/DL7HZ
0538-14090 SV0DV/9
0608-14085 5N3ZIP QSL via N5PSI
1133-14095 XX9AR
1612-21083 BV7DP

2149-14091 J88BS

Thursday 16:
0416-14074 HK8CTC/HR1 ARQ QSL via Box 3190, Tegucigalpa
0450-14086 ZA1TAA
0528-14083 8P6SM
0725-14083 3C1EA
0730-14082 4L0DXC QSL via UT5HP
1100-21080 VP5JM
1520-21086 S2/HA5BUS
1744-21084 9L3DX
1750-28084 6W1QB
1903-21084 TZ6BGE

Notes of interest:

Bangladesh (S2). With great surprise S2/HA5BUS showed up on RTTY doing a marvelous job on the air. The operator Imi (HA5HO) is transmitting from Dhaka and states they will be active till April 21 or 22nd. We all hope the DXAC Desk will accept this operation as done earlier for EP/HA5BUS . QSL goes to GLOBEX Foundation, Box 49, 1131 Budapest, Hungary. Their next stop will be Malaysia.

N5PSI, Mike, informs us that he became the QSL manager for 5N3ZIP. Prior to this, the Nigeria station didn't have a QSL route or QSL's. Mike will attempt to get past logs for contacts prior to April 92'. N5PSI is good in 91' and 92 callbooks. Pse QSL direct only.

ST. Kitts (V44). A Japanese group plans to be active from this Island from April 29th til May 3rd on CW, SSB and RTTY.

>From Friday April 24th Syd, (VK2SG) will take back the notes. Many people, TG9VT among others, will be in Dayton and for that he cannot distribute as normal the notes. So those interested must pick it up themselves from TG9VT APlink. VK2SG will see that it is in TG9VT box. Be welcome and the next week everything be normalized.

Thank you all for the help during Syd's absence and let me end by wishing the readers, Happy Easter.

GL DE (DX2) I5FLN at TG9VT.GTM.NA
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders n8emr!gws@tut.cis.ohio-state.edu, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JVY (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1176. Re: Signals received on 8 MHZ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 04:41:13 UTC
From: michaeln@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <44810016@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 290950

well, i would say your hearing ship to shore radio telephone conversations.
i don't remember the frequencies right off since a lot of them changed in
the last year. as to the low frequency airport info from memory it sounds
like they're on the vor beacon freqs that the air craft use for lining up
on the airports from fairly long distances.
i believe pop com magazine ran an article on the changes in the marine
frequencies about a year ago. i can look around and see if i still have
that issue. i don't subscribe anymore but i occationally pick up a copy.
by the way, for general sw listening they do have some go information
in them. too bad i don't have much time to do it these days.
73's mike nason ka7hbb (mike_nason@hp6400.desk.hp.com)

standard disclaimer - my company doesn't know what i do.

1177. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 05:11:06 UTC
From: rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil
Message-ID: <4662@taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 290951

I have an IC-720, now 12+ years old. It was the *first* new radio
I had ever purchased. Prior to its purchase I operated a succession
of *old* radios, none *younger* than 10 or 15 years old.

I bought a new radio in 1980; and another in early 90. Everything else
has been old.

Icom makes radios that perform well and have lots of nice features.
But looking to the future, maybe we need a standard "bus" that we
can plug RF, IF, synthesizer, and detector boards into. My other
new radio, a JRC NRD-525, is constructed in this fashion. Some of
the other manufacturers are also using plug in boards, though I doubt
there's any commonality at this point.

It's a thought anyway.....

--
Josh Rovero (rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil) | or Internet 5346p@cc.nps.navy.mil
Department of Oceanography, Code OC/Rv | Bitnet 5346p@NAVPGS
Naval Postgraduate School |
Monterey, CA 93943 (408) 646-2084 |

1178. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 09:40:20 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610121@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 290952

No-one expects anything to last for ever. But everyone wants things that they buy to have a "reasonable" life. So what is reasonable ?

I think most people would accept the demise of a piece of equipment after sufficient years for them to brag about how long it lasted, if it had degraded gracefully and fairly uniformly, if newer equipment offered real performance and/or ergonomic improvements. Perhaps a good example would be the old FT200, their drift is now no longer seen as acceptable, the rate their users are having to replace capacitors, rectifiers and valves is becoming a nuisance, their owners can still keep them going *if they want to* but maybe it seems no longer worth the effort. An old friend that has served well.

What would make me angry would be a piece of equipment still capable of good performance, in showroom condition - just needs U783 replacing to make it go again, but that part is no longer available. Now, a great many obsoleted parts can be circumvented but custom IC's and special switches can be beyond even heroic measures. The unacceptable failure is usually abrupt, and has no alternative fix, the owner is left with a feeling of being the victim of a crime

I have an ICOM, an IC 765 HF rig. I bought it after very serious borrowing and measuring of the contenders. I would NOT swap it for a 781/950/1000, they do not meet my requirements as well. I know that the PSU control IC is obsolete, but I have a spare and would be very embarrassed if I couldn't design an alternative anyway. Should the main CPU or the controller for the ATU fail, then there is no viable alternative to an original part.

What I would VERY STRONGLY attack all of the manufacturers for is pricing policy.

MY IC 765 COST $4800 at the exchange rate at time of purchase.

The US price was ~ $2600

UK import taxes would have added ~ $540

Someone not only made $1660 out of me, but they also got the US import tax value and also the UK tax value on the US tax value to keep for themselves. All this in addition to what the US importers and dealers consider to be an adequate profit.

This is not singling Icom out, all the others are just as greedy.

BUT at these prices, I expect incredibly good service. The importer should be able to archive one entire set of parts for every unit sold !

All my own thoughts, of course

GM4ZNX

1179. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 09:57:48 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610122@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 290953

Hi Gary,

I've just worked out how you get warranty repairs on your HP45.

1) To have bought onr in 1966, you must have a time-machine.

2) Whenever a batterypack dies or a key wears out, you just pop it back into the time machine and send it back to within a year or few of the date of purchase to have it fixed.

Now we've got to work out a way to prevent such scams ever being used on our warranty schemes.....

Sorry, that typo was far too good to miss :-)

1180. DX Bulletin OPDX 58 April 19, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 11:29:48 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9204201125.AA18449@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 290954

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 058 (OPDX.058)
April 21, 1992
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, K4CEF & Southeastern Cluster Group, DXNL, DF4RD, KE2LJ, WB3LHD, WK3N, NR3Z, N6MZ, KQ8M, KE9KD and K0GU for the following DX information.

1A0KM/IT, PALERMO, SICILY. It has been reported by Tony, I0IJ, who runs the 1A0KM operation, that the 1A0KM/IT are UNICEF people operating in Palermo and this station does not count for the Sov. Mil. Order of Malta (SMOM). Tony does not know why they are using the 1A0KM call. One of the operators of 1A0KM/IT9 whose name is also Tony,Astated to QSL to IT9ZGY. Tony (I0IJ) stated that there is no truth to the rumor that the 1A0KM operations have been halted due to the disruptions caused by the last operation. Tony (I0IJ) said it is a very large undertaking for him to run the 1A0KM operation and that he will not be able
to do it this yoar.
But, he promised an operation in early 1993.

4U7ITU, ITU GENEVA. Gian, I1RBJ, will be active May 1-3 with the special callsign 4U7ITU. Information on his activities (bands/modes) was not available at this time.

4W, YEMEM. On April 18th, around 0030z, the International Amateur Radio Society Net on 14243 kHz ran a mystery DX station for their members only (list), guest were invited later. The mystery station's callsign was kept a secret until all the lists were run. Even the net controller did not know who the station was. Each station that worked the mystery station was to address him as Marcel (who had a French accent). After being on the air for 30 minutes, they announced the station was 4W0Mk. The suffix "MD" is reported to be the man's initials. PA3AZF appeared on the net with 4W0MD and spoke French with him during the whole session and is reportedly his QSL manager. It is said that 4W0MD will be appearing on that net somewhat irregularly in the coming days. (This is interesting, because both 4W (Yemen Arab Rep.) and 7O (Peoples's Dem. Rep. of Yemen) were deleted when both countries reunited and was replaced with a new 7O (Yemen).

6T2YD/SA, SUAKIN ARCHIPELAGO. Yannick of ST2YD and ST0YD operations is now active as 6T2YD/SA. The /SA stands for Suakin Archipelago and counts for IOTA AF-62. Yannick has been heard on 14256 kHz around 2145 to 0145zn

21260 kHz at 1230z and 28480 kHz at 1200z. For DXCC purposes this counts for ST (Sudan). His length of stay is unknown, but QSL to F6AJA.

7Q, MALAWI. There has been plenty of activity from this one. Paul, 7Q7BW, and Chrstine, 7Q7BX, have been very active on the Afikaaner net on 21355 kHz. Look for them around 1900-2000z daily. 7Q7BX has also been heard on 28480 kHz around 1220z. QSL to N5MHZ. For CW activity, look for 7Q7XX on 21025/1900z and 14011/0520z, and 7Q7RM on 28021/2020z (QSL to G0IAS).

9G, GHANA. Activity by 9G3CC has been reported from Europe on 10 and 15 meters CW/SSB. Spots on the Ohio/Penn Network show activity on 21020 and 21235 kHz around 1200z. QSL via F6FNU, but remember WFWL! (9G was ranked 9th in the OPDX/NODXA 1991 Most Wanted List)

A4, OMAN. Look for the following station active from here: A41KB on 14222 around 0238z, A47RS on 21317 kHz around 1600z, A45ZX operating RTTY on 14083+/- kHz around 0120z and A45ZZ on 18140 kHz between 0200-0430z.

JY, JORDON. Joe, JY9ZK, has been hitting the nets pretty heavily. Look for him around 0000z on the 14226 net and sometime around 0400z on the 14236 and 14256 nets. QSLs go to KA5ZMK.

KH9, WAKE ISLANDS. Remember to look for Bill, KA3HMS, to be active from here April 22-25, only on 10 and 15 meters.

LU3CQ/D. This station has been active this week from Marteen Garcia Island (IOTA SA-55). Check the following frequencies: 28460 kHz around 1200z and again at 2022z, 28025 Khz around 1300z and 21260 kHz around 2130z. QSL via LU3AJW.

P5, NORTH KOREA (UPDATE). The stations signing P5IARU and HM5VR and claiming to be Seppo, OH1VR, turn out to be pirate stations. Seppo is reported to be stateside and was also at the DX Convention in Visalia. Seppo states he knows nothing of these P5 operations. He also stated that he was not optimistic about a May operation from P5, but there are many reports stating that activity for P5 is to begin sometime in May. KYFC!

S2, BANGLADESH, Imi, HA5HO, told your editor that he would be leaving S2 April 22 and the ops are trying to make the most of the time they have left. They have reportly been trying 40 meters around 2200-2300z, but have met with little or no success to stateside. Although it was reported that they had applied for an extension to their operating permit, it is evident the authorites did not extend it. Also, it has been reported that their next stop would be Malaysia.

ST0, SOUTHERN SUDAN. Remember, John, PA3CXC, is expected to be active from here April 18 to 28. He will be signing his ususal /ST0. As reported a couple a weeks ago, ST0 is currently under consideration by the DXAC to be deleted from the DXCC's country list. John may also try to travel to Uganda on a business and sign 5X5CW.

TZ, MALI. Larry, TZ6ZZ, has been active on 28503 kHz from 0130 to around 0300z working lots of stateside and VKs. QSL via N0BLD.

SILENT KEY. Well known DXer and Jesuit priest, Father Marshall Moran, 9N1MM, has died of a heart attack on April 13 in New Delhi, India. Many will remember and miss all his activity from Nepal. He was reported to be 85 years old and has been ill over the past month. Word has it that he will be returned to the school grounds in Nepal for burial.

QSL CARDS IN THE MAIL. Navassa QSL cards for the January DXpedition are now being received. S21NQ cards are being received from W4FRU with a stamp on the back of the card stating the following: This QSL may not be accepted by all Radio Societies for award purposes. VK9XM cards are being received from W5BOS.

EDITOR'S SPECIAL NOTE: There probably will not be a bulletin next week, because I will be at the Dayton Hamvention. I usually write the bulletin during the weekend so the information is current. But you never know! So PLEASE keep the information coming..... de Tedd KB8NW

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z -- skitch@nadc.navy.mil

1181. DXCC and Incoming QSL Bureau Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 12:10:47 UTC
From: ginsburg@wellfleet.COM
Message-ID: <9204201211.AA04701@ginzo.wellfleet>
Source record: 290955

Are confirmed contacts that I made 15 years ago from W2 land good for DXCC now that I'm living permanently in W1 land, or do I have to work those places all over again?

I think the answer to this next question is yes, but I'd appreciate confirmation. Even though I'm a W2 living in MA, my incoming QSL bureau is still the W2 bureau, right?

Thanks and 73,
Scott WA2CJT
--
Scott Ginsburg Voice: 617-275-2400 x496
Wellfleet Communications Internet: ginsburg@wellfleet.com
15 Crosby Drive
Bedford, MA 01730 --... ...-- -.. . .-- .- ..--- -.-. .--- -

1182. Dayton Directions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 12:29:45 UTC
From: SGU@stc10.ctd.ornl.gov
Message-ID: <920420082905.2181d62b@STC10.CTD.ORNL.GOV>
Source record: 290956

Can anyone in Dayton give me directions to Stouffer's?
I will be going north on I-75 and would like to know
which exit to take and how to get there from the
interstate.

Thanks,
Sally, WB4NDX

Internet: GUTHRIES@UTKVX.UTK.EDU
or SGU@STC10.CTD.ORNL.GOV

1183. Voice Keyer Memory Connectors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 12:57:54 UTC
From: wrb@cbnews.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.125754.1745@cbnews.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290957

Can anyone tell me what type of connectors are usually found on voice keyers to activate the memories? I am building a K8CC-type interface to use with CT and (for reasons I would rather not explain) I don't know what type of connector should go on the voice keyer end.

Thanks and 73,

Wally Blackburn AA8DX
att!ccsitn!wrb
wrb@ccsitn.att.com

1184. Re: Can't get 10 year old radio fixed, was Re: Boycott Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 13:49:54 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.134954.14568@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290958

In article <14570361@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>The fact remains, however, that the shelf life of electronics technology
>>is now down to less than 5 years in many cases. It's generally not worth
>>the trouble to attempt to repair something older than that because newer
>>and better equipment is available that is cheaper than the original. This
>>isn't planned obsolesence, it's technology driven obsolesence. Try to get
>>parts for an 8 inch floppy drive, or get 1 kb memory chips. They just
>>aren't around anymore except in surplus bins. Ten years ago, they were
>>hot stuff.
>
>This is very true for computer equipment. It is much less true for RF
>equipment. A 20-year-old Drake L4B kilowatt amplifier is still a fine piece
>of equipment that most hams would be proud to use in their ham shack.
>8 inch floppy disc drives were not even available 20 years ago, and are
>now already obsolete.

Yes old tube HF amplifiers haven't changed much. Only a couple of
solid state amps are around, the Ten-Tec Titan and the Icom IC2KL.
But that's about to change. Solid state high power amps are sweeping
the broadcast industry and it's only a matter of time before they
dominate ham radio as well. 50 kw solid state transmitters are now
available commercially and power tube manufacturers are starting to
discontinue many power tubes. It's sadly another case where amateurs
lag commercial technology.

I'm in the broadcast business, and we're normally very conservative
and reluctant to give up proven technology. But today's solid state
power modules are so reliable and use so much less power that the
changeover was inevitable. No more filaments, no huge blowers, just
little fans. And they seem to stand up to lightning strikes at least
as well as the tube equipment. Failures are usually soft too with only
a small degradation of output rather than being off the air. You can
work on them hot and don't need a Jesus stick to avoid electrocution.
Hams will use them too, someday.

Gary KE4ZV

1185. Welcome to the Amateur Service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 14:27:35 UTC
From: marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.142735.0107377@locus.com>
Source record: 290959

In article <6398@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
>This is the second time I've been called "humor impaired" over this...
>Well, damned right I'm humor impaired about it. I've been hit over the head
>too Goddamned many times with it to consider it the least bit funny. It's
>merely a bludgeon to use on those of us who wanted to protect ham radio.
>Well, we've lost that battle.

When I read Jay's posting this morning, the questions that came into my mind were "Protect ham radio from whom or what?" and "Lost what battle?" I've been reading r.r.a.* for several weeks now, and, among other things, I've been following the "Morris thread". Unless I've grossly misunderstood what I've been reading (and in a way I hope I have), I can only conclude that Jay wanted to protect amateur radio from me.

You see, I passed elements (2) and (3a) on 3/9 and on 4/18 my Technician license came in the mail. Observant readers will see immediately that I came into the hobby by what some may call a "back door". I am sure that in his own way, Jay has the best interests of the amateur service at heart, but my excitement over my newly minted license was dampened a bit by Jay's no doubt well-intentioned, but none the less chilly welcome to the hobby.

(Btw, observant readers will also see that it took only 40 days for my license to come in. Pretty quick, no? I was pretty pleased!)

Jay's welcome constrasted sharply with my experience last Thursday night when I attended the first meeting of a newly-formed amateur radio club in my area. At one point in the meeting, the president of the club asked that we all state our names and callsigns one-by-one. When my turn came around, I gave my name but explained that while I had passed the Tech test last month, my license hadn't come in yet, but that I was very anxious to get it, and very excited about getting involved both with the hobby and a local group of amateurs. The three dozen other hams in the room (mostly Advanced and Extra, btw) broke out into spontaneous applause, welcoming me warmly both to the hobby and to the club. Nobody asked me whether I learned the code or wanted to before they applauded/greeted me; they just made me feel welcome.

After the meeting, a number of those same Advanceds and Extras came to me personally offering their help if I had any interest in learning the code. Nobody said that I "should" learn the code or that "*real* hams do cw" or anything like that. Instead, I got a real feeling that whatever I wanted to do in the hobby, these people had a genuine interest in helping me along in their respective areas of expertise. I'm very glad I hooked up with the Nashoba Valley Amateur Radio Club in Pepperell, MA, a group of people who

treated me with a warmth and friendliness in keeping with the true spirit of the Amateur Service (at least as someone as new as me understands it).

--

Marco N1MAE ("codless" for now :-)

ps. Among other things, I'm very interested in VHF/UHF packet and experimenting with all modes on 10-GHz (to each their own, no?). Finding elmers for packet was a breeze, but 10-GHz experimenters are fewer and farther between. If you share an interest in 10-GHz, I'd really love to hear from you. E-mail to marcoh@locus.com. Thanks!

1186. Bearcat Scanner, mods request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 14:29:26 UTC
From: vojak@icemaker.stortek.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.142926.7347@stortek.com>
Source record: 290960

Hi,

My handheld cobra SR71 scanner fried itself after 5 years of use.
Today I am going out to pick up a Bearcat XL100, and was wondering:

1) Are there any mods available for the XL100?

2) Does Uniden make an adaptor pack that would allow you to
use standard batteries? I don't mind the rechargable pack,
and intend on getting a spare. But sometimes if you are away
from a AC source for a long time, it would be nice to be
able to just use AAs. Some of the RadioShack scanners can
take either AA batteries or rechargables, but. . . they
don't have the audio output or the reception of the bearcats.

3) A long time ago someone posted a mod which helped extend the
battery life per charge. (disconnect the low battery cut-off?).
Anybody have this mod?

Please E-Mail any responses.

Thanks
Bill Vojak
--> Bill_Vojak@stortek.com
NRA, ILA, CFC

The CBS Nightly Propaganda With Dan Rather. (RATHER NOT!)

Just say no to Wirth, Schroder & Skaggs in 92' - 3 NRA "F" Politicians

1187. GLB 400 Channelizer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 14:30:50 UTC
From: benchoff@groupw.cns.vt.edu
Message-ID: <3779@vtserf.cc.vt.edu>
Source record: 290961

I have recently purchased an old radio with a GLB 400B Channelizer. It seems to work fine and I have the assembly instructions and the operating instructions. It also has an option board marked 600B and a SPDT switch on the front panel. I assume this is the frequency multiplier option, but I am not sure. Does anyone have any info on that particular option? How about the 5kHz option? It sure would be more useful with that.

1188. Wilson T-1402SM HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 14:33:47 UTC
From: benchoff@groupw.cns.vt.edu
Message-ID: <3780@vtserf.cc.vt.edu>
Source record: 290962

Does anyone know the crystal formulas for a Wilson T-1402SM HT. I have one with no instructions.

Thanks,
Phil KC4ZEN

1189. Transistor GD 170-C cross needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 14:41:29 UTC
From: johnb@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.094129.1217@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 290963

I need a new transistor for GD 170-C for a radio that I think was made in Germany (Rema Arietts 738/2). I have enquired all around town (London, Ontario, Canada - population almost 300,000) and no repair shops have anything on this transistor.

Could anybody tell me what the cross-reference replacement # for this transistor, or where I can get an original replacement.

Please e-mail to JOHNB@UWOVAX.UWO.CA

1190. 3rd CFV and VOTE ACK: rec.radio.broadcasting moderated

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 14:53:08 UTC
From: wdp@gagme.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.145308.4773@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 290964
Cross-posted to: news.announce.newgroups,news.groups,rec.radio.noncomm,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

This is the _Third_ Call For Votes and second vote ack for the creation of a new Usenet newsgroup entitled 'rec.radio.broadcasting'. For those of you who have not yet seen the original CFV, I have included most of it in this posting. At the end of the CFV, there is a mass ack of votes received between April 9 - 16, 1992. If you have not voted yet, and have an interest in this group, please vote now.

Voting will end April 30, 1992 at 12:00 midnight central daylight time.

Please read and follow voting guidelines carefully to assure that your vote will be counted, and that there will be no confusion.

============================ CFV rec.radio.broadcasting ====================

STATUS: Moderated.

PURPOSE: This group will be for the discussion of a wide variety of subjects pertaining to the general arena of domestic radio broadcasting. Topics of discussion might include (but not be limited to): Programming, Engineering/Technical, Radio news and political coverage, Challenges of secondary market stations, Innovations and legislation affecting the media, Historical and cultural significance, Network radio, Domestic pirate broadcasting, Differences and similarities in 'domestic' radio of various nations, General items of interest to broadcast professionals, hopefuls, affectionados, and casual listeners, Assistance to those desiring to enter the industry by providing a 'networking' infrastructure.

REASONS: Everybody listens to the radio. It influences our lives, our political beliefs, musical tastes, purchasing habits, and (hopefully) stimulates our imagination. Radio, in it's many forms, is pervasive. It is the only mass media in which one can fully participate while engaged in another activity. Amazingly, there is no Usenet newsgroup dedicated to the overall topic of radio broadcasting.

LIMITS: I do not envision rec.radio.broadcasting to be a replacement for such groups as rec.radio.noncomm or rec.radio.shortwave. Rec.radio broadcasting (r.r.b) would try to avoid dealing with subjects which are directly and _specifically_ related to the charter(s) of these groups, but will gladly cover _any_ subject which has significance to radio broadcasting in general, even if it involves

noncommercial or shortwave stations. R.r.b would be
likely to shy away from discussions (flame wars) about
specific performers & bands, except as it pertains to radio
programming and formats (there are many .music groups on
the net for such discussions).

MODERATION: I have proposed this as a moderated group. I have also
volunteered to serve as that moderator. I believe in a
very 'light-handed' approach to moderation. Basically no
more than a buffer, re-directing misplaced articles, attempting
to quell excessive 'free-for-all-flame-fests' :-), and trying
to keep the signal/noise ratio on the 'signal' side :-).
*** I AM NOT A CENSOR ***. I will NEVER kill an article
because it clashes with my beliefs or opinions! In addition,
I have my own dedicated Unix system with it's own direct
Internet e-mail feed, I have time and energy to dedicate
to the project, I have had a life-long involvement with
radio and communication, plus the wise counsel and support
of many in the industry, and on the net.

==========

TO VOTE YES, SEND E-MAIL TO 'yes-rrb@gagme.chi.il.us' (OMIT THE QUOTES)
TO VOTE NO, SEND E-MAIL TO 'no-rrb@gagme.chi.il.us'

Only votes sent by e-mail, to the above address will be counted!
Do not respond directly to this post. Voting will end on 4/30/92.
No conditional votes will be accepted (I.E "I would vote [...] if [...])

Votes should have a line in the subject or body of the letter stating clear
intent, such as..

"I vote yes on rec.radio.broadcasting as proposed"
_OR_
"I vote no on rec.radio.broadcasting as proposed"

... or some similar non-ambiguous statement.

If anyone desires direct correspondence with me on this subject, please
write to me at my personal e-mail address 'wdp@airwaves.chi.il.us'.
However, I will not enter into any discussion of vote totals or
projections while the vote is underway.

** VOTES WILL NOT BE ACCEPTED AT THE 'AIRWAVES' ADDRESS! ***

If your vote should bounce, re-send it (with the original bounced header
intact), to root@gagme.chi.il.us. The sysadmin will place it in the correct
mailbox.

If (for some reason) the 'root' attempt bounces, send THAT attempt to me
at my airwaves address and I will deal with it.

Thanks to those who expressed support.

Respectfully

William Pfeiffer
wdp@airwaves.chi.il.us

============================ Voting Ack's ============================

These are votes received between April 9th and the 15th at the above address(s). Votes received before that were included in the first ack, and are not included here.

If you do not see your name/address here, and you DID send a vote between, say April 8th and 16th, Please re-send it to the appropriate address above along with a note saying that you DID vote, but that your vote was not ack'd.

Thank you.

"Dennis G. Rears "
BSCHLESINGER@NSSDCA.GSFC.NASA.GOV
Aaron Dickey, The Happy Spore"
alpo!kam@uunet.UU.NET (Kurt A Melden)
cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu (John Covington WN4BBJ)
cs201329@umbc5.umbc.edu (cs201329)
cumminje@nextwork.rose-hulman.edu
Dan Faulkner
David DeBry
Erica Roth
feit@ERA.COM (Mark Feit)
gilman@cshl.org
G.Marshall@ee.surrey.ac.uk
gpratt@attmail.att.com (Gary E Pratt)
gt4503e@prism.gatech.edu (Tracy K. Wood/KD0UP)
Harald Brinkmann
"Hardcore Alaskan"
James "P.N." Vaughton
Jay Maynard
jbradsha@mentor.cc.purdue.edu (Jonathan Bradshaw)
JESSON AS MR
Joel B Levin
John Peng-Yung Cheng
katefans@chinet.chi.il.us (Chris n Vickie)
lagnaf@cs1.bradley.edu (Jeremy Styninger)
Loren Omoto <73407.3110@CompuServe.COM>
Ludwig van Duane
Mark Cox
Matthew Ballantine
mikeg@Athena.MIT.EDU
Paul Stimpson
pbaatech@peg.apc.org
"Seth Tisue"
shiau@eniac.seas.upenn.edu ("Duckie" Shiau)
ss@panix.com (Steve Steinberg)

stuart@apollo.hp.com
The Gary Allen Show
toad@cellar.org
Tom Limoncelli
tom@tredysvr.tredydev.unisys.com (Tom Albrecht)
"W.DEVONPORT"
weaver@sfc.Sony.COM (Eric Weaver)
mcdchg!motatl!gatech!pavnet.pcn.org!pep (Phil Pavarini Jr.)
chwartz@brspyr1.brs.com (David Schwartz)

======================== End of File ========================

1191. Re: Mobile rig w/mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 15:00:50 UTC
From: kfs@lear.bos.locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.150050.0107606@locus.com>
Source record: 290965

In article <1992Apr19.210121.15084@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu> jlevit@geoblue.gcn.uoknor.edu (Jason John Levit) writes:
> I'm looking to purchase a good mobile rig that has the following
> features...
>
[various features, including out-of-band and programmable]
>
> I would assume that some Kenwood, Yaseu, or Icom mobile does this
> (I've heard that an Alinco will, but haven't checked too much into
> it). Anyone have any experience/suggestions/insight into a radio of
> this type? Thanks!

The Icom 2SAT does out-of-band receive, and I think has a mod for out-of-band transmit. However, even if you are licensed to transmit in the non-amateur bands, I believe that the rigs, at least the IC-2SAT, do not meet the FCC class restrictions for transmission in the non-amateur bands. You might want to check the various rigs for FCC compliance before you buy.

> Jason J. Levit
> jlevit@alliant.backbone.uoknor.edu

Kim Smith, N1IUS

--
Kim Smith, N1IUS | American Non Sequitor Society:
kfs@locus.com | We don't make sense, but we do like pizza.
(617) 229-4980 |

1192. Re: KP for Kenwood tr2600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 15:38:04 UTC
From: rschetge%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <581@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290966

I have a TR-2600, and a few years ago the keypad
failed. The symptom was that buttons in one column of the
pad did not work. I opened the radio up hoping to find a
loose wire that I could re-attach--no such luck.
The "keypad" is a PC board mounted directly behind the
buttons. There are several diodes (and little else) on the
board. I checked the diode closest to the affected buttons,
and it had failed. Once it was replaced with a
garden-variety switching diode, the radio worked fine. So, a
new keypad may not be necessary. I hope this helps.

73, Bob.

1193. Need Info on Oshkosh/EAA Flyin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 15:49:28 UTC
From: eric@hpsmo100.rose.hp.com
Message-ID: <28970016@hpsmo100.rose.hp.com>
Source record: 290967

I am going to the EAA Flyin at Oshkosh this summer and was wondering what amateur group was handlling communications durring the event? Does the group need/want operators to assist during the event?

Could someone that knows who is running this please contact me.

Thanks,
Eric, N6PYF

--
Eric Struble / Support Materials Organization / Hewlett-Packard U.S.A
Phone: 916.785.8288 / UNIX Mail: eric@hpsmo100.rose.hp.com
X.400 Mail: CC=US, AD=ATTMAIL, PD=HP, ON=HP, OU1=HP5200
AX.25: N6PYF@WA6NWE.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
--

1194. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 15:54:54 UTC
From: bill@uofs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10686@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 290968

OK everybody, we have reached the conclusion that ICOM radios are no good.

Now here's the solution.

Take that ICOM radio you have (doesn't matter what it is HF, VHF, UHF) and
put it in a box, and send it to me. I will take care of diposing of all
these garbage radios. It doesn't matter wether they are in working
condition or not. I will make the sacrifice and devote my time to
cleaning up this scourge.

I'm good in the callbook!!

bill KB3YV

For the humor impaired ------> :-)
--
Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

1195. putting cw filter in xcvr

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 16:05:38 UTC
From: derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.160538.2375@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 290969

Howdy,

When I attempted to order a 250-Hz filter for the low I.F. (455 kHz) of my Kenwood TS-690S transceiver, the salesperson (mail order) told me that if I didn't first install a 500-Hz cw filter in the high I.F., it would be worse than no filter at all.

Over his objections and promises of dire consequences I ordered the filter anyway. I installed it and it works just fine. I might insert here that the AGC voltage is extracted AFTER the low I.F. in this particular reveiver. (Why would it be otherwise?)

Don't believe everything that sales persons tell you. Maybe the guy was working on a commission.

Happy as a lark and pounding brass (actually wiggling paddles) as much as possible, Jack. K9CUN

1196. Re: Can't get 10 year old radio fixed, was Re: Boycott Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 16:22:13 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6404@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 290970

In article <1992Apr20.134954.14568@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>Yes old tube HF amplifiers haven't changed much. Only a couple of
>solid state amps are around, the Ten-Tec Titan and the Icom IC2KL.
>But that's about to change. Solid state high power amps are sweeping
>the broadcast industry and it's only a matter of time before they
>dominate ham radio as well. 50 kw solid state transmitters are now
>available commercially and power tube manufacturers are starting to
>discontinue many power tubes. It's sadly another case where amateurs
>lag commercial technology.

Yep, you're right. Only one problem: they're expen$ive. Priced an IC-4KL (the full gallon version) lately? It's as much as the IC-781. We have one of each at the JSC ARC (thanks, Icom). Sure works nice, though.

Oh, almost forgot the KW antenna tuner behind it, at least for some amps (the 4KL has one built in). Solid state finals don't like mismatches. That's not a problem in the broadcast industry, since you tune it up once on one frequency and forget about it, but in the ham world, that's more of a problem.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"While we liked developing Windows applications, we never inhaled." --
Philippe Kahn, in Infoworld, 13 Apr 1992

1197. TL8NG ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 16:27:52 UTC
From: Douglas_R._Tice.LAX1B@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"20-Apr-92..9:25:55.PDT".*.Douglas_R._Tice.LAX1B@Xerox.com>
Source record: 290971

Does anyone have QSL info on this person, TL8NG? I can't find any info on them in the callbook. While I'm at it, I would like any opinions on the various DX services (QSL routes etc). I would like to subscribe to one of these and I want to make sure that I'm getting something for my money. Thanks and 73.

Doug KK6OU

Your clever phrase here !

1198. Kenwood TM-732A Extended Receive Mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 16:30:41 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kv5sdhINNkrp@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 290972

Extended Receive Mod for the Kenwood TM-732A Dual Bander

1. Unclip removable control head unit (leave wire attached).

2. Open small plastic trap door in back of control head.

3. Cut small green wire.

4. Reassemble, apply power.

This mod extends the UHF receive to 410-570 MHz. Receiver works
over full 410-570 Mhz range.

This mod also enables an 800 Mhz receive mode. To use, place radio
in VFO mode and push and hold MHZ key.

Note: My radio hears nothing at 800. I suspect that a separate
antenna connection must be made.

73, Fred, AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

1199. Re: Ah.. the welcome voice of HAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 16:56:27 UTC
From: zardoz@rx-db
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.165627.15764@intelhf.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 290973

In article <1992Apr18.205937.1@madre.dasd.honeywell.com> woody@madre.dasd.honeywell.com writes:
>
>In the US this hobby is growing about 10%/YR,
>

Really? I WISH!!! Please quote sources.

WA7LDV

--
Fan mail may be sent to:
zardoz@rx-db.hf.intel.com

1200. Re: Mobile rig w/mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 17:16:48 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.20.13.16.47.1992.14050@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290974

Correct, it would be illegal to use any sort of made-for-amateur radio on the commercial band. Ham equipment is not type accepted for commercial freq use. No commercial gear can be type accepted if the user can set the frequency outside of the legal range for the commercial use.

However, there's a loophole here. Radios such as the ICOM H-16 have no user command to set the frequency (just change channels). However, a technician can field program the radios without anything other than mumbling a magic incantation on the touch tone pad. If you show your ham license to your friendly neighborhood ICOM tech they'll probably either set up the Ham freqs you want or maybe even let you in on the magic word.

If you've only got a few ham repeaters you use, nearly all the commercial gear can be set up for the ham freqs even if it means having to be programmed with some more involved setup.

=Ron

1201. Alinco HT replacement duck

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 17:18:24 UTC
From: julie@cel.cummins.COM
Message-ID: <9204201712.AA00629@cel.cummins.com>
Source record: 290975

I have the Alinco DJ-F1T HT. I want to get a better duck for it because I can't hit any of the local repeaters with the stubby duck that came with it. Does anyone have any advice for me?

Julie Strietelmeier N9MSN
Packet: n9msn @ k9iu.in.usa.na
Internet: julie@cel.cummins.com
GEnie: julie.a.s
Sysop of CrossRoads BBS (812)342-7078

1202. Re: Newbie with LOTS of questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 17:28:10 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.20.13.28.10.1992.15667@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290976

> The No-Code license allows only
> 6-meter and under; How bad is that? In short, WHAT GOOD IS MY LICENSE
> ONCE I'VE GOT IT?

I think you got confused. The technician license allows 6 meter and shorter wavelengths to be used. That's 50 MHz and HIGHER frequencies which is where most of the packet work happens.

You will need some sort of radio, some sort of TNC, and some sort of computer. Presumably you already have a computer, since you're on the net, I'll skip that. A TNC is the modem of the packet world. It's more than that actually, it also implments a bit of the protocol. Think of it as a "terminal server." This has RS-232 in and talks to the radio. If all you are going to do is VHF packet (as opposed to discussing the weather on lower frequency RTTY :-)), then you probably want to buy a simple TNC. Unless you're trying to go for small, the best bet is a TAPR TNC-2 (or clone). This is THE most common TNC on the market. There are real, made by TAPR ones, and also they are commercially manufactured by people such as AEJ (who calls it the PK88). You can usually find one used for under $100.

For a radio, you can use almost anything. I use a 2 Meter mobile rig for packet (even though it sits on my desk). The TNC connects to the microphone and speaker jacks. Again, new we're talking a few hundred dollars, but you can find older rigs without the bells and whistles for a fraction of that. You'll also need an antenna. You can by one, or build one. Simple 2M groundplanes can be had for under $100, plans are in the ARRL books.

Almost anywhere you find packet activity down around 145 MHz, plus or minus. You can give a tune around with your friends scanner to see if there is any packet activity that the propaganda allows to reach to your radio. :-)

1203. Posting in the wrong group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 17:47:53 UTC
From: dali@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.174753.27417@u.washington.edu>
Source record: 290977
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Lately I have noticed a lot of postings in rec.radio.shortwave
about scanners, and pirate radio. But there is a scanner group
and a pirate radio group. I don't care much about scanners or
pirate radio, and want to read about shortwave in rec.radio.shortwave.

Could we post scanner articles in the scanner group, and pirate
articles in the pirate group please?

David L.

--
"There are hundreds of tiny balls in every machine, and hundreds of machines
in every pachinko parlour, and a pachinko parlour on every block in every
town in Japan; so there are billions of little balls falling forever, like a
chromium-plated hailstorm that never melts." - from "Clive James in Japan"

1204. Re: Need info on Kenwood TH-215

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 17:49:35 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.703792353@depot.cis.ksu.edu.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 290828

fleek@expert.cc.purdue.edu (Dan Fleek) writes:
[......]
>I have a friend with the Kenwood TH-225A. I could see no difference
>between the TH-215 and the TH-225A. Why was there no radical change in
>looks and features between the 2 models? Is there much of a difference
>between the models? Was there a design problem with the 215 and the 225
>was the corrected model? Perhaps a Kenwood enthusiast might know.

I'm NOT a Kenwood enthusiast!
I know nothing about the TH-225A (and don't want to, either!)

Practically every TH-215 owner with whom I've spoken has had a problem
with an internal intermittant. I haven't yet tried to fix mine, but
it's getting so bad I'll probably have to do it soon.
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using four boxes: soap, ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

1205. Re: Welcome to the Amateur Service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 17:52:24 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6405@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 290829

In article <1992Apr20.142735.0107377@locus.com> marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com (Mark Heroux) writes:
>Unless I've grossly misunderstood
>what I've been reading (and in a way I hope I have), I can only conclude
>that Jay wanted to protect amateur radio from me.

You have.
For the record: I do not hold it against any individual that they chose any available option to enter the ranks of ham radio.

What I wanted to protect amateur radio from are those who would turn the bands into an extension of 11 meters. Folks may snicker at that, but why has the amount of jamming and deliberate interference gone up sharply on the repeaters I inhabit in the past year?

Marco, I'll add my congratulations to those you got at your local ham club.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"While we liked developing Windows applications, we never inhaled." --
Philippe Kahn, in Infoworld, 13 Apr 1992

1206. Re: Can't get 10 year old radio fixed, was Re: Boycott Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 17:53:08 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <11550@ksr.com>
Source record: 290830

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>Yes old tube HF amplifiers haven't changed much. Only a couple of
>solid state amps are around, the Ten-Tec Titan and the Icom IC2KL.
>But that's about to change. Solid state high power amps are sweeping
>the broadcast industry and it's only a matter of time before they
>dominate ham radio as well. 50 kw solid state transmitters are now
>available commercially and power tube manufacturers are starting to
>discontinue many power tubes. It's sadly another case where amateurs
>lag commercial technology.

The last time I looked into prices for RF power transistors, they still seemed much more expensive than tubes at amateur power levels (at least in the 600 watt range). (this could well have changed in the last year, though) Granted, you don't replace transistors anywhere near as often, but I'll bet the labor cost to replace an amateur final is microscopic compared to the labor cost to replace a 50Kw broadcast final. It's also harder to bend 200A power cables than 2A power cables :-).

This may be more a question of economics than excessive conservativism. It shouldn't be surprising that hobbies have different economics than businesses.

1207. Icom bashing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 18:08:26 UTC
From: bourque@sceng.UB.COM
Message-ID: <9204201104.A21751@sceng.ub.com>
Source record: 290831

OK, I've received enough e-mail to justify another posting. RE:MB-21 bracket not available.

HRO response was none available. AES said none is stock. Several other dealers responded the same way. A call placed to ICOM indicated that the bracket was on back order and none would be available until at least June if at all. This is still not what I would call supporting a product. Icom took my name and number and will get back me should they become available.

I also received comments that indicated the bracket was not worth the price. It's only $13.67. Has anyone seen one of these? Did they at one time really exist or has Icom padded the option list for marketing reasons?

73 de WB1FLD bourque@sceng.ub.com

1208. Re: Alinco HT replacement duck

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 18:23:38 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.703794218@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 290832

In <9204201712.AA00629@cel.cummins.com> julie@cel.cummins.COM (Julie A. Strietelmeier) writes:

>I have the Alinco DJ-F1T HT. I want to get a better duck for it
>because I can't hit any of the local repeaters with the stubby
>duck that came with it. Does anyone have any advice for me?

I bought the AEA Hot Rod antenna and it's a SUPER improvement. However, if you really want another duck, sorry, the AEA is a metal telescoping whip.

David N5OFQ

>Julie Strietelmeier N9MSN
>Packet: n9msn @ k9iu.in.usa.na
>Internet: julie@cel.cummins.com
>GEnie: julie.a.s
>Sysop of CrossRoads BBS (812)342-7078

1209. Re: Bearcat Scanner, mods request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 19:07:24 UTC
From: worth@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <sv4pcINNrcv@matt.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 290833

vojak@icemaker.stortek.com (Bill Vojak) writes:

>Hi,

> My handheld cobra SR71 scanner fried itself after 5 years of use.
>Today I am going out to pick up a Bearcat XL100, and was wondering:

> 1) Are there any mods available for the XL100?

> 2) Does Uniden make an adaptor pack that would allow you to
> use standard batteries? I don't mind the rechargable pack,
> and intend on getting a spare. But sometimes if you are away
> from a AC source for a long time, it would be nice to be
> able to just use AAs. Some of the RadioShack scanners can
> take either AA batteries or rechargables, but. . . they
> don't have the audio output or the reception of the bearcats.

> 3) A long time ago someone posted a mod which helped extend the
> battery life per charge. (disconnect the low battery cut-off?).
> Anybody have this mod?

I would also like this information. I think this information would go better in
alt.radio.scanner, though. I think that's the correct name.

Jason Worthington
worth@matt.ksu.ksu.edu

1210. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 19:35:35 UTC
From: lyndon@ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <31@ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 290834

In article <335@beyonet.UUCP>, beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich) writes:
>
> This is a message I read today on packet, very dissapointing but
> true.

And this is the followup I posted to it ...

Msg # 5494 Type:B Stat:F To:ALL @ALLCAN From:VE6BBM
Date : 17-Apr 16:10
Subject : Re: Boycott Icom
I don't think it's unreasonable for a manufacturer to set a 10
year life span for a piece of hardware. WHen you consider that
most of the CPU's you see in todays rigs are custom "one up"
efforts, the cost alone of maintaining such an inventory can
quickly become prohibitive. Besides, there's nothing stopping
you from simply picking up another 720a at a flea market and
using its CPU.

--lyndon VE6BBM@VE6MC lyndon@ampr.ab.ca canada!lyndon

Really people, do we have nothing better to do than piss and moan
about everything that isn't spoon fed to us?

1211. Kenwood TH-27A/77A Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 19:37:42 UTC
From: kupiec@hp800.lasalle.edu
Message-ID: <6554@batman.moravian.EDU>
Source record: 290835

Hello,

Can anyone who has used or is the owner of a Kenwood TH27-A tell me what they think of it compared to other popular 2m rigs? I am a new HAM and I am considering this radio as a first. If you have any thoughts on the TH-77A (the dual bander), that would also be appreciated.

Your actual comments would be more useful than "See QST Issue X".

Thanks in advance.
--
Bob Kupiec, Olwejo System Administrator !: uunet!cs.widener.edu!olwejo!bob
Internet: kupiec@hp800.lasalle.edu (PREFERRED) UUCP: olwejo!bob@cs.widener.edu
School: LaSalle University, 20th St. & Olney Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19141
-=-=-=-=- Self-Quote: "I'm DOS-free: never had it, never will." -=-=-=-=-

1212. Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 20:16:19 UTC
From: axd7104@acfcluster.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.151619.1@acfcluster.nyu.edu>
Source record: 290836
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <23557@goofy.Apple.COM>, johana!tsw@apple.com (Tom Watson) writes:
> Turns out this used to be only in the same 'city of licence'. It got
> changed and now KCBS-tv is in LaLa land and KCBS-am is up here in San
> Francisco. And yes, by the way they are both O&O by CBS, Inc.
>
> I don't think that same call letters can be used by two different
> companies though!! Usually it is something different like two Y-108's or
> some such.

Well, yes and no. You used to not be able use the same call letters for
stations in different cities, and you can now, as long as they're different
kinds of stations...you couldn't have a KCBS-AM in both LA and SF.

And you can use the same call letters for different stations. WNEW-AM is
owned by Westwoord One, whereas WNEW-FM is owned by someone else. They
now have studios in two separate buildings and everything. They USED to
be the same company, though.
--
Aaron Dickey Bitnet: axd7104@nyuacf
New York University Internet: axd7104@ACFcluster.nyu.edu

Al Roker Is God.

1213. Re: LARC vs. ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 20:21:04 UTC
From: pst@cisco.com
Message-ID: <pst.703801264@lager>
Source record: 290837

In <9204200021.AA24667@dirt.cisco.com> faunt@cisco.com (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) writes:
>Apparently the issue has blown over. It shouldn't have even arisen,
>but there's still a lot of homophobia out there that is well
>entrenched.

Not only "out there" but in here, as evident from the responses in this newsgroup (and the relayed mailing list).

Sad and stupid that people chose to discriminate against other people because of plumbing preferences.
--
Our apparent freedom to do whatever we like shows how whatever we choose serves the economy. -- Raoul Vaneigem, _The Book of Pleasures_

1214. The Kenwood TM-732A - First Impressions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 20:29:19 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kv6acvINNs7k@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 290838

First Impressions: The Kenwood TM-732A April 20, 1992

Fred Lloyd, AA7BQ

The TM-732A is Kenwood's newest entry into the fiercely competitive dual band mobile market. It is designed to replace the TM-731 dual bander, which in its own right was an extremely solid performer.

The TM-732A (or 732 for short) is closely related to Kenwood's other late model radios like the TM-x41 series. I have personal experience with the TM-241 and the TM-741 and find that there is a good deal in common between them and the 732. On the other hand, the 732 does hit the ground running with a few new features which make it stand out from even its higher priced brother the 741.

Physical Description

The 732 is the same basic form factor as the TM-2/4/541 series mono band radios which goes to say that it is an very small package for a full featured dual-bander. The package is a bit longer, however due to the small fan mounted on the rear heatsink. The manufacturers seem to be opting for the fan instead of the heat sink these days, and my only guess is that its ultimately cheaper to produce them that way. Nevertheless, the 732 is _considerably_ smaller than the 731 that it replaces.

Like the TM-741, the unit features a removable control head. The control head's release latch on the 732 is nicely recessed on the left side of the radio making it a bit more secure and less likely to be inadvertently actuated. The latch clip also seems a lot more positive on the 732. Also, the inside of the base unit is covered by an integral black plastic panel which becomes visible when the control head is removed. This was unlike the 741 which left you staring into the exposed guts of your new radio.

The shape of the control head is somewhat different in that it is not exactly rectangular in that there is a cutout of about 1.5cm^2 where the microphone plugs in to the panel behind it. The microphone receptacle, an 8 conductor RJ-45 type, is the same as that used on the 741 and looks to be an emerging (ham radio) standard, perhaps borrowed from the cellular telephone industry. The receptacle is a part of the base unit, not the control head, and so when the control head is removed it is

rectangular except for the cutout mentioned above.

The control head displays both bands simultaneously with the first two digits of megahertz being a bit smaller than the others. The clear front bezel was thoughtfully designed to be recessed a bit, so as to prevent scratches. Now, there is a nice lip on both the top and the bottom of the case that protects the bezel.

The controls have the typical legends borrowed from the 241 and the 741 series. It is disappointing to note that the key legends are not illuminated for nighttime use.

There are two speaker jacks on the rear, one for each band with one that can output both bands. The antenna connectors are typical Kenwood pigtail style with no built-in duplexer. The same mounting hardware and bracket is used as with the TM-241.

A look under the covers reveals an impressive dual-hollowed die cast aluminum case which looks like it could withstand an air drop. The The upper hollow contains the VHF transceiver with the UHF in the lower portion. The speaker is a nice size (about 2") and sits in the upper (VHF) portion of the case. The base unit includes a third circuit board which is attached to the front and is a "mother board" of sorts which contains the base unit MPU and interface connectors. The only other circuit board is the one found in the remote control head unit.

The overall integration of the unit is impressive. My first impression in looking inside was that it was mostly empty. That's because the surface mounted components are so small and the integration so high that there are only a few visible building blocks present. There are, for example, no wires inside this box. Well, to be accurate, there are the two wires which feed the speaker. That's it. The rest of the connections are all made via printed circuit paths. There is one short, small, green wire in the control head, which when clipped enables extended receive capabilities (see below).

There are a couple of small adjustable pots inside, and these are the smallest that I've ever seen. They, like everything else, are surface mount types. I would guess their size to be on the order of 3mm square! If I were to try and adjust them, I'd probably use the eraser end of a pencil. These pots adjust the high and low power output settings as well as the max deviation.

The unit comes DTMF ready, which means that a DTMF decoder board is included. This gives it remote control ability, DTMF squelch and paging, and a 10 number autodialer. The only internal option offered is the TSU-7 CTCSS (PL decode) board ($50).

Operating Features

Kenwood has done a fairly good job at maintaining a consistent user interface between their models. Being familiar with the 241 and 741, I found it pretty intuitive to operate. Not intuitive enough, however, to venture out of the house without taking the operators manual along since they sadly omitted a quick reference card (like the give out with the 741). Unless otherwise noted, the 732 generally has the same basic feature set as the TM-241 plus several extras.

The following is an unordered list of outstanding bits of trivia regarding the 732's features:

1. Dual In-Band Receive: Competitive pressures (e.g. Icom's 2410) has now made this a standard. You can set the display to receive any combination of: VHF/UHF, VHF/VHF or UHF/UHF. This capability is quite well engineered and makes it possible to transmit as well as receive on either band's second display. It is not possible (understandably) to have a full duplex QSO on an in-band setup. In other words, when you set the radio to monitor two UHF or two VHF frequencies, one of these frequencies is muted when you transmit on the other. This is not so when the selection is VHF/UHF, where the receiving band is not muted during transmit.

Looking at the schematic, the dual in-band receive is well implemented with each of the transceiver boards having two receiver front end units (RF amp and mixers), one for each band. There are some unsymmetrical aspects to the dual in-band receive. First, the UHF receiver does not have an AM mode which means that you cannot monitor AM aircraft spectrum at 118-136 MHz with the UHF receiver. Similarly, you cannot monitor 800 MHz with the VHF receiver. Each of these modes AM aircraft and 800 MHz, are unique to the VHF and UHF receivers respectively.

A nice touch is that even though the second receiver is utilized on the other band, the transmitter is automatically switched back to the proper band which allows you to transmit on either of the two frequencies while using the dual in-band mode.

2. Smart Mute: The MUTE function is now intelligent in that it mutes the non-PTT band only when necessary. This means that the audio muting (actually, 20Db of audio attenuation) is switched into the auxiliary band only when something is being received on the primary band. Previous Kenwood rigs muted the auxiliary band at all times when the MUTE function was active.

3. More programmable microphone function keys: Previous Kenwoods allowed you to program the PF microphone key only. With the 732, you may program any of the top 4 function keys (CALL, VFO, MR and PF), even for example, with such multi-key sequences as [F][VFO].

4. New Display Lighting: The display is the now-standard black letters on a light background. Like the 741, it has 4 light levels, plus OFF (no light) which is interesting. Also, there's a special feature which when enabled makes the display jump up to the next brighter display level whenever a button or key is pressed, returning to the dim level after 5 seconds of inactivity. When used with the OFF level it gives you a display which is completely dark at night and comes on only when you need it. There is, however, a small green LED off of the display which remains lit at all times to show which band is in use.

5. Memory: As advertised the radio comes with 25 full-function, odd-offset capable memories per band for a total of 50 memories. What's nice however, is that you can have up to 64 memories if you are willing to forgo the odd-offset capability to varying degrees. For example, if you can live with only 5 odd-offsets then you'll get 30 memories per band. If you don't need any odd-offsets then you get 32 memories per band. In addition, you can apportion the 64 available slots between the two bands in whatever ratio that you desire (in 5 channel increments). In other words, you can configure for 50 UHF memories and 14 VHF memories if you like.

6. Cross Band Repeat: This is the first Kenwood radio to come from the factory with CBR enabled and documented - no mods necessary. Works in the usual way and has a built-in adjustable time out timer. The turnaround hang time is also adjustable.

7. Full remote control from microphone: There is a special mode in which nearly all functions are controllable via the keys on the microphone. Even volume and squelch are controllable. The key sequences are difficult (although no more than others) do memorize. Where's my cheat sheet !?!?

8. Remote base operation: The radio is remote controllable via another transceiver using DTMF tones. The key sequences are not the same as those used for the "microphone remote control" as mentioned above. Nonetheless, it is possible to change frequency, PL, Repeater ON/OFF, memory channels, etc. from remote. Determining your current frequency from remote base is only indirectly possible, and then only if you've got a perfect pitch ear. You can command the radio to "speak" its frequency in which it will emit one of ten documented unique tones for each digit in the frequency display. ICOM solved this in the 2410 by including a Voice Synthesizer option which will really "speak" the current frequency. There is no way to determine any other operating parameter via remote control. You must set what you want.

9. Channelized Operation: Using this mode, frequencies are no longer displayed and the VFO is deactivated. Only memory channels are available for use and the display shows CH-01,

CH-02, etc. A strange "feature" if you ask me.

10. New Squelch Features: The unit essentially has 3 squelch modes (not counting CTCSS or DTMF). There is the normal noise activated squelch and two new squelch modes - S-meter squelch and Microprocessor squelch. S-meter squelch works on signal strength instead of noise level and when it is used you preset a desired S level on your S-meter using the squelch knob. Only signals which are stronger than your setting will break squelch. The other new mode, Microprocessor squelch, is basically a full automatic squelch which disables the squelch knobs entirely leaving the internal CPU to do the work.

11. Dual band simultaneous scanning: Not particularly new but a nice feature anyway. You may continue to scan on one band while you're talking on the other. The ability to do dual in-band scanning has not been tested but should be possible.

12. Extended Receive Modes: Cutting the now famous green wire in the control head will unlock the UHF receiver which comes factory limited to 438.005-449.995. After the mod (which requires no radio disassembly) the UHF receiver will cover from 410-570 MHz. Also, an 800 MHz mode is available by pressing and holding the MHZ front panel key. The author's transceiver could hear nothing on 800 leading to speculation that it may be necessary to either connect another antenna (like the 741) or perhaps add a jumper somewhere. The schematic shows that the 800 MHz frontend is already attached to the antenna port. (Perhaps there's no 800 RF amp? -fred)

Subjective Impressions

Being a TM-741 owner, there were a couple of things that I missed on the 732. First, there's no real-time clock, no sleep timer, no programmable ON time/ OFF time feature. There is an APO (automatic power off) with a preset time of 2:59:00 of inactivity until power down.

Another complaint is the slow scanning speed. The unit will scan VFO or memory at no more than about 5 channels/frequencies per second per band. I consider this to be terribly slow in today's age. The slowness is probably due to the fact that the remote contains all of the scanning logic and because the data path between the head and the base is over a 2 wire serial data stream.

Another perennial complaint is that the radio does not cover the entire UHF frequency band of 420-450 Mhz. As shipped, the unit will only operate over the range from 438 to 450, (transmit or receive) which I find objectionable.

The manual is of typical quality and fairly complete although not well indexed. There are so many functions that a cheat sheet is needed but as mentioned, was sadly not included. In

typical fashion I note that the Japanese have never been able to adequately and clearly explain how DTMF Squelch and Paging works. They've tried diagrams and jinglish explanations but in the end you still end up reading the instructions over and over before you fully understand them. I'd love to see a plain English discussion of how the DTMF features are intended to work and how they really work in practice. Follow that with a step by step example and we'd probably have something that could be more popular.

One of my reasons for buying the radio was to use the remote mounted head option. The option, the PG-4K kit, is advertised as a 13 foot extension. What you don't find out until you buy it, however, is that only the display cable is 13 feet long and the microphone cable is only half that! To me this meant that although the display cable would let me trunk mount the base, there was no way I could get by with a 6 foot microphone cable. The solution: buy the PG-4M(?) which is the longer model for another $30! Needless to say, I'm not a happy camper! Are you listening Kenwood????

On a positive note about the remote cabling, at least with the 732 it is possible to roll your own. The 4 conductor head to chassis connector cable could be easily spliced and extended, and an ordinary RJ-45 extension cable could be used for the microphone. For many folks, however, it's probably easier to just buy the short ($47) or the long ($78) cable kit.

The extension cable issue aside however, it still looks like it will be a very good radio. As always, after spending a big wad of cash I'm automatically inclined to say that I like the radio. This is no exception, the TM-732 does a fine job at heading off the competition at a good price-performance point. The price is the same as the older TM-731 which was around $650 retail (real price, not the bogus MSRP).

To conclude, I think Kenwood has come up with a fine replacement for the 731, and has put a lot of thought put into the design of the 732.

See you on the air...

-fred, AA7BQ

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

1215. Re: IDEAL FIELD DAY ANTENNA IS...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 20:47:54 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360061@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 290839

How about 6ft Wether Baloon with 100 to 600 ft magnet wire, all band,
goes up in 26 sec.flat and comes down after 48 hrs. by itself.

from the log of AA6AD

1216. AEA's DSP2232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 20:58:46 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1261@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290840
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

At long last, the fully operational software is onboard the DSP2232.
It does everything promised and more: It does two ports simultaneously
with several modes paired. I am given to understand that the owner
of LL Grace (and manufacturer of the DSP-12) has been telling people
all over the world that the DSP2232 would never support dual ports as
there wasn't enough time on the DSP chip. Hogwash. The chip has 50% of
the ticks free when running a VHF modem on one port and HF modem on the
other. At this time I am working on getting two 9600 bps modems to
run. There the timing of events is critical. Each radio side has to
be serviced at 76400 samples per second. With a trick I can do with
one of the unused chip selects, I can see what kind of time the program
spends in the idle loop. It is also spending less than 50 % of the time
doing real work. However! There is extra overhead in servicing two different
radios at once. BEFORE YOU BUY A Multimode controller of any variety,
consider this box. It is definitely the most capable at this time. If
you are going to the Dayton hamvention or to the LA hamvention, you will
be able to see all the toys displayed. The modems onboard the last ROM
I shipped:

Packet:

HF 300 bps, Bel202 1200 bps (both standard packet modes), 2400 bps
(KAM 2400 or AEA PK-90 standard), PSK 1200 and 4800 bps, PACSAT modems
at 1200 and 4800 bps, MSK at 1200 and 2400 bps, K9NG or G3RUH at 9600 bps.
I have implemented a decision feedback equalizer in the G3RUH modem which
GREATLY improves the copy of UO-22 for example. The dual port modems
in the box at this time are HF 300 bps and VHF 1200 bps packet, two
VHF ports, and baudot/amtor and VHF packet (what??? yes apparently this
would be very popular with the DX cluster folks, we'll see). I am working
on two 9600's side by side. Stand by for further news on this. On the
dual port stuff, the host side software is FULLY operational. I monitor
two channels at once without aid of special software and gateway from one
side to the other is as easy as digipeating via the gateway call sign.
(Look out KAM). We will support ALL HF modes paired simultaneously.

Baudot/AMTOR

There is every conceivable shift and tone pair and your favorite is not
there, it is only software. I regularly copy 170/425/ and 850 Hz shift
stuff listed in the listening times. There work as well as the PK-232
and can be made better when I have more time.

Miscellaneous:

Morse:

This turned out to be quite an interesting exercise. I did a neat trick that improved the performance of this demod over most that do morse. The real problem with others morse demods is that they are compromises; add ons as an afterthought because you cannot have a multimode without morse, etc. This modem is killing an ant with an atom bomb, great filters, great algorithm for detection, etc.

Grey Scale Fax, and SSTV:

I implemented grey scale WEFAX, APT, and SSTV demods. I wrote an application to display these. The application needs work, the demods do not. If you are not looking at the weather charts or the sat photos, you are missing a fun thing. This box makes it easy. The standard will be made public so that others can do a better job than I since I have little interest in supporting such an application. The basic operation is quite simple: Data is sent out as 8 bit pixel values, this is frequency for the WEFAX and SSTV or amplitude for APT. There are several people working on the application for AEA and this has not all crystallized but the basic functionality is there.

Spectrum analysis:

I did a 512 point real valued FFT (using the old trick of doing it with a 256 pt complex) and then formatted the data to be sent out the serial port. This is displayed with an application I wrote. It is pretty neat to have amplitude and phase plots for you receiver looking at both known and unknown signals.

Automatic Gain Control:

There are several modes for which this is a must, there are several modes for which this is a bust (PSK from AO-16 for the former and WEFAX-APT for the latter or morse for examples). There is a no compromise attitude with this now. It drastically changes the performance of the modems. The modems are now stored with AGC state settings in them. There are several different AGC settings, off, on, more on, different time constants for attack and decay, etc. This was a brilliant piece of retro engineering for AEA by Al Chandler and it fits right into the existing units. If you have not gotten this retrofit, it is now an absolute must. Call them up and they will be happy to do it. By the way, if you have an application for which you do not want AGC or wish to provide your own, you can change the AGC from the command line.

DCD thresholds:

DCD thresholds are set from the command line. For those modems which operate on coherence of carrier detection or coherence in the data detection, you need to set the threshold for your radios. This is done via the command if you find that the default setting is inappropriate for your lash up.

Experimenters kit:

Many have asked me when and whether there would be an experimenters kit (you can download modems you write to the unit). I cannot give you an

exact date. The fully operational stuff has been delayed enough that there has not been enough time to even think about it. Now that the major hurdles are behind us, we can begin to work on this in earnest.

The bottom line is that the unit is fully operational, and to my mind, it now exceeds what I thought its potential would be. This is a function of my having gotten better at DSP and the folks at AEA (Steve Stuart and Al Chandler) working very hard with me. For those of you with the units already, it is about to get amazingly better.

Stop by the AEA booth in Dayton and see it.

Bob McGwier, N4HY

1217. Also want mods for Kenwood TH-77A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 21:18:36 UTC
From: DChen.WBST129@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"20-Apr-92.17:17:27.EDT".*.Daniel_C._Chen.Wbst129@Xerox.com>
Source record: 290841

Hello,

I also would like to get any mods for the Kenwood TH-77A. I don't have FTP access, and the list server I used (listserv%vm.ecs.rpi:EDU) doesn't seem to have any kind of ham directory. Is there another list server I should try?

73's
Dan N2PKE
DChen.wbst129.xerox.com

1218. ICOM W2A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 21:23:22 UTC
From: padeniso@eos.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.212322.14778@ncsu.edu>
Source record: 290842

Does anybody out there have any "soft" modifications for the W2A? I only recently discovered that by pressing light/b/# when the power is turned on, the wide-range receive is enabled (i.e. more than what is listed in the literature) and I can receive from about 120 MHz up on VHF and all the way into the 900's with UHF!!!! Anyway, if there are any other such "modifications" please let me know. Thanks.

1219. Why don't they advertise DAYTON in Dayton?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 21:37:58 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9204202136.AA20984@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290843

As part of my impending move to Dayton, I've been reviewing various information packages sent by real estate agents eager to separate me from my hard-earned greenbacks in return for their services (uh, and a house, too, I guess ;-)). Included in these packages are assorted books, flyers, pamphlets, etc., describing all the fun things to see and do in and around Dayton. I searched these items for any mention of the Most Important Event of the Year (coming up this weekend), but what do I find.....?

Zip. Zero. Nada.

Come on, folks! The biggest hamfest in the Western Hemisphere, and it's not even listed....but somehow things like "Druzhba Soviet Dancers" and "Dan Emmett Dog Show" get listed! No kidding, those are real events (both on 10 Apr, BTW).

This is what I mean when I say we have absolutely shitty PR...someone moving to Dayton would have no idea that the largest ham event east of the International Date Line happens right in town.

Damn shame.

BTW, I'm planning to go to DAYTON this year for the first time, as part of my house-hunting trip. I'll be wearing the standard ham uniform (yellow call-sign baseball hat, mis-matched shirt and shorts)...say hello if you recognize me (I'm the one with the tan ;-)).

73,
Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM
1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil / nh6zw@uhm.ampr.org

Only 16 days left in paradise...then it's off to Dayton (quasi-permanently)!

1220. Re: HTX-202 problems?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 21:57:58 UTC
From: myers@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360074@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290844

> >One thing that typically uses that frequency 3.579545 Mhz is the DTMF encoder
> >inside the radio itself.
>
> True, but it is turned off until you push a button while in
> transmit mode.
>

I would doubt very much that the 3.579+ oscillator ITSELF is turned off
until a DTMF tone is required; normally, such things are left running.

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

1221. Re: Welcome to the Amateur Service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 22:26:20 UTC
From: marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.222620.0113840@locus.com>
Source record: 290845

In article <6405@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

>What I wanted to protect amateur radio from are those who would turn the bands >into an extension of 11 meters. Folks may snicker at that, but why has the >amount of jamming and deliberate interference gone up sharply on the repeaters >I inhabit in the past year?

I've been monitoring the local repeater activity on 2-meters and 440 for about the last month (I got a rig very shortly after I passed the test specifically to start listening; I was told it was a good way to learn about local practices before getting on the air), and I haven't noted the same problems you mentioned. It's unfortunate that things in your area have gone downhill since the introduction of the no-code tech class. As you saw in my original article, the new class does not seem to have had the same impact on amateurs in my area.

>Marco, I'll add my congratulations to those you got at your local ham club.

Thanks!

--

Marco, N1MAE

1222. Re: Funny Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 22:27:24 UTC
From: palmer@med.wcc.govt.nz
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.102724.4699@med.wcc.govt.nz>
Source record: 290846

> Along the same lines, I heard a joke played on a DX hunter.
> He thought he had a real find with "UR1SOB".

How about I D One Oscar Tango

(IDIOT)

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No calls at work please, use E-MAIL: PALMER@MED.WCC.GOVT.NZ
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1223. Re: How many green stamps with some QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 22:29:39 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.222939.17538@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 290847

dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:

> It always seems unacceptable to me that one station of two in contact should
>be EXPECTED to pay for both cards and both postage. When confronted with "send
>$2/whatever for my card" I make a point of relying that my card costs $XXX
>and that I only QSL on receipt.

In theory, I agree. In practice, someone who lives in a rare, desirable
location could end up spending LOTS of money printing up and sending
out QSL cards.

> I always QSL, at my own cost, if the other station requests a QSL. Direct.
>but I will not pay the other station's QSL costs. If he wants to send me a card
>I'll be happy. I just consider the radio bit to be more important than the
>postal bit. Be insulted if I ever ask you for a QSL, it will be because I
>want confirmation because of suspected piracy !

If someone sends me a QSL card direct, I'll usually send one back direct
whether or not there's return-postage included. However, I'm not exactly
bombarded with requests, so it's only a few dollars a year. And I do
greatly appreciate it when those who want my card for a YL award include
postage and a return envelope.

Keep in mind, too, that in some places in the world postage is much more
expensive compared to salaries than you or I may be used to. In Estonia,
for example, postage was just hiked up to *40 rubles* outside Europe.
I would never expect someone to fork over that kind of money just to send
me a card.

In some countries, the bureau system has broken down (some places in
E Europe), and the only way those hams can get cards right now is direct.
Considering how tough the economic situation is, many can't afford to pay
postage for all the people who want cards.

If a request for direct QSL card with green stamps seems somehow out of
line to me, then the heck with it -- I don't ask for the card. As much
as I'd like to get some awards (DXCC, 100 oblast), the most important
thing for me is to enjoy the hobby. I agree with you that working on the
air is more important to me that "the postal thing." ...

Sharon KC1YR
--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

1224. Re: "When are the bands open" question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 22:31:35 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1992Apr20.223135.17627@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 290848

When are the bands open? NEVER when you're trying to demonstrate amateur radio to a non ham. ...

Sharon KC1YR
--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

1225. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 22:31:52 UTC
From: perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530031@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290849

Pick two of the following three:

1. Low cost
2. Long support life
3. Unique features made possible by custom VLSI

Perry / AA0ET

1226. Re: ICOM: Another view

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 22:51:28 UTC
From: perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530032@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290850

In this discussion, I think it's important to differentiate between custom chips like ASICs and more generic stuff like crystal filters. Linear amplifiers don't require any state-of-the-art parts, so they don't really count, either.

Nowhere in this discussion have I seen what hams would be willing to pay for long-term serviceability. Keeping parts laying around in bins at the factory warehouse costs big bucks. Are you willing to pay the additional 10-20% ? TANSTAAFL.

Hams are so notoriously cheap that any major manufacturer is going to go for low cost above all other considerations. That means cutting corners by using custom VLSI and scrimping on after-sale support. Hamdom, you made your bed, now lay in it.

If you want indefinite support, buy stuff that only uses off-the-shelf parts. Be prepared to settle for 1970s technology.

Perry / AA0ET

1227. Re: DXCC and Incoming QSL Bureau Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 23:05:21 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190064@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 290851

No, you don't have to make the contacts over again. As long as you make
all DXCC contacts from the same DXCC country, they are valid.
Yes, a W2 living in W1 still gets the QSL cards from the W2 bureau.
73, Jim, WA6SDM

1228. Re: Mobile rig w/mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 23:30:32 UTC
From: bemmack@ucscb.UCSC.EDU
Message-ID: <33374@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 290852

Or, if somone needs the "magic word" to program the Icom IC-H16 or IC-U16 (VHF-Hi and UHF), they can mail me at rosty@rat.csc.calpoly.edu and I'd be happy to send the info.

I'm sooooo tired of the "you can't do that!" answers when it comes to mods I'd be happy to share whatever info I have on those two radios (I own a U16, and programming is identical to the H16).

BTW: Icom has been GREAT to me in regards to service. ALthough I'm not yet an amateur, I'm so thrilled with their U16 land mobile radio, I'll definately be buying amateur gear from Icom (got my eye on a W2A).

-rosty@rat.csc.calpoly.edu

1229. Re: LARC vs. ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-20 23:51:55 UTC
From: tim@ais.org
Message-ID: <X7JLWSF@ais.org>
Source record: 290853

In article <pst.703801264@lager> pst@cisco.com (Paul S. Traina) writes:
>
>Sad and stupid that people chose to discriminate against other people because
>of plumbing preferences.
>--
I assume Paul is a vegetarian, doesn't pull weeds from his lawn or
garden, likes all colors equally, etc.

It must be an interesting life.

--
Tim Tyler Internet: tim@ais.org MCI Mail: 442-5735 C$erve: 72571,1005
P.O. Box 443 Packet: KA8VIR @KA8UNZ.#SEMI.MI.USA.NA
Ypsilanti MI
48197-0443 PADI, USPA, AFCEA, INEOA, P226, VFR700, etc.

1230. Re: Seeking Information on VOX Headphones for ICOM IC-24AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 00:37:45 UTC
From: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <fL0SQwn@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 290854

I use an Icom Vox headset on my bike with my W2A. Looks like
pretty much the same unit they sell for the 24AT. The headset
works great, but as for VOX, forget it if you are going to be
working repeaters with it.

The problem is, when you want to key up, you need to make some
noise to key up the radio, then wait a few moments while the
repeter comes up before you can start talking. If you just put
it on vox mode and start talking, the first 2-3 words will be
cut off.

The second problem is, if you pause at all while you are talking,
the radio unkeys, and once again words are lost and people you
are talking to are annoyed.

I would think vox should be fine for simplex, but you be disappointed
with the performance if you use repeaters.

--
Brian Weaver
bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
KD6CFA@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

1231. Re: Mobile rig w/mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 00:51:44 UTC
From: jlevit@geoblue.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.005144.31737@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 290855

Ok, yeah, I heard that there might be some sort of illegality in doing this mod, and this confirmed it. Thanks...but I do have one more question..

Is there at least a MOBILE radio existing that can have the offset programmed? I am in need of changing around the offset, the radio which I have (2SAT) only has offsets in like every 5mhz or something like that, I need to input the offset on my own instead of just using the radio's selection.

Any ham mobile do this?

Jason J. Levit
jlevit@alliant.backbone.uoknor.edu

1232. Re: Icom bashing.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 01:02:19 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570362@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290856

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich) writes:

> Ha! Just try buying the controlhead!?!?! If some thief stole the
> controlhead but didn't steal the radio in the trunk. Try getting
> a new control head for that radio. I had this happen to a friend
> of mine, the only thing that saved him was that the local HR store
> had a control head from a very damaged radio laying around.

> So guess you better never forget to take the control head out of
> the car. At least stick it in the trunk where it can't be seen.

Or do as I did and mount it in the glove compartment. Shut the lid
when you get out of the car, and the radio is invisible.

AL N1AL

1233. Inbred Jed Builds a Repeater

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 01:06:53 UTC
From: scotts@petrus.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <svprdINNg8i@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 290857

A friend of mine and I are working on building a 450 repeater. We've acquired a reasonable pair of RF decks, and a "mobile" set of duplexers. We're interested in the possibility of building a "real" duplexer for 450. There's an article in the "old" ARRL book for a 144 MHz set, but all it gives are "magic" numbers. No dimensions in terms of wavelength. Is both radius AND length a factor? Has anyone built a 450 duplexer from scratch or modified the ARRL design? I'm interested in hearing.

Thanks,

1234. Re: Re: Funny Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 01:09:34 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570363@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290858

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, lkraft@mothra.rose.hp.com (Lyle Kraft) writes:

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>
>> While operating from W1AW years ago, I once worked "UF0OL".
>> He disappeared real fast when I commented on the callsign.
>>
>> AL N1AL
>>

> Along the same lines, I heard a joke played on a DX hunter.
> He thought he had a real find with "UR1SOB".

I once heard a US station calling "CQ Africa". A station signing "5U4GB"
came back to him. The US ham answered exitedly ("Wow! A new one!"), but
the "DX" station never came back again. The US ham was still desperately
calling 5U4GB when I happened to tune back across the frequency
5 minutes later.

AL N1AL

1235. Re: Boycott Icom (NOT)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 03:01:08 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.030108.16216@ve6mgs.uucp>
Source record: 290859

lyndon@ampr.ab.ca (Lyndon Nerenberg) sez:
>In article <335@beyonet.UUCP>, beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich) writes:
>> This is a message I read today on packet, very dissapointing but true
>And this is the followup I posted to it ...
>
>I don't think it's unreasonable for a manufacturer to set a 10
>year life span for a piece of hardware.
especially when no manufacturer need support equipment for that long after it's demise. However, I believe there are laws in the US, depending on the product that require that parts be maintained for 3 to 7 years after product cancelation. I know of no such law in Canada (where the original article was posted).

< WARNING, USELESS ANECDOTE >
I owned a Chrysler Lazer, a Canadian made version of the Dodge Daytona. Within two years I was forced to buy parts in the junk yard as Chrysler had stopped maintaining a stock of parts. The parts were listed as discontinued and no longer available. No crosses !!! (Four bolt wheels, rather than five, putzy 2.2 Litre rather than balanced shaft 2.5, etc.)
< ANECDOTE FINISHED, UNCOVER YOUR EYES >

>WHen you consider that most of the CPU's you see in todays rigs are custom
>"one up" efforts, the cost alone of maintaining such an inventory can
>quickly become prohibitive. Besides, there's nothing stopping you from simply
>picking up another 720a at a flea market and using its CPU.

Ya, but the less complicated designed rigs can be maintained ad-infinitum (heck, even toob type) without resorting to scavanging. I do NOT believe that the complications of the CPU should be used as an excuse by the manufacturers. If they want to produce a product, they MUST account for the cost of this inventory in their price of sale.

However, 10 years is a LONG time. The engineering company I work for maintains stock of parts back to 1978 (14 years for you mathematically illiterate). Know anyone that wants to buy a set of 11/2 boards? :-) :-)
A company as big as ICOM certainly must have the depth to maintain parts for that long, before resorting to stupid `grandpa is dead' excuses !!!

Ciao, 73 de VE6MGS/Mark mark@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca -sk-

1236. Re: Welcome to the Amateur Service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 03:14:45 UTC
From: willis@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <12690@tamsun.tamu.edu>
Source record: 290860

In article <6405@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:

"What I wanted to protect amateur radio from are those who would turn the bands into an extension of 11 meters. Folks may snicker at that, but why has the amount of jamming and deliberate interference gone up sharply on the repeaters I inhabit in the past year?"

Maybe from those that thought they 'lost a battle' and seek to continue the fight??

1237. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 20 April

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 04:31:25 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.703830685@honte>
Source record: 290861
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 111, 04/20/92
10.7 FLUX=204.5 90-AVG=194 SSN=272 BKI=3444 3313 BAI=018
BGND-XRAY=B9.5 FLU1=1.3E+05 FLU10=1.2E+04 PKI=4433 3423 PAI=018
BOU-DEV=012,042,050,067,038,031,007,028 DEV-AVG=034 NT SWF=01:003
XRAY-MAX= M1.0 @ 0528UT XRAY-MIN= B8.3 @ 1404UT XRAY-AVG= C1.7
NEUTN-MAX= +005% @ 2340UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2110UT NEUTN-AVG= +1.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2250UT PCA-MIN= -0.8DB @ 2310UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55286NT @ 0021UT BOUTF-MIN=55242NT @ 1720UT BOUTF-AVG=55268NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+105NT@ 1947UT GOES7-MIN=N:-018NT@ 0845UT G7-AVG=+065,+054,+007
GOES6-MAX=P:+117NT@ 2046UT GOES6-MIN=E:-021NT@ 1815UT G6-AVG=+076,+012,+033
FLUXFCST=STD:210,215,220;SESC:210,215,220 BAI/PAI-FCST=012,012,012/015,015,015
KFCST=3333 3333 3333 3333 27DAY-AP=018,014 27DAY-KP=3333 3444 4433 2231
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

1238. APT-Sats: Status APR 20, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 07:14:40 UTC
From: henne@eniac.gmd.de
Message-ID: <henne.703840480@eniac>
Source record: 290862

```
Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, APR 20,1992

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On

Impressive images from every satellite, as
usual during spring over northern hemisphere.

NOTE: **NEW** EMAIL-ADRESS
```


```
+--------------------------------+
|e-mail: henne@f3.gmd.dbp.de |
+--------------------------------+
|Peter Henne |
|German Nat. Research Institute |
| for Computer Science (GMD) |
|D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1 |
|Fed. Rep. of Germany |
+--------------------------------+
```

1239. KDK Manuals?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 09:51:34 UTC
From: djk@Nitro.CtEdge.COM
Message-ID: <Nc1LJB1w164w@Nitro.CtEdge.COM>
Source record: 290863

Does anyone have or know of a source for KDK manuals or copies
thereof for a model 4033 220 Mhz radio.

This question is asked for a friend without posting capability.
Please respond to:

n6ume!dorothy@puffin.UUCP

If you cant get there send to: djk@TASP.NET and I will forward.

-djk

--- Daniel J. Karnes / WA6NDT ------------------------------------
--- NMS&Systems Engineering --------------------------------------
--- Djk@Nitro.CtEdge.COM / ..CtEdge!Nitro!Djk ---------------------
-- 'innovative solutions for modern problems' ---------------------

1240. Re: Keyer timing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 11:49:59 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.mro1.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.114959.19295@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 290864

In article <1992Apr19.222248.28500@access.usask.ca>, hardie@herald.usask.ca (Peter Hardie) writes:

|>I vaguely remember reading an article a long time ago that said that there are
|>two different ways of timing an iambic keyer's dot/dash insertion. I know that
|>the timing on my keyer (a Trac) is much different than my friend's MFJ and
|>neither of us can easily use the other's keyer.
|>Can anyone point me at an article that describes the two keyer timing methods?
|>Thanks.

Maybe you're thinking of Curtis "A" and "B" style keying? In "A" style, iambic operation ends on whatever element (dit or dah) that was sounding when you let go of the paddles. In "B" style iambic operation sends one extra element after you let go (e.g. if you were sending dah when you let go of the paddles it completes the dah and sends a dit then stops.)

The only "article" I know of on the subject is the data sheet from Curtis on their keyer chips.
--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

I never knew I was a Republican
Until I married into a family of Democrats.

1241. Re: ICOM: Another view

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 12:02:39 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92Apr21140239@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 290865

In article <1992Apr14.162630.6675@eng.umd.edu> mebly@eng.umd.edu (Mark E. Bailey) writes:

Well, I'm buying a new HF rig this week :-). And, I'm NOT buying an ICOM.
Based on what I've seen here, I'll probably NEVER buy an ICOM.
--
Mark Bailey KD4D Motto: Life's too short to drink cheap beer.
mebly@eng.umd.edu Disclaimer: I didn't really say this.

What exactly was it they wrote in the magazines of the 'infamous hysterical
behaviour of the Average American Consumer'????? ;-)

Long live Ralph Nader!
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces

1242. Re: Icom bashing.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 12:15:23 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92Apr21141523@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 290866

In article <9204170655.A20536@sceng.ub.com> bourque@sceng.UB.COM (Bourque_David) writes:

(lots of whining over a hard-to-get piece of bent metal liquidated)

Now that I have aired my complaint about Icom I feel like I belong now.
As one other posting said. We are a bunch of whiners, it feels good to
vent this frustration somewhere. 73 de Dave WB1FLD

Come on, guys! Don't they still sell sheet aluminium over there?

Yeah, we can't have Yeasu battery clips here, but we are still able to
manufacture simple mounting hardware by ourselves.

Appliance operators should buy commercial grade equipment...spares supply
guaranteed from here to eternity, and you can even have the radio installed
at the local two-way-radio shop. ;-)
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces

1243. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 12:44:55 UTC
From: grumpy@jpradley.jpr.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.124455.9012@jpradley.jpr.com>
Source record: 290867

In article <1992Apr18.152224.4759@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>The average ham rig sells in volumes of a few thousand total, excepting
>certain runaway hits like the IC2AT. I'll bet they sold a couple hundred
>thousand of those. It's not fair to compare autos, or even motorcycles,
>to ham rigs. The volumes produced and sold are orders of magnitude apart.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

All the more reason to be able to stock replacement parts...how much warehouse
space could parts for a few thousand radios take up?

--
Jeff Markel
Jeffrey Markel | uucp: jpradley!argos!markel | Argos Computer Systems Inc
KD2HN | internet: grumpy@jpradley.jpr.com | 110 W. 32nd Street
(212)594-5400 | amprnet: kd2hn@kd2hn.ampr.org | New York, NY 10001

1244. AEA's DSP2232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 12:46:45 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <692AADB27BDF201D3F@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 290868

To Bob McGwier, N4HY (or anyone else):

You posted something on AEA's 2232. It would appear that you are a software (?) developer and are working hand-in-hand with AEA on the 2232. But being ignorant of these things, and wondering whether I should spend this much on a 2232 vs. a PK232 to get on digital modes for the first time -- and further wondering if I can even make a 2232 work at all -- TELL ME: who are you? Are you producing software for AEA that they include with the 2232, or are you a third party vendor selling your own? Or, being a digital-modes-beginner, should I not have read your post (I really didn't understand most of it)?

Sitting in front of this computer hooked to the internet during the day, I've never had much desire to then go home and sit in front of a computer hooked to my radio during the evening -- I'd rather sit in front of my keyer. But I'm beginning to feel left out. On the other hand, I see newcomers going through the learning curve with the PK232, and I look at N4HY's comments on getting the 2232 up and running, and I get the idea that beginners should let the 2232 develop for a year before picking it up. Or does the 2232 work just like a PK232 at the elementary level, and then do more when you learn how?

Comments?

steve - W3GRG

1245. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 12:50:17 UTC
From: grumpy@jpradley.jpr.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.125017.9153@jpradley.jpr.com>
Source record: 290869

In article <1992Apr18.153529.4868@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>Steve, let's take a poll. Outside of antique collectors, how many of
>us make everyday use of radios, or cars, that are over ten years old?
>Yeah, there are tube forever guys out there, but I suspect the majority
>of active hams have bought a radio in the last two years and plan to buy
>another in the next two years. By the time the average ham radio is
>ten years old, it's likely been through the fleamarket two or three
>times. Do you really expect factory support for third hand junk?
>
>Gary KE4ZV

Well, until 2 weeks or so ago, my everyday rig was a Yaesu FT-101. I bought
it new. In 1973.

My "new" rig is a Kenwood TS440SAT, which is a 5-6 year old vintage. If I
couldn't get it repaired I would be mighty peeved.

--
Jeff Markel
Jeffrey Markel | uucp: jpradley!argos!markel | Argos Computer Systems Inc
KD2HN | internet: grumpy@jpradley.jpr.com | 110 W. 32nd Street
(212)594-5400 | amprnet: kd2hn@kd2hn.ampr.org | New York, NY 10001

1246. FT2400H - a Review.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 12:55:12 UTC
From: pjml@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <49401.pjml@[139.166.142.1]>
Source record: 290870

Here's some of my thoughts on the FT2400H.

Construction
~~~~~~~~~~~~
A Diecast chassis is a good mechanically stable basis for any design; the FT2400H has a nice big solid chassis, with the circuitry mounted on either side. Chassis is finned to the rear to act as a heatsink. The top and bottom covers are made of plastic (though there is a screening plate screwed over the RX strip).
The front-panel is another plastic moulding. Shame they couldnt have made this diecast (i am turned on by the feel of crackle-finished alloy).

Antenna socket is SO239-type. I prefer 'N' but like nobody fits 'em to 2-meter radios. The antenna socket is slightly recessed into the back fins of the heatsink; if an angle-type PL259 is used, this makes it possible to fit the radio in a hole not much deeper than the radio itself.

Power-lead is wired permanently into the radio, there is about a foot of 'pigtail' with a fuse in it, then a dual spade-connector plug to attach the rest of the cable. I would have preferred a chassis-mounted plug/socket, but nothing is perfect.

Mic. lead plugs in the front through an 8-pole RJ45-type telco connector. There is de-emphasised audio available on one pole of this connector so 1200-baud packeteers can plug their TNC into the mic. socket without having to have a separate lead to the extension-speaker socket as well.

Controls - the tune knob serves many functions. Normally it either steps through the memories, or tunes through the band in steps. The knob is also used to select the channel-step size, the CTCSS tones, and to enter characters with which to label the memories. It is alsoused to enter the repeater offset frequency. The knob is a shaft-encoder and so has little 'feel' to it. Until you are used to the feel, you can find yourself overshooting quite easily because there is only a very feeble 'click stop' to the control. Vol. and squelch controls are as you would expect them to be; squelch is slightly smaller, so you can find it by touch in the dark.

The LCD display is well illuminated for night-time use, but lacks visibility in bright sunlight. Is this a failing common to all orange LCDs?
Ability to label the memory channels with up to 4 characters (A-Z, 0-9, space, underscore, asterisk) is rather nice; this can be done on a per memory basis (so some memories can show letters while others show frequency).

Inside, extensive use is made of surface-mount devices, many of which are not labelled. The schematic diagram supplied does not show the placement
~~~~~~~~~~~~

of parts on the circuit-boards, so identifying individual components is difficult. There are some component identifications silk-screened onto the surface of the PCBs, but this only applies to the larger parts such as coils, transformers and integrated-circuits. Surface mount resistors etc. are unlabelled. I would not like to have to fault-find on one of these!

The production of bleeps to confirm operations can be disabled. An internal potentiometer defines the loudness of the bleeps when these are enabled; the ability to easily turn the bleep off is most welcome!

Scanning
~~~~~~~~
You program two special memories (L and H) with the lower and upper scan limits, then hit the UP or DOWN buttons on the mic, and off it goes. When it finds a frequency, it can either halt permanently, or stay there for five seconds before resuming the scan. If you hit the PTT switch when it has halted, it will not resume scanning after the five seconds have elapsed.

Each time it halts, a bleep-tone is sent through the speaker if the tones feature is enabled.

RF Performance.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
My trusty Bird showed 58 watts output with a 13.8 volt supply with the radio on high power. Medium and Low power gave 22 watts and 7 watts respectively. Internal potentiometer adjustments allow the adjustment of low and medium powers as necessary. On high power, 10 minutes key-down into a dummy-load made the heatsink too hot to touch. It therefore fails the 'G6WBJ 10-degree-rise' test. If the radio were installed somewhere with limited air circulation (most in-dash mobile installations fall into this category) a fan may be a good idea.
A spectrum-analyser showed all spurii to be 60dB or more down on the carrier, irrespective of the power setting.
There is no SWR-sensing circuitry on the output of the TX. I take this to imply that the power output module is safe into infinite SWR, though i do not have the courage to unplug the antenna and tape the PTT switch down...

Receiver sensitivity was, subjectively, about average. No problems were experienced with blocking or intermodulation (despite having around 300 millivolts of signal at the antenna from a local FM broadcast station). With an external 4-ohm speaker, there was adequate audio output for use in a noisy vehicle.

Extended Coverage.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
As delivered, the 'UK' version of this radio has its coverage limited to the European 2-meter band (144-146MHz). There are six solder-pads on the microprocessor board; judicious experimentation got me the ability to program RX frequencies in the range 118-174MHz and TX frequencies from 130 to 174MHz. Also, certain combinations of jumpers got me frequencies
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

in the 430-450MHz range displayed on the LCD. Clearly the same control/ display logic goes into a 430MHz or dual-band version of the radio.
118-137MHz is airband - they use AM there; So even though the LCD S-meter was going hard across the scale on some signals, recovered audio was minimal (thinks: next step - build an AM demodulator....).
On TX, the RF output fell off quite dramatically outside the 140-150MHz segment. A quick look at the schematic shows why; the driver stages have L-C tuned circuits with fixed tuning (unlike the receive stages that have varactor tuning).
In the end, I programmed the scan memories to allow the thing to scan between 140 and 174MHz; no point having it stopping on unintelligible air-band AM signals.

A Glitch!
~~~~~~~~~
Normally, the memories are maintained in the absence of external power by means of a lithium cell. However i discovered that if you remove external DC power while the radio is switched on, the memories get trashed. My normal mobile installation has all the radios powered through a big relay, that is energised by the ignition-switch; i am in the habit of leaving the radios on all the time, and letting the relay take the strain. Doing this with the 2400 loses your memories. Most odd! So remember to switch the radio off before turning the engine off....

Overall Impression
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
A nice radio. Robust, with User-friendly features (for 'User-friendly' read 'usable without reading the manual'). Theres plenty of RF output, but not enough heatsinking to handle half-hour-transmit RTTY sessions. Wide band coverage on receive does not seem to compromise resistance to intermodulation. TX is clean. I like it, despite costing 350 pounds sterling (including our equivalent of sales-tax!!).

...-.- de G6WBJ

| P.LUCAS@UK.AC.NSW.UA PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU |
| 2 + 2 = 5 (for large values of 2) |

1247. Re: ICOM: Another view

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 13:16:52 UTC
From: mebly@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.131652.3496@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 290871

In article <BENJAMIN.92Apr21140239@uikku.ee.tut.fi> benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti) writes:
>
>In article <1992Apr14.162630.6675@eng.umd.edu> mebly@eng.umd.edu (Mark E. Bailey) writes:
>
> Well, I'm buying a new HF rig this week :-). And, I'm NOT buying an ICOM.
> Based on what I've seen here, I'll probably NEVER buy an ICOM.
> --
>
>What exactly was it they wrote in the magazines of the 'infamous hysterical
>behaviour of the Average American Consumer'????? ;-)
>

This posting was ill-advised. I apologize for throwing (a small amount) of gasoline on the fire. This was not my only reason for not choosing to buy an ICOM.

Sorry.

--
Mark Bailey KD4D Motto: Life's too short to drink cheap beer.
mebly@eng.umd.edu Disclaimer: I didn't really say this.

1248. Re: DXCC and Incoming QSL Bureau Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 14:18:12 UTC
From: cchapman@matd.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <cchapman.59@matd.gatech.edu>
Source record: 290872

In article <9204201211.AA04701@ginzo.wellfleet> ginsburg@wellfleet.COM (Scott Ginsburg) writes:

>Are confirmed contacts that I made 15 years ago from W2 land good for DXCC now
>that I'm living permanently in W1 land, or do I have to work those places
>all over again?

The requirements, I believe, are that all the contact must be made from
the same DXCC country. W1 and W2 are both in the same DXCC country so you
won't have to start over.

>I think the answer to this next question is yes, but I'd appreciate
>confirmation. Even though I'm a W2 living in MA, my incoming QSL bureau is
>still the W2 bureau, right?

Yes, the foreign stations sending cards to the bureau probably are not
even aware that MA is normally W1.

Chuck

Charles H. Chapman (GTRI/MATD) (404) 528-7588
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
uucp: ...!{allegra,amd,hplabs,ut-ngp}!gatech!matd!cchapman
Internet: cchapman@matd.gatech.edu

1249. Kxxx & Wyyy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 14:24:29 UTC
From: boogaard@fys.ruu.nl
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.142429.7389@fys.ruu.nl>
Source record: 290873

Why do all the radio stations on the East coast have four-letter names starting with W and all the stations in the Rocky-Mountain area names starting with K. Why only four-letter abbreviations anyway? (It's probably so simple it isn't even in the FAQ!)

Martin.

1250. Re: How many green stamps with some QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 14:29:51 UTC
From: jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.142951.8566@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290874

In article <1992Apr20.222939.17538@unixland.natick.ma.us> sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us (Sharon Machlis Gartenberg) writes:
>dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:
>
>In theory, I agree. In practice, someone who lives in a rare, desirable
>location could end up spending LOTS of money printing up and sending
>out QSL cards.
>
>> I always QSL, at my own cost, if the other station requests a QSL. Direct.
>>but I will not pay the other station's QSL costs.If he wants to send me a card

I consider it a duty to help pay for a DX's QSL card and postage in a small manner. I always send a green stamp with my QSL cards to other countries. If someone is kind enough to put up with a screaming pileup, working as many hams as possible, buy the QSL cards and spends hours filling them out. Then I can help him at least with his postage and the cost of his cards. Let's see, for us it costs at 50 cents to mail a card out of country and the cost of a QSL card is about 3 cents a piece or there abouts. Multiply that by 1000 and you get $530. Make yourself a rare DX and the number of cards that you have to send out skyrockets way above that. Can you stand that kind of expense month after month? I don't many that could or would.

73!

Jeff

--
Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AE | On CW no one can hear you scream!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com |
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 |

1251. RE:Kenwood TM741A Mods causing problems??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 14:30:16 UTC
From: tstader@attmail.COM
Message-ID: <9204211429.AA04761@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290875

Geeezzz.... I am on my SECOND TM-741A and having the same problems that I with my first radio.... it is OFF FREQUENCY!

The other day.. the New England HRO store had the Kenwood people in and I asked them about the problem. They were aware of a faulty xtal osc that would drift. He said that serial numbers beginning with 306xxxxx and above were ok. So out of 14 some radios HRO had in stock... I got 30600134. HRO exchanged with me right on the spot, no questions asked.

Thinking that I would be all set, off I went home to re-install my new radio.... guess what! Not only is the radio 5Hz off after it warms up. This one just drops out of transmitt and receive while still showing the frequency in the window. It's not like the radio just quits, powers down or anything.... people tell me it just stops xmting. It is a little un-nerving to let go of the mike key and hear people talking. I have timed out my fair share of time-out-timers... but that definetly is not happeninh here.

So I guess it is back to HRO.... but I sure am not going to pick out any radio with a serial number less than what I got the second time around! I would hope to beleive that HRO would send back the radios that Kenwood says have a problem with the osc and get replacement units. I would hate to think of all of the un-wary buyers out there.

I don't want my moeny back.... I really like this radio... I just want one that works! Anyone elese having this problem.. or have earlier serial numbers and NOT have problems?

Terry - tstader@attmail.com, America Online-TSTADER-Ham Radio Club Host
KA8SCP@WA1PHY.#EMA.MA.USA.NA or ka8scp@ka8scp.ampr.org [44.56.4.82]
A Macintosh TCP/IP Station

1252. Re: DX Chain Letter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 14:36:24 UTC
From: tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu
Message-ID: <TATSUYA.92Apr21103624@sofya.hamblin.math.byu.edu>
Source record: 290876

you should turn the guy in FCC. business in amateur band????? not only
that chain letter is illegal to begin w/

tatsya
--
_ /|
Tatsuya \'o.O'
tatsuya@hamblin.math.byu.edu =(___)=
EMT:901006 Ham: N7UQJ U

1253. Re: GE Mastr HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 15:12:56 UTC
From: djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.151256.29003@mailer.cc.fsu.edu>
Source record: 290877

In article <1992Apr17.222009.1940@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1992Apr15.193605.27928@mailer.cc.fsu.edu> djb@mailer.cc.fsu.edu (David Brightbill) writes:
>>I just purchased a box of misc. junque at a government auction. Included in the
>
>The KT105-A is the primo 406-470 Mhz UHF model. These are great radios.
>There should be a combo number starting with PE on the unit somewhere.
>That string of numbers and digits will tell me exactly what power level
>and options are installed in the unit. Various models range from .1 watt
>to 6.4 watts, and from one frequency to 8 frequencies.
>
>to the modules called "lifting straps" that will let you remove the modules.
>The PA module has an allen screw that must be removed first. The receiver
>modules are soldered in and can't be pulled as easily. Note that these modules
>are an early form of IC.
>
>The ICOMs, GE's name for the crystal modules, are located on the lower
>left of each strip. You can identify them by the frequency adjusting
>screw on top at one end. These are plugin and should be marked with
>the channel frequency.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

Thanks for the hints...I think that this must be a "high power" unit. It has
a high/low power switch on the top and the PA module was connected via
a hex bolt and heat sink compound to the speaker grille which acts as a
very large heat sink. Assuming that this is the power amp, I assume that
the crystals must be on the same board that the PA plugs into. There are
4 modules on the board in addition to the PA, which are soldered in, and one
small plug in pc board. The pc board has 5 xisters, and a handfull of
resistors, diodes, etc but no xatls. Of the other four modules, one has
two tuning slugs in it...The other three are unmarked and have no tuning
holes. On the other side of the unit are two boards. The larger of the
two is connected to the mother board by nine pins on the mother board and
two 8 conductor circular plugs which connect to the mother board via a
bundle of wires. The top third of the board is mostly those \
retangular modules. They are all soldered in and have long serial
numbers on them starting with 19 or PL19. The middle third of the
board is taken up by 8 RF xformers/tuning coils/whatever. The bottom
third of the board is mostly empty. There are spaces for 6 more of the
"modules" and they are numbered 3-6. There are also two empty module
spaces on the top of the unit numbered 1 and 2. The second module has
3 of the modules and a trimer cap on it. It also has an 8 pin plug which
is connected to the mother board and two 7 pin linear sockets which were

not connected to anything. The only thing I could find resembling a
PE number was a handwritten note on a little stickon label. It documented
a modification made to the radio and referenced the PE65 modification.

Anyone have a clue as to where I could find a manual for this beast?
.

1254. Stats (was Re: Ah.. the welcome voice of HAM)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 15:26:36 UTC
From: wpns@pictel.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.152636.1350@pictel.com>
Source record: 290778

zardoz@rx-db (zardoz@rx-db.hf.intel.com) writes:
>woody@madre.dasd.honeywell.com writes:
>>In the US this hobby is growing about 10%/YR,
>Really? I WISH!!! Please quote sources.

No exact references, but in one of the last couple of QST (unless it was 73), there were some stats published for AR as a whole as well as the month of December, which was touted as 'typical'. We've got about a half-million hams now, we're growing at 10(?) percent a year, and about 5 percent of hams are codeless techs. I'd sure like to see the complete numbers plotted out, with some kind of guess as to how many hams are "licensed but inactive". I run into people all the time who are "LBI". I wonder if you could deduce it from numbers of renewals.

Willie Smith
wpns@pictel.com

1255. Re: Heathkit (Wierd coax bypass)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 15:27:40 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.152740.5453@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 290779

In article <1992Apr17.162401.25848@ve6mgs.uucp> mark@ve6mgs.uucp (Mark G. Salyzyn, VE6MGS) writes:
>First, I appologise if this is so late in the discussion, flow, a bit slow ...
>
>rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) sez:
>>chuck@eng.umd.edu (Chuck Harris - WA3UQV) writes:
>>>A large part of the problem with the HA-201 is that it uses a weird solid
>> ^^^^^ !!!
>>>state switching scheme that uses a centertapped 1/2 wave piece of coax to
>With respect to the 1/2 wave Co-Ax Tx/Rx switching, I have seen that
>circuit used MORE than a relay.....

I am so sorry to hear that!

>.... The Relay method, albeit brute force,
>is much more expensive, with the COR circuitry, but more broad banded.
>My hat is off to Heath for using the more reliable centertapped 1/2 wave
>bypass, a cost cutting measure to boot :-}. However, I feel that using this
>technique is a mistake in Kit construction since it does require some care
>and attention to build properly, something I did NOT expect from Heath.

Actually the 1/2 wave technique requires very little care to build. All one has to do is measure accurately. What requires care is the selection of a coax that has reasonably stable characteristics (which Heath didn't do) and a design that does a credible job of preventing oscillation (which Heath also didn't do). Remember a transmission line that is 1/2 wave at 146MHz is 1/4 wave at 78MHz! (and 3/4 wave at 234MHz...). Since the amplifier has a good amount of gain, and is active at all times, it has a tendency to oscillate at these frequencies. And more importantly, it has a tremendous tendency to oscillate at frequencies where the transmission line's length is of no consequence! (eg. dc-20MHz). The HA-201 likes to oscillate at all of these frequencies.

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

1256. Re: DXCC and Incoming QSL Bureau Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 15:34:47 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.21.11.34.47.1992.1992@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290780

> I think the answer to this next question is yes, but I'd appreciate
> confirmation. Even though I'm a W2 living in MA, my incoming QSL bureau is
> still the W2 bureau, right?

Correct, your incoming bureau is determined by your call, and nothing
else. Everything is sorted by call and dispatched.

-Ron

1257. Re: ICOM: Another view

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 15:38:11 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.153811.16674@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 290781

I am still using old tube (that awful word:-) radios. For what I am using my radios for, they suit my needs just fine. I am not on the air enough to justify spending $$$$ for a new modern radio... So, as long as I can keep my old trusty Heathkits running, I plan to keep using them (forever?).

Now, on the other hand, consider this: I built my Heathkits (SB-301/401/220) new 20+ years ago. My cousin, who is just starting out is facing the following decision:
1) Does he buy some older (tube) radios to get started with and upgrade later as his needs require, or,

2) Does he buy a NEW digital radio and "keep it for 20+ years" - like I did?

I am trying to convince him that the shiny new ICOM/Kenwood/etc radio that he buys today most likely will not last 20 years. :-(

With a little TLC, I see no reason why my Heathkits should not still be running 20 years from now :-) About the only thing I see as being a "critical failure point" is the LMO/dial. Everything else could be replaced with standard/adapted parts one way or another. The question will be - Will it be worth the time/effort/money to keep them going?

I will address that problem when something fails.

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

1258. Need Phone #/ Fax # for Tom O'Hara/PC electronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 15:39:35 UTC
From: dreeves@ese3.ese.ogi.edu
Message-ID: <36522@ogicse.ogi.edu>
Source record: 290782

Hi there net.world..
I am looking for (I believe) Tom O'Hara, the owner/opperator
of PC electronics in the Arcadia, CA area.
Tom makes ATV transmitter and reciever boards, and I would like
his phone or fax number.
Also, if anyone has experience with any of his equipment, I would
like to hear from you - comments about how well they work, reliability,
etc.

Thanks and 73, de N6XHW
D. Reeves

--
|B. Douglas Reeves Oregon Graduate Institute dreeves@ese3.ese.ogi.edu|
|"The number of equations [in thermodynamics] has been estimated ... as being |
|on the order of 10^11....learning how to do the derivations[is]the easy part;|
|the hard part is knowing which of the 10^11 equations you need" - J. Noggle |

1259. Re: Newbie with LOTS of questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 15:41:25 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Apr21114125@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 290783

In article <29f22266-1ee7rec.radio.amateur.misc@vpnet.chi.il.us> akcs.whos@vpnet.chi.il.us (Benjamin J. Feen) writes:

I'm preparing for a No-Code Technician license (Somehow I just can't get up to 5 WPM solid...)

Don't let that scare you Ben. I actually passed the 5, 13 and 20 wpm exams using the "Wheel of Fortune" approach. You just grab all the letters you can and then attempt to make sense of them after the fact. IF Y_U C_N RE_D TH_S YO_ C_N DO IT. The test will ask about things like "Where state did the sending station visit?" If you've copied "V_SI_ED __RTH DAK__A" you can probably figure out the answer.

Personally, I'm neither a booster nor an opponent of the CW requirement. I can do it, and almost all of my HF work is done with it, but if I really wanted to get a lot of information communicated in a timely and accurate manner, I'd use some kind of digital mode with automatic error detection/correction. I see the CW requirement as something that requires work and seperates those willing to work toward something from those that aren't. I think a better test would be to require some other kind of work that had more universal application. It would still segregate the workers from the non-workers, but the skills picked up from that exercise could further the hobby more than the CW skills do today.

Good luck Ben, whatever you choose.

-val-

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect the position of the General Motors Corporation.

1260. Yeasu Battery Clips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 15:42:42 UTC
From: BDY5049%TNTECH.BITNET@uga.cc.uga.EDU
Message-ID: <01GJ3T5VL7ZKEUF6GN@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 290784

Could someone please send me information about battery clips for Yeasu HTs? I noticed someone posted here saying he got them for $5 a piece. The message has already been erased here. Could you please tell me where you got them?

Thanks,
Bryan

PACKET: KD4IIC @ AB4ZB.#MIDTN.TN.USA.NA
INTERNET: BDY5049@TNTECH.BITNET

1261. Re: AEA's DSP2232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 15:59:21 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1263@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290785

From article <692AADB27BDF201D3F@uncg.bitnet>, by MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier):
> To Bob McGwier, N4HY (or anyone else):
>
> You posted something on AEA's 2232. It would appear that you are a software
> (?) developer and are working hand-in-hand with AEA on the 2232. But being
>

I am one of three people who designed the unit and I am responsible for all
the DSP software that is in the current unit. This will likely change in
the future. At $12 per unit sold, I don't get enough to do this for the
remainder of my life.

> But I'm beginning to feel left out. On the other hand, I see newcomers going
> through the learning curve with the PK232, and I look at N4HY's comments on
> getting the 2232 up and running, and I get the idea that beginners should let
> the 2232 develop for a year before picking it up. Or does the 2232 work just
> like a PK232 at the elementary level, and then do more when you learn how?
>

The unit functions exactly like a PK-232 in the command mode with the
exception that there are many more modes, and many more modems. If you
do not care for doing satellites, slow scan television, spectral analysis
9600 bps packet, any baudot modem in existence, then maybe the DSP2232
is not for you. At the current suggested price of $800, it is clearly
not for every ham. The PK-232 does a wonderful of HF packet, Baudot
(narrow shift), and HF-WEFAX charts. It does a so-so job of VHF packet,
morse, and wideshift baudot. Some people hate the PK-232 interface.
If you hate that interface, you will hate the DSP2232 interface since
it is basically the same human interface.
> Comments?
>
> steve - W3GRG

If you can get to a large show, look at the box before buying one. It
may not be for you. If you cannot, wait until you see comments now that
the first major (and I do mean major) software upgrade has been installed.

Bob

1262. Re: Icom bashing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 16:10:15 UTC
From: perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530033@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290786

I suspect that ICOM has a supplier that stamps out the brackets. The cost of setting up the production line is probably significant. Would you buy a $35 bracket if it was available everywhere ?

Perry / AA0ET

1263. Re: Why don't they advertise DAYTON in Dayton?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 16:38:45 UTC
From: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.163845.21256@sunova.ssc.gov>
Source record: 290787

In article <9204202136.AA20984@ucsd.edu> 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:

> Come on, folks! The biggest hamfest in the Western Hemisphere, and it's not
> even listed....but somehow things like "Druzhba Soviet Dancers" and "Dan
> Emmett Dog Show" get listed! No kidding, those are real events (both on 10
> Apr, BTW).
>
> This is what I mean when I say we have absolutely shitty PR...someone moving
> to Dayton would have no idea that the largest ham event east of the
> International Date Line happens right in town.
>
> Damn shame.

Mu understanding is that it is the largest convention of any kind in the state of Ohio.

I think it's because the locals (non-ham types, and even a few of the hams) HATE the hamvention. Thousands upon thousands of hams.....

I have been told this from several locals and business owners in the Dayton area. Also, a lot of businesses (especially hotel/motels) LOVE to take advantage of the situation by jacking up their rates at the last minute even after a "confirmed" reservation with a confirmed rate.

But I'm STILL going. See you there!

Chuck Adams, WB5WRR (The Chuckster)
Internet: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Disclaimer: Not an official document of DOE, SSCL, URA or EG&G
"Curses! Flamed Again" - me

1264. Re: CBers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 16:47:05 UTC
From: andy@pc133b.mimuw.EDU.PL
Message-ID: <58@pc133b.mimuw.edu.pl>
Source record: 290788

In message <9204151052.AA15272@ucsd.edu> you write:

>Date: 15 Apr 92 05:14:51 GMT
>From: swrinde!mips!apple!apple!catnip!abeals@network.UCSD.EDU
>Subject: The Dwindling Newcomers
>To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
>
>Dear Sir:
[deleted]
>bands sound like a bunch of CB'er kids? If we continue on our present
>course, what of the future? What may very well happen is that we will
>lose most of our bands and what ones are left to us will be taken over
>by the CB'ers.

CBers are really a threat. We feel it now also here, as CB boom begun two years ago. It is much worse than elsewhere, because it's harder to get a telephone than a CB - so many people are are buing it as a telephone substitute, and State Radio Agency in fact can't do nothing - they even can't enter someone's house without his permission to stop illegal transmisions.

As CB became more and more crowded there are more and more pirates on VHF - especially in the 130 - 172 range (Air, Hams, Ambulances, Police, Raillway etc.). We - hams - decided that we will defend ourselves - and some hams here are RDFing pirates and trying to get them QRT.

Anyway - I think that CBers are our enemies in many ways and that we should be supporting every move leading to destruction of CB.

>--
>Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
>abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals
--

73 de Andy SP5WCA

/------------------+--------+------------------+--------------------\
I Andrzej K. Brandt I SP5WCA I andy@mimuw.edu.pl I sp5wca@sr5bbs I
\------------------+--------+------------------+--------------------/

1265. Why does SWR read "negative"???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 16:52:08 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.165208.18447@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 290789

I recently acquired a used Heath HM-102 Wattmeter/SWR meter. It appears to have been constructed properly - everything looks OK.

I went through the calibration procedure and it reads perfect 1:1 SWR on my dummy load. Power output readings at 100 watts match my Bird wattmeter. The Bird wattmeter also shows perfect 1:1 SWR on the dummy.

With some of my antennas, however, the Heath meter reads "negative" SWR. The meter goes slightly "negative" in the SWR position.

I am certain that the antennas are good. They show reasonable SWR on another SWR bridge, the Bird wattmeter, and they work/load just fine.

Is this a common "feature" of the Heath wattmeter? On some bands/antennas I will get normal "positive" readings on the Heath meter but they usually do not match the other meters.

???

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

1266. Re: Newbie with LOTS of questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 17:45:26 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <584@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290790

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, akcs.whos@vpnet.chi.il.us (Benjamin J. Feen) writes:
>I'm preparing for a No-Code Technician license (Somehow I just can't get
>up to 5 WPM solid...) but am EXTREMELY bewildered as to what kind of
>equipment I should start out with. The No-Code license allows only
>6-meter and under; How bad is that? In short, WHAT GOOD IS MY LICENSE
>ONCE I'VE GOT IT? From what I've read in "Now You're Talking", hams seem

I can sure understand the bewilderment of a newcomer to the Amateur
Radio Service, Ben! But fear not:

The Technician class of license would -- without a doubt -- provide you
with an absolutely IMMENSE amount of capability. Worldwide-and-beyond
capability; more on that later.

Remember, even the "codeless" class of Technician license gives you
operating privileges on BEJILLIONS of frequencies.

It gives you FULL amateur power level capability.

It gives you INCREDIBLE leeway in the amount of experimentation you
can do.

It gives you ASTOUNDING amounts of public service communications
capability for your community, to the benefit of your local, State
and Federal governments.

Finally - and perhaps most important to most amateurs -- the Codeless
Technician license offers you Amateur Radio communications to every
continent on the planet (and beyond, given that many Soviet Cosmonauts
and U.S. Astronauts are licensed amateurs...).

Oh, there's much more. I could tell you about working Botswana
yesterday afternoon by transmitting on 437 MHz with 10 watts of
power. I could babble on about working thousands of amateurs
worldwide, with all my antennas being SUBTERRANEAN, BELOW GROUND.

But I won't...

Dig in, Ben. You'll LOVE it!!

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ

1267. Re: Newbie with LOTS of questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 18:06:32 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <65777@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 290791

In article <29f22266-1ee7rec.radio.amateur.misc@vpnet.chi.il.us> akcs.whos@vpnet.chi.il.us (Benjamin J. Feen) writes:
>The No-Code license allows only
>6-meter and under; How bad is that? In short, WHAT GOOD IS MY LICENSE
>ONCE I'VE GOT IT?

Very good indeed! You'll have access to the huge amount of activity on the VHF and UHF bands: repeaters for chatting with friends or getting involved with public-service communications, packet radio, satellite communications, direction-finding contests ("fox hunts"), etc., etc., etc.

>From what I've read in "Now You're Talking", hams seem to spend all
their time talking about the weather
>It would seem to me that simply making contact after contact (CQ CQ
>CQ... HIYA. HOWS THE WEATHER... QSL? QSL. BYE KA9Q) would lose its
>attraction after awhile.

Don't worry--the scenario you outline is extremely unlikely. Phil almost never gets on the air. :-) :-)

>The only thing which immediately grabs my interest is packet
>6-meter and below bands?

About $125, and almost all of them. Although there is some long-distance packet on shortwave, virtually all of it is on 2m and up.

>I realize I sound frantic, but I don't really know any hams personally;
>The only guy who has any idea is a friend of mine who is unlicensed, has
>only a scanner, and continually refers to propagation as "propaganda".

Eeek, you *do* have a problem. :-) Either call the group from whom you intend to take your ham exam, or a local electronics store, and find out where the nearest ham club is. Good luck!

Patty
--

::
:: Patty Winter N6BIS Internet: winter@apple.com ::
:: Sunnyvale, California AMPRNet: 44.4.0.44 ::
::

1268. re:GLB 400 channelizer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 18:15:22 UTC
From: bourque@sceng.UB.COM
Message-ID: <9204211113.A21807@sceng.ub.com>
Source record: 290792

Try contacting GLB directly at 716-675-6740.

If they can't or won't help you then send me your address. I will forward it to a co-worker who is not on the net. He has the 400 and is willing to copy the manual for you. He claims to have all the info you are currently seeking. E-mail to me at bourque@sceng.ub.com
73

1269. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 19:10:13 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570364@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290793

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:

>Pick two of the following three:

>1. Low cost
>2. Long support life
>3. Unique features made possible by custom VLSI

1 and 2. 3 is way down the list.
Above 1 is RF performance (something that seems to be all-but-forgotten
in the current generation of radios.)

AL N1AL

1270. Re: ICOM: Another view

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 19:10:56 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <t1pc0INN293@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290794

When I buy a radio, or a TV, I *ALSO* buy the service manual. If I expect to keep the device for a while, I look through it and its schematic to see if I can guess what parts might fail and what parts I might have trouble getting. Then I find out what the hard-to-get parts might cost, and on occasion, buy one for a spare.

It's self-insurance. If you buy a radio that YOU can't fix and YOU can't guarantee availability of parts beyond the manufacturer's normal design service life of the equipment, WHOSE FAULT IS IT?
- Brian

1271. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 19:25:37 UTC
From: spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.192537.18454@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 290795

In article <sknapp.703548259@vincent1.iastate.edu>, sknapp@iastate.edu (Steven M. Knapp) writes:
>Yes a lot of companys could take a good look at HP for product support.
>NEVER have I been treated as well...
>Called their customer suppport #, no operators were available, thought that I
>would be on hold for at least 30min as with most, instead I got to leave my
>name # and a good time to call. THEY CALLED ME BACK! no waiting on hold, just
>'Steve Knapp, ###-##4-2950, later, around 3CST' 3 rolled around and *Ring*
>
>The battery door broke on my 28S, cost? NONE replaced, out of service
>agreement for free. Not too shabby. Considering that the product is top notch.
>What more do you want?

Hmm.. funny I go to an engineering school and EVERYONE with a 28S
(including me) has that infernal battery door broken off! I guess most
of us havent tried to get new ones, but they only last 6 months anyway.
Don't praise poor design and engineering and that battery door is a prime
example of it. I guess your door didn't open up in your briefcase and spill
the N-cells everywhere for an hour, wiping out months of data in the
machine either. So, now everyone duct-tapes or electrical tapes the
door to the calculator.

otherwise the 28s is one of my most prized possessions, though.

Also..one of my friends needed one fixed and in true modern day form
bought a new one when he found out how much it'd cost to fix the old
one. (I guess the case is practically unopenable!

-Fred M. Spinner, KA9VAW

>
>Too bad I can't really say the same for Icom.
>:-(
>____
>Steven M. Knapp Computer Engineering@
>sknapp@iastate.edu Iowa State University
>Friley 2298 Stanton Ames, IA 50012
>
>
>
>

1272. Re: Inbred Jed Builds a Repeater

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 19:26:32 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570365@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290796

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, scotts@petrus.Berkeley.EDU (Scott Statton) writes:

>... We're interested in the possibility of building a "real"
>duplexer for 450. There's an article in the "old" ARRL book for a 144
>MHz set, but all it gives are "magic" numbers. No dimensions in terms
>of wavelength. Is both radius AND length a factor?

It's basically a 1/4-wave coaxial cavity resonator. The length is actually slightly less than 1/4 wave so it can be tuned to frequency with a small variable capacitor. The diameter has little or no effect on the resonant length. Assuming you do everything else right, bigger diameter gives you higher unloaded Q (which translates to lower insertion loss, narrower bandwidth, or both).

One thing to watch out for is frequency drift vs temperature. If you are using a notch-type duplexer (the usual kind), the "nose" of the notch is very narrow, so drift can be a major problem. If you plan to use the device in an indoor constant-temperature environment, no problem. But if it is to be used in an unheated vault, watch out. The good commercial duplexers have various schemes to temperature compensate the resonator.

It can be difficult to obtain the theoretical loss (Q) value. All high-current connections (such as the bottom of the center conductor) should be soldered with silver solder, or better yet brazed or welded. Smooth out any rough edges/surfaces. USE NO STEEL or other magnetic materials inside the cavity (VERY lossy at RF).

Good luck.

AL N1AL

1273. Re: ICOM: Another View

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 19:50:29 UTC
From: km@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <14428@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 290797

In article <1992Apr17.134601.29271@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>Sony has the clout, but try getting parts for a five year old Sony
>tape deck.

I have a Sony KV-1923 TV purchased in 1979. Two years ago a custom
Sony IC in the tuner gave out. I had no problem obtaining a replacement
from Sony, mailed to my home, although it was a bit pricey ($33).

-Ken Mitchum KY3B
km@cs.pitt.edu

1274. Re: Need info on Kenwood TH-215

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 19:55:31 UTC
From: myers@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360075@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290798

> Practically every TH-215 owner with whom I've spoken has had a problem
> with an internal intermittant. I haven't yet tried to fix mine, but
> it's getting so bad I'll probably have to do it soon.
> --Myron.
> --

Just as an additional data point: not me! 1 & 1/2 years on my trusty 215,
and NO problems whatsoever. And it do get bumped around. A lot.

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

1275. Fancy Radios???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 20:02:16 UTC
From: cfishman@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9204211526.aa05363@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 290799

THE MODERN HAM RIG

As someone who services ham equipment for a sideline, I}purchase many service manuals on new equipment. Several months
ago I bought the manuals for the Kenwood TS-850 and the TS-950.
After carefull examination I determined that there was a radio in
there someplace if you looked hard enough. There (to quote WA2DYA)
was enough computing power in each of these rigs to run a small country .
In the 950 on the display board there are about 137 individual transistor to drive
the various elements of the display. I have a spectrum analyser to
evaluate the RF performance but I would need a logic anaylser
and more info the is in the service manual to de-bug the digital
sections of these rigs. I work with military commucications
equipment most of that time and that stuff is simpler in design
the the new ham gear from Japan.
For my own liking I prefer a nice large tuning knob that tunes
a receiver that won't crunch out on me. Spend the money where
it counts...on a front end with a high level double balanced mixer
that gives at leat +30 dbm third order intercept...followed by
a high dynamic range IF amp and filters that don't ring. You
can take your 100 memories and other bells and whistles , give
be a great receiver and a good performing transmitter..
The Ten-Tec Omni V on the other hand had one micro on a small
board controlling the the frequency control circuits. It is
over 90 percent radio. I will buy the service manual for the
Omni VI as soon as its available. Ten-Tec's strong points include
service and design...now if they would only shield their modules
better.....

What are your opinions?? more bells or better radio performance

Clark Fishman WA2UNN cfishman@pica.army.mil

1276. Field-expedient broad-band HF antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 20:15:33 UTC
From: taylor@tix.UUCP
Message-ID: <9204211844.AA06058@timeplex.com>
Source record: 290800

If anyone wants the full design info, go to your local library and ask them to get a copy of US Patent 4,733,243. My local public library in Rockaway NJ (yes, there is such a place) obtained it in about a week and at no charge at that. It seems that the State library system in NJ has CD rom access to these documents. It's about six pages long. Also, the terminating resistor in the patent document is *600* ohms. A counterpoise and not earth ground is recommended. The max. directivety is towards the 10 meter (nominal 40') high mast. The Inside angles are 60 degrees . The short mast at the feed point is nominally 1 meter high. The feed impedance is about 600 ohms (unbal).

The values for the wire lengths can be worked out using the law of sines and/or Cosines as needed. The right triangle formed by the overall antenna from the 1 meter mast to the 10 meter mast is 1,2 sq.root3 (i.e. the inside angle at the short mast is 30 degrees.)

The design seems to meet the need for a simple directive wire antenna with mininimal components. In the version described in the RF Design article, it is reasonably flat from 6 to 30 Mhz.

Seth T. KC2WE E-mail taylor@timeplex.com

1277. Yaesu batteries

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 20:19:32 UTC
From: trop@hls.COM
Message-ID: <9204212019.AA18282@lanslide.hls.com>
Source record: 290801

Ladies/Gentlemen:

I have discovered that I may buy replacement cells (batteries) for my
Yaesu battery pack. The replacement packs quite a bit cheaper than
buying new battery packs. There really remains only one question:

How do I get the battery pack open?

I would appreciate hearing from anyone with experience in opening these
battery packs so that the cells can be replace. Direct e-mail would
be most helpful......Thank you and 73s......Troy

Troy T. Pummill, N6XMV	trop@hls.com
Product Applications Engineer	...uunet!lanslide.hls.com!trop
Hughes LAN Systems	
(415) 966-7915	1225 Charleston Rd., Silicon Gulch
Mountain View, CA 94043	The preceding drivel is entirely my own!

Invisible airwaves crackle with life, bright antennae bristle with the energy
Emotional feedback on timeless wavelength, bearing a gift beyond price....
Almost free. "Spirit of Radio" - Rush

1278. Re: IC-W2A Extend RX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 20:33:46 UTC
From: jim@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <Z7qLJB1w164w@sys6626.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 290802

midair@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (stephen.l.wilson) writes:

> Can the Icom W2A recieve 1.25M given the keyboard
> entry to extend RX?
>
> Thanks
> Steve
> N9OTT

Nope, I have an ad from ICOM right in front of me and the W2A, which I would like to own (if I had my amateur license), can only receive 2m & 70 cm bands.

Jim

Fidonet 1:348/700
Usenet jim@sys6626.bison.mb.ca

;--- (Jim Jaworski) a user of sys6626, running waffle 1.64
;E-mail: jim@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
;system 6626: 63 point west drive, winnipeg manitoba canada R3T 5G8

1279. Re: Call sign phonetics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 20:40:57 UTC
From: davros@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <70720@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 290803

How about:
KB5 Evil Little Varmint
KB5 Extra low voltage/volume
kissed by 5 extremely lovely virgins (Wishful thinking and darn near impossible these days. :))
73
Buddy, KB5ELV
davros@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu

1280. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 20:46:31 UTC
From: spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.204631.19533@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 290804

RE: LARC.

The point here I think is they really should have a right to advertise if its in good taste. I am heterosexual and really do not feel threatened by a short ad (like those in 73) that identify the club, its purpose, and how to join. If I ran a magazine I'd allow it.

The LARC has a right to be pissed and I think they have a case, also. The advertising policy of the ARRL I believe (if I remember right) is only to disallow illegimate organizations to advertise, and I do not see the LARC as illegimate or trying to ripoff anyone.

And yes, the KKK amateur club has a right to exist and advertise too.

What ever happened to the first amendment? I hope the ARRL loses. I'm dissapointed in you homophobes, our constitution should be stronger than your personal distaste for gays.

Fred M. Spinner, KA9VAW
Last of the dying breed of libertarians, I guess!

1281. Re: Re: Funny Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 21:11:37 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <585@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290805

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>I once heard a US station calling "CQ Africa". A station signing "5U4GB"
>came back to him. The US ham answered exitedly ("Wow! A new one!"), but
>the "DX" station never came back again. The US ham was still desperately
>calling 5U4GB when I happened to tune back across the frequency
>5 minutes later.

>AL N1AL

Al, this tale dates you (within a few decades, at least).

Let's make sure that we point out to the solid-state crew that a
5U4GB is a vacuum-state rectifier from the 50s-60s era. (It glows in
the dark!)

This one is in the same class as RG8U.

73, :-), Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S.Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

1282. Re: ICOM: Another view

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 21:13:10 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Apr21171310@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 290806

For some reason I feel compelled to add to the discussion about the servicability of new radios.

In article <1992Apr21.153811.16674@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:

I am still using old tube (that awful word:-) radios. For what I am using my radios for, they suit my needs just fine. I am not on the air enough to justify spending $$$$ for a new modern radio... So, as long as I can keep my old trusty Heathkits running, I plan to keep using them (forever?).

Congratulations Pete.

<stuff about whether to advise cousin to buy old or new rig deleted>

I realize that I'll be comparing apples to oranges, but please bear with me.....

A long long time ago I worked in the electronic consumer entertainment maintenance industry (a TV repair shop). It wasn't a stellar living, but there was enough work to keep several employees busy at several shops in our little city. The failure rates were pretty high in those days. Then along came transistorized consumer electronics and the business just dried up. Without the limited lifetime of the tubes and the high temperatures, the things just kept on running.

The oldest pieces of transistorized equipment that I own are more than twenty years old. The only service they've had is mechanical service and they both work just fine, thank you. This in spite of being dropped, splashed and operated on top of an induction heater.

I would guess that if your cousin operates as (in)frequently as you do and if he protects his rig from obvious harm that he should be able to get at least 20 years of service from a contemporary solid state radio with little or no service required.

On the other hand, if he's really enthusiastic about amateur radio and works the thing every chance he gets then he'll want to upgrade to a more versatile (sp?) radio and the issue of life span is irrelevant. (But the issue of resale value becomes more important...)

Just my two cents worth.

Again, congratulations on your ability to keep the old Heathkit running. Perhaps it will fall to the next generation to keep the old Icoms running. :-)

-val-

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

1283. Re: Seeking Information on VOX Headphones for ICOM IC-24AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 22:00:45 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3256@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 290807

In article <18APR199220584826@mars.lerc.nasa.gov> tidedu@mars.lerc.nasa.gov (William T. Dedula) writes:

I am planning on purchasing a pair of quality VOX headphnes/Mic for use withmy ICOM IC-24AT. I will use them primarily for talking on 2-meters while on the bus (Public Transportation) and while riding my bike.

I have looked at a photo of the ones ICOM offers for the 24-AT and they seen to be built cheaply (Though I have never seen them in person). I'd like to know if anyone has the ones ICOM sells for the 24-AT and can tell me how good they like them ?

I'd also like to know if there are other sources where I can go to get these (Other than ICOM) at a cheaper price -OR- of better quality ???

ANd finally (But nevertheless very important), I'd like to know how a pair of VOX headphones works ??? Can anyone speculate (or does anyone have personal experiences) with using them in the same way I want to (On a bus, or a bike) ??? Are they effective in one or both of these settings ???

When bicycling I prefer a speaker/mic.

For motorcycle use I got the Icom VOX unit and using old headphone elements and a electret microphone I added a compatible plug to my helmets. Mic audio was reported excellent but ambient audio noise made listening to it impossible at highway speeds. As for the VOX, I found that that I was never happy with the settings. It was always too sensitive or not enough. I also added a switch to the VOX unit to disable it.

When I upgraded to the W2 I got into a quandry about my helmet audio standards. Since the W2A is not compatible with the older series of VOXs and speaker mics I needed something new. The W2 VOX unit comes complete with earpieces and boom microphone. Not exactly what I wanted.

I ended up making a small switch box with external PTT cable that I tie wrap to the handlebar. This I find to be much more acceptable than the VOX unit.

This also solved some other problems with the W2. On the 24 and previous radios the VOX derives its power from the "ring" of the mic side of the plug. On the W2, two outputs have some quirks. The first jack has a speaker output and the mic input. The second jack has

another audio output and the DC power out.

Not too hard, but, when you connect to the first plug you get both VHF and UHF on the audio output. If you connect only to the second plug you get UHF on the plug and VHF on the W2 speaker. When you connect to both plugs you get VHF on one and UHF on the second. Since I didn't wire my helmets for stereo and wasn't keen on different things in different ears anyway I could really just wire an adaptor to the VOX.

So, the moral of the story was that after using VOX for a couple of years I switched to an external PTT and was much happier.

BTW, if there is enough interest I can post a detailed description and schematic of my switch box and helmet modifications. About $15 at radio shack including headphones, connectors wires and box.

jv

____//|
O \\|
_____
| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

1284. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 22:18:27 UTC
From: zbang@access.digex.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.221827.17783@access.digex.com>
Source record: 290808

Folks, this rathole seems to be getting rather deep.

SET SOAPBOX=ON

Car manufacturers are REQUIRED (last time that I checked) to keep safety related parts in stock for 10 years. The glove-box lock is not, IMO, safety related. Yes, JC Whitney probably has it, but they make there business of stocking replacement parts that others don't/won't/can't stock, and the quality of some of the parts is suspect (NOT all parts).

I'm biased, I have an ICOM U-16 for commercial use. So do a number of my friends. ICOM has repaired them without either trouble, or excessive charge.

As most in the computer business know, a machine is obsolete after 5 years. Somewhere you may find someone to support that system, for a price. They've probably stockpiled the parts (I know someone that stocks IBM PGA and RT boards, and sells them for a good price, to people who REALLY NEED THEM).

The microprocessor controlled radio may have a fine rf section after 10 years, but the computer in it is very obsolete. Finding parts for is will be a pain, if not impossible. People are griping about finding parts for an HT which may have cost $1000 and will have sold 10000 units. Try finding parts from a manufacturer for a 10 year old PC that sold 100000 units. They won't have them. You may find them elsewhere, but don't count on it.

In short, if you want a guarenteed source of the specialised silicon, buy two units and only use one. Other than that, you may have to go back to simpler equipment, with fewer "funny" part.

SET SOAPBOX=OFF

I don't expect everyone to agree with me, your choice.

Carl Zwanzig
WRNL354
zbang@digex.com

1285. Re: Newbie with LOTS of questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 22:27:27 UTC
From: jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr21.222727.23086@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290809

In article <VBREAULT.92Apr21114125@rinhp750.gmr.com> vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com (Val Breault) writes:
>
>In article <29f22266-1ee7rec.radio.amateur.misc@vpnet.chi.il.us> akcs.whos@vpnet.chi.il.us (Benjamin J. Feen) writes:
>
> I'm preparing for a No-Code Technician license (Somehow I just can't get
> up to 5 WPM solid...)
>
>Don't let that scare you Ben. I actually passed the 5, 13 and 20 wpm
>exams using the "Wheel of Fortune" approach. You just grab all the
>letters you can and then attempt to make sense of them after the
>fact. IF Y_U C_N RE_D TH_S YO_ C_N DO IT. The test will ask about
>things like "Where state did the sending station visit?" If you've
>copied "V_SI_ED __RTH DAK__A" you can probably figure out the answer.

I used this method to pass all my CW tests. Just copy what you can and put a underline where there is a character that you missed. If you miss or don't understand the character that was sent LET IT GO BY! IF YOU SPEND ANY TIME TRYING TO FIGURE OUT WHAT IT WAS YOU WILL FAIL THE TEST!!! Because 5 characters will go by before figure out what it was. Just keep at it and you'll get it. I used the exact same methods to get my Extra so they do work! Good luck!

73!

Jeff

--
Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AE | On CW no one can hear you scream!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com |
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 |

1286. Re: Any FT757gx Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 22:32:25 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscit.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <50030003@hpscit.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 290810

> / hpscit:rec.radio.amateur.misc / bill@athens.ucs.sfu.ca / 10:05 pm Apr 18, 1992 /
> I have an early Yaesu FT757GX. It was purchased in 1984 or 1985, I can't
> rember. I have been inactive since about 1986, but about a month
> ago I started dragging some of my ham gear out of the closet, and started
> preparing the XYL for my return to the hobby. I am not planning a
> large station, just enough to get on the air every now and then.
>
> The '757 seems to be working pretty well, but after tuning around
> a bit, I became a little disappointed with the noise in the
> receiver. Does anyone know of any mods, or mfg. revisions
> that can be undertaken to improve the front end of the FT757?
>
> Thanks
>
> Bill
> --
> Bill Baines
> bill@sfu.ca, bill@SFUVAX.Bitnet, (604) 291-3955, VE7FML
> ----------

The "insensitive front end" symptom of the FT757 is not caused
by a poor front end design, rather it is caused by insufficient
IF gain. I added an extra stage of IF gain right before the
second IF filter using a BF980 MOSFET set up for about 20 dB.
of gain. I built it on a postage stamp size board and glued it
to the side of a filter can that happened to be in the right
place. This completely fixed the sensitivity problem, even on
10 meters (I can tell if the band is open or closed by the noise
level as indicated on the S meter). Also, the AGC works much
better on weak signals.

I also added an RF choke to the +12 volt line to prevent RFI
caused by RF flowing on the DC lines to the power supply. There
is a convenient cavity in the housing right next to the connector.
I highly recommend this if you have TVI problems.

Rick N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

1287. Antenna/feedline impedance question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-21 22:44:21 UTC
From: cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Message-ID: <21APR92.22442148@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>
Source record: 290811

Could someone please explain to me exactly what the antenna and feedline impedance means? I don't understand why different types of coax have or need different impedances. Also, can someone tell me what the impedance of RG-59 and RG-62 coax is? I have some extra lying around and want to know if it is suitable for an amateur radio antenna feed line.

Is this info is probably in the ARRL antenna handbook? I haven't been able to pick up a copy yet.

Chris Michels -- Systems Programmer cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Northern Arizona University -- Flagstaff, AZ cvm@nauvax.bitnet
Phone: (602) 523-6495 N7--- (waiting for the FCC)

1288. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 00:54:02 UTC
From: sorgatz@avatar.tti.com
Message-ID: <34699@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 290812

In article <1992Apr19.202056.8763@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon E. Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>
>I'd appreciate participation by others in this thread. I'd like to know
>the way others feel about this issue. Thanks!

Speaking only for myself Jon, I think that this has nothing at all to do with Amateur Radio and would really prefer that you, and the others involved with the LARC stop the parade. I don't give hoot what your sexual orientation is, how your life was fraught with fears, or why you decided to come out...it's just not QSO material, ok?

The ARRL is perfectly entitled to refuse advertising from anyone, for any reason and there is nothing you or the LARC can do to change the situation!

BTW; don't forget about the rights of others; namely that some people would just as soon never hear from you or LARC about anything..not even this little mess. So don't go away mad, just go away....please. And take this non-issue with you!

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{philabs,psivax,pyramid,rutgers}!ttidca!sorgatz (or sorgatz@ttidca.TTI.COM)

1289. Re: Antenna/feedline impedance question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 00:54:22 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.005422.23208@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290813

RG59 is 75 ohm impedance, RG62 is 93 ohm. The RG59 is what cable TV
and TV antennas use. If you have lots of RG62 laying around, you
might be able to use a pair of cables connected in parallel (use exactly
the same length) to feed your amateur antenna. Two 93 ohm's in parallel
gets you 46.5 ohm, close enough to 50 ohm for hams :-)

```
----------- -----------
Xmitter/rcvr /\ antenna
out ! !
/\_________________________________! !
!_____________________________________!
two identically long lengths of RG62
```

antenna detail: a dipole, center conductors to one element, braids to the
other.

1290. Re: AEA's DSP2232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 04:26:13 UTC
From: gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us
Message-ID: <ei8LJB1w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us>
Source record: 290814

n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier) writes:

> morse, and wideshift baudot. Some people hate the PK-232 interface.
> If you hate that interface, you will hate the DSP2232 interface since
> it is basically the same human interface.
>
> If you can get to a large show, look at the box before buying one. It
> may not be for you. If you cannot, wait until you see comments now that
> the first major (and I do mean major) software upgrade has been installed.

Well, since you are so close to this new unit, and I am
seriously considering buying one..... :-) I have two questions.

1. The PK-232 is much easier to use when using the PC-PAKRATT
software that AEA has available. Is anything like that planned for
"normal" use of the 2232 (not the more "exotic" modes).

2. Is there any provision (yet) for the user to add modes, knowing
the protocol, without having to do the detail programming of the
DSP chip. That is, do they now provide macros (or whatever) for
setting the filters, timing, etc?

Thanks!

Gene Kennedy - Ham Radio Operator, N5ABI -
gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us

1291. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 04:29:23 UTC
From: marshall@brainiac.mn.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.042923.10007@brainiac.mn.org>
Source record: 290815

In article <1992Apr21.204631.19533@cs.rose-hulman.edu> spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU writes:
>
>What ever happened to the first amendment? I hope the ARRL loses.
>I'm dissapointed in you homophobes, our constitution should be stronger
>than your personal distaste for gays.

What you say is true - execpt:

The only reason LARC is doing this is to be a total pain in the ass to the ARRL. It's going to cost foolishly spent money and tie up the court system. I highly doubt they think they are going to attract alot of members to their net by advertising in the ARRL. If they do think so, the people in charge of marketing qualify to be the biggest morons ever born. They know exactly who the subscribers to QST are.

The rule of this generation is "as long as they do what they want and don't bother me, I don't care what they do".

Well - they are BREAKING the RULES. This lawsuit is SHEER HARASSMENT ! They aren't keeping to themselves, and they are affecting our lives. They are going out of their way to pester us. That "We're here and We're Queer...." line made my blood boil. The way they are going it's going to be "We're Queer and We're Outta Here".

>
>Fred M. Spinner, KA9VAW
>Last of the dying breed of libertarians, I guess!
--
Marshall Belland - RUW INC. Minneapolis, Mn.
"RUW INC PAYS ME TO POST THIS CRAP"

1292. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 09:51:03 UTC
From: rfm@urth.eng.sun.com
Message-ID: <RFM.92Apr22095103@urth.eng.sun.com>
Source record: 290682

In article <1992Apr22.042923.10007@brainiac.mn.org> marshall@brainiac.mn.org (Marshall Belland) writes:

The only reason LARC is doing this is to be a total pain in the ass to the ARRL. It's going to cost foolishly spent money and tie up the court system. I highly doubt they think they are going to attract alot of members to their net by advertising in the ARRL. If they do think so, the people in charge of marketing qualify to be the biggest morons ever born. They know exactly who the subscribers to QST are.

I don't understand. Are you claiming that there are no hams who read QST who might be interested in joining LARC?

BTW, has anybody actually seen any evidence that LARC is actually suing? The most I've seen is a suggestion that LARC may have filed a complaint with some Connecticut state anti-discrimination body.

Well - they are BREAKING the RULES. This lawsuit is SHEER HARASSMENT ! They aren't keeping to themselves, and they are affecting our lives. They are going out of their way to pester us. That "We're here and We're Queer...." line made my blood boil. The way they are going it's going to be "We're Queer and We're Outta Here".

Ahem. The "We're Here and We're Queer" line was not from the LARC ad, it was from a post here on the newsgroup (from someone who wasn't even a member of LARC, as I recall.) You can see the LARC ad in 73 Magazine, it's an exciting 1/2" of column space that says something on the order of

LARC, a club for gay and lesbian hams; Join us. We have a newsletter and a net, write us at ...

If this is your idea of "going out of their way to pester you" you're far too sensitive to be reading USENET.

[And yes, if the Klan Amateur Radio Klub wanted to run and pay for an ad saying

KARK, a klub for paranoid racist white men; Join us, we have a newsletter and a net, write us at ... Enclose picture or other proof of racial purity and sex.

I think the ARRL should take their money and run the ad.]

Rich
--
Rich McAllister (rfm@eng.sun.com)

1293. QSL info for LY/RB5BA???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 11:25:18 UTC
From: mebly@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.112518.20446@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 290816

Anybody have QSL info/name/QTH for LY/RB5BA? Active on 20M CW.

Please respond via e-mail.

Thanks.

73.

--
Mark Bailey KD4D Motto: Life's too short to drink cheap beer.
mebly@eng.umd.edu Disclaimer: I didn't really say this.

1294. Re: Yeasu Battery Clips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 11:32:41 UTC
From: chideste@nmr1.UUCP
Message-ID: <113@nmr1.UUCP>
Source record: 290817

You can get the battery clips from Yeasu. They cost all of
$.28 each! Phone them at (213) 404-2700.
73
Dale N3HAL

Dale H. Chidester N3HAL "Against ignorance even the
American Cyanamid Co. (609) 799-0400 Gods in vain doth contend."
P.O. Box 400 Clarksville Rd. Goethe
Princeton, NJ 08543-0400 Email doesn't work here!

1295. Re: Why don't they advertise DAYTON in Dayton?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 11:49:59 UTC
From: bill@falcon.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10688@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 290818

In article <9204202136.AA20984@ucsd.edu>, 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd EI Group) writes:
|>
|> to Dayton would have no idea that the largest ham event east of the
|> International Date Line happens right in town.
|>

How far East of the INternational Date Line??

Ever been to the Boden See Treffen in DL-land??

Contrary to what people here think, the US does not have the {biggest|best|greatest} everything.

I was able to go to Dayton last year, and although I wouldn't mind going again, it was much less than I expected based on all the hype I have been hearing all these years.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

1296. Fancy Radios???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 12:11:39 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <686373D6A75F202603@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 290819

> can take your 100 memories and other bells and whistles , give
> be a great receiver and a good performing transmitter..
> The Ten-Tec Omni V on the other hand had one micro on a small
> board controlling the the frequency control circuits. It is
> over 90 percent radio. I will buy the service manual for the
> Omni VI as soon as its available. Ten-Tec's strong points include
> service and design...now if they would only shield their modules
> better.....
>
> What are your opinions?? more bells or better radio performance

Well, the Omni VI is supposed to have a lot more bells and whistles than the Omni V. TenTec said to me, "Look, we had a microprocessor there and we had to give it some things to do, so we threw in ..." But I do hope the VI is at least 75% radio. I've had one on order for a month -- TenTec is quoting delivery now at around May 15-20.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.uncg.edu

1297. Re: AEA's DSP2232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 12:14:51 UTC
From: m21198@mwunix.mitre.org
Message-ID: <m21198.703944891@mwunix>
Source record: 290820

n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier) writes:

> The PK-232 does a wonderful of HF packet, Baudot
>(narrow shift), and HF-WEFAX charts.

I beg to differ with respect to the job it does on HF-WEFAX charts. It does not do gray scale, so the cloud images are not too good. Worse, it throws out something like 2/3 of the data to fit the image on an 8.5 by 11 sheet. I managed to write a program to get this down to 1/2 the data thrown out and print onto 9 (!) sheets of paper. You can't do any better since the PK232 won't accept the parameters. The large images are much better than what the beast will print directly, but still do not utilize the full transmitted detail. On the other hand, even the small images are as good as a cheap thermal HF fax I have seen offered for sale.

John WA9FCH (McHarry@MITRE.org)

1298. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 12:27:23 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.122723.25518@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 290821

In article <34699@ttidca.TTI.COM> sorgatz@avatar.tti.com (sorgatz) writes:
>In article <1992Apr19.202056.8763@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon E. Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>>
>>I'd appreciate participation by others in this thread. I'd like to know
>>the way others feel about this issue. Thanks!
>
> Speaking only for myself Jon, I think that this has nothing at all to do with
>Amateur Radio and would really prefer that you, and the others involved with
>the LARC stop the parade. I don't give hoot what your sexual orientation is,
>how your life was fraught with fears, or why you decided to come out...it's
>just not QSO material, ok?

It damn well IS QSO material Dim bulb. And, in case you havn't been following the story, it's been handily won by thinking people, not neandertals like yourself. Grow up and become a part of the human race why don't you? The parade continues, and you can watch it go by, or you can join along. Hateful malcontents like yourself become more and more of an anachronism each day.

I do thank you for your opinion however, it helps when you can clearly see the enemy.

> The ARRL is perfectly entitled to refuse advertising from anyone, for any
>reason and there is nothing you or the LARC can do to change the situation!

AHAHAHAHAAH, I pity you fool! Wrong on both points! BZZZZZZZT! Don't bother trying for the $64K question!

> BTW; don't forget about the rights of others; namely that some people
>would just as soon never hear from you or LARC about anything..not even this
>little mess. So don't go away mad, just go away....please. And take this
>non-issue with you!

Ah, your right is to ignore (by sticking your head in.... Ah... The sand) anything you like. Where your right STOPS (and 'we' will continue to demonstrate this) is where *MY* rights begin. Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness (such as associating with other Queers on the RADIO!) If you don't want to hear it, YOU may go away.

BTW, I'll be sending for my LIFE membership this month :)

1299. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 12:42:53 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.124253.25793@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 290822

In article <1992Apr22.042923.10007@brainiac.mn.org> marshall@brainiac.mn.org (Marshall Belland) writes:
>In article <1992Apr21.204631.19533@cs.rose-hulman.edu> spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU writes:
>>
>>What ever happened to the first amendment? I hope the ARRL loses.
>>I'm dissapointed in you homophobes, our constitution should be stronger
>>than your personal distaste for gays.
>
>What you say is true - execpt:
>
>The only reason LARC is doing this is to be a total pain in the ass to the
>ARRL.

This is YOUR opinion, one you are entitled to but one which is nonsensical at any rate. The LARC advertises regularly in 73 and as a result of this advertising I joined, as did others I know.

YOU sir, do NOT speak for everyone. It was not possible in your generation nor in any other. You may have THOUGHT you and your peers had a lock on expression of thought, but you're quite mistaken.

You're a dinosaur, and I'm glad to see your type sinking in the ooze of history we'll place you right up there with the other bigots and insensitive arses that have littered our social conciousness...

>It's going to cost foolishly spent money and tie up the court system.
>I highly doubt they think they are going to attract alot of members to
>their net by advertising in the ARRL. If they do think so, the people in
>charge of marketing qualify to be the biggest morons ever born. They know
>exactly who the subscribers to QST are.

Yeah, they do. Folks like me! To paraphrase an other organization:

I AM THE ARRL!

The only fools here would have been people like yourself who would have spent money to combat reality, humanity and social responsibility!

>The rule of this generation is "as long as they do what they want and don't
>bother me, I don't care what they do".

Then go away, sir.

>Well - they are BREAKING the RULES. This lawsuit is SHEER HARASSMENT ! They
>aren't keeping to themselves, and they are affecting our lives. They are going
>out of their way to pester us. That "We're here and We're Queer...." line

>made my blood boil. The way they are going it's going to be "We're Queer and
>We're Outta Here".

Breaking the rules, Damn right! The 'rules' that cause segments of society to part while old, white men like yourself rumble through as if you owned society are not only being questioned, but they are being swept aside. Swept away to make room for EVERYONE to participate in society

Oh, We're here, We're Queer, and we're in the ARRL (and advertising)

1300. Re: CBers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 12:47:00 UTC
From: jalocha@vxcrna.cern.ch
Message-ID: <22APR199213473366@vxcrna.cern.ch>
Source record: 290823

In article <58@pc133b.mimuw.edu.pl>, andy@mimuw.edu.pl writes...
>CBers are really a threat. We feel it now also here, as CB boom begun two years
>ago. It is much worse than elsewhere, because it's harder to get a telephone
>than a CB - so many people are are buing it as a telephone substitute, and
>State Radio Agency in fact can't do nothing - they even can't enter someone's
>house without his permission to stop illegal transmisions.
>
>As CB became more and more crowded there are more and more pirates on VHF -
>especially in the 130 - 172 range (Air, Hams, Ambulances, Police, Raillway
>etc.). We - hams - decided that we will defend ourselves - and some hams here
>are RDFing pirates and trying to get them QRT.
>
>Anyway - I think that CBers are our enemies in many ways and that we should be
>supporting every move leading to destruction of CB.
>

Hm... Couldn't find any rational arguments against CB here...
I fully agree about pirates but why do you want to destruct CB
and not the pirates ?

I agree that CB band in Poland is getting more and more crowded
but would say it's not the CBer's fault. Here in Krakow CB channel
occupancy is close to 100 % but people are still polite.
I must say I'm nicely suprised about it.
However from what I know (but these are unconfirmed data)
it is not that nice in Warsaw...

Some background for foreign readers: Last exam for amateur license
in Poland was in March last year. The problem is not that there are
no voluntier - there is no commity to give an exam. Due to introduction
of new roules it needs to be formed and the date is still unknown.
Thus lot of young people truely interested in radio go for CB.
This effect adds extra load on CB band.

Pawel Jalocha

1301. Dayton info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 13:07:42 UTC
From: kpjone01@ulkyvx.louisville.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.090742.1@ulkyvx.louisville.edu>
Source record: 290824

The Hamvention in Dayton is THIS weekend right?

Kevin

1302. Re: Icom yes, yaesu no!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 13:52:06 UTC
From: fyfe@andy.bgsu.edu
Message-ID: <9931@bgsuvax.bgsu.edu>
Source record: 290825

In article <44810015@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>, michaeln@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM (Mike_Nason) writes:
>
> just a quick note..... i had one of those plastic battery case locks break
> on my wifes ft470. i called yaesu and they sent me 3 of them for free.
> i'm not sure what the problem is over there but it sounds like maybe
> you need to talk to yaesu in japan and see what their thoughts on the matter
> are. also, i imagine someone over here could be nice enought to pick one
> up and send it to you. maybe even a couple of them. 73's mike nason ka7hbb
>
> mike_nason@hp6400.desk.hp.com
>
>

Question:

I know that manufacturers of other types of equipment (camera equipment comes to mind) have USA based versions of the company in the USA. For instance, Canon has U.S. Canon (or something like that). Basically, the U.S. based company provides another level of quality assurance and handles things like warranties. It also costs more! One of those things like insurance: You don't need it until you need it.

Is this type of arrangement also true for companies like Yaesu? In other words, could it be the case that someone in the U.S. is dealing with considerably different folks than say someone from Findland?

bobb

1303. Re: Kxxx & Wyyy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 14:36:45 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190066@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 290826

That's so people can comment on how east of the Mississippi stations always start with W's and west of the Muddysloppy always start with a K. Then about 30 gigabytes of comments, flames and assorted ramblings can flood the net regarding the many exceptions to the 'rule', speculation about the 3 letter verus 4 letter station call, and general speculation about the history of such things. How about that is the way it is. Sorry, but I've seen about 3 such attacks of digital diarrhea in the past couple months.
73, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

1304. How many people would want a summer update to callsign project?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 15:59:57 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.155957.9849@anasaz>
Source record: 290827

Well, I have the opportunity to get a summer update to the
FCC master database. If Andy or I split the cost with the
person wishing to purchase it, then we can do another callsign
project "release". My understanding of the mail Andy and I
have exchanged is that he does not want to do one this summer.

SO: how many people would be interested in "yet another round"
of the callsign project? (for the un-initiated: the "callsign
project" is a term that I came up with (or I think it was my
fault :-) to label what I was doing. Which was: a group of us
got together and bought the FCC amateur master database, I
converted it into something useful and made copies for everybody.
That was the first year (more or less), and following years have
been similar (more or less - you REALLY don't want a full description
of each year, what we did, etc - trust me :-) (besides, I don't
want to have to type it in - talk about waste of bandwidth! :-))

Regardless of whether or not we do Yet Another Callsign Project,
the tape has been ordered. It is supposed to be current as of
May 1 or later.

At the moment, it does not look like I have the time needed
to commit to the project. I will be talking to a person I know
(who is NOT well-connected to the internet - nay, I think he
is not at all connected) to see if he wants to do it for the
summer update. He already told me that he could not let it
take TOO much of his time, so it would help me to know about
how many folks are interested in a summer update - so how
about it? How many people would go for a summer update?
(probably pretty much like the previous ones - $20 (or was
it $25, I forget!) plus media and shipping (and in the past
I've strongly encouraged folks to send in their own media :-)).

I've supported 9-track 6250 or 1600 bpi tar or cpio or "pure data"
and DC600 or DC300 carts tar/cpio/pure_data formats (any of the above
with or without compression) in the past (I even did ms-duck disks
for a couple of years - ack! and one year I even did mac disks - never
again! :-). I even did ebcdic. However, I think that the person I
know is mainly a 9-track ascii person, we would have to find someone
else to do ebcdic 9-track (I think anyway) and the cartridges.
Any volunteers? :-)

There is also the VERY small chance that I'll do it myself, but don't
hold your breath, it makes your face turn blue, and accomplishes no
useful function.

Anyway, to make a long post slightly longer (and to repeat myself -
I suppose mainly to get the main question down at the bottom of
the post): how many people would want a summer update? and what
media and format? Thanks!

And Finally: best bet is to use our "new improved" address -
an internet address:

rusty@anasazi.com

73 de Rusty (Mr callsign project, a.k.a. the mad one) Carruth N7IKQ

73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz

One of these days I'll actually be around for the un-net! I promise, really!
--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The 1991 Callsign Project lives! email beers@cs.buffalo.edu for details.

1305. Re: IDEAL FIELD DAY ANTENNA IS...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 16:35:22 UTC
From: edh@moe3.dsg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.163522.24313@axis.dsg.ti.com>
Source record: 290678

In article <22360061@hpldsla.sid.hp.com> bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com (Bruno Bienenfeild) writes:
>How about 6ft Wether Baloon with 100 to 600 ft magnet wire, all band,
>goes up in 26 sec.flat and comes down after 48 hrs. by itself.
>
>from the log of AA6AD

Of course it sometimes comes down _before_ the 48 hours are up :-(

BUT -- really attracts the public vistors!

Cheers!

1306. Re: Icom yes, yaesu no!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 16:38:56 UTC
From: fyfe@andy.bgsu.edu
Message-ID: <9934@bgsuvax.bgsu.edu>
Source record: 290679

In article <44810015@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>, michaeln@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM (Mike_Nason) writes:
>
> i'm not sure what the problem is over there but it sounds like maybe
> you need to talk to yaesu in japan and see what their thoughts on the matter
> are. also, i imagine someone over here could be nice enought to pick one
> up and send it to you. maybe even a couple of them. 73's mike nason ka7hbb
>
> mike_nason@hp6400.desk.hp.com
>
>

Question:

Do companies like Yaesu have an American based version as do companies like
Canon (camera) has in U.S.A. Canon? I know that when I bought my camera there
was two different prices for the "same" camera. The difference was that in
buying it from U.S.A. Canon, there was more of a quality assurance check and
also they handled any warranty claims so that the camera didn't have to get
shipped back to Japan. Maybe someone in Findland and someone in the U.S.
would be dealing with different companies (although obviously related)

bobb

1307. Re: Fancy Radios???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 16:39:45 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kvb5mhINNans@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 290680

> cfishman@pica.army.mil (Clark Fishman, FSAC-FCD) writes:
>
>
> For my own liking I prefer a nice large tuning knob that tunes
>a receiver that won't crunch out on me. Spend the money where
>it counts...on a front end with a high level double balanced mixer
>that gives at leat +30 dbm third order intercept...followed by
>a high dynamic range IF amp and filters that don't ring. You
>can take your 100 memories and other bells and whistles , give
>be a great receiver and a good performing transmitter..

> What are your opinions?? more bells or better radio performance

Well, both actually....

I've seen a lot of talk on this forum lately regarding how nice
it was 20 years ago to build your own rig and how it has lasted
all of these years. This has been contrasted by the newer rigs
which on the surface seem unrepairable at best and disposable
commodities at least. Is this a fair assesment of the current
state of amateur radio electronics?

20 years ago, nobody would have forseen the impact that the
ubiquitous 2 dollar computer chip would have on our lives.
Today, virtually no consumer electronics gadget is without one,
from cordless phones to television sets, from microwave ovens to
washing machines. Why then, should amateur gear be exempt from
the mainstream of modern electronics?

The primary reason that microprocessors are used in all of these
appliances is not their "gadget factor", its their cost. There
is no economical way that appliances can be built today without
them. When a $2 chip can replace a whole footlocker full of
gears, pulleys, relays and switches, and their associated labor
intensive assembly costs, its easy to see that there is no
alternative.

It has already reached the point at which fully functional and
self contained MPU's with internal RAM, ROM and D/A and IO can
be thrown at almost any engineering problem. In some cases, the
applications to which these single chip CPU's are tasked grossly
underutilize the available processing power. Could you imagine
using a single chip CPU in place of a 555 timer IC? Yes? No?
Well, fear not because it _is_ going to happen...

Like it or not, we're living in the disposable consumer products age. (Perhaps BiC or Pentel will someday build a ham rig? :-)

Here's what we have today: Costs are extremely low in real dollars, MTBF's are extremely high, and device integration is steadily increasing. The old Heathkit SB-300/400 series might get basically the same job done (communicate) but ultimately it costs more and is less reliable than anything built today. But to be fair, 20 years from now even Icom's IC-781 or Yaesu's FT-1000 will be junk box boat anchors as well. Yes, some of them will probably still work, and some will still be in "mint" condition but, so what??? By then there will be radios which will essentially have only one chip inside of them... Everything which handles audio, video and RF will be digital and will be based on some form of DSP. But by then, the old timers will yearn for the days of those "excellent" dual cascaded crystal filters of yesteryear, and the "good old radios of the 90's" which actually had replacable parts in them...

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

1308. New Kenwood HT 78A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 16:48:01 UTC
From: svec@rtsg.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.164801.8919@rtsg.mot.com>
Source record: 290681

Just saw on page 3 of latest QST that Kenwood has a new set of
5 radios... has anyone bought one of the 78As yet? What features
does it have, particularly in the area of expanded receive...
e.g. a number of dual band HTs now adays cover (+/- a few megahertz):
118-136 AM 136-174 FM 420-500 FM 800-950 FM
I wonder if the 78A can do all thhat (I believe the 77A had a few
holes in the receive around 460 and again around 850 or so while
the Icom W2A more or less did all of the above and the new ALinco
does much of the above with a few holes in the coverage).

Would be nice if they picked up 222-225 RX.
The bottom line, is I am looking for a dual-bander / scanner-replacement.

Appreciate anything on this new radio (by the way, they said see it
at Dayton... unfortunately I am not going to Dayton).

--
Larry Svec - KD9OF
home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-3290 UHF: 443.575+

1309. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 17:42:55 UTC
From: tim@ais.org
Message-ID: <8JLLRVD@ais.org>
Source record: 290683

In article <1992Apr22.122723.25518@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon G (KD4CQY)) writes:
>In article <34699@ttidca.TTI.COM> sorgatz@avatar.tti.com (sorgatz) writes:
>>In article <1992Apr19.202056.8763@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon E. Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>>>
>>
>> Speaking only for myself Jon, I think that this has nothing at all to do with
>>Amateur Radio and would really prefer that you, and the others involved with
>>the LARC stop the parade. I don't give hoot what your sexual orientation is,
>>how your life was fraught with fears, or why you decided to come out...it's
>>just not QSO material, ok?
>
>It damn well IS QSO material Dim bulb. And, in case you havn't been following
>the story, it's been handily won by thinking people, not neandertals like
>yourself. Grow up and become a part of the human race why don't you? The
>parade continues, and you can watch it go by, or you can join along. Hateful
>malcontents like yourself become more and more of an anachronism each day.
>
>I do thank you for your opinion however, it helps when you can clearly see
>the enemy.
>
>> The ARRL is perfectly entitled to refuse advertising from anyone, for any
>>reason and there is nothing you or the LARC can do to change the situation!
>
>AHAHAHAHAAH, I pity you fool! Wrong on both points! BZZZZZZZT! Don't bother
>trying for the $64K question!
>
>> BTW; don't forget about the rights of others; namely that some people
>>would just as soon never hear from you or LARC about anything..not even this
>>little mess. So don't go away mad, just go away....please. And take this
>>non-issue with you!
>
>Ah, your right is to ignore (by sticking your head in.... Ah... The sand)
>anything you like. Where your right STOPS (and 'we' will continue to
>demonstrate this) is where *MY* rights begin. Life, Liberty and the Pursuit
>of Happiness (such as associating with other Queers on the RADIO!) If you
>don't want to hear it, YOU may go away.
>
>

I love how the people doing all the screeching, name-calling, & ad hominem remarks are the ones... 'like Jon.'

I simply say that I think homosexuality is gross & support the *possible* ARRL position of not wanting their ads, & the gays jump out of the closet screeching about how evil & oppressive I must be.

The tantrums by Jon et al. certainly haven't done anything to change my opinion of gays.

--
Tim Tyler Internet: tim@ais.org MCI Mail: 442-5735 C$erve: 72571,1005
P.O. Box 443 Packet: KA8VIR @KA8UNZ.#SEMI.MI.USA.NA
Ypsilanti MI
48197-0443 PADI, USPA, AFCEA, INEOA, P226, VFR700, etc.

1310. Request for info - Alinco DJ580T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 18:09:22 UTC
From: george@sunstone.UUCP
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.180922.16135@sunstone.uucp>
Source record: 290684

Sorry if this is a duplicate posting, I have doubts that my
first one went out!

I am seriously looking at the new Alinco DJ580T Dual-band HT,
but would like any comments from owners of this radio.
Particularly how well it handles intermod and such. Really
just any comments about it would help out.
I don't have the good fortune of having a ham store nearby, and
it's tough to make a choice based on pictures alone.

Thanks! I will post replies to the net if I get any!

--
George Vogel N7VCZ | INTERNET :gvogel@csulx.weber.edu
Systems Analyst | UUCP :george@sunstone.UUCP
AUR Support Staff | AX.25 :N7VCZ @ WB7ULH.#SLC.UT.USA.NA
ISA:SM:AUR | TCP/IP :[44.40.6.3]
Standard disclaimer applies| Ph,V.Mail:(801)625-6882

1311. PK-232 WEFAX data modes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 18:24:01 UTC
From: MUSCHINSKE%39A.DEcnet@scfb.nwc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9204221823.AA02815@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290685

Hello,

About a week ago there was a short thread on PK-232 WEFAX data formats. (I was on vacation and just now have gotten to all the mail.) It seems that the questions were not resolved. I have experimented some with the serial WEFAX ouput on the PK-232 and will pass along my findings.

The data from the PK-232 WEFAX comes out as printer control escape codes. The exact format is dependent on what PRTYPE you have selected. I am only familiar with the codes for the NEC-8023a (Apple Imagewriter I). You will have to consult your printer manual for the exact format for your graphics codes.

The format on MY printer is as follows:

<esc>S####xxxxxxx...

Where the #### tells the printer how many bytes of graphics data will follow. The xxxx is the graphics data. Your printer will probably use different codes and formats. (The PRTYPE I usually use is 17.) The bytes print out as columns of 8 dots with the MSB up. The usual density is 960 dots across the page.

The only problem is that the PK-232 seems to randomly add or subtract bytes in the data section. I talked to AEA about this problem and they told me it was probably a problem with my serial port. This may be, but I run AmigaNOS and regular packet without any problems. Conversely, the data prints out flawlessly on the parallel port. I still have some troubleshooting to do :(.

If anyone has had experience using the WEFAX data off of the serial port, I would appreciate hearing about it.

73, Erich KA6AMD

Internet: muschinske%39a.decnet@scfb.nwc.navy.mil
AX.25: KA6AMD @ WA6YBN.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA

"I know the pen is mightier than the sword, but hacking about with the sword is SO much more satisfying."

1312. Diamond or Comet?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 18:40:00 UTC
From: ami9667@venus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <22APR199213405372@venus.tamu.edu>
Source record: 290686

I'm trying to decide for vhf/uhf mobile antenna. I looked for the Diamond NR-770SA and the Comet B-10. I would appreciate any suggestions for these two or for anything else. Please contact by e-mail.

5B4SJ/W5 Andreas

1313. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 18:43:21 UTC
From: pst@cisco.com
Message-ID: <pst.703968201@lager>
Source record: 290687

In <8JLLRVD@ais.org> tim@ais.org (Tim Tyler) writes:
> The tantrums by Jon et al. certainly haven't done anything to change my
>opinion of gays.

Tantruns? Son, go back and read the reactive followups from the
dinosaur camp. The anti-human-rights sentiment that's been going on
here sure has changed my mind about hams. I forgot what a bunch of
fossilized idiots are in my hobby. It's amazing how regressive people
in a technical hobby can be.

Perhaps you should be working on a radio that will let you communicate
with the repressive "Father Knows Best" fantasyland universe; because
you're not going to have too many people to talk to in the future.

Whether you think homosexuality is gross is your own opinion. When
you start discriminating against people who do things you consider
gross, it becomes everyone's business. I think, sir, that you are a
fool, but I will not stop you for advertising for the "Fool's Radio
Club" in QST, should you wish to do so.

Paul
--
Our apparent freedom to do whatever we like shows how whatever we choose
serves the economy. -- Raoul Vaneigem, _The Book of Pleasures_

1314. Re: Yaesu batteries

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 19:07:03 UTC
From: kthompso@donald.WichitaKS.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <17577@donald.WichitaKS.NCR.COM>
Source record: 290688

dil@mace.cc.purdue.edu (Perry G Ramsey) writes:

)You might also get the FBA17 dry cell holder, and fill it with AA nicads.
)Panasonic AA nicads can be had for about $9/package of 8 at Sam's. That's
)what I plan to do for my backup battery, and if I ever need to, I can put
)alkalines in there.

Plus $11 for a Yahoo shell and $10 for a charger at Sam's.
Altogether still a better deal than buying a brand new pack.

--
Ken Thompson N0ITL
ncr Corp. Peripheral Products Division Disk Array Development
3718 N. Rock Road Wichita KS 67226 (316)636-8783
Ken.Thompson@wichitaks.ncr.com

1315. Re: ICOM: Another view

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 19:32:02 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570366@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290689

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, km@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Ken Mitchum) writes:

>In article <1992Apr17.134601.29271@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>Sony has the clout, but try getting parts for a five year old Sony
>>tape deck.

>I have a Sony KV-1923 TV purchased in 1979. Two years ago a custom
>Sony IC in the tuner gave out. I had no problem obtaining a replacement
>from Sony, mailed to my home, although it was a bit pricey ($33).

I had no problem getting new heads for my ancient Sony TC-650
reel-to-reel tape deck. I don't remember the price, but is was
reasonable.

AL N1AL

1316. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 19:33:26 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.193326.2663@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 290690

In article <pst.703968201@lager> pst@cisco.com (Paul S. Traina) writes:
>In <8JLLRVD@ais.org> tim@ais.org (Tim Tyler) writes:
>> The tantrums by Jon et al. certainly haven't done anything to change my
>>opinion of gays.
>
>Tantrums? Son, go back and read the reactive followups from the
>dinosaur camp. The anti-human-rights sentiment that's been going on
>here sure has changed my mind about hams. I forgot what a bunch of
>fossilized idiots are in my hobby. It's amazing how regressive people
>in a technical hobby can be.

Paul, let's be careful here... While your response to Mr. Tyler seems accurate and deserved, remember that there are a _small_ number of people reacting from the dimly lit end of things. While I wish that there was more of a dialogue on the subject so that we could learn a lot more from our fellow HAMs, I'd be cautious to brand all the Amateur Radio Operators here with the same brush.

I'm certain you didn't intend to do so, but I just wanted to ensure that those who have been silent on the issue are not compared to those who took the time to pull their heads out of their respective orifices and stink up the air :)

1317. Re: Antenna/feedline impedance question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 19:37:00 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.22.15.37.00.1992.506@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290691

RG-59 is 75 Ohm, normally used for TV/Video stuff. RG-62 is 90 some odd ohms (92?) and is generally used to hook up IBM dinosaur computer terinals.

Since most ham rigs want to see 50 ohm line, it's not clear how useful it will be to you, but if you WANTED to you could do something to match the impedance. On the other end many ham antenna's impedence is really 50 Ohm's anyway. For example RG-62 is a better match to most 1/4 veritcals than RG-58 is anyhow.

I'm trying to work with some 75 Ohm stuff now because I suspect that the ham community could live for quite some time on the scraps from the local cable TV company.

-Ron

1318. Re: Why don't they advertise DAYTON in Dayton?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 19:41:04 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570367@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290692

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov (Chuck Adams) writes:

>In article <9204202136.AA20984@ucsd.edu> 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil (1843rd
>EI Group) writes:

>> Come on, folks! The biggest hamfest in the Western Hemisphere, and it's
>not
>> even listed....
>Mu understanding is that it is the largest convention of any kind in the state of Ohio.

>I think it's because the locals (non-ham types, and even a few of the
>hams) HATE the hamvention. Thousands upon thousands of >hams.....

More likely it's because any local resident with even the remotest
interest in amateur radio already knows about the hamvention.

AL N1AL

1319. Why does SWR read "negative"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 19:53:13 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9204221952.AA12490@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290693

Check the diodes. First, when using a Dummy Load, your Vf=10 and
Vr=0. If you have a bad or leaky Rev diode it really won't show up. (In fact,
you don't need a rev diode if your load is perfect! 8-)) A 50 Ohm DL
isn't always a good test. If you can, put two 50 Ohm loads in parallel.
The SWR ought to be 2/1. That's a better test.
Swap the diodes. Does the problem still happen???
de Skip, NT1G
"It's evident you are trying to measure a GAIN Antenna. You are simply
getting MORE energy down the coax than you are sending up. Where's Fleishmann
and Pons when we really need them."

1320. List of Univ. AR Clubs Wanted - Quick!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 19:55:53 UTC
From: hgpeach@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.155553.14463@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 290694

Someone was on here a few months back compiling a list of university amateur radio clubs and stations. I could really use a copy of that list if anyone still has it. It would be helpful to also know previous callsigns and year the club was originally founded.

Thanks and 73,

Harold, N4FLZ

--
Harold G. Peach, Jr. ><> N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

1321. Re: Fancy Radios???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 20:01:49 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570368@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290695

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, cfishman@pica.army.mil (Clark Fishman, FSAC-FCD) writes:

> THE MODERN HAM RIG

>Several months ago I bought the manuals for the Kenwood TS-850 and the
TS-950. >After carefull examination I determined that there was a radio in
>there someplace if you looked hard enough. There (to quote WA2DYA)
>was enough computing power in each of these rigs to run a small country .

...

> For my own liking I prefer a nice large tuning knob that tunes
>a receiver that won't crunch out on me. Spend the money where
>it counts...on a front end with a high level double balanced mixer
>that gives at leat +30 dbm third order intercept...followed by
>a high dynamic range IF amp and filters that don't ring. You
>can take your 100 memories and other bells and whistles , give
>be a great receiver and a good performing transmitter..

Right on! Unfortunately, most hams seem to prefer bells and whistles
over performance -- "Features" are what sell radios these days.
My old Drake TR-7 includes no microprocessor, and has RF performance
better than most of the radios for sale today. But if you want
100 memories, "dual VFOs" (that are really one VFO), keyboard
frequency entry, etc, then you need to buy a Icom/Yaesu/Kenwood
"all chrome and blinking lights" jukebox.

It's hysterical to realize that, in terms of phase noise, receiver
dynamic range, transmitter IMD, audio quality, and maybe even frequency
stability, an old Collins S-line designed 30 years ago (vacuum-state
technology!) is better than most of the radios built today.

AL N1AL

1322. FTP host_ids

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 20:22:08 UTC
From: mdc@vixen.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.202208.4841@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 290696
Cross-posted to: comp.windows.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

A couple of years ago some kind soul posted a list of the
host_id numbers for just about every FTP site in the world.
During a move this information got lost.

The current employer's FTP program knows from nothing about
hosts by name only be number. I have wuarchive, bmgt.umd.edu
and now, the new cica, and maybe that is all I need.

What I am looking for is a list of the host_id numbers for those
hosts that have a lot of windows goodies, ham radio and "gif" files,
specially astronomy, earth from shuttle, etc.

Please send via e-mail since there is no need to tie up band-width
on the net because I can't pack things properly.

Thanks a lot a head a time.

David C. Marden, Bell Communications Research,
100 Schultz Dr. P.O. Box 7050
Red Bank, NJ 07701
vixen!mdc@bellcore.bellcore.com
Also known as King Edward the second, Amateur Golfer (KE2AG)

All standard disclaimers should be applied at this point.
David C. Marden, Bell Communications Research, 100 Schultz Dr. P.O.
Box 7050 Red Bank, NJ 07701 908-758-5643 vixen!mdc@bellcore.bellcore.com
Also known as King Edward the second, Amateur Golfer (KE2AG)

1323. Triband Gain Antennas (2M/1.25M/70cm)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 20:24:32 UTC
From: domae@snow.nrtc.northrop.com
Message-ID: <37189@gremlin.nrtc.northrop.com>
Source record: 290697

I've heard of some new triband antennas covering the 2M/1.25M/70cm bands.
Has anyone seen or heard anything? The only antennas I've seen are the
Austin antennas and a single Comet Mobile (NMO).

I'd like to hear about anything new.

- Thanks,
Terry Domae
Northrop Research Center	Phone/Fax: 213/544-5203 213/377-4271
One Research Park	Internet: domae@nrtc.northrop.com
Palos Verdes, CA, 90274-5471	Amateur Radio: KC6ROI

1324. Re: CBers are not all evil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 20:25:43 UTC
From: ikluft@uts.amdahl.com
Message-ID: <4aa102fod61X00@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com>
Source record: 290698

In article <58@pc133b.mimuw.edu.pl> andy@mimuw.edu.pl writes:
>CBers are really a threat. We feel it now also here, [...describes CB boom
>in Poland (the .pl domain is Poland, right?)]
>
>As CB became more and more crowded there are more and more pirates on VHF -
>especially in the 130 - 172 range (Air, Hams, Ambulances, Police, Raillway
>etc.). We - hams - decided that we will defend ourselves - and some hams here
>are RDFing pirates and trying to get them QRT.

Good response! Any significant interference in the amateur bands should be
met with RDF. There really is no other defense than to find the source.

>Anyway - I think that CBers are our enemies in many ways and that we should be
>supporting every move leading to destruction of CB.

Whoa! Maybe that's going just a little too far. Not all CB'ers are evil.
[As flame retardant - yes, some are evil or worse.] I can tell you that there
are many people who get a CB in hopes of reliable communications. They find
varying degrees of disappointment or success in that goal. (It's really only
useful if you have friends with CBs nearby.) As they use it, the exposure to
radios makes many interested in it. CB is a ripe recruiting ground for new
hams. And I mean disciplined and courteous ones, too!

>--
> 73 de Andy SP5WCA

73 and best of luck. We want to see you succeed in your efforts to control
interference on the amateur bands in your area.

1325. Re: The Test - How long does it take?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 20:25:46 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.22.16.25.46.1992.3424@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290699

> I'm planning to take the no-code test this weekend, and my wife is bugging me
> to go out of town afterwards. About how long will I be at the test? (no-code
> tech) - starts at 9:00am. Thanks.

Depends on two things. How long it takes you to answer 55 questions
and how organized the testers are for the number of people who show up
for the test. If you start at 9, lunch would be a safe bet. You
could be out by ten if you don't have to wait for things to get graded
too long.

-Ron

1326. Help: Compact 2-metr Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 20:26:39 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92Apr22202639@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 290721

All:

I am looking for advice for a compact perhaps even indoor 2-meter antenna. I am in an apt complex and am not ready to approach the owner abt putting my ringo on the roof. I am looking for suggestions for antennas that I can put out my window (I have a tree just outside my bedroom window) or in my room that will have reasonable output. I was thinking of building a quad or something and setting it outside....

Help, Mike

1327. Re: PK-232 WEFAX data modes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 20:30:32 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.22.16.30.31.1992.3730@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290700

> The only problem is that the PK-232 seems to randomly add or subtract
> bytes in the data section.

I'm not sure about randomly, but the MAJOR problem with the 232 fax
mode is that it throws away entire scanlines in order to make the
aspect ratio right for the printer. There's no way around this.
The other problem is no gray scale.

Too bad I blew bucks on PKFAX (software) before I found out this
stupidity. Essentially, as the ROM's stand FAX is useless on the
PK-232, PK-FAX is a waste of money because:
1. The PK-232 can't make any better resolution data than
the stupid printer mode stuff that you get with the
straight cable.
2. The program is hideous to boot.

-Ron

1328. SUMMARY: The Test - How long does it take?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 20:49:36 UTC
From: jlong@emcnext2.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <12824@tamsun.tamu.edu>
Source record: 290701

In article <12791@tamsun.tamu.edu> jlong@emcnext2.tamu.edu (James Long) writes:
> Hello,
>
> I'm planning to take the no-code test this weekend, and my wife is bugging me
> to go out of town afterwards. About how long will I be at the test? (no-code
> tech) - starts at 9:00am. Thanks.

Thanks to EVERYONE who replied so quickly and were so helpful.

To summarize, it seems that the actual test time will vary from about 45min to
2-3 hours, depending on how organized, how many people, etc.

Doesn't sound too bad to me :-)

Thanks again - you folks are very helpful!

James

--
jlong@emcnext2.tamu.edu
Electron Microscopy Center
Texas A&M University
College Station, TX 77843-2257

1329. Re: IC-W2A Extend RX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 21:55:01 UTC
From: padeniso@eos.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.215501.4144@ncsu.edu>
Source record: 290702

Well....I have an ICOM W2A and it will receive a LOT more than the
stated frequencies (despite what the owner's manual and literature say).
To enable the wideband receive mode, hold down Light/B/# while turning
the power on. I know that with the UHF mode it will receive up intop
the 950's, but don't know about gigahertz. Give it a try....

1330. AEA's 2232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 22:35:39 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <680C7C4207BF202A63@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 290703

Thanks for the responses to my beginner's questions about the 2232. In my posting, I may have rudely formatted my question about who Bob McGwier/N4HY is. If so, let me apologize. Just really wanted to know who this software guru is. Didn't mean no disrespect. 8-)

steve - W3GRG

1331. Re: FCC Callsigns for April, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 22:44:21 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.224421.20767@anasaz>
Source record: 290704

In article <15436@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU> steve@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU (Steve E. Goldsmith) writes:

> Here are the latest callsigns issued
>by the FCC as of April 1, 1992:
^^^^^^^

> 1 AA1BL KD1HQ
^^
> 5 AB5ET KI5ZF N5ZXX KB5RIB
^^ ^^^
> 6 AB6KG KM6SM KD6HVC
^^
> 7 AA7OF KI7BC N7XFW KB7OVE
^^
> 9 AA9DV KF9IV N9OUN KB9HQZ
^ ^^^
...
> AH0O AH0AJ KH0AT WH0AAR
^^^^^
...
>Midway Is.
> AH4AA KH4AG WH4AAH
^^ ^^ ^^^^^^
...

I've been waiting for someone to notice these things for
a while. Its almost too good to be true. Noun, coat, whaah,
ahaa and an olde farte all in the same month! :-) And I
believe that it is NOT intended as an april fools joke!

>*The computer missed the following call signs and they are loaded in the
>following sequence:
>
>After N3LZZ is issued Group C Blocks N3BSA-N3BZZ will be issued.
^^^ I thought that was "reserved" :-)

Oh, well, we return you to your regularly-scheduled flame-fest/nocode_war/
endless_debate_about_anything_at_all currently in progress :-)
--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The 1991 Callsign Project lives! email beers@cs.buffalo.edu for details.

1332. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 22:54:10 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.225410.21757@anasaz>
Source record: 290705

In article <6D18F8B732FF210C6A@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:
>
>.... But does your concept apply there?
>$5,000 for 10 years. Should I expect to throw this radio away in the year
>2001 because I can't get a replacement CPU chip? Or do I have to buy two
>radios to be sure I can keep one going? Can't buy it (the radio OR the
>"throwaway" concept).
>
Gag! $500/year for radios? Ack! I spent about $600 on my 2m/440 mobile rig (Alinco 570), and about $700 on my HF rig (Icom 735), and $400 on antennas/rotators/towers/etc (I now have 2 tribanders, one "pushup" mast, one tower, and 3 rotators (2 of which work)). I expect the current setup to last me much more than 5 years anyway. So that would be $1700/5 per year or $340 per year assuming that

(1) I keep all the extra stuff I bought (not likely!) and
(2) I trash the radios when I "upgrade" (not planned!).

More realistically, I expect the HF rig to last me a LONG time (10+ years) and the Alinco to last 10+, but to be replaced (as the main rig) by some sort of multi-band multi-mode job sometime in the next 10 years.

My yearly expenditure on radios will most likely be more like $100/year. So, a $5000 rig must last at least 50 years before dying a non-recoverable death. :-)

I too cannot buy the radio or the throwaway concept. No timexes (tm) for me (if I can help it - and I may have already blown it by getting the Icom 735 :-!).

Just more blather from the keyboard of:
--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The 1991 Callsign Project lives! email beers@cs.buffalo.edu for details.

1333. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 23:04:28 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.230428.22028@anasaz>
Source record: 290706

In article <1992Apr18.153529.4868@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>Steve, let's take a poll. Outside of antique collectors, how many of
>us make everyday use of radios, or cars, that are over ten years old?

Up until last month when we realized that the small Datsun we used
as the family car no longer held a family and replaced it with
a 7-passenger vehicle I drove a 1973 VolksWagen to and from work
every day.

I switched to the Datsun because its gas mileage is much better
and because it has an air conditioner. Considering the ignition
noise, I may decide to switch back to the VW and sell the Datsun!
(rather than selling the VW as currently planned)

Lets see, 1992 - 1973 = 19 years! Wow, that even surprises ME.

My "new" Datsun is a 19

>Yeah, there are tube forever guys out there, but I suspect the majority
>of active hams have bought a radio in the last two years and plan to buy
>another in the next two years.

My first HF radio was an SB102, which I had for 4 years. As mentioned,
current rig is IC735, which I plan to keep "forever". I'm thinking
I may get a VHF/UHF "all-mode" sometime in the next 5 years, or I
may build some transverters for use on satellite or whatever...
But these will be additional radios, not replacements for current
rigs. I may make "a lot of money", but I don't spend a lot on
toys usually. (Don't even have a "decent" HT right now - I have
a Kenwood TR2400 which is not being used because I have nothing
but dead battery packs, but which I got about 5 years ago for $100
and which I plan to keep more-or-less indefinately (I've considered
loaning it to my niece if she gets her license))

So, perhaps I'm not average, but I'm a member of the group over
which the average is to be taken :-)

--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The 1991 Callsign Project lives! email beers@cs.buffalo.edu for details.

1334. Re: Ah.. the welcome voice of HAM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 23:10:09 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.231009.22246@anasaz>
Source record: 290707

In article <1992Apr18.205937.1@madre.dasd.honeywell.com> woody@madre.dasd.honeywell.com writes:
>> I recieved this message in my mailbox earlier today.
>
...
>> {begin message}
>>
>> [From] Doug Faunt N6tqs XXX-XXX-XXX
>>
...
>> WHOA! What a warm welcome from the HAM community.
>
>Obviously Doug (N6TQS) doesn't make a living at public relations.

:-)

>.... I hope Doug was just having a bad day.

Actually, I've dealt with Doug (amazing how many folks you meet when doing a callsign project :-), and was a little surprised at reading the posting. while I've not had a LOT of interaction with him, I'd just put it down to having a bad day or indigestion or something, he's seemed like a pretty reasonable person to me in the past...

Just a few more blatherings from:
--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The 1991 Callsign Project lives! email beers@cs.buffalo.edu for details.

1335. Re: Newbie with LOTS of questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 23:17:04 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.231704.22437@anasaz>
Source record: 290708

In article <29f22266-1ee7rec.radio.amateur.misc@vpnet.chi.il.us> akcs.whos@vpnet.chi.il.us (Benjamin J. Feen) writes:
>I'm preparing for a No-Code Technician license (Somehow I just can't get
>up to 5 WPM solid...)

I'd say go ahead and take the code test anyway, you never know but what you'll pass. Besides, if you decide to go for the code later you will have had one experience taking the test where you really did not have to worry about passing (always nice to take a test when the pressure is off!).

> but am EXTREMELY bewildered as to what kind of

<question about 6m and below>

As someone has already mentioned, its 6m (50 MHz) and ABOVE.

>I realize I sound frantic, but I don't really know any hams personally;
>The only guy who has any idea is a friend of mine who is unlicensed, has
>only a scanner, and continually refers to propagation as "propaganda".

Thats too bad - surely we have some hams in Chicago (I often hear folks on 10m from Ill, so I know there are hams out there :-), and I would hope that some Chicago-area hams from the net have already contacted you...

>Ben Feen
>WA0NOTHING

How about WA0NOTHING_YET ? :-)
--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The 1991 Callsign Project lives! email beers@cs.buffalo.edu for details.

1336. Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 23:48:40 UTC
From: asp@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.234840.18598@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 290709

[No readable article body recovered]

1337. Ramsey kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 23:52:20 UTC
From: asp@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.235220.18942@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 290710

Has anyone built something from a Ramsey kit? What was your opinion of them? Are the worth it? I'm interested in building there 2 meter amplifier.

73's Todd .. N3FJK

1338. Re: Kxxx & Wyyy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 23:57:15 UTC
From: kressig@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.175715.107@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com>
Source record: 290711

In article <1992Apr21.142429.7389@fys.ruu.nl>, boogaard@fys.ruu.nl (Martin v.d. Boogaard) writes:
> Why do all the radio stations on the East coast have four-letter names starting
> with W and all the stations in the Rocky-Mountain area names starting with K.
> Why only four-letter abbreviations anyway? (It's probably so simple it isn't
> even in the FAQ!)

Actully its east and west of the Mississippi. Why does the FCC do anything?
Why does 6 land not include the entire west coast?
Why does 2 land include New Jersey?

Who knows?
Bob, WB0NSA

1339. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-22 23:57:21 UTC
From: sidney@borland.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr22.235721.17204@borland.com>
Source record: 290712

In article <8JLLRVD@ais.org> tim@ais.org (Tim Tyler) writes:
> I simply say that I think homosexuality is gross & support the *possible*
>ARRL position of not wanting their ads, & the gays jump out of the closet
>screeching about how evil & oppressive I must be.

I know better than to get in a flame war on the net, or even to try to change anyone's mind this way. But I'm so grossed out by this posting that I have to at least say something.

I'm not talking about "political correctness" here. Even Tim might be aware enough to think he couldn't get away with saying "I think black skin is gross & support the *possible* ARRL position of not wanting their ads" or "I think Judiasm is gross & support the *possible* ARRL position of not wanting their ads". Or women. Or whatever. It saddens me that saying the same kinds of things about gay people is considered acceptable enough that it's even a matter of controversy.

Tim, I don't expect to change your mind about it, but you should be aware that you are living in a world where about 1 out of 10 of the people you see are gay whether you know it or not. Where your "simple" attitude is in many places considered as unacceptably bigoted as similar attitudes would be towards people's race and religion. If you applied for a job here and I heard about it in time and recognized your name, that posting of yours would be enough for me to take a stand against your getting the job, and probably would be sufficient grounds for you not to get it. Not because it isn't "politically correct". But because we have lots of people working here and lots of people as customers, and we had better not subject them to bigotry against their race, religion, gender, or sexual preference. If we are going to be intolerant about anything, it had better be about something which is hurtful and which people can choose to change, like intolerance itself.

-- sidney markowitz <sidney@borland.com>
KD6AVY

[Note: No flames, please about the "1 out of 10" number. I know real statistics are hard to come by, but the point is that it is some number of real people that you see every day and never know.]

1340. ARRL Insurance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 00:18:21 UTC
From: moodyblu@camelot.bradley.edu
Message-ID: <moodyblu.703988301@camelot>
Source record: 290713

Hi. I just recently got a letter in the mail about ARRL equipment insurance and I was pondering whether or not it is worth it. Can anyone provide any insight on this service of the ARRL??? Thanks

Matt, KF8OH

--

==
| Matt Weisberg, KF8OH MILLIWAYS - Computers, Peripherals & Consulting |
| moodyblu@camelot.bradley.edu Authorized Altima & D-Link Dealer |
| Packet: KF8OH @ N9HWO Southfield, Michigan |
| Voice: (313) 350-0503 BBS: (313) 553-9274
==

1341. Mobile Radiotelephone Service

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 00:37:38 UTC
From: darnold@felix.filenet.com
Message-ID: <17386@fritz.filenet.com>
Source record: 290714

Does anybody know anything about a Mobile Radiotelephone Service
(not Cellular Telephone), GMRS? What is it?

Dave Arnold - KD6IFY
Internet: darnold@filenet.com
UUCP: uunet!felix!darnold

1342. Re: ARRL Insurance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 01:32:34 UTC
From: karn@qualcom.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.013234.27086@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 290715

In article <moodyblu.703988301@camelot>, moodyblu@camelot.bradley.edu (Matthew Weisberg) writes:
|>
|>
|> Hi. I just recently got a letter in the mail about ARRL equipment
|> insurance and I was pondering whether or not it is worth it. Can anyone
|> provide any insight on this service of the ARRL??? Thanks

I have League insurance, and although the rates are high (1.5% of value per year) I think it's worth it. My car was broken into 3 months ago and a dual-band transceiver, laptop computer and stereo were stolen.

The stereo was gone (it wasn't ham radio gear) but the League-sponsored policy paid full original cost for the dual-bander (which was probably 4-5 years old) and for the laptop. And the laptop coverage was free, since I had purchased it less than a year ago and its value was less than $1000. I faxed the agency a claim and had a check a week or two later.

Given that most auto or homeowners policies won't cover ham gear in a vehicle, this insurance can be nice to have at times.

Phil

1343. ICOM 735

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 01:41:26 UTC
From: holt@sdd.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.014126.4849@sdd.hp.com>
Source record: 290716

OK, so I'm convinced I should buy an ICOM now. :-)

But seriously, folks, I am considering a 735 (used?) for a combination base/mobile rig. Does anyone have any feedback on this radio? I want to use it at home mainly for AMTOR and CW with full QSK. It seems to be a good size for the car.

Are the past QST reviews on-line anywhere?

Thanks and 73.

Holt, N4HR/6

--
Holt Mebane

Hewlett-Packard
San Diego Technical Graphics Division

1344. Re: Fancy Radios???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 01:59:52 UTC
From: n1gak@netcom.com
Message-ID: <6j7jk4j.n1gak@netcom.com>
Source record: 290717

Fred made some very accurate points about what is happening with consumer gear, but I perceive the original poster as saying, "Now we have great modern radios, with lots of features, but the bottom line figures, show objectively poorer performance." ... I don't know if this is TRUE or not, but it bears examination. Can someone provide quantitative analysis of the top-of-the-line "old" radio versus some newer ones? I'm a 25 year old ham, and I've got a rig that's nearly as old as I am for HF. For the simple reason that it's affordable. Of course, I also drive a 32 year old Mercedes (cheap AND reliable), and collect PDP-11's (heavy AND slow), so I'm clearly insane.

Scott

1345. Question from a new ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 02:26:32 UTC
From: martinas@cs.umr.edu
Message-ID: <4921@umriscc.isc.umr.edu>
Source record: 290718

I just recently got my no-code license and haven't been much on
the air. So probably what I'm going to ask is a pretty stupid question
for you guys but I guess I'll just ask anyway...

Well, I live in Missouri (close to St.Louis) and a friend of mine just moved to
Orlando, FL. Since I have no HF privileges I was wondering if anyone could
suggest a good way to contact him there using a frequency that is available
to me. I have access to a 2m repeater here and some other equipment at our
local club. BTW, he has a no-code license as well..

Thanks for your help

Martina
--
N0RRR
martinas@cs.umr.edu

1346. Re: Question from a new ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 02:30:45 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.023045.5133@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290719

In article <4921@umriscc.isc.umr.edu> martinas@cs.umr.edu (Martina Schollmeyer) writes:
>Well, I live in Missouri close to St.Louis and a friend of mine just moved to
>Orlando, FL. Since I have no HF privileges I was wondering if anyone could
>suggest a good way to contact him there using a frequency that is available
>to me. I have access to a 2m repeater here and some other equipment at our
>local club. BTW, he has a no-code license as well..
>--
>N0RRR
One possibility is to use packet. Both of you get TNC's and terminals or
computers and find local packet BBS's to call home. Then send each other
packet e-mail. Of course, this is not a "real-time" method of contact,
and not meet what you had in mind. But it is a pretty reliable method
of exchanging messages.
Hope this helps... WA2ISE@N2DSY

1347. Re: PK-232 WEFAX data modes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 02:56:39 UTC
From: gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us
Message-ID: <51XNJB1w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us>
Source record: 290720

ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:

> Too bad I blew bucks on PKFAX (software) before I found out this
> stupidity. Essentially, as the ROM's stand FAX is useless on the
> PK-232, PK-FAX is a waste of money because:
> 1. The PK-232 can't make any better resolution data than
> the stupid printer mode stuff that you get with the
> straight cable.
> 2. The program is hideous to boot.
>
Well, if you want to blow some more money (:-) look into the
AEA-FAX . It consists mainly of an audio to digital converter that
mounts in line on one of the serial ports and the rest is done in
the software. It outputs to the screen, and you can save the files
in PCX format. It does 16 grey scale (VGA) or false color, and is
such a vast improvement over the 232 that it's hard to believe.
The only real problem with is it will cost you another $100.

Gene Kennedy - Ham Radio Operator, N5ABI -
gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us

1348. Re: IC-W2A Extend RX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 04:18:25 UTC
From: fireman@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.041825.1333@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 290722

In article <Z7qLJB1w164w@sys6626.bison.mb.ca> jim@sys6626.bison.mb.ca (Jim Jaworski) writes:
>> Can the Icom W2A recieve 1.25M given the keyboard
>> entry to extend RX?
>> Thanks
>> Steve
>> N9OTT
>Nope, I have an ad from ICOM right in front of me and the W2A, which I
>would like to own (if I had my amateur license), can only receive 2m & 70
>cm bands.
>Jim
Wrong. I have the Icom W2A with the extended receive mods and it will except any frequency up to 1300 Mhz. I am not sure how far up it actually receives, but I know it goes up to at least 800 Mhz (public service 800 mhz band it gets!). On the 2 meter side I can also punch in 101.1 Mhz, but I can't hear DC101 (the local FM Broadcast station). I can also punch in 1 Mhz but that doesn't mean I can hear anything there.
-No I don't remember the mode for the extended receive (it is a software mode that involves about 20 fingers).
B.T.W. don't get water in your W2A it makes funny noises untill you get it dried out. (I shook the water out of mine!)
73 de N3JVP Aaron

1349. PK-232 RF Ground Loop Modification

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 05:06:38 UTC
From: rliles@heimdall.mlb.semi.harris.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.050638.4987@mlb.semi.harris.com>
Source record: 290723

The following modification was developed to eliminate a RF ground loop occurring between my Kenwood TS-440 and AEA PK-232 TNC. Whether or not this mod will apply to your application, will depend on equipment type and operational configuration.

In my station, I run all my equipment off the same power supply, to enable UPS capability by means of a lead-acid battery floating across the supply. In using the TS-440 and PK-232, I experienced RF ground looping, whenever I transmitted and left the PK-232 audio cable connected to the ASFK input on the TS-440. While trying several *recommended* mods, this is what I developed, which has worked quite well.

Parts required: 1 - 1N4001 diode (or equilavent 1N4004, etc)

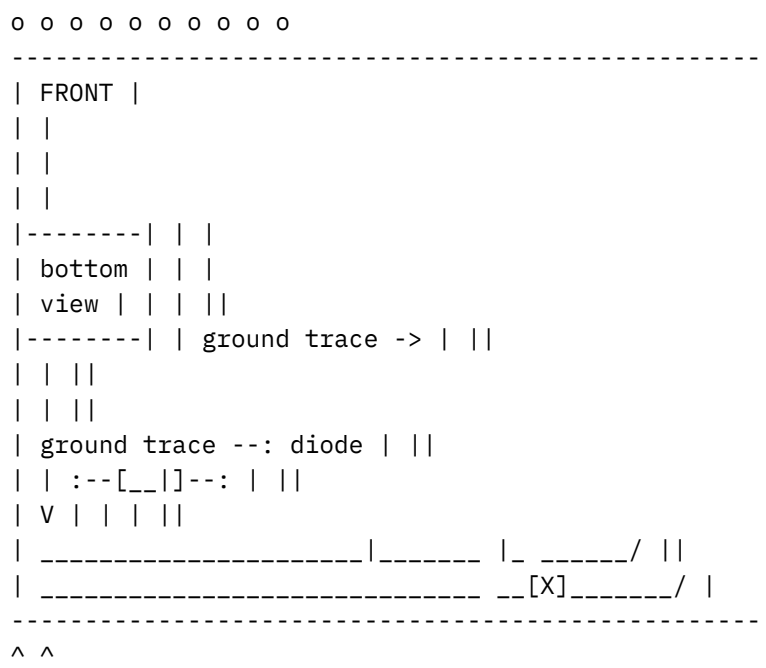
Remove the mother board from the PK-232 housing and turn upside down.

Position the board with the rear side close to you and the front of the board with LEDs facing away.

Cut a 1/8" section of the ground trace near the power connector.

Place the diode with cathode (banded end) at the connector and the anode end on the other side of the cut trace.

NOTE: DO NOT perform this for the entire ground system! Leave the ground trace on the side of the mother board alone.



cut trace section --: :-- power connector


```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
\ \ \ | Harris Semiconductor
\--\--\ | Mail Stop 58-032
\ |\ \ | P.O. Box 883
| WA4VME | Melbourne, Florida 32902
| Ray H. Liles | 407-729-4640 (Office)
| rliles@heimdall.mlb.semi.harris.com | 407-729-4029 (FAX)
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1350. Alinco DJ-580T opinions/mods sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 07:27:55 UTC
From: sevenup@netcom.com
Message-ID: <qt7jay-.sevenup@netcom.com>
Source record: 290724

I guess the subject says it all!! Any opinions would be
helpful. Comparisons to IC-W2A, TH-77, IC-24AT, or Yeasu models of an
equivalent nature.
My local HRO store tells me that 5 out of 5 of the employees
now own the DJ-580T ??

--cheers (still waiting for my call :-(

--

_____
^^^^^
Mark W. Moorcroft _____WARNING_____
| |
sevenup@netcom.COM |Do not swallow batteries or dispose of |
|in fire.If a battery is swallowed,contact |
70741,325 - CIS |your local poison control center,your |
|physician,or the National Battery |
|Ingestion Hotline at 202-625-3333 |
^^excerpt from Motorola pager instructions^^
Sometimes truth is stranger than fiction !!
_____
^^^^^

1351. Monthly Solar Review & Six Month Cycle Outlook

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 08:19:41 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.704017181@honte>
Source record: 290725
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

-- MONTHLY REVIEW OF SOLAR TERRESTRIAL ACTIVITY --

Summary for March 1992 and Six-Month
Solar Cycle Outlook

Data Provided In-Part by the
Space Environment Services Center, NOAA

MONTHLY ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND SOLAR CYCLE OUTLOOK APRIL 1992 - OCT 1992

We are now in month 67 of solar cycle 22. Activity levels plummeted nearly 92% compared to February levels. There were only four energetic events in March compared to 49 in February. Average daily indices were also down in March, from 25% for the 10.7 cm flux to 58% for the average daily sunspot area.

The four energetic events recorded this month originated from four different regions. The largest flare and only major flare of the month was a long duration M7/3B at 15/0154 UT from Region 7100 (S14, L=136). This flare was accompanied with significant radio bursts across the spectrum as well as strong Type II and IV radio sweeps. The three remaining M-class flares were: an M1/SF at 08/0106 UT from Region 7093 (S24, L=136), also on the 8th was a long duration M4/2N from Region 7091 (S09, L=196) at 1739 UT, and the final M-class flare was an M3/1B at 31/1545 UT from Region 7116 (S09, L=337).

There was one proton enhancement and one minor proton event recorded this month. The enhancement reached 6 pfu at 08/1030 UT and the long duration C6 of 05/2247 UT is a possible source. The proton flux level reached event criteria of 10 pfu at greater than 10 MeV at 16/0840 UT, this time was also event maximum. The event ended at 16/1100 UT. A possible source of this activity was the M7/3B of 15 March.

Geomagnetic activity was also down dramatically from February levels. Activity ranged from quiet to active. There were no storm days and only six days of active conditions at mid-latitudes. March 17th was the most disturbed day with several periods of minor storming following a sudden impulse of 51 nanotesla measured at 0951 UT at Boulder. The M7/3B of 15 March is the suspected source of this activity.

It appears that prediction models completely missed when they suggested a peak of activity in the March-April time frame. Models are still suggesting that June may be another relative peak of activity. But that remains to be seen.

[Additional Notes Appended by STD:]

The prediction models were indicating a peak of activity in the March to April time frame. These same models have been consistently late in predicting these pulses of activity. Given this, it appears as though the peak suggested by the models was again late by about one month. In retrospect, it is fairly clear that an enhanced pulse of activity occurred during February where average daily indices and activity levels rose. If the models are again late in predicting the next relative enhancement in solar activity, the next relative peak may occur in the May to June time frame. An upswing in the formation and development of active regions appears to be taking place during April compared to the last solar rotation during March where region decay and simplification was the dominant factor. Although it is still too early to say for certain, this tends to support the prediction of increased levels of activity during the month of May (centered about late May or early June).

RECENT SOLAR INDICES (PRELIMINARY) OF THE OBSERVED MONTHLY MEAN VALUES
Last Updated April 23, 1992

Sunspot Numbers			Radio Flux		Geomagnetic		
Observed SESC	Ratio RI	Smooth RI/SESC	Values SESC	Penticton RI	Smooth 10.7 cm	Smooth Value	Ap
YEAR = 1989							
Jan: 203.2	161.6	.80	189.2	141.9	235.4	190.2	19 16.7
Feb: 211.0	164.5	.78	196.0	144.7	222.4	194.0	15 17.0
Mar: 176.8	131.0	.74	204.1	149.4	205.1	199.7	41 17.6
Apr: 172.3	129.3	.75	209.9	153.1	189.6	204.4	23 18.2
May: 207.0	138.4	.67	216.4	156.5	190.1	209.3	16 18.8
Jun: 297.3	196.0	.66	220.1	157.9	239.6	213.1	17 19.2
Jul: 193.9	126.8	.65	221.1	158.1	181.9	212.6	8 19.1
Aug: 243.0	166.8	.69	221.5	157.4	217.1	209.7	20 19.3
Sep: 240.7	176.8	.74	221.3	156.3	225.9	207.2	17 18.8
Oct: 217.4	158.5	.73	223.2	157.1	208.7	206.3	21 18.3
Nov: 255.0	173.0	.68	223.4	157.3	235.1	206.1	19 18.4
Dec: 217.8	166.1	.76	217.3	153.3	213.0	203.3	16 18.4
YEAR = 1990							
Jan: 239.3	177.3	.74	212.4	150.6	210.1	200.4	14 18.6
Feb: 184.7	130.5	.71	213.9	152.9	178.3	200.5	23 18.8
Mar: 198.6	140.3	.71	212.7	152.0	188.8	198.7	23 18.6
Apr: 196.1	140.3	.72	210.5	149.3	185.3	195.6	27 18.3
May: 187.7	132.2	.70	208.1	147.0	189.7	192.4	16 17.6
Jun: 168.9	105.4	.62	205.3	143.8	170.9	189.9	16 16.8
Jul: 204.3	149.4	.73	203.8	140.6	180.7	190.4	14 16.2
Aug: 269.4	200.3	.74	206.3	140.5	222.6	193.9	19 15.4
Sep: 186.4	125.2	.67	211.1	142.1	177.4	198.3	14 15.0

Oct: 219.0 145.5 .66 213.1 142.1 182.0 200.6 15 14.8
Nov: 196.1 131.4 .67 213.7 141.7 184.3 201.2 9 14.4
Dec: 208.0 129.7 .62 216.1 143.9 204.9 202.7 7 15.7

YEAR = 1991
Jan: 213.5 136.9 .64 220.5 147.6 229.4 205.5 8 17.4
Feb: 270.2 167.5 .62 221.5 147.6 243.0 206.3 10 18.4
Mar: 227.9 141.9 .62 220.7 146.6 230.0 205.9 27 19.1

Apr: 215.9 140.0 .65 220.7 146.5 199.2 206.9 17 20.0
May: 182.5 121.3 .66 219.6 145.4 190.3 207.2 18 21.7
Jun: 231.8 169.7 .73 218.9 144.8 206.8 207.4 44 23.0

Jul: 245.7 174.1 .71 219.5 145.8 212.0 207.7 27 23.5*
Aug: 251.5 175.5 .70 218.3 146.0* 210.3 206.8* 30 24.2*
Sep: 185.8 125.3 .67 214.2 144.2* 180.6 203.9* 20 24.2*

Oct: 220.1 143.6 .65 201.3 31
Nov: 169.0 106.1 .63 172.0 33
Dec: 217.7 141.4 .65 223.9 15

YEAR = 1992
Jan: 217.9 149.3 .69 217.6 11*
Feb: 238.2 159.6* .67* 232.1* 24*
Mar: 160.5 106.9* .67* 171.3* 13*

* = Preliminary estimates, Unmarked = Final Values.

The lowest smoothed sunspot number for Cycle 21, RI = 12.3, occurred in
September 1986. The sunspot maximum for this cycle (cycle 22) occurred in
July 1989, with a peak smoothed sunspot number (RI) of 158.1.

** End of Monthly Report **

1352. LARC vs the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 09:00:50 UTC
From: eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.SE
Message-ID: <9204230859.AA20649@eeiua>
Source record: 290726

I have been following this thread with some interest though I wonder if Info-Hams is the correct forum
for this discussion. Anyway, what happened to Free Speech, Live And Let Live and all that? Don't you
guys have a First Amendment guaranteeing free speech to everyone? Correct me if I'm wrong but this is
supposed to guarantee (1) that the members of LARC are entitled to express their views and (2) that
the likes of Tim Tyler are entitled to say that homosexuality is "gross" (however wrong they may be).
What I imagine it does NOT allow is any individual or group to oppress another individual or group solely
on the grounds of their race/creed/religion/sexual orientation etc. It strikes me that the ARRL is going
to have to come up with a damn good reason for not running LARC's ads otherwise they'll come out a poor
second in any court case. Isn't the ARRL's action against the spirit of democracy and Ham Radio?
It's bad enough that I have to live in a country (Ireland) where homosexuality is illegal, sex
education is non-existent, contraceptives are in restricted supply and the Roman Catholic hierarchy still
tries to exert a stranglehold on our government. Please don't make me suffer the same crap from Info-Hams!
Simon Woodworth.
Ericsson Systems Expertise Ltd, Athlone, Ireland.
(eeiswh.eeiua.ericsson.se)

1353. Re: IC-W2A Extend RX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 09:14:43 UTC
From: root@infoac.rmi.de
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.091443.7186@infoac.rmi.de>
Source record: 290727

jim@sys6626.bison.mb.ca (Jim Jaworski) writes:

>Nope, I have an ad from ICOM right in front of me and the W2A, which I
>would like to own (if I had my amateur license), can only receive 2m & 70
>cm bands.
>
>Jim
>

You should not believe in adds ..... The W2A CAN receive and transmit on a wide variety of frequencies. It can RECEIVE 108-136 MHz AM (AIR) and much more.

If you would like to know more:

Mail infoserver@rmi.de

request:rig
topic:icom_ic_w2
topic:icom_ic_w2.test
request:end

73,
Rupert
DL3NO

1354. UPI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 10:02:09 UTC
From: WTPZ%DS0RUS1I@vm.gmd.DE
Message-ID: <9204231001.AA24494@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290728

Hello,
can anybody tell me the HQ address of UPI - United Press International
news agency ?

Tks & 73, Ralf (dl4ta) wtpz@ds0rus1i.bitnet

1355. Wilson T-1402SM XTALS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 11:09:56 UTC
From: Ed_Kessler.wbst845@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"23-Apr-92..7:09:08.EDT".*.Sherin_E__Kessler.wbst845@Xerox.com>
Source record: 290729

The crystals are type HC-25/U. Load capacity 81pf (RX), 34pf (TX), tolerance 0.0005%.
Receive frequency = (carrier frequency (in MHz) -10.7 MHz)/9
Transmit frequency = carrier frequency/12

73,
Ed Kessler W2EQW

1356. Mods for Alinco DJ-560T wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 11:18:04 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.083g@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 290730

I'm looking for any mods for the Alinco DJ-560T (besides clipping
the blue and red loops of wire), ie. anything to do with scan speeds etc...
I don't know exactly what else there could be but some radios can surprise
you! :-) Also, which site is the mods FTP site? Thanks and 73,

--
Craig Lemon VE3XCL - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 OS 2.04 UUCPv1.15D.
+1 519 741 0297 +1 519 578 7817 | Silly people! We all
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | know that the Universe
IP/Packet: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51]| revolves around UUNET!

1357. Kenwood HT77A question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 11:31:17 UTC
From: rwb@alexander.VI.RI.CMU.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.113117.133582@cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 290731

Last year there were several posts from Kenwood 77A owners reporting
that the memories could be lost if the NiCad were run down all the way.

Did Kenwood ever admit to or fix this problem?

I put off buying a dual bander because of this issue, and if it hasn't
been fixed, will have to switch brands after 15 years of buying KW...

Robert Berger N3EMO
rwb@cmu.edu

1358. Fancy Radios ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 11:56:26 UTC
From: pjml@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <46501.pjml@[139.166.142.1]>
Source record: 290732

Most all the modern 'made for ham market' radios seem to contain very
little real RADIO! Instead, they are full of speech-synthesizers, memories,
circuits to tell you the star-sign of the person you are in QSO with, and
other extraneous junk. Who needs it? Not me!

Looking at the published performance figures for ham-type radios, and
comparing them with those of top-line professional radios of the mid-fifties
actually shows we have gone *backwards* in performance terms. Dont get
me wrong; i am not one of the 'things were better in the old days' brigade,
though i do have a liking for tube radios.
Instead of using digital processing-power for 'gimmicks', who will be the
first to bring out a properly designed digital receiver? Using a traditional
analog VFO (I will happily give up 100 memories in exchange for phase-noise
so low it can't be measured with normal lab instrumentation) but digitising
the IF signal (lets say $100 for a decent A-D converter strip) and then
performing the filtering, demodulation, error-correction, noise blanking etc
on a digital bit-stream. With modern DSP chipsets, this is neither
difficult nor expensive, and would make it dead easy to implement new
features like different filter-bandwidths, demodulation techniques,
production of AFC signals for doppler correction etc. because its all done
in software. How about *writing* a 300Hz bandpass-filter rather than
buying one and plugging it in? Who will be the first to produce a 'radio
frontend' that sends its digitised signals down a length of coax into a DSP
card that fits inside the shack PC? Just imagine; direct SSTV/RTTY/Fax/
Packet/CW without all the losses you get by feeding the signal through
designed-for-speech demodulators.

But knowing the major manufacturers they would put it all on custom LSI
chips, make you pay through the nose for it, and obsolete it after 2
years :-) :-)
+---G6WBJ---+

| P.LUCAS@UK.AC.NSW.UA PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU |
| I am a person, not a number. Be seeing you! (The Prisoner) |

1359. Alinco 580 release in Dayton

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 12:06:18 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9204231202.AA17991@zen.cac.stratus.com>
Source record: 290733

If you are going to Dayton this year look for the new DJ-580
users cassette. This is a joint project by Gordon West and myself. The
cassette is free to owners of the product.

I have considered putting together a DSQ primer booklet for those interested
in DSQ only. If I receive enough response I will consider the project. Please
send your response to me at:

Jay_Appell@cac.stratus.com or Jay_Appell@cac.zen.stratus.com

If you would like to leave me mail by modem, use the BBS 1 Hopedale Center
at 508-478-6969. This is a new amateur BBS running from 7AM to 7PM EDST. The
board usually runs beyond 9PM daily. Until I can get another server, online
times will vary. We honor modems running 9600 baud/MNP 5.

Discussion groups have been setup for all ham radio vendors. Comments shared on this BBS
will be conveyed to the ham radio company referenced in the forum. This platform will make
companies aware of how the amateur radio community feels about their products. Please
indicate otherwise if you don't want the
comment forwarded.

73's

Jay Appell (KA1SNA)

1360. LARC Ad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 12:17:32 UTC
From: FBCABAC%CFRVM.BITNET@VTVM2.CC.VT.EDU
Message-ID: <9204231217.AA01809@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290734

Some have mentioned the LARC ad in 73. I think it's interesting to
note that Wayne Green "hedged his bet" by polling his readers before
running the ad. Personally, I think Sonny Irons' ad (which QST
pulled) is much more dangerous to Amateur Radio! :-)
Ross Wilder, N4OJU FBCABAC@CFRVM.CFR.USF.EDU

1361. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 12:32:12 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92Apr23123212@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 290760

In article <1992Apr22.124253.25793@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon G (KD4CQY)) writes:

You're a dinosaur, and I'm glad to see your type sinking in the ooze of history we'll place you right up there with the other bigots and insensitive arses that have littered our social conciousness...

Well, isn't it about the time to move this thread to .policy (and may I suggest to some of you guys alt.dev.null, where your language is more appropriately suited...)

Gentlemen, gentlemen, please stand by! Other stations, go ahead!
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces

1362. Re: Kenwood HT77A question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 13:21:59 UTC
From: dxk10@po.CWRU.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.132159.11624@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 290735

Question had to do with memory loss during NiCd run down in the TH77A, and whether the problem had been fixed:

Seems that was an early-serial-number problem only. My wife and I each have a TH77A and have had no problems, even when the NiCd is accidentally run down completely. Interestingly, the condition of the radio being "on" or "off" is even a CMOS memory state; the rig is on when powered up again when powered down on.

Good radio; do check on the Alinco 580, also (and let me know what you think, several people I know are interested in one of the two).

73,

David, AD8Y

--
David Kazdan, M.D. dxk10@po.cwru.edu
Department of Biomedical Engineering, Case Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio

1363. DXCC on 30?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 13:36:36 UTC
From: zslf08@trc.amoco.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.133636.19191@trc.amoco.com>
Source record: 290736

Can anyone tell me if 10 MHz qso's count for DXCC? My countries list is a couple of years old, and does not contain a column for 30m. A brief scan of the rules section didn't turn anything up either. Anybody know for sure?

73 - Steve WA5RPF

1364. Re: Any FT757gx Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 13:39:28 UTC
From: ignacij@meishan
Message-ID: <ignacij.704036382@meishan>
Source record: 290737

rkarlqu@hpscit.sc.hp.com (Rick Karlquist) writes:

>> / hpscit:rec.radio.amateur.misc / bill@athens.ucs.sfu.ca / 10:05 pm Apr 18, 1992 /
>> I have an early Yaesu FT757GX. It was purchased in 1984 or 1985, I can't
>> rember. I have been inactive since about 1986, but about a month
>> ago I started dragging some of my ham gear out of the closet, and started
>> preparing the XYL for my return to the hobby. I am not planning a
>> large station, just enough to get on the air every now and then.
>>
>> The '757 seems to be working pretty well, but after tuning around
>> a bit, I became a little disappointed with the noise in the
>> receiver. Does anyone know of any mods, or mfg. revisions
>> that can be undertaken to improve the front end of the FT757?
>>
>> Thanks
>>
>> Bill
>> --
>> Bill Baines
>> bill@sfu.ca, bill@SFUVAX.Bitnet, (604) 291-3955, VE7FML
>> ----------

>The "insensitive front end" symptom of the FT757 is not caused
>by a poor front end design, rather it is caused by insufficient
>IF gain. I added an extra stage of IF gain right before the
>second IF filter using a BF980 MOSFET set up for about 20 dB.
>of gain. I built it on a postage stamp size board and glued it
>to the side of a filter can that happened to be in the right
>place. This completely fixed the sensitivity problem, even on
>10 meters (I can tell if the band is open or closed by the noise
>level as indicated on the S meter). Also, the AGC works much
>better on weak signals.

>I also added an RF choke to the +12 volt line to prevent RFI
>caused by RF flowing on the DC lines to the power supply. There
>is a convenient cavity in the housing right next to the connector.
>I highly recommend this if you have TVI problems.

>Rick N6RK
>rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

What IF did you insert the amplifier in? I did a similar trick: inserting
a 20 db transistor amplifier right after the crystal filters in SB 301, and
the result was breath-taking. It was the most sensitive radio (to RF signal, notnoise, I
have ever worked with.
Now my IC 735 has similar problems. It needs some noiseless amp

either right before or right after the 9 Mhz filters. There is very little space inside and I am wondering whether extra strays would not compromise the rx? What is your opinion and have you heard of anybody modifying the 735?

Ignacy Misztal NO9E, SP8FWB E-mail: ignacy@uiuc.edu
University of Illinois Phone: (217) 244-3164
1207 W. Gregory Dr.
Urbana, IL 61801

~

1365. source for RF transistors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 13:47:06 UTC
From: tony@mpg.phys.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.134706.23561@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 290738

I am having trouble finding a source for some replacement RF transistors for
two different amplifiers. Can anyone suggest leads for the following?

MRF136
2SK317
2SC1177
--
Antonio Querubin
tony@mpg.phys.hawaii.edu / ah6bw@uhm.ampr.org / querubin@uhunix.bitnet

1366. Re: PK-232 WEFAX data modes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 13:55:41 UTC
From: imer400@indyvax.iupui.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.085541.1@indyvax.iupui.edu>
Source record: 290739

In article <51XNJB1w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us>, gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us (Gene A. Kennedy) writes:
> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>
>> Too bad I blew bucks on PKFAX (software) before I found out this
>> stupidity. Essentially, as the ROM's stand FAX is useless on the
>> PK-232, PK-FAX is a waste of money because:

What is a GOOD tnc and/or software?

Martha Rapp
imer400@indyvax.iupui.edu

1367. Re: Yaesu batteries

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 14:02:00 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360076@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290740

VERY CAREFULLY ! I used a knife and small hammer to break the glue around the seam of the battery case when I did mine. I also found some 600 Mah nicad cells at a local hobby shop for $2.75 each to rebuild my FNB-17 which were cheaper than buying an insert for it.
Roger Mitchell
N0MCR

1368. Re: Why does SWR read "negative"???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 14:09:55 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360077@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290741

You most likely have the diode in the reverse part of the circut in backward.
With a dummy load there will be no reflected power and therefore no current
induced in that part of the circut so no matter what way the diode was installed
there would be no reading .
Roger Mitchell
N0MCR

1369. Re: ICOM: Another View

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 14:20:30 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.142030.27011@ve6mgs.uucp>
Source record: 290742

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) sez:
>The parts manufacturers determine how long a custom chip is available, and
>Ten-Tec, or even Icom, doesn't have the market clout to dictate to the IC
>houses.
WHAT? Custom chips are designed by the Manufacturer (Ten-Tec, Icom et al)
not by the parts manufacturer. If you have a mask, and the current foundry
decides not to make it (?), then you go to another foundry. It is TOTALLY
the decision of the Manufacturer how long he wants to keep the design
around, and how willing he is to pay to retool another foundry.

Semi-Custom (ROM Mask for an example) `may' be a problem.

However, for `standard' components (such as toobs, as a sparkling example),
nothing can be done when the part manufacturer disapears, or decides not
to support it.

Ciao, 73 de VE6MGS/Mark -sk-

1370. Multimode controller advice sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 14:35:38 UTC
From: dxk10@po.CWRU.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.143538.16384@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 290743

Subject says most of it--I get mixed advice from people about
the KAM vs. the others. Use will be RTTY, AMTOR, HF and VHF
packet, maybe CW--the usual stuff. Which controller do people
recommend?

Thanks...

73,

David, AD8Y

--
David Kazdan, M.D. dxk10@po.cwru.edu
Department of Biomedical Engineering, Case Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio

1371. Seeking info on Marine Band handheld radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 14:40:24 UTC
From: RMTNEZ@EVALUN11.BITNET
Message-ID: <92114.094024RMTNEZ@EVALUN11.BITNET>
Source record: 290744

I'm planning to buy a marine band handheld, but I haven't got any
experience on them.

I'd like to buy the Horizon HX230S. Do anyone knows this handheld ?
Do you suggest any other, perhaps an ICOM ??

Thak you in advance

Rafael J. Martinez
rmtnez@vm.ci.uv.es

1372. Re: IC-W2A Extend RX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 14:43:25 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3262@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 290745

In article <Z7qLJB1w164w@sys6626.bison.mb.ca> jim@sys6626.bison.mb.ca (Jim Jaworski) writes:

midair@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (stephen.l.wilson) writes:

> Can the Icom W2A recieve 1.25M given the keyboard
> entry to extend RX?
>
> Thanks
> Steve
> N9OTT

Nope, I have an ad from ICOM right in front of me and the W2A, which I would like to own (if I had my amateur license), can only receive 2m & 70 cm bands.

Nope again. I have one and it tunes there fine. Its deaf as a doorknob in that range, though. I think the duplexor crosses over around there.

The W2 can recieve from about 100-1000 MHZ although sensitivity and usefulness varies.

"Koukinaries"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

1373. Re: Question from a new ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 14:48:22 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3263@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 290746

In article <4921@umriscc.isc.umr.edu> martinas@cs.umr.edu (Martina Schollmeyer) writes:

I just recently got my no-code license and haven't been much on
the air. So probably what I'm going to ask is a pretty stupid question
for you guys but I guess I'll just ask anyway...

I'm in a good mood today so I will give you a real answer.

Well, I live in Missouri (close to St.Louis) and a friend of mine just moved to
Orlando, FL. Since I have no HF privileges I was wondering if anyone could
suggest a good way to contact him there using a frequency that is available
to me. I have access to a 2m repeater here and some other equipment at our
local club. BTW, he has a no-code license as well..

Your options are to: 1) upgrade your license and get on HF.
2) get satellite equipment.
3) learn to phreak.

1 require some work and some money, 2 needs lots of money, and 3 can
get you in jail. Have fun.

jv

"History is made at night. Character is what you are in the dark!"
- Dr. Lizardo, "Buckaroo Banzai"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

1374. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 15:00:12 UTC
From: jeg7e@holmes.acc.Virginia.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.150012.27220@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 290747

In article <BENJAMIN.92Apr23123212@uikku.ee.tut.fi> benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti) writes:
>
>In article <1992Apr22.124253.25793@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu (Jon G (KD4CQY)) writes:
>
>You're a dinosaur, and I'm glad to see your type sinking in the ooze of history
>we'll place you right up there with the other bigots and insensitive arses that
>have littered our social conciousness...
>
>Well, isn't it about the time to move this thread to .policy (and may I
>suggest to some of you guys alt.dev.null, where your language is more
>appropriately suited...)

That has been suggested, and does seem a more appropriate group. However, it was brought up here first, and it has been discussed here. I'm always amazed at how people cannot seem to figure out how to use a KILL file or to junk articles though.... Might be a good time to practice, eh? :)

As for the 'language' What is it, the big words, or the complex concepts?

>Gentlemen, gentlemen, please stand by! Other stations, go ahead!

If only you were Net Control, eh? :)

1375. Re: LARC Ad

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 15:06:20 UTC
From: jeg7e@holmes.acc.Virginia.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.150620.27479@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 290748

In article <9204231217.AA01809@ucsd.edu> FBCABAC%CFRVM.BITNET@VTVM2.CC.VT.EDU writes:
>Some have mentioned the LARC ad in 73. I think it's interesting to
>note that Wayne Green "hedged his bet" by polling his readers before
>running the ad. Personally, I think Sonny Irons' ad (which QST
>pulled) is much more dangerous to Amateur Radio! :-)
> Ross Wilder, N4OJU FBCABAC@CFRVM.CFR.USF.EDU
>

One critical diference is that Wayne Green owns his magazine and company.
73 is HIS MAGAZINE, not the Journal of the ARRL, which is membership owned
and operated.

I'm sorry I wasn't around to see when he polled his readers, I'm sure the
controversy would have been quite stimulating and enlightening. I'd also
have liked to have seen the Sonny Irons advertisement, to get an idea of
what you mean.

Note I have changed the followup line to .policy :)

1376. New printing of IRCs???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 15:07:00 UTC
From: fms@sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <2430@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 290749

Hi all,

I have heard mention of a 1992 printing of IRCs (US) that are supposed to be redeemable for air mail postage. Is this true? And if so, is there somebody out there that would be willing to sell me one so I can take it to my local postoffice and say "see, these things really do exist, they're not just a figment of my imagination"? Not only does the local post office not know about them, apparently the next step up in the chain (their stamp supplier) knows nothing about them either...

TNX ES 73 DE
Faith N1JIT

--
Faith M. Senie InterNet: fms@vos.stratus.com
Stratus Computer, Inc. InterNet: fms@hoop.sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Blvd. Pkt Radio: n1jit@ka1srd.ma.usa.na
Marlboro, MA 01752 Phone: (508)460-2632

"I'm afraid I don't know very much about Romulan Disruptor settings" --Spock

1377. K2MFF University Amateur Radio Special Event

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 15:14:38 UTC
From: fab4536@hertz.njit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.151438.26459@njitgw.njit.edu>
Source record: 290750

New Jersey Institute of Technology
K2MFF Amateur Radio Club
Special Event Station
Newark, New Jersey

K2MFF will be operating during our campus carnival. Send in a QSL and SASE along with contact number for Certificate.

April 27th from 10:00 am to 4:00 pm. We will be operating on the Novice Phone Portion of 10 meter and General Phone Portions of 15 and 20 meters.

--

Freddy A. Balady, N2MTA New Jersey Institute of Technology
fab4536@hertz.njit.edu Newark, New Jersey

1378. Host_id numbers needed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 15:21:26 UTC
From: mdc@vixen.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.152126.1004@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 290751

A couple of years ago some kind soul posted a list of the
host_id numbers for just about every FTP site in the world.
During a move this information got lost.

The current employer's FTP program knows from nothing about
hosts by name only be number. I have wuarchive, bmgt.umd.edu
and now, the new cica, and maybe that is all I need.

What I am looking for is a list of the host_id numbers for those
hosts that have a lot of windows goodies, ham radio and "gif" files,
specially astronomy, earth from shuttle, etc.

Please send via e-mail since there is no need to tie up band-width
on the net because I can't pack things properly.

Thanks a lot a head a time.

All standard disclaimers should be applied at this point.
David C. Marden, Bell Communications Research, 100 Schultz Dr. P.O.
Box 7050 Red Bank, NJ 07701 908-758-5643 vixen!mdc@bellcore.bellcore.com
Also known as King Edward the second, Amateur Golfer (KE2AG)

1379. Re: The Test - How long does it take?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 15:26:08 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.152608.7773@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 290752

James Long writes:
> I'm planning to take the no-code test this weekend, and my wife is
>bugging me to go out of town afterwards. About how long will I be at the >test?

I'm a VE, and my experience is that it takes a long time. We start at
8:30am most times, and some folks are still waiting around for results at
noon. These are big sessions, and there's a lot of paperwork that all has
to be done perfectly, or it will bounce at the VEC or the FCC, delaying
your new license (of course, upgrades are instant). My advice is to plan
on spending the whole morning, and bring a good book to read. If things
go well, or it's a small session, you might get out faster, but in
general, first-timers are amazed at how long it all takes. Good luck.

73... Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

1380. Duplexer Recommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 16:07:21 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.160721.18579@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 290753

I find myself needing a duplexer for 2m/70 cm. I'm looking at the
Diamond MX72D. Any other recommendations out there? ...Joakim
--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: ASEL CAP: Freedom 226 Mobile FCC: N1JHW
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

1381. Re: DXCC on 30?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 17:29:07 UTC
From: price@cod.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <3788@cod.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 290754

Yep, QSOs on all the WARC bands now count for DXCC purposes. The change 30 meters (allowing credit) was made last year, I think. But there is no award or endorsement that I know of for 30 meter DXCC, i.e. 100 countries on that band alone.

Seems like ARRL should offer 6, 7, 8, and 9 (maybe 10?) Band DXCC endorsements once you get the basic 5BDXCC award.

73--Jim, K6ZH

1382. Re: Info-Hams Digest V92 #416

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 17:29:59 UTC
From: tkelso@blackbird.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <9204231723.AA29177@scgraph>
Source record: 290755

UNSUBSCRIBE
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@scgraph.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1383. Re: How many green stamps with some QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 17:50:59 UTC
From: rvenkate@rodan.acs.syr.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.135059.23548@newstand.syr.edu>
Source record: 290756

In article <1992Apr21.142951.8566@cbnewsm.cb.att.com> jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:
>In article <1992Apr20.222939.17538@unixland.natick.ma.us> sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us (Sharon Machlis Gartenberg) writes:
>>dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) writes:
>>
>>In theory, I agree. In practice, someone who lives in a rare, desirable
>>location could end up spending LOTS of money printing up and sending
>>out QSL cards.
>>
>>> I always QSL, at my own cost, if the other station requests a QSL. Direct.
>>>but I will not pay the other station's QSL costs.If he wants to send me a card
>
>I consider it a duty to help pay for a DX's QSL card and postage in a small
>manner. I always send a green stamp with my QSL cards to other countries. If

I think Jeff has got the idea right. I used to operate A92C from Bahrain some time back. This is the club station on the island. I was the only operator from the club, and the club was open just once a week, for a few hours. In the first few hours of operation, I used up the club's entire stock of qsl's, several hundreds.

The club policy was to reply to only direct qsl's with return postage. Qsl's via the buro could not be replied to, we simply could not afford it. Even with operation restricted to one day in a week, we were receiving a couple of thousand cards every month via the buro. I know a lot of people would have been upset at not getting qsl replies via the buro.

On another note: IRC's are next to impossible to exchange in Bahrain, or most of the other countries in that area. Green stamps are fine, and one is enough to cover airmail postage.

Ravi

--

##Ravi Venkatesh VU2EV A92FK /WA2SDY rvenkate@mailbox.syr.edu

milne mein wo majha kahan hain jo hain intezar mein

1384. Re: Request for info - Alinco DJ580T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 17:58:06 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.704051886@node_d3ff>
Source record: 290757

In <1992Apr22.180922.16135@sunstone.uucp> george@sunstone.UUCP (George Vogel) writes:

>Sorry if this is a duplicate posting, I have doubts that my
>first one went out!

>I am seriously looking at the new Alinco DJ580T Dual-band HT,
>but would like any comments from owners of this radio.
>Particularly how well it handles intermod and such. Really
>just any comments about it would help out.
>I don't have the good fortune of having a ham store nearby, and
>it's tough to make a choice based on pictures alone.

>Thanks! I will post replies to the net if I get any!

If what I have heard is correct, you mayt be a little premature with this
request. I believe that the 580 is to be introduced at Dayton, so you will
probably have to wait a week or so for an answer, and then it will be based
on very limited experience. Of course, based on the experiences which some
of my friends have had with other Alinco gear, you can't go far wrong with
their stuff!

>--
>George Vogel N7VCZ | INTERNET :gvogel@csulx.weber.edu
>Systems Analyst | UUCP :george@sunstone.UUCP
>AUR Support Staff | AX.25 :N7VCZ @ WB7ULH.#SLC.UT.USA.NA
>ISA:SM:AUR | TCP/IP :[44.40.6.3]
>Standard disclaimer applies| Ph,V.Mail:(801)625-6882
--
Jack R. Sargeant, Sr. W0RIJ These opinions are mine and only mine
Computer Systems Specialist (unless you want to claim them).
Lockheed Engineering & Sciences Co.
Someday (maybe) we'll get E-Mail and FTP access. In the meantime, we post.

1385. Re: Triband Gain Antennas (2M/1.25M/70cm)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 18:44:31 UTC
From: zardoz@rx-db
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.184431.27138@intelhf.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 290758

In article <37189@gremlin.nrtc.northrop.com> domae@snow.nrtc.northrop.com (Terry Domae) writes:
>I've heard of some new triband antennas covering the 2M/1.25M/70cm bands.
>Has anyone seen or heard anything? The only antennas I've seen are the
>Austin antennas and a single Comet Mobile (NMO).
>
I just bought an Austin Metropolitan, the tri-band mobile antenna for 2/220/440
It seems to work fine on 2 and 220, haven't tried 440 yet nor have I checked
swr on any bands. It's covered tightly with black heat shrink, about 19", and
NMO mount.
I was looking at the Austin Suburban, a 4' high base station tri-bander with
no radials. Kinda spendy but nice. I wonder how it would do as a scanner
antenna. I have no idea about the theory of either antenna or the gain. The
HRO catalog lists the mobile one at unity gain, but no figure on the base job.
My mobile only came with installation instructions, no other data.

WA7LDV

--
Fan mail may be sent to:
zardoz@rx-db.hf.intel.com

1386. New IRCs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 19:13:37 UTC
From: bert@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9204231355.AA01707@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 290759

After several months of telephone tag with the St. Paul, MN post office, my branch post office now carries the new, air mail, IRCs.
I finally talked someone in the Accountable Papers office to call Washington and within 2 weeks I had my coupons.

While on this route, I learned something that should be quite valuable. At the same time the new IRCs were issued, an agreement was reached among all members of the Universal Postal Union to now accept old IRCs at the new air rate. I don't have any proof of this yet (like a document number or name), but if it's really true, people who have hoards of old IRCs are sitting on a gold mine.

73,
Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

1387. Re: ICOM 735

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 19:40:24 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1553@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 290761

In article <1992Apr23.014126.4849@sdd.hp.com>, holt@sdd.hp.com (Holt Mebane) wrote:
> OK, so I'm convinced I should buy an ICOM now. :-)
>
> But seriously, folks, I am considering a 735 (used?) for a combination
> base/mobile rig. Does anyone have any feedback on this radio? I want to use
> it at home mainly for AMTOR and CW with full QSK. It seems to be a good
> size for the car.
>

I have owned an IC-735 for a few years now. I have a lot of experience with
this radio. Here are my opinions:

BAD points:

1) Controls are very small and can be hard to operate for those with
large fingers. In fact, some controls (granted, seldom used controls) are
even on the rear panel or are to be accessed by holes in the side or
bottom covers. (for example: compression level is on the rear panel,
front panel back light level adjust is made through a hole in the side
panel). Of course, this same problem exists with any of the other brands
of radios in this size class.

2) Worst laid out control: The Mike Gain and CW SPEED control share the
same slide pot control on the front panel. The CW SPEED is VERY hard
to control as the control seems to have the wrong range. It is VERY
difficult to make small adjustments in speed. It seems that a finger
nail's width of adjustment (1/16th of an inch or so) makes major speed
changes). If you alternate from phone to CW often (as I sometimes do
this is a REAL pain. If you want a good keyer with good control, don't
spend your money on the internal keyer option. If you want the internal
keyer so you don't have to carry around extra pounds of equipment, then
the keyer is adequate. (the Mike Gain control works fine)

GOOD points:

This radio is RUGGED!!! I have used it mobile... NO PROBLEMS. I have used
it in contest situations (as part of a BIG GUN station).... NO PROBLEMS.
I have transmitted into SHORT and OPEN feed lines (OOPS!!!!)... NO PROBLEMS.
I even have transmitted (yes... into a dummy load) a 100 watt carrier for
45 minutes straight.... NO PROBLEMS. I have used it in Field day
operations... NO PROBLEMS.

Basically the transmiter on this radio seems to be bullet proof! I have
yet to have any problems with it.

The receiver seems to be pretty good. It may not be as good as the $2000
IC-765, but it does hold its own. I live just down the street from a few

major contest BIG guns... and can be on the air without much problems when they are transmitting on just about every HF band at full legal power. I have actually compared this radio in an A-B test against an IC-765 on the same antenna at the same time. The 765 seemed a little quieter, but without sophisticated equipment, the average person would be hard pressed to notice any difference. Of course we had all the extra filters and such turned OFF on the 765 to make the comparison as fair as possible.

I have used this radio for CW (full and semi-break in), AMTOR, RTTY (AFSK), Packet, SSB, FM, (even AM). It works GREAT.

I have the 250 hz CW filter installed. This allows me great flexibility for CW operation. With the narrow filter switched out the pass band tuning allows the bandwidth to be narrowed from full width (SSB filter) down to almost the same as a 500 hz filter. If I need additional selectivity, then I can switch in the 250 hz filter.

I also use the IC-735 to drive my 432 transverter for operation on OSCAR-13. This works pretty good. One other thing that could be considered a bad point is that the transverter output (as it is on all current ICOM radios) is VERY low. I had to modify my tranverter (I removed its input attenuator) as it was expecting 100 to 500 mw of power (the ICOM radios ouput significantly less than this from their transverter output).

I also use the computer interface that is included in this radio to help me with my automated logging using my computer. I use the program called AUTOLOG with my PC. Another nice feature.

In short, I don't think that you would be unhappy with this radio. I have been looking at the newer radios, but mostly for their larger size. As yet, I have not been able to part with my IC-735.

--
/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) IMRICH rbono@necis.ma.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 nm1d@nm1d.nh.usa.na *
**/

1388. Re: Need Info on Oshkosh/EAA Flyin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 19:46:46 UTC
From: pfowler@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950020@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 290762

This may help ...

During the "Sun and Fun Fly In" in Lakeland Florida, I handled many pieces of traffic for various parts of the 7th call area - Most of these came via RN7 who got them from PAN. There was alot of traffic that was passed around ! When I delivered one myself I learned that this was in fact an EAA event. I checked some of these and noticed that the call W4TJM kept showing up. Perhaps you could get a message to him and request information. The best way for you to do this would be to look him up in the book and send a message via your local NTS access point. If you don't know, just ask some of the local hams who might be into that sort of thing. By the way, NTS is National Traffic System (I think). Anyhow, good luck !

Pat N7MPS

1389. Re: Fancy Radios ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 19:50:30 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570369@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290763

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, pjml@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (pjml, Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Swindon.) writes:

>Instead of using digital processing-power for 'gimmicks', who will be the
>first to bring out a properly designed digital receiver?
> ... and then
>performing the filtering, demodulation, error-correction, noise blanking etc
>on a digital bit-stream. With modern DSP chipsets, this is neither
>difficult nor expensive, and would make it dead easy to implement new
>features like different filter-bandwidths, demodulation techniques,
>production of AFC signals for doppler correction etc. because its all done
>in software. ...

It's a good idea, but you'd still need a fairly decent crystal filter in front of the DSP. The problem is dynamic range. A 12-bit A/D typically only has about 70 dB dynamic range, which would severely degrade the dynamic range of the radio. It would be fine if you precede it with a good crystal filter (preferably with a bandwidth matched to the mode in use) and a gain-controlled (AGC) IF amplifier to reduce the range of signal levels. But of course, there goes your cost savings.

Fortunately, the IF signal can be undersampled. In other words, you don't have to sample at twice the IF frequency, but only at twice the maximum IF bandwidth. (This is another reason for the crystal filter--to prevent aliasing.) However, the input sample and hold DOES have to perform at the IF frequency: The sample/hold will probably be the limiting factor in both price and performance.

In sum, I suspect it will be done before long, but it is not a trivial task, and is not a panacea.

AL N1AL

1390. Re: AEA's DSP2232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 19:51:03 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1268@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290764

From article <ei8LJB1w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us>, by gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us (Gene A. Kennedy):
>
> 1. The PK-232 is much easier to use when using the PC-PAKRATT
> software that AEA has available. Is anything like that planned for
> "normal" use of the 2232 (not the more "exotic" modes).
>
> 2. Is there any provision (yet) for the user to add modes, knowing
> the protocol, without having to do the detail programming of the
> DSP chip. That is, do they now provide macros (or whatever) for
> setting the filters, timing, etc?
>

Gene:

Now that software, hardware, and human bugs have all been worked
out there will have to be this PC-DSPRAT for sure. There is a multitude
of settings, new commands, and more. The modems themselves have filters
in them that are optimized for the particular application and you
probably don't want to fool with those but stuff like the DCD threshold,
which on the PK-232 was tweaked with a knob, you will set with a
command since it is a number in the DSP chip. If what you are asking
is whether or not there will be adjustable filters provided and
details of how to use them, the answer is a resounding yes. After
getting any bugs ironed out that crop up in the full software release,
my personal attention will go almost completely to design of the
experimenters package, the software debugger for the DSP chip,
and making source code available to aid you to aid you in rolling your
own stuff should you so desire. There is indeed a provision for adding
new modes. It is called QLOAD. The number of modems (and we are
not done yet) is over sixty. I am almost at the end of a 27C512
but I have a socket for a 27C1024 on the board (and they asked would
I ever envision really needing it ;-). All these numbers mean that
it will be nuts to try and upgrade people everytime a change is made
in only a few of the modems. There will be a section on the AEA bulleting
board that will be set aside for you to downline load uploadable modems,
filters, software development tools, etc.

I hope I have answered your questions.

Bob

1391. Re: AEA's 2232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 19:57:16 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1269@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290765

From article <680C7C4207BF202A63@uncg.bitnet>, by MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier):
> is. If so, let me apologize. Just really wanted to know who this software
> guru is. Didn't mean no disrespect. 8-)
> steve - W3GRG

If I have a thick hide it is because it is careworn but I detected no disrepsect and if you are going to start paying me respect, you will be the first ham who does HI. Jon Bloom at the ARRL told me I should never worry about respect or reputation because I would never get any and never had one.

Good luck!
Bob

1392. Re: PK-232 WEFAX data modes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 20:00:00 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1270@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290766

From article <1992Apr23.085541.1@indyvax.iupui.edu>, by imer400@indyvax.iupui.edu:
> In article <51XNJB1w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us>, gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us (Gene A. Kennedy) writes:
> What is a GOOD tnc and/or software?
> Martha Rapp

Martha, it depends on what you want to do with it. If you only want to
do VHF packet, and nothing else, the AEA PK-88 or the MFJ 1270B or the
Paccomm tnc220 are all about the same box.

Bob

1393. Re: ICOM 735

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 20:06:31 UTC
From: ignacij@meishan
Message-ID: <ignacij.704059605@meishan>
Source record: 290767

I own one of the first copies of 735, built in 1985. At that time it
was much better than the competition (TS-430, FT-757GX). My opinion is
generally positive. The only serious problem that I had so far was instability
in .1-8 MHz. It was caused by a poor trimmer in synthetizer. My comments
are :
1. Very good intermod properties; can work on 40 mtrs with preamp on!
2. Very efficient passband tuning,
3. Good and quiet BK on CW,
4. AF noisy, particularily in narrow CW,
5. Sensitivity could be better on 15-10m. Probably a fault of inadequate
gain in first or second IF, and not of the front end. 735 with preamp
= 745 without the preamp.
6. Receives local weather radio on 21.665, with mike and headphones acting
as antennas, not an annoying deficiency,
7. Notch filter useful on AM only.

Having wrote that, I still think 735 was the best buy in 1985. Perhaps it
has even improved since...

Ignacy Misztal NO9E, SP8FWB E-mail: ignacy@uiuc.edu
University of Illinois Phone: (217) 244-3164
1207 W. Gregory Dr.
Urbana, IL 61801

1394. Re: Antenna/feedline impedance question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 20:06:58 UTC
From: spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.200658.24733@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 290768

In article <21APR92.22442148@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>, cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu writes:
>Could someone please explain to me exactly what the antenna and feedline
>impedance means? I don't understand why different types of coax have or need
>different impedances. Also, can someone tell me what the impedance of RG-59
b -RG-59 : 75 Ohms
(vel factor varies with diaelectric typ 66%)
>and RG-62 coax is? I have some extra lying around and want to know if it is
93 ohms. (86% vel factor with the air gap
)
>suitable for an amateur radio antenna feed line.

make good phasing lines... I'd hold on to it. - Fred M. Spinner
>
>Is this info is probably in the ARRL antenna handbook? I haven't been able to
>pick up a copy yet.
>
>---
>Chris Michels -- Systems Programmer cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
>Northern Arizona University -- Flagstaff, AZ cvm@nauvax.bitnet
>Phone: (602) 523-6495 N7--- (waiting for the FCC)

1395. Re: IC-W2A Extend RX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 20:09:53 UTC
From: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <fMgNj05@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 290769

jim@sys6626.bison.mb.ca (Jim Jaworski) writes:

>Nope, I have an ad from ICOM right in front of me and the W2A, which I
>would like to own (if I had my amateur license), can only receive 2m & 70
>cm bands.

To clear up the confusion and wrong information being thrown
around, here are some facts.

After doing the extended receive mod, the Icom W2A will receive
118.00-170.00, 322.00-513.00 and 800.00 to 970.00.

It will receive in the 220 mhz range, but sensitivity is so poor
that I couldn't even get an s-1 reading unless the 220mhz transmitter
was in the same room, so it's not really correct to say that it
will receive it.

Below is a post that I captured off usenet a while back...
I dont know who the original author was, this is all I saved.

I did some checks of the receivers using an IFR 500A signal generator
& the following is what signal level I needed to get 1 "S" point on the W2A's
S meters.
At 70mhz, 1mV (milli-volts)
80mhz 0.5mV
90mhz 0.25mV
100mhz 75uV (micro-volts)
110mhz 1.5uV
From here to 170mhz less than 0.2uV
173mhz 1.5uV
174mhz 75uV
200mhz 75uV
250mhz 0.5mV (whats going on here???)
275mhz 4uV
300mhz 1.5uV
320mhz 5uV (changed to UHF main VFO from here on)
400 - 450mhz less than 0.35uV
460mhz 0.75uV
465 - 510mhz less than 1uV
520 - 690mhz less than 2uV
700 - 999mhz varies from 7.5uV to 2uV, dips to 0.35uV at 900mhz.

Quite impressive, but I would really like to get better sensitivity
at the 70 - 80mhz end. Studying the circuit diagram shows bandpass/bandstop
filters all over the show, so maybe its possible to modify a few to increase

sensitivity here.
I am gathering together the ciruits of the Icom IC-R1, IC-24AT &
W2A to compare the front ends so we will see what comes of this experiment
in the near future.
One other worry was the on/off switch, how do you turn the set off
when the battery is flat. I am concerned about running the battery to zero
volts, hopefully this does not occur. I have been disconnecting the battery
when charging to prevent anything funny happening.
The antenna supplied with my W2A is an FA-1443BB, whats the difference
between this & the FA-1443B, & the FA-4B supplied with an IC-R1.
One more gripe, I dont like the plastic plug/covers over the DC jack,
headphone, external speaker sockets, they should have been rubber as per the
IC-32AT, as I can see already that they will not last very long after prolonged
use. Boy what a moaner, you say, small complaints but this would really have
made it the best. I wonder what Yaesu & Kenwood are going to do to compete
with this???

--
Brian Weaver
bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
KD6CFA@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

1396. CBers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 20:33:27 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199204232029.AA08361@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 290770

>I'm cross-posting this to .policy where I think it belongs.
>
>WA7LDV

Right! Let's get the CB stuff outta here. Better yet, put it in .CB

Dube AB5AP <dube.csc.ti.com>

1397. Yaesu FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 20:41:02 UTC
From: dmk@theaetetus.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Apr.23.16.41.02.1992.5929@theaetetus.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 290771

Having recently passed the Codeless Tech exam, I am considering purchasing a Yaesu FT-470 HT. Is there anything good or bad to be said about this unit before I send in my $$$? Also, I would appreciate any info on extended RX capabilities. Thanks much.

--

dmk
David M. Katinsky
dmk@hardees.rutgers.edu, dmk@njin.BITNET, {njin, rutgers}!dmk

1398. Re: Kenwood HT77A question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 21:22:31 UTC
From: <>
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.212231.6224@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 290772

In article <1992Apr23.132159.11624@usenet.ins.cwru.edu> dxk10@po.CWRU.Edu (David Kazdan Md) writes:

> Question had to do with memory loss during NiCd run down in the
> TH77A, and whether the problem had been fixed:
>
> Seems that was an early-serial-number problem only. My wife and
> I each have a TH77A and have had no problems, even when the
> NiCd is accidentally run down completely. Interestingly, the
> condition of the radio being "on" or "off" is even a CMOS
> memory state; the rig is on when powered up again when powered
> down on.
>
> Good radio; do check on the Alinco 580, also (and let me know
> what you think, several people I know are interested in one
> of the two).
>
> 73,
>
> David, AD8Y
>
> --
> David Kazdan, M.D. dxk10@po.cwru.edu
> Department of Biomedical Engineering, Case Western Reserve University,
> Cleveland, Ohio

Interesting, I just bought a Th77a (March 8, 1992), and while I am pleased....
I get real ticked off every so often because the NiCad goes dead and takes my
memory with it. As a matter of fact just happened yesterday.

--
W.R.Welty
UCS Public Facilities
Indiana University
weltyw@lakota.ucs.indiana.edu
N9OAH

1399. Re: Yaesu FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 21:28:07 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.23.17.28.07.1992.27625@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290773

Hi dave

1400. APRIL CALL SIGN LIST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 21:58:10 UTC
From: wright%morekypr.BITNET@uga.cc.uga.EDU
Message-ID: <9204232157.AA22180@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290774

Anyone have the latest Call sign list?

I'm trying to guess what my NEW call is going to be...

I PASSED APRIL 2, 1992

Now for the FCC to send the license

Tim Wright

KD4??? I'm getting nervious <sp> I can't even spell correctly I'm so bothered

1401. Re: Kenwood TH-27A/77A Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 22:15:20 UTC
From: kupiec@hp800.lasalle.edu
Message-ID: <6561@batman.moravian.EDU>
Source record: 290775

Since there are a number of you, I posted this reply instead of mailing.

My thanks to all those who responded to my query. Your personal input was
very helpful. I now have a clearer picture of what HT to buy.

--
Bob Kupiec, Olwejo System Administrator !: uunet!cs.widener.edu!olwejo!bob
Internet: kupiec@hp800.lasalle.edu (PREFERRED) UUCP: olwejo!bob@cs.widener.edu
School: LaSalle University, 20th St. & Olney Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19141
-=-=-=-=- Self-Quote: "I'm DOS-free: never had it, never will." -=-=-=-=-

1402. Re: Lambda Amateur Radio Club vs. the ARRL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-23 22:57:38 UTC
From: wpns@pictel.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr23.225738.1705@pictel.com>
Source record: 290776

In article <pst.703968201@lager> pst@cisco.com (Paul S. Traina) writes:
>[...]The anti-human-rights sentiment that's been going on
>here sure has changed my mind about hams.

Paul,

You forget: the goings-on on r.r.a.m are representative of a very skewed and compeltely non-random sample of hamdom. Even here the most visible selection of our population is the most vocal selection, which is hardly a representative sample. Can someone listening to the AF bands (say 14.313) say that all hams are obnoxious? Does one Jimmy Swaggart mean all christians are scum? Of course not! For every noisy ham (the ones you notice and remember, here and on the bands) there are dozens of experimenters, public service types, satellite bufs, Elmers, and other 'good' hams, to day nothing of the hundreds of just average people.

All,

C'mon gang, the flamefest just makes everyone look bad, from the ham bigots to the gay 'activists', both positions just get more firmly entrenched and hate each other all the more. All the other gays and hams feel the need to make their positions clear and get branded as 'an enemy of the cause' by _both_ sides. Live and let live, it's a hobby for gloz' sake, we're supposed to be having fun! [Besides, if anyone was paying attention], IT`S BEEN RESOLVED, the war is over, the issue is as dead as no-code. [Sigh]

Willie Smith
wpns@pictel.com

1403. EAA Fly-in response/suggestion

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 00:21:22 UTC
From: Hugh_Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"24-Apr-92..7:19:54.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 290777

I didn't see a reply to the question as to whom to contact regarding the ham club that provides communication services during the annual EAA fly-in. This information is published in Sport Aviation a month or two prior to the annual fly-in.

You may wish to contact the EAA or EAA Museum directly at Whitman Airfield, Oshkosh, WI. to obtain an answer to your question.

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

1404. Request for Comments - ACE AR1000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 00:46:09 UTC
From: darnold@felix.filenet.com
Message-ID: <17412@fritz.filenet.com>
Source record: 290628
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Now that I have sold my 100XL, am in the market for a new scanner.
I think I want the ACE AR1000, but am not familiar with it AT ALL.

How reliable is it? Are these things known to break often?

How sensitive is the receiver? A dealer who was trying to sell me
the 200XL old me the AR1000 doesn't do anything really well because
it is a wideband receiver, is this true?

How good is ACE at customer service?

Does it have some frequencies blocked out (like the 200XL does)?

I had my heart sold on the 200XL until I saw this brouchere for the AR1000.
Wow, terrific freq. range.

Would some kind soul comment on the AR1000? Here are my options:

Option #1: Bearcat 200XLT

freq. range:

29.0-29.7
29.7-54
...hole here...
118-174
(oooppps, it's has no 220)
406-512
...hole here - does it matter?
806-956 (good, it's covers the 900 Mhz Ham band, right?)
apparently, Cellular phone is blocked, but it can be modified to RCV
(ah oh, no 1.2Ghz, hmmmmm....)

Price: $250-$300 discount

Option #2: ACE AR1000

Freq. range:

8-600 Mhz
805-1300Mhz

Price: $429 (no apparent discount, buy direct from ACE)

Option #dreaming

ACE AR3000

Freq. range:

100Khz-2036 Mhz (!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!)

Price: $1095

I probably could afford the AR1000, but it would hurt me for awhile.
The Bearcat wouldn't hurt, but I am wondering how badly I need 220 and
1.2 Ghz, and would I care about the holes?

How does the 200XL compare to the AR1000 in price/performance?

Thank you very much for the time.

Dave

Dave Arnold - KD6IFY
Internet: darnold@filenet.com
UUCP: uunet!felix!darnold

1405. Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 02:39:01 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199204241637.AA17367@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 290629

Subj: Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Rusty Carruth cited the SB-102. I think it came out about 1975, and I'm not certain when Heathkit made the last one available. This makes the older ones 17-year-old tube jobs.

One problem that radio had was tuning problems due to the variable cap in the VFO. The "ground" contact for the rotor would get "noisy", and moving the tuning know would cause the frequency to "jitter" and sometimes itr was impossible to locate at a particular frequency. I called Heathkit three years ago about this, wanting a replacement VFO. No luck. I asked about a new variable capacitor. No luck. I eventually concocted a fix for the existing one, but it points out that few pieces of equipment are exempt from the laws of economics. If it isn't economically practical for mfgrs to stock old parts (i.e., they lose money doing so), they won't.

Now let me report the other side. 23 years ago I bought a surplus HP205AG audio oscillator. OFs will recognize the maple-cabinet version that audiologists used to check your hearing. That's the one. I don't know how old it was at the time; perhaps 20. I wrote HP asking for a manual. Even a photocopy would do. Imagine my genuine surprise when they sent not only a nice, new original, but all the upgrades and mods that had been published over the years... and at no charge! Whether or not they could have supplied the variable cap used in it, I don't know; but needless to say, I was very favorably impressed, and continue to be today. I replaced a fried cathode resistor and tube and still have it, and it still works beautifully.

73,
Dube AB5AP <dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com>

1406. Re: ... a summer update to callsign project?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 04:22:54 UTC
From: giasij@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <_!cv=3p@rpi.edu>
Source record: 290630

I had mentioned to Andrew Beers (and I think I cc:ed rusty but that was
when you were moving around.. SRI) that the electronic callsign project should
be done in the summer preferentially!! This way the datbase as of september
appears in the Callnook (and therefore also in the CD rom.... and
packet servers... But the callsign servers online would be updated in May/June
providing, not only ease of use.. but an actual update of info, instead
of mearely another means of getting (practically) identical data
(OK OK mid-november vs. end of september.. bue you get the point)
It would also allow those 6 months worth of people who are valid on
marvin but not the callbook to promote there address as valid
"via INTERNET callbook" or somesuch.. generating awareness/publicity...

Please forgive the typos et al., as I am typing one-handed as my left arm
is in a sling (and I am a leftie.. ho hum)
73 de Luigi, AA1AA

J.L. Luigi Giasi, AA1AA (ex-KA1UTU)
giasij@rpi.edu
luigi@rpi.edu
jlgiasi@umassmed.ummed.edu

1407. Need coils for Kenwood TS-520

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 06:06:05 UTC
From: dale@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.060605.29786@sequent.com>
Source record: 290631

I have a friend with a Kenwood TS-520 that is not presently
operational on 10 or 15 meters. To get it up on those bands
he needs some of the ferrite slugs used for the coils.

I assured him that someone on the net would know how to obtain
new slugs or replacement coils. (I understand that he did check
with Kenwood and they no longer stock the replacement parts.)

Needed parts: (slugs for, or coils)

Drive coil L-5 28 Mhz
Antenna coil L-5 28 Mhz (for both 10 and 15 ?)
Osc. coil L-5 28Mhz

The notation "L-5" is from schematic.

[Note: we should strive for at least one helpful message on where
to obtain the parts per every 100 messages berating Kenwood for
not stocking the parts for at least 20 years. :-) thanks]

Any assistance on getting these bands operational would be appreciated.
The owner is a ships radio officer, so if anyone has questions about
the parts let me know soon as he will be heading out again. This radio
stays on land, so not a big hurry.

73, Dale.

--
dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

1408. Re: New Kenwood HT 78A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 07:56:19 UTC
From: epm52766@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.075619.13860@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 290632

svec@rtsg.mot.com (Larry Svec) writes:

>Just saw on page 3 of latest QST that Kenwood has a new set of
>5 radios... has anyone bought one of the 78As yet? What features
>does it have, particularly in the area of expanded receive...
>e.g. a number of dual band HTs now adays cover (+/- a few megahertz):
> 118-136 AM 136-174 FM 420-500 FM 800-950 FM
>I wonder if the 78A can do all thhat (I believe the 77A had a few
>holes in the receive around 460 and again around 850 or so while
>the Icom W2A more or less did all of the above and the new ALinco
>does much of the above with a few holes in the coverage).

>Would be nice if they picked up 222-225 RX.
>The bottom line, is I am looking for a dual-bander / scanner-replacement.

>Appreciate anything on this new radio (by the way, they said see it
>at Dayton... unfortunately I am not going to Dayton).

The th-77a will receive a lot more than that, not to mention transmit.

From what I hear, the th-78a is supposed to have ctcss scan, alphanumeric
display/memory (IE you can have it display 'W9AAA' repeater), is smaller
then the 77... and fixes a few bugs found in the 77, namely it you won't
erase your memory if your battery goes totally dead while the radio is on..

I'm looking forward to it, personally.

73, de N9KET (Andrew)

1409. Re: Icom yes, yaesu no!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 10:11:25 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610124@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 290633

Yes, in other countries we deal with "sole approved importers" and yes
they are very different to those you deal with in the USA

***** THEY CHARGE DOUBLE THE US PRICES ******

Someone in another string enquired how much extra amateurs would be prepared
to pay extra for longer support life. Well we British are charged so much extra
that Lowe/SMC?IcomUK should be able to archive 1 off of every part for each
individual radio sold. I've no personal experience with their service
departments, but two of them are spoken well of by those who have used them.

MY IC765 cost $4800 here, Just imagine the postings if the US switched to
these prices.

1410. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 10:51:27 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610125@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 290634

I've been working steadily on designing a no-compromise HF transceiver, a several year project. It seems easy to achieve signifiantly better performance than the best commercially available equipment. All the discussion about the suport life of commercial gear has caused me to think more seriously about future availability of parts used. The crystal filter banks are already very old surplus types, but I have a lot of spares and they are unlikely to fail. The RF signal path uses things that can easily be substituted if need be, stages are small and many so it is no real problem to make a new board around a new part if necessary.

Things are changing fast in frequency synthesiser technology, and some excellent new techniques are now possible, DDS and the latest thing, noise-shaping oversampled fractional-N. Both these things are critically dependant on speciallised LSI devices. At current rate of technology change, how long will any such device remain available. I would like to exploit these things, but it may cost me having to redo my synthesiser section sometime should trouble strike, or I may do it anyway to try still newer techniques.

It seems advantageous to have microprocessor control, but this drops me straight into the area where things are going obsolete fastest. As the radio would have quite modest computing requirements, current CPUs and memory devices are already overkill, so I am unlikely ever to want to upgrade the processor power. A failure here in a few year's time would likely force a major re-design for no perceptible improvement in performance.

I am contemplating NOT building any CPU into the radio, but building the radio as a peripheral of a PC, with a simple memory-mapped interface. It may be worth building a control panel as a knob-box as a second peripheral. Going through N menus to adjust AF gain seems likely to be annoying. I also fint the user interfaces with one knob a pain - I keep expecting it to do what it did last time I turned it !

So even with homebrew you are tied in by part lifetimes

You'd need to avoid synthesisers and even freq counters if they use LSI

The counter chip in the last FT101zd's is known to fail, and is irreplaceable adverts are now appearing from folk looking for the old mechanical dial fittings

Radio amateurs have always tried to do everything " for nowt" it is an honourable tradition, and many people have learned a hell of a lot just trying. The change to being just a consumer hobby is a grave loss. Real amateurs don't worry about resale value.

Gm4ZNX

1411. Re: Mods for Alinco DJ-560T wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 12:02:11 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.083s@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 290635

In article <clemon.083g@lemsys.UUCP> clemon@lemsys.UUCP (Craig Lemon VE3XCL) writes:
> I'm looking for any mods for the Alinco DJ-560T (besides clipping

Just a clarification : I'm looking especially for things like
crossband repeat...

--
Craig Lemon VE3XCL - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 OS 2.04 UUCPv1.15D.
+1 519 741 0297 +1 519 578 7817 | Silly people! We all
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | know that the Universe
IP/Packet: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51]| revolves around UUNET!

1412. Radio Ergonomics.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 13:25:15 UTC
From: pjml@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <51231.pjml@[139.166.142.1]>
Source record: 290636

I was looking at HTs from the major manufacturers recently (Yaesu, Kenwood, Icom, Alinco); they all seem to have gone over to 'round edges and pastel colors' styling. YUK!
Also the trend to making them smaller and smaller is being taken to its illogical conclusion. Theres no way they can be operated when wearing gloves. Presumably in Japan, the gloved hand is never seen?
Theres also the stupid habit of defacing the case with all sorts of silly advertising hype; the IC2PE i saw had 'Streamlined compact size; cartridge Battery System; 100 memory channel access; superior high sensitivity; smooth action dial select' emblazoned all over it...
All it needed to finish it off was the ultimate consumer-hype word...
'DIGITAL' !!

-----G6WBJ-----

| P.LUCAS@UK.AC.NSW.UA PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU |
| I am a person, not a number. Be seeing you! (The Prisoner) |

1413. manufacturer literature phone numbers.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 14:26:00 UTC
From: msw1633@zeus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <24APR199209261648@zeus.tamu.edu>
Source record: 290637

I am looking for 800 numbers for the major amateur rig manufacturers that I can call to request literature describing their lines of equipment. I am especially interested in Icom, Kenwood, Alinco, Yaesu, etc... but I am looking for all of the numbers available from all the companies. I will compile the list and post it to the group.

I am NOT looking for the phone numbers of retailers!!! I can get all of those that I want from the back of my QST and other magazines.... I just cant seem to find the numbers from the manufacturers... they dont list them in the 800 directory assistance.

Thanks es 73

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Vice-President W5AC ARC College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet/APLINK: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man." - another Shadelism

1414. Re: Request for Comments - ACE AR1000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 14:29:58 UTC
From: rats@cbnewsc.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.142958.789@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290638
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In <17412@fritz.filenet.com> Dave Arnold states:

|Would some kind soul comment on the AR1000? Here are my options:

|Option #1: Bearcat 200XLT

| freq. range:

| 29.0-29.7
| 29.7-54
| ...hole here...
| 118-174
| (oooppps, it's has no 220)
| 406-512
| ...hole here - does it matter?

This is the UHF television band.

| 806-956 (good, it's covers the 900 Mhz Ham band, right?)
| apparently, Cellular phone is blocked, but it can be modified to RCV

However, the scan increment of 12.5Khz does not match the North American
cellular spacing of 30 khz, causing a permanent mismatch of received
frequency vs. tuned frequency.

|Option #2: ACE AR1000

| Freq. range:

| 8-600 Mhz
| 805-1300Mhz

| Price: $429 (no apparent discount, buy direct from ACE)

Get yourself a copy of Popular Communications and Monitoring Times;
firms are discounting the AOR AR-1000XC and Fairmate HP2000 (From
EEB) in the $380 range. The Fairmate, a relabeled AOR, gives you
three antennas (SW,UHF,VHF) instead of the single rubber duck that
AOR gives you.

As imported, the AR-1000XC frequency range is 500khz to 1300mhz.

Features include:

1000 channels
AM/FM/Wideband FM
Selectible channel spacing from 5 to 995 khz; also any
multiple of 5 or 12.5khz.

10 banks
Tuning knob on top of the receiver.
10db antennuator switchable via button on top of receiver.
Priority channel

Drawbacks are:

Really crummy human interface
Delay of 2-sec that is non-removable
Some birdies (or a LOT, depending on the frequency range)
Intermods, but a _LOT_ less than Unidens

Good stuff:

High IF frequency in the 500 Mhz range means that you
don't have to tolerate images.

Sensitive.

Probably the best handheld urban scanner.

BUT, the AOR AR-1500 is already being sold in the UK, so it should be getting to US shores soon enough. The AR-1500 adds SSB to the capabilities of the AR-1000; the scanner looks like a somewhat taller version of the AR-1000 and with better knobs. Price is not known. Supposedly has other features as well (does it make DELAY a switchable item?).

1415. "Ham Testing Fraud"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 15:08:47 UTC
From: POLS0@AIS.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9204241508.AA06197@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290639

Michael,KC6UFR writes

>HAM TESTING FRAUD
>The FCC has used amateurs working in an undercover sting operation to
>investigate alleged VE testing fraud at ham radio schools in California.
>The FCC acted on complaints that applicants were able to buy extra class
>licences at some VE test sessions and in some amateur radio schools.
>The undercover hams, posing as applicants, used concealed tape recorders.
>Evidence of wrongdoing was found, according to the FCC, but no names have
>been released, pending completion of the examination. TNX "The Birmingham"
>newsletter of the Birmingham (Alabama) Amateur Radio Club, Feb. 92, and the
> ARNSBulliten, March 1992.
>An open question to the ARRL: If we suspect someone, just how do we report it?
>This really pisses me off!
>73 de Michael KC6UFR

This sting was run by the ARRL Official Observer and the Asst
Section Manager for the Los Angeles section. Both the Asst Sect
Manager and one of the undercover hams are members of the club
I belong to and they feel they have overwhelming evidence. The
VEC involved was W5YI and, to their credit, they immediately
lifted the accreditation of all the examiners involved. The FCC
is also investigating other exams run by that examiner-in-charge.

None of the VEC's condone cheating, but they need our help in
identifying the problem sessions. This sting came about because
hams in the LA area were concerned and the ARRL Official Observers
were willing to set up a sting. They arranged funding so their
undercover person could enroll in the class. She attended with
a tape recorder in her purse. If I felt there was a problem,
I would contact the VEC involved and talk to them. I would
probably also talk to my ARRL section manager and OO's. As
a ham class instructor and as an examiner, cheating really
bothers me too--I also studied hard for my license!

Linda Stocks AA6MR <pols0@ais.ucla.edu>

1416. Re: AEA's 2232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 16:01:45 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.160145.2814962@locus.com>
Source record: 290640

In article <1269@idacrd.UUCP> n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier) writes:
>From article <680C7C4207BF202A63@uncg.bitnet>, by MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier):
>> is. If so, let me apologize. Just really wanted to know who this software
>> guru is. Didn't mean no disrespect. 8-)
>> steve - W3GRG
>
>If I have a thick hide it is because it is careworn but I detected no
>disrepsect and if you are going to start paying me respect, you will be
>the first ham who does HI. Jon Bloom at the ARRL told me I should never
>worry about respect or reputation because I would never get any and
>never had one.

Carefu, Bob. I've never called you "Dr. Bob", though the title would
apply to you, so you do get some respect.

:-)

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

1417. Re: Request for Comments - ACE AR1000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 16:05:37 UTC
From: levin@star-trek.bbn.com
Message-ID: <kvgcehINNhai@news.bbn.com>
Source record: 290641
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

rats@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (AOR AR-1000) writes:
>In <17412@fritz.filenet.com> Dave Arnold states:

>| 406-512
>| ...hole here - does it matter?

>This is the UHF television band.

But this includes the channels that were taken out of broadcast TV,
doesn't it? We have a lot of police in the 460s and 470s around this
area.

/JBL
-
Nets: levin@bbn.com | "How does a mouse let me move the cursor anywhere
or {...}!bbn!levin | I want?" "What are address busses?" "How do
pots: (617)873-3463 | icons work?" --Time-Life Books

1418. Re: RADIO SHACK!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 16:17:36 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199204241615.AA16527@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 290642

Subj: Re: RADIO SHACK!

Bruce Tindall writes:

>What was *really* amusing was a few years ago, when RS had been
>selling computers for years, and had started positioning themselves
>as "America's Technology Store," but were still taking down your
>name and address ON PAPER! You kinda wondered why they weren't
>using their own computer products...

Also surprising is, with their emphasis on technology why can't they
set up their system so that, once you're in it you don't have to
repeat the chore at every store you go into.? I don't mind giving
them the info; but it gets exasperating to have to do it over and
over and over and.....

Dube Todd AB5AP <dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com>

>Bruce Tindall, Core Testing Manager, SAS Institute Inc., Cary NC 27513

1419. Re: Yaesu FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 16:18:08 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.161808.1841@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 290643

David M. Katinsky writes:
> Having recently passed the Codeless Tech exam, I am considering
>purchasing a Yaesu FT-470 HT. Is there anything good or bad to be said about >this unit...

The FT-470 is excellent in virtually every respect. I had one for years,
and it operated flawlessly. It has all the bells and whistles, is small
and lightweight, and is relatively inexpensive. The only weakness is in
the speaker; it's so small that receive audio levels are no more than
adequate. Using an external speaker-mic solves the problem. The speaker
is ok, but no more than ok. Other than that one relatively minor
annoyance, the 470 if a first-class rig, and an excellent bargain; you can
get it most anywhere for well under $400. There is a very long list of
mods and keystrike sequences for all sorts of weird and wonderful things
like extended receive up to something silly like 1Ghz, etc. It will even do cross-band
repeating, right out of the box with no mods at all! You won't
regret getting a 470.

73... Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

1420. Request for ham internet gateways in Illinois

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 16:55:07 UTC
From: levinson@alexia.lis.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.165507.27217@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 290644

I'm posting this for an amateur radio user who doesn't have internet access.
I don't know much about ham data communications--can amateur radio users
connect with internet gateways, for instance through BBS's with internet
accounts? This user would be very interested in making the connection.
He's in the Chicago area. If there's any info on things in that area
he could use, or in other regions that he could connect to, please send
the info to me. Ill forward it. Thanks in advance,

David E. Levinson
Graduate School of Library and Information Science
University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
internet: levinson@alexia.lis.uiuc.edu BITNET:AXPBDEL@UICVMC

1421. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 17:30:41 UTC
From: btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.173041.23156@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 290645

In article <6A864C7FAFBF200C4B@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:
>> Steve, let's take a poll. Outside of antique collectors, how many of
>> us make everyday use of radios, or cars, that are over ten years old?
>> Yeah, there are tube forever guys out there, but I suspect the majority

i'm not a tube-forever guy, but i know a good quality, rugged radio when i see it, and most of those today are older, tube-type radios. maybe rugged quality isn't something that appeals to the general ham community today, but i think that it does, and if we don't start voting for it with our dollars it is going to continue to get farther and farther away from us.

there is another issue here... manufacturers cannot afford in some sense to make radios that are "too" durable... eventually the limited amateur market might become saturated with used radios, and the manufacturers would be unable to sell new radios. i acknowledge this problem, but it doesn't change the fact that *i* want a good, solid radio... something that will survive a few trips in the back of a truck to field day, etc.

>> of active hams have bought a radio in the last two years and plan to buy
>> another in the next two years. By the time the average ham radio is
>> ten years old, it's likely been through the fleamarket two or three
>> times. Do you really expect factory support for third hand junk?

so what?

will your fine "modern" radio *make* it through the fleamarket several times? maybe you don't care if it does, but i and many others do. i got a swan 500cx at a hamfest for $120. in its day, this radio probably cost $1k+ in 1992 dollars. for $120, i am able to participate in HF on my limited budget, and i think that there are many other hams who also have limited budgets... e.g., students... the important pool of *future* hams.

>>
>> Gary KE4ZV
>
>The point of my gedanken experiment was to find a high-enough-priced radio that
>you would balk at the thought of having to junk it for want of a chip. Thus my
>choice of a 781. And if it applies to a 781, why not a 735?
>
>You're right, a 10-year-old radio HAS been through a few flea markets. But
>they usually work, which means the CPU has not yet gone or replacements were
>available. The problem here is that nobody has yet had to scrap a $3,000+
>radio because they couldn't get a chip. It will be interesting to see what

amen.

>people say when that happens. It will also be interesting to see how fast a
>Yaesu 1000 or ICOM 781 can get really obsolete and go through hamfests like
>Kenwood 520s do now. And if there is a risk of CPU failure with no factory
>support, will anyone take the risk on a used 781 the way we buy old tube rigs
>now?
>
>steve - W3GRG
>

amen.

>

73 de kb8cne, brad banko

1422. DALLAS HAMCOM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 17:33:17 UTC
From: ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9204241732.AA22270@east.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 290646

Does anyone know the dates of this years HAMCOM in Dallas?

And a little side note. Thanks to all who responded to my request last week for pieces of the FAQ document. I received what I needed almost instaneously (about 5 minutes) and eventually from 12 other people.

Thanks again

Ron - KA5LUG

Ron Wright - KA5LUG Internet: RON%NSU.DNET@EAST.GSFC.NASA.GOV
User Support Specialist
Northwestern State University DECnet: 7669::RON
Natchitoches, LA 71497
(318) 357-5594 Packet: KA5LUG@N5HOF.LA.USA.NA

1423. Full service BBS in DAYTON ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 17:46:16 UTC
From: kagoos@memstvx1.memst.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.114616.1934@memstvx1.memst.edu>
Source record: 290647
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Does anybody know the callsign and maybe the address of a full service
BBS in Dayton, OH. Please e-mail.

Tnx Suresh N9GSA

___ ___ _____ ___ ___ Suresh Kagoo EE Dept , Memphis State University
| \/ | / ____\ | | | | Engineering 215 | Domain: KAGOOS@MEMSTVX1.MEMST.EDU
| \ / | ____ \ | |_| | Memphis, TN 38152 | Bitnet: KAGOOS@MEMSTVX1
|_|\/|_| _____/ _____/ Ph: (901) 678-3074 | AX.25 : N9GSA@W4BS.#WESTN.TN.USA

1424. Re: Request for Comments - ACE AR1000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 17:49:30 UTC
From: rats@cbnewsc.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.174930.6520@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290648
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

|rats@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (AOR AR-1000) writes:
|>In <17412@fritz.filenet.com> Dave Arnold states:

|>| 406-512
|>| ...hole here - does it matter?

|>This is the UHF television band.

|But this includes the channels that were taken out of broadcast TV,
|doesn't it? We have a lot of police in the 460s and 470s around this
|area.

Yes, the UHF "T-Band" (~470-512Mhz) includes channels out of the UHF
television band; however, I don't know if the FCC issues television
broadcast licenses on those lower channels anymore.

Does anyone know of any operational television stations that transmit
in the UHF "T-Band" currently?

1425. Re: Antenna/feedline impedance question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 17:59:32 UTC
From: myers@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360078@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290649

The notion of characteristic impedance requires a reasonably fair amount of background discussion before one can REALLY get a good handle on it, but here's a short pointer in hopefully the right direction:

Imagine you have a 10V voltage source connected across a 10 ohm resistor:

```
switch
____/_________
| |
+ \
/
10V \ 10 ohms
/
- |
|____________|
```

If I close the switch, what current flows? Now, anyone who has progressed beyond the simplest of DC circuit theory will instantly jump up and scream, "1 AMP!!!!!" And this is, of course, the correct answer, at least as far as I've described the problem so far.

But now let's change things a bit. Suppose that I tell you the resistor is located a mile away from the source (connected by the ever-popular zero resistance wires), with the switch still back here at the source. You close the switch NOW - what's the current 1 microsecond from NOW? Some will still shout, "1 amp!," but others may realize that the resistor is sufficiently far away so that even light couldn't get there in a microsecond, and so we've got a puzzle. How does the source "know" what current to "start sending down the wire?"

Well, the reason that the speed of light ISN'T infinite (at least, the simplified reason that will serve our purposes here) is that there must ALWAYS be inductance and capacitance in ANY circuit, even one made outta these patented zero-resistance conductors; if a current flows in a conductor, then there must be a magnetic field around it, and that means inductance. If two conductors are at different potentials, an electric field will exist between them, and that means capacitance. Any physically realizable circuit MUST have these qualities, and their values will depend on the arrangement, shape, etc., of the conductors we're using. The impedance the source "sees" during these first instants after the switch is thrown depends not on the resistor, then (it's too far away), but on these properties of the conducting path. This is called the characteristic impedance, and we can design and build cables for specific char. impedances by selecting the proper geometry, dielectric materials, and some other factors.

Now, why this imepedance is important, and why it should match the load, is a slightly more complicated topic. But consider the following - what if the char. impedance for the ciruit above is, say, 50 ohms? OK, the source will "launch" a current of 200 mA (10V/50 ohms) "down" the cable. What happens when this 10V/200 mA "signal" runs into a 10 ohm load. Ohm's Law is NOT going to be satisfied, unless something happens. What? (Think about it a while, then go find a good basic text on transmission lines.)

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

1426. Re: Fancy Radios ???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 18:00:46 UTC
From: myers@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360079@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290650

AMEN!

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

1427. Kenwood TH-215A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 18:31:22 UTC
From: root@orbgmcn.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.183122.520@orbgmcn.uucp>
Source record: 290651

I am currently looking for a manual for a Kenwood TH-215A. If anyone would have one, please send email to: ncrcae!opusc!orbgmcn!root.
Thanks in Advance!
Chris McNabb
KB7DAR
ncrcae!opusc!orbgmcn!root

1428. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 18:41:59 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570370@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290652

>> Steve, let's take a poll. Outside of antique collectors, how many of
>> us make everyday use of radios, or cars, that are over ten years old?
...
>> Gary KE4ZV

My all-solid-state, digital readout Drake TR-7 is over 10 years old.
So is the MN2700, L75, PS7, SP75, and P75. For VHF, I have an
over-10-year-old Drake UV-3 144/220/440 MHz radio. I'm pretty sure
both of my 2 meter HT's are over 10 years, too: An Icom IC-2AT and
Kenwood TH-215. For packet, I use a Johnson Fleetcom with a GLB
channelizer (both a LOT more than 10 years old.) I'd guess my
packet TNC and computer are about the only ham gear I have that
are LESS than 10 years old!

I may be a bit atypical, but I bet many, maybe most, hams have at
least one peice of gear more than 10 years old.

(On cars, I bat 50/50: a 1987 Accura Legend and a 1972 Ford van.)

AL N1AL

1429. Re: Why does SWR read "negative"???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 18:42:15 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.184215.1164@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 290653

In article <103360077@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM> rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM (Roger Mitchell) writes:
>You most likely have the diode in the reverse part of the circuit in backward.
^^^^^^^^^^

I have gotten at least 4 e-mail responses that suggested this, but a
backwards diode does not explain why I get negative AND POSITIVE readings!!

When I adjust the "NULL" adjustment as specified in the calibration
procedure, the meter reads POSITIVE.. But my NULL takes it down through
zero to negative. How can a diode do that???

I checked the board and all 3 diodes are installed correctly and appear
to be "good".

I did not build this HM-102. I am just trying to make the beast work :-)

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

1430. Re: Request for Comments - ACE AR1000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 18:46:28 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.184628.468@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290654
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1992Apr24.174930.6520@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>,
rats@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (AOR AR-1000) writes about the
470 - 512 MHz band:

> Does anyone know of any operational television stations that transmit
> in the UHF "T-Band" currently?

Here's a list of ch 19 and ch 20 TV stations in Illinois
and Wisconsin:

503.0000 whoi_____forward of illinois,
[peoria] (govt rcds)

503.0002 w19bh_____douglas sheldahl
[janesville] (govt rcds)

wxowtv____tak communications,
[la crosse] (govt rcds)

509.0000 w20ag_____trinity broadcasting
[sheboygan] (govt rcds)

whrmtv____wisc. educational co
[wausau] (govt rcds)

wics_____gannett publishing c
[springfield] (govt rcds)

wycc_____college dist. #508,
[chicago] (govt rcds)

--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpm!parnass - (708)979-5414

1431. Need QSL info / any info for LY/RB5BA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 18:47:29 UTC
From: mebly@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.184729.4016@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 290655

This is a re-post :-(. Zero responses the first time.

Does anybody have QSL info or QTH for a station signing LY/RB5BA on 20 meter CW? Please e-mail it.

Thanks.

73.

--
Mark Bailey KD4D Motto: Life's too short to drink cheap beer.
mebly@eng.umd.edu Disclaimer: I didn't really say this.

1432. Re: Why does SWR read "negative"???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 18:48:23 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570371@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290656

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:

>With some of my antennas, however, the Heath meter reads "negative" SWR.
>The meter goes slightly "negative" in the SWR position.

I have noticed this phenomenon, too. Occasionally, (usually when feeding wierd random-length end-fed antennas etc.) I notice that one of my cheap SWR meters will read more reflected than forward power. I have always chalked it up to common-mode (shield) feedline currents getting into the poorly-shielded SWR meter case and getting rectified by the "reflected" diode.

AL N1AL

1433. Re: Kenwood TH-27A/77A Info Wanted (summary - long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 19:07:08 UTC
From: kupiec@hp800.lasalle.edu
Message-ID: <6567@batman.moravian.EDU>
Source record: 290657

Since mail is still coming in on this topic, I'll post the responses to date
and if anything else new comes, I'll post again. Hope you find it useful.

Bob

-=-=-=-=-=-=-

From aviator@Athena.MIT.EDU Wed Apr 22 14:03 EDT 1992

I have a Kenwood TH-27A and it is a superb radio. I follow the market
very closely, and am convinced it is still the best 2m handheld around.
The only possible exception is Standard's C168A. It is available
from the Austin Amateur Radio Supply for $319, much cheaper than
Icom's 2SAT considering that it comes with CTCSS and DTMF decode/encode
built in. HRO will match Austin's price if you ask, btw.

However, I have heard rumours of a Kenwood TH-28A which is (presumably)
going to replace the TH-27A. At this point prices for the TH-27A may
drop, and you'll have the choice of buying it or the new TH-28A. There's
no telling when we'll see the TH-28A available in stores though; maybe
we'll know more after Dayton.

If you do buy a TH-27A, I can recommend the following accessories:
SMC-33 speaker mike with remote control buttons (a must for mobile operations)
SC-31 soft case (a must for radio protection)
BC-15 desk top charger (a must for battery management)
AEA hot rod antenna, or Larsen kulduckie, or other telscoping antenna

The Kenwood TH-77A on the other hand is nowhere near as good. Also, it
is to be replced by a TH-78A. For a dual band handheld I would recommend
the Icom 24AT which is available for $399.

If you have any specific questions, don't hesitate to ask...Joakim
--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: ASEL CAP: Freedom 226 Mobile FCC: N1JHW
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

-=-=-=-=-=-=-

From Daniel_C._Chen.Wbst129@xerox.com Wed Apr 22 17:32 EDT 1992

Hi,

I just got the TH-77A and I love it. Of course this is my very first HAM radio
so I don't have much external experience. It just recently went on sale at
most HAM radio outlets and with the original price being so high I thought it

was a good deal. It also had features I liked, like CTSS encode/decode, paging, DTMF, lighted keypad, etc. I basically looked at Kenwood, Yeasu, and Icom. At first I was planning on buying the Yeasu (FT-470), because the Kenwood and Icom (24-AT, and W2A) were more expensive. But then the Kenwood went on sale. The only bad thing so far with the Kenwood is that I haven't found out if I can modify it for a broader recieve. Of course I haven't even had the TH-77A for a week yet, so my opinions might change when I make my first contact. Is this what you were looking for? Please feel free to ask any other questions.

Dan

-=-=-=-=-=-

From lng@Bonnie.ICS.UCI.EDU Thu Apr 23 00:57 EDT 1992

I bought my Kenwood 77A two months ago. The radios I considered were Icom 24AT, and the Yaesu FT-470. I decided on the Kenwood because the HAM radio store was having a sale on all Kenwood products. But if you want something that can double as a scanner, choose the Icom 24AT but it will cost you more money. But if you want the best bang for the buck, choose the Yaesu. I chose the Kenwood because of it's size. It was smaller than the Yaesu. They all perform the same.

-=-=-=-=-=-

From wabash!rotuma.acuson.com!collins@fernwood.mpk.ca.us Thu Apr 23 11:30 EDT 1992

I got my ticket just over a year ago and bought a TH77.
Overall, I am very happy with it. The beast works reliably (no problems at all), intermod is no worse than with other rigs with wide receivers. The lighted keypad is nice.

On the minus side, the REV (switch repeater input with output, so you can listen to the input) is a shifted (F-key) function, which is mildly annoying.

On the plus side, when the Icom W2A came out, prices on the TH77 dropped a from around $580 to around $4xx. At that price, I think it is a good deal.

Other thoughts: the price of the accessories is outrageous, but that is true of all brands. Also, some brands can use Icom accessories (i.e. you can find stuff at flea markets). Kenwood is not compatible with Icom.

Final evaluation: if I had to make the same decision again (TH77 -vs- Icom 024sat), I would still buy the TH77. Against the W2A, I'm not so sure, although the lower price makes it more attractive.

Two cautions: I'vew seen the TH77 advertised at AES as a "closeout" - it may be about to be obsoleted by a new model. Secondly, I've heard a rumour that the W2A, when used on 440 at high power FROM THE

CIGARETTE LIGHTER ADAPTER ONLY will get the PL screwed up. I don't
know whether this is true, but if you are thinking of the W2A, check
it out before you buy,

Hope this helps. Good luck,

Michael Stratford Collins (KC6TCU)
collins@acuson.com
(415) 694-5884

-=-=-=-=-=-

From luis@CS.UCLA.EDU Thu Apr 23 13:07 EDT 1992

Hello:

I ahev a 77 and I really like it. I think it is very esasy to
use. I bught it used with out a manual and I have had no problems
figuring it out. I would personally recomended. I have tried
the standard and the Icom I the kenwwod is (in my opinion) much
better and esasy to use.

I would feel prety good telling you to go for it.

73's

Luis AB6KM

-=-=-=-=-=-

From: svec@rtsg.mot.com (Larry Svec)
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: New Kenwood HT 78A

Just saw on page 3 of latest QST that Kenwood has a new set of
5 radios... has anyone bought one of the 78As yet? What features
does it have, particularly in the area of expanded receive...
e.g. a number of dual band HTs now adays cover (+/- a few megahertz):
118-136 AM 136-174 FM 420-500 FM 800-950 FM
I wonder if the 78A can do all thhat (I believe the 77A had a few
holes in the receive around 460 and again around 850 or so while
the Icom W2A more or less did all of the above and the new ALinco
does much of the above with a few holes in the coverage).

Would be nice if they picked up 222-225 RX.
The bottom line, is I am looking for a dual-bander / scanner-replacement.

Appreciate anything on this new radio (by the way, they said see it
at Dayton... unfortunately I am not going to Dayton).

--
Larry Svec - KD9OF
home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-3290 UHF: 443.575+

-=-=-=-=-=-

From brian@tredysvr.tredydev.unisys.com Thu Apr 23 18:05 EDT 1992

I have had a Th-77A since last July. The CTCSS decode (the squelch breaks
only if the repeater I want is sending its 'pl' code out) falses a lot.
The supplied (rubber duck) antenna is very poor on 2 meters. Otherwise a
nice radio. Not too many active 440 repeaters here west of Philly so a the
27A may be fine at a much lower price, presuming its otherwise usable.

73 de WS3F

-=-=-=-=-=-

From wabash!rotuma.acuson.com!collins@fernwood.mpk.ca.us Thu Apr 23 20:48 EDT 1992

I was at HRO today - TH78 is due in on Monday.
The TH77 was priced at $399.

Michael Stratford Collins (KC6TCU)
collins@acuson.com
(415) 694-5884

-=-=-=-=-=-

From svec@void.rtsg.mot.com Fri Apr 24 09:26 EDT 1992

I too was almost going to buy a 77a but the reason I am waiting or will
get a W2A (Icom) is I hear that the 77a has a few holes in the out of
ham band RX (e.g. around 460MHz and again in the mid-800 MHz range)
Those two ranges are 460-chicago pd mid-800-police band conventional
and trunking. If you don't care about out of band RX that much, the
77a is a great radio (so I understand, I have never used one) and they
are going pretty cheap now-adays.
73s
Larry Svec - KD9OF
home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-3290 UHF: 443.575+

-=-=-=-=-=-

From abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us Fri Apr 24 11:30 EDT 1992

I have the '77 and bought it over the ICOM 32 or the alinco 570[?] [last
year, feb] or the ICOM 24... Better feature set, easier for me to
use. Much less intermod than on a W2A, able to dual-band recieve unlike
the 32. All in all a wonderful radio. My friends have everything
mentioned above but the alinco rig, so I've been able to do a lot
of comparison "in the field".
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

-=-=-=-=-=-

From medin@cod.nosc.mil Fri Apr 24 13:16 EDT 1992

Have a 27a, nice to have 30 memories. Works as advertised. One thing i really like it the extra low power (20mills). We can reach a repeater 20 miles away without too much scratch. That makes it real easy on batteries.

Your milage may vary :-).
73, ted
n6trf

-=-=-=-=-=-

--
Bob Kupiec, Olwejo System Administrator !: uunet!cs.widener.edu!olwejo!bob
Internet: kupiec@hp800.lasalle.edu (PREFERRED) UUCP: olwejo!bob@cs.widener.edu
School: LaSalle University, 20th St. & Olney Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19141
-=-=-=-=- Self-Quote: "I'm DOS-free: never had it, never will." -=-=-=-=-

1434. Kenwood th77

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 19:21:46 UTC
From: luis@oahu.cs.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.192146.21645@cs.ucla.edu>
Source record: 290658

Hello:

I also have the same problem with my Th77. When the NiCad goes dead
I loose all the memories.

Is this something that kenwood is fixing (for free or for pay)
or do we have to live with it.

Luis AB6KM

1435. Re: Posting in the wrong group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 19:41:01 UTC
From: daveh@compnect.UUCP
Message-ID: <2064@compnect.UUCP>
Source record: 290659
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1992Apr20.174753.27417@u.washington.edu>, dali@milton.u.washington.edu (David A. Lee) writes:
> Lately I have noticed a lot of postings in rec.radio.shortwave
> about scanners, and pirate radio. But there is a scanner group
> and a pirate radio group. I don't care much about scanners or
> pirate radio, and want to read about shortwave in rec.radio.shortwave.
> Could we post scanner articles in the scanner group, and pirate
> articles in the pirate group please?

Since I have never heard of these two separate newsgroups, would you please give us their complete names? Also to pick a nit, why if you are tired of reading what you consider off topic postings in rec.radio.shortwave did you crosspost your complaint in sci.astro and rec.radio.amateur.misc? ;-)

73 de KA3UZR

--
Dave Hultberg Snail Mail: 1407 Concord Rd., Mechanicsburg, PA 17055-1955
Packet: KA3UZR @ K3WKK.PA.USA.NA Fidonet: 1:270/101.28 Usenet: daveh@ka3uzr.UUCP daveh@compnect.UUCP or Dave_Hultberg@p28.f101.n270.z1.fidonet.org

1436. Re: Re: CBers are not all evil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 19:53:44 UTC
From: wesf@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950021@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 290660

In <4aa102fod61X00@amdahl.uts.amdahl.com> Ian Kluft writes:

>...
>radios makes many interested in it. CB is a ripe recruiting ground for new
>hams. And I mean disciplined and courteous ones, too!

Ditto. I consider myself to be one of those courteous CB'ers. I have been
a CB'er since 1976 and have never abused the system. I have been studying
the ham question pool and plan to take my exam in the next month or so. I
hope I find myself welcome on the ham bands...

Wes Fujii KAWS1159

P.S. I got my CB license even though nobody checks that kind of stuff, I
just believe in doing things right.

1437. Re: Question from a new ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 21:13:24 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360062@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 290661

We in 6-land have VHF/UHF link from Canada to Mexico, so there may be some
link in your areathat will work for you.
Ask your buddyes on different repeters, you may examen 6mtr that may work
at different times etc. If there is a will there is away!!!

from the log of AA6AD

1438. Re: ICOM 735

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 21:27:11 UTC
From: bruce@merlin.think.com
Message-ID: <BRUCE.92Apr24142711@merlin.think.com>
Source record: 290662

OK, having recently done a side-by-side of a used 735 with my 745, I'll throw in these observations.

Things I like about the 735:

Compact. Much nicer audio than my 745. Both a preamp and an attenuator, though the attenuator is pretty intense (supposed to be 20db). Nice quiet break-in keying (used to the loud, slow relay in the 745) and quick T/R switching. Better skirt on the stock SSB filter.

Things I didn't like about the 735:

No IF filters in the 2nd IF, just the 3rd; I have cascaded 500Hz filters in the 9 and .455 MHz IFs of the 745, and the audible skirt cutoff is better than the lone 250Hz filter on the 735. I would also assume having a wide 9Mhz IF would limit performance in crowded CW condx. No IF shift, just PBT...yes, I use PBT more often than IFS, but sometimes IFS is useful. I think sensitivity is better on the 745, but the 745 preamp is actually overkill for HF and rarely (but occasionally) useful. The S-meter on the 735 I was trying was very non-linear: very little between S7 and S0 (the 20db attenuator killed an S7 sig down to S0 or S1). Slider controls rather than knobs (but that's partially how they get compactness). Only two-position FAST/SLOW AGC rather than continuous.

I think I recall the ARRL lab reports show better IMD performance and sensitivity from the 745, but better blocking range on the 735. All that said, everyone seems to really like the 735. I decided not to switch to it after the side-by-side, but I think it's a great little rig for the money. Certainly if I were going to buy a new rig for $1k, it would be my choice.

--
--Bruce Walker
Thinking Machines Corporation, Cambridge, MA
bruce@think.com; +1 617 234 4810; WT1M

1439. How do I update callsign address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 22:05:51 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92Apr24220551@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 290675

All:

I just looked up my address in the callbook on line and wonder how I go
about updating my address in it. It is old and should I contact FCC
or the keeper of the main database, or is the keeper of the database
the FCC ?

Thanks, Mike

1440. Slow Scan TV Equipment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 22:46:52 UTC
From: d098@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.224652.13347@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca>
Source record: 290663

Does anyone know any distributers of slow-scan television equipment...
I don't have a subscription to QST or any of the other mags so I
can't check that...

Also, how much could I expect to pay for something like this? It would
be hopefully for VHF and HF slow scan operations...

Thanks for your help
Derek

1441. Re: Question from a new ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 22:56:06 UTC
From: jhays@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950023@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 290664

/ hpdmd48:rec.radio.amateur.misc / martinas@cs.umr.edu (Martina Schollmeyer) / 7:26 pm Apr 22, 1992 /
->I just recently got my no-code license and haven't been much on
->the air. So probably what I'm going to ask is a pretty stupid question
->for you guys but I guess I'll just ask anyway...
->
->Well, I live in Missouri (close to St.Louis) and a friend of mine just moved to
->Orlando, FL. Since I have no HF privileges I was wondering if anyone could
->suggest a good way to contact him there using a frequency that is available
->to me. I have access to a 2m repeater here and some other equipment at our
->local club. BTW, he has a no-code license as well..
->
->Thanks for your help
->
->Martina
->--
->N0RRR
->martinas@cs.umr.edu
->----------

Hi Martina,

Packet is one option, another is to see if there is a remote base or crossband repeater with 10M FM capability at each end. [I know there are a couple in Florida] --

Another option is to get good 6M SSB setups and wait for openings.

Finally, you could always use the OSCAR satellites.

John KD7UW

1442. Re: Help: Compact 2-metr Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 22:59:56 UTC
From: jhays@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950024@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 290665

Mike,

You can always try a Mag-mount on top of the refrigerator.

Through glass mobile antennas.

There are lots of options, but it is difficult to give specific recommendations without knowing what type of radio paths (coverage) you are trying for and availability of such things as a balcony... Are you in the basement or on the 25 floor???

John
KD7UW

1443. Scanner use in air,W Palm Beach,Newark

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 23:11:38 UTC
From: d32x@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.191139.11951@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 290666

I'm wondering if using a scanner is legal on domestic flights. I'm flying to a conference, and will be going through Newark to West Palm Beach. If anybody knows if it's legal, and if so, where I could find the frequencies for these cities (airport). Any input would be appreciated. Thank you!

1444. Re: ... a summer update to callsign project?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 23:22:03 UTC
From: kd1hz@anomaly.sbs.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.232203.7246@anomaly.sbs.com>
Source record: 290667

giasij@aix.rpi.edu (J L Luigi Giasi) writes:

>Please forgive the typos et al., as I am typing one-handed as my left arm
>is in a sling (and I am a leftie.. ho hum)

What happened, Luigi? Sprain your arm getting that code speed up to 20wpm?

MD
--
-- Michael P. Deignan, KD1HZ /
-- Domain: kd1hz@anomaly.sbs.com / I'm not a bigot,
-- UUCP: ...!uunet!rayssd!anomaly!kd1hz / I hate everyone.
-- Telebit: +1 401 455 0347 /

1445. Re: Kenwood HT77A question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-24 23:22:44 UTC
From: dave@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360080@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290668

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, weltyw@lakota.. (William R. Welty) writes:

> Interesting, I just bought a Th77a (March 8, 1992), and while I am pleased....
> I get real ticked off every so often because the NiCad goes dead and takes my
> memory with it. As a matter of fact just happened yesterday.

What's your serial number? My wife and I also each have TH77As, with serial numbers in the 30500xxx range, and neither has experienced this problem. Several times I have run mine down to the point where the display starts to flash (and it doesn't have enough power to turn off :-), and she once ran hers down even past that point without loss of memories. It would seem that it isn't much different than having no battery pack attached at all.

Dave Hodge Hewlett Packard
dave@hpfcdjh.fc.hp.com User-Interface Technology Division
KF0XD Ft. Collins, Co.

1446. 2m-to-10m crossband operation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 01:48:22 UTC
From: cberthel@cc.utah.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr24.194822.1@cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 290669

I was in Mobile, Alabama last week on a business-related trip and heard some interesting ham activity. Apparently they were doing 2m-to-10m cross band communications. A ham in California who was talking on the 10m band was talking to a ham in Alabama who was on 2m. How does this work? I'm a no-code tech so I can't operate HF. But could I use 2m-to-10m cross band repeater? Thanks for your replies.

Cheryl
N7XHZ
cberthel@cc.utah.edu

1447. Re: How many green stamps with some QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 02:01:58 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19920424185602CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 290670

>The club policy was to reply to only direct qsl's with return postage. Qsl's
>via the buro could not be replied to, we simply could not afford it. Even
>with operation restricted to one day in a week, we were receiving a couple
>of thousand cards every month via the buro. I know a lot of people would
>have been upset at not getting qsl replies via the buro.
>

I'm not sure I understand. What "costs" are involved in replying
to bureau cards? The cost of printing the cards, the cost of the
operator's time in filling them out? I can understand not being
able to afford direct return postage, or being able to send a
full-color fancy QSL card, but to decide that one can't afford a
simple one-color card (or a xeroxed piece of paper) seem to border
on unethical. Did you tell people of this policy during QSOs?

I believe that a statement of "I don't reply to bureau cards" would
be considered as grounds for disqualification in most of the major
DX contests, by the way.

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

1448. FT650 noise blanker mod file

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 02:56:55 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr25.025655.16102@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290671

```
copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time Arrived Seq # Msg ID Route
414 BF 2796 0 15-Apr 1244z 24-Apr (24686 - 39393_VK4AFS) []
VK4TUB ==> MODS@WW
"FT650 NOISE BLANKER MOD"
From: VK4TUB@VK4AFS.#NQ.QLD.AUS.OC
To: VHF6@ASIA

If you are unhappy with your FT650 noise blanker here is a quick mod.
The mod involves shorting diode 4013 which will increase the gating
time of the agc line to the noise blanker.
This is located on the if board.
This will inprove the noise blanking by several S points under heavy
power line noise.
73,S VK4TUB.
================================================================================
Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE
```

1449. Kenwood TH-215A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 03:56:32 UTC
From: bbs@orbgmcn.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr25.035632.898@orbgmcn.uucp>
Source record: 290672

I am currently in need of a users manual for a Kenwood TH-215A HT. If anyone has one, please let me know. I would be willing to pay postage for a copy.
Chris McNabb
KB7DAR

1450. Special Event Station - 2 MAY 92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 04:33:18 UTC
From: dm8981@eecs1.usma.edu
Message-ID: <4067@eecs1.usma.edu>
Source record: 290673

The Cadet Amateur Radio Club at West Point, New York
will conduct a special event station using club station W2KGY on
2 MAY 92 to commemorate the 190th anniversary of the U.S. Military
Academy.

Operation will be conducted from 0900 - 1700 EDT (0500 - 1300 UTC)
in the following frequency bands:
Phone CW
3.85 - 3.925 3.525 - 3.600
7.23 - 7.26 7.100 - 7.150
14.23-14.30 14.025 - 14.100
21.30-21.38 21.10 - 21.20
28.30-28.50 28.00 - 28.10

AMSAT Mode B (AO-13) When available.

A special QSL card will be available for all confirmed contacts.
An SASE must accompany your card. QSL Manager for this event is
KE2WF.

Hope to hear you on the air !

73 de KE2WF
--
MARK F. MORGIDA USERID: dm8981
MAJ, FA Home: 446-3867
Dept EE&CS Office: 938-5574

1451. Radio Shack - America's Technology Store!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 04:54:40 UTC
From: 0004788818@mcimail.com
Message-ID: <05920425032150.0004788818NA1EM@mcimail.com>
Source record: 290674

A few comments about the lack of shared data among the Radio Shack stores (i.e. their mailing list database). I work at a small dealer store and we have over 500 names in our system. Now for the 7000 stores, that's about 3.5 million names (an underestim ate) and at about 40 bytes per address, that's over 100 megabytes for just the data file... I can see it now... "OK, Mr. Smith we'll have your receipt out in just a half hour." as the computer finds the 766 listings of Smith... :-) Not to mention the ma intenance required (and "modem time" phone bills)

Then again, they could be centrally stored, but how'd you make it practicle for 7000 stores to access it?

--> another "funny" anecdote: we are still receiving "late date" sheets which list the expected dates for availability of new products that are listed in the '92 catalog. The '93 catalog will be out in about 4 months... talk about vaporware!

Jeff
Radio Shack Dealer
4788818@mcimail.com

1452. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 05:39:40 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Apr25.053940.25143@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 290676

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space.news and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #978 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 92114.07791588 .00000193 00000-0 22124-3 0 5737
2 00424 80.4646 339.5547 0023498 337.3259 22.6848 13.67697670475079
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 92113.74968122 -.00000081 00000-0 99999-4 0 7723
2 03029 13.9853 15.2149 0048232 248.7230 112.1202 1.00274420 89569
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 92115.20755400 .00112491 23660-4 40789-3 0 3872
2 04966 51.4699 170.4915 1709189 112.3565 266.6997 12.30741778670330
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 92112.80076595 -.00000061 00000-0 -67014-6 0 4225
2 07646 49.8266 16.5175 0205681 258.9822 98.7874 13.82176418869088
LAGEOS
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1 21576U 91 50 C 92113.75409318 .00000731 00000-0 26606-3 0 2233
2 21576 98.5130 189.3406 0004782 109.4285 250.7418 14.35948593 40271
TUBSAT
1 21577U 91 50 D 92 97.22958440 .00000650 00000-0 23685-3 0 1279
2 21577 98.5148 173.2198 0006620 154.9599 205.1905 14.36210916 37911
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 92114.75167943 .00002497 00000-0 84474-3 0 2756
2 21578 98.5135 190.7914 0006483 115.0439 245.1424 14.37641352 40441
TDRS 4
1 21639U 91 54 B 92109.90872501 .00000111 00000-0 99999-4 0 1728
```

```
2 21639 0.0099 19.3347 0005167 27.8267 312.9251 1.00271787 746
Meteor 3-5
1 21655U 91 56 A 92110.45373595 .00000440 00000-0 11293-2 0 2735
2 21655 82.5558 313.7691 0013914 13.3358 346.6954 13.16805643 32655
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 92 98.07630694 .00001931 00000-0 19047-3 0 1050
2 21701 56.9842 129.1333 0004125 93.1907 266.9594 14.96285154 31011
DMSP B5D2-6
1 21798U 91 82 A 92113.58860419 .00000270 00000-0 16370-3 0 1243
2 21798 98.9331 107.6890 0012280 197.3926 162.7293 14.13410690 20622
Glonass 53
1 21853U 92 5 A 92113.58634370 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1278
2 21853 64.7835 135.5054 0007762 209.2495 150.7566 2.13102605 1809
Glonass 54
1 21854U 92 5 B 92114.34883557 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1288
2 21854 64.7977 135.4440 0017228 5.2719 354.7927 2.13101644 1816
Glonass 55
1 21855U 92 5 C 92114.40750280 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1293
2 21855 64.7944 135.4580 0007505 220.0328 139.9579 2.13102015 1804
JERS-1
1 21867U 92 7 A 92114.49752892 .00016442 00000-0 13645-2 0 1591
2 21867 97.7081 190.3762 0002365 126.4576 233.6856 14.98853765 10856
GPS BII-12
1 21890U 92 9 A 92113.50861923 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 730
2 21890 54.6803 288.9551 0061387 138.1019 222.3695 2.00576991 1227
Soyuz TM-14
1 21908U 92 14 A 92111.73972900 .00032410 00000-0 38508-3 0 759
2 21908 51.6001 175.6346 0015420 332.5385 27.4446 15.60719140 5374
Cosmos 2182
1 21920U 92 16 A 92114.51725098 .00635289 27941-4 32976-3 0 672
2 21920 67.1499 317.2385 0124900 92.4841 268.9223 16.04456182 3535
Gorizont 25
1 21922U 92 17 A 92113.88357766 -.00000300 00000-0 99999-4 0 760
2 21922 1.3908 272.1896 0003181 224.4500 135.8038 1.00282031 212
1992 017D
1 21925U 92 17 D 92113.75032625 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 730
2 21925 1.4210 272.2300 0022771 280.1343 79.0462 1.01086251 209
1992 017E
1 21926U 92 17 E 92112.36675498 .00005443 00000-0 15810-2 0 749
2 21926 47.2855 222.0513 7274717 3.4725 359.8370 2.28814950 413
1992 017F
1 21927U 92 17 F 92112.40284550 .00001615 00000-0 14499-2 0 716
2 21927 47.3142 222.0941 7251939 3.6847 359.5760 2.28316639 418
Cosmos 2183
1 21928U 92 18 A 92114.45617531 .00334937 56905-4 44396-3 0 360
2 21928 64.8658 2.8693 0037646 84.8558 275.7402 16.04934270 2402
GPS BII-13
1 21930U 92 19 A 92112.72077974 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 736
2 21930 55.1271 49.4205 0077016 157.6646 202.6838 2.00566525 200
1992 019B
```

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1 21931U 92 19 B 92113.97555235 .00004134 00000-0 39326-3 0 746
2 21931 21.1793 314.5223 0132090 331.4658 27.8845 14.81989655 1906
1992 020A
1 21937U 92 20 A 92114.45520573 -.00000055 00000-0 -65935-4 0 741
2 21937 82.9340 335.1901 0032070 257.4862 102.2705 13.72461742 1126
1992 020B
1 21938U 92 20 B 92113.35293067 .00002621 00000-0 27670-2 0 735
2 21938 82.9329 335.9928 0026627 246.6726 113.1627 13.74194684 977
1992 021A
1 21939U 92 21 A 92110.65748100 -.00000243 00000-0 00000+0 0 756
2 21939 0.0499 159.1544 0038330 45.8482 167.7320 1.00847255 58
1992 021B
1 21940U 92 21 B 92113.54059096 -.00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 100
2 21940 1.9597 10.2565 0031180 164.6869 195.3204 1.00720433 38
1992 021C
1 21941U 92 21 C 92114.77354142 .00002959 00000-0 44200-2 0 753
2 21941 4.0301 6.8704 7270765 183.3083 165.2617 2.24241133 855
1992 021D
1 21942U 92 21 D 92114.24574117 .00009578 00000-0 90515-2 0 60
2 21942 3.9897 5.6779 7262662 184.0162 165.6072 2.26827382 842
1992 022A
1 21946U 92 22 A 92113.91663293 .00047813 00000-0 55971-3 0 110
2 21946 51.5983 164.6645 0015578 340.5781 19.4721 15.60916990353653
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

1453. Help building small 75/80 meter loop antenna.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 06:55:18 UTC
From: george@ve7frg.UUCP
Message-ID: <47@ve7frg.UUCP>
Source record: 290677
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I am posting this for a friend who does not have access to the news but can receive email. Please reply to the address at the end of this article. Thanks.

QUESTION: Does anyone have contruction or design info for 80/75 meter transmitting loops that are about 10 feet diameter?. I believe there was an aricle published in QST or Ham radio magazine in the last 5 years that discussed this problem. Has anyone built one??. The antenna I'm thinking of is similiar to a DDDR but is not worked against a ground screen.

73
de Lawrence Glaister
Nanoose Bay B.C.

reply to: ve7it%ve7it.ampr.org@ve7frg.ampr.org

George Farris - VE7FRG Internet : george@ve7frg.ampr.org
Amprnet : george@ve7frg.ampr.org
Sidney, B.C. UUCP : uunet!sol.uvic.ca!ve7frg!george
(604) 656-0342 Packet : VE7FRG@VE7VBB.#ISLAND.BC.CAN.NOAM

1454. Re: Yeasu Battery Clips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 08:39:31 UTC
From: michaeln@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <44810017@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 290578

I don't have the number with me. but about a year or so ago i had the
battery clip on my wifes ft470 break. i called yaesu parts and service
i california and they sent me 3 of them for free. at the time they said the
price was like .45 each. i'll see if i can find the number.....well a quick
phone home and the number i have is 1 800 633 4455. its been about a year
since i used it but if it's not any good try directory assistance. they
should be able to guess what area you need by the 633 in the 1 800 number.
when they sent the parts to me, they just put them in an envelope and
mailed them. awhole lot cheaper than shipping ups. good luck. mike nason

1455. Re: Yeasu Battery Clips

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 09:59:21 UTC
From: michaeln@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <44810018@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 290579

Hold it everyone. I must retract my first response to this base note.
it's 3 am so i decided to see if the 1 800 number was still good. it isn't
but, after scrounging around for more numbers i found a couple.

try 1 800 244 9237. i tried this number (at 3 am) and got no response but !
atleast i didn't get an intercept recording like i did for the old number.

also, i have some non 1 800 numbers
213-404-2700 yaesu, inc. main number
213-404-4884 yaesu, inc. service
213-404-4847 yaesu, inc. parts

these numbers were copied from an earlier post but i know that the parts
number was good at one time because i have used it personnally. (if that counts
for anything)

be sure and be using a touch tone phone when you make the call. actually i think
nk
it works with out one but don't quote me on that. "most" of these systems have
someone who will pick up sooner or later but not all of them do.

as to yaesu having old parts. in may cases they do. i was able to get "simple"
parts for a tempo 1 (made by yaesu) such as a new vfo knob, power cord etc.
and i think the tempo 1 is about 20 years old.
good luck. 73's mike nason ka7hbb. good luck. 73's mike nason ka7hbb.

1456. Re: How do I update callsign address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 14:59:37 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.25.10.59.37.1992.8955@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290580

> I just looked up my address in the callbook on line and wonder how I go
> about updating my address in it. It is old and should I contact FCC
> or the keeper of the main database, or is the keeper of the database
> the FCC ?

The database keeper is the FCC. Send a 610 in changing your address.
Shame on you for not doing it sooner. Other than having your QSL
cards go to the dead letter office, had you been operating and gotten
one of those QSL cards from the FCC, and your forwarding order had
expired, you may have incurrred violations and not known it.

-Ron

1457. Re: Radio Ergonomics.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 15:35:51 UTC
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr25.153551.26488@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 290581

I too dislike the current trend in "styling" of most things...

Everything looks like a loaf of bread dough that has been squished and poked. Neither cars that travel at ordinary speeds on city streets nor amateur radios need to look like the amorphous blobs with knobs tossed in in a haphazard pattern. Yes, I know, these are supposed to be functional designs based on human needs...Baloney! They are nothing more than the bad dreams of "stylists" who are overpaid cultural drop outs. The problem is that they absolutely control what we receive in the marketplace. This problem has been endemic in the world of "fashion" for years...prime example: those absolutely stupid shoulder pads that pervade every article of women's clothing (my wife really likes stacking a padded coat on top of her padded business suit on top of her padded blouse on top of her padded...ad infinitum! And to top it all off, people actually BUY the stuff --- which only prods the "stylists" to do even worse "designs". GAG!

My next soap box outpouring is against another "trendy" item: ham radios that try to be a DC to Light do everything box for everyone. In the metropolitan area where I live, I've tried out several of the "extended range" dual band mobile rigs...not a one of these super scanners has any intermod rejection capabilities. Trying to listen to local 2 meter ham repeaters is like listening to the Tower of Babel -- with all the paging tones, paging service voices, police, fire, business radio services mixing together in the non-selective front end and emerging on just the frequency that I want to quietly monitor. When I inquired to find out about dual band radios with a tightly restricted frequency range for ham use only, I was told that manufacturers don't make that kind of radio any more -- because they aren't popular. I understand that only Radio Shack offers a frequency limited HT on a single band...well that is going to be my next radio when I need another HT. In the mean time, does anyong know of a good dual band mobile rig that is free of intermod? Am I the only person in the world who wants such a radio?

Hmmm, in order to save society, maybe we should kill all the "stylists" before the lawyers?

Cheers, Bill.

--
Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA | N0LAJ @ W0LJF.CO.USA.NA
Please route replies to: whester@nyx.cs.du.edu or uunet!nyx!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

1458. Which freq. counter to buy?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 17:11:22 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kvj4lqINNd84@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 290582

The title says it all. I want to buy a freq counter for use
with my scanner. I'm thinking of pulling out the stops and
getting an Opto. 3000 model, but I'm wondering whether or not
I'd be happier with the 2600. I'd like to hear from anyone
who's used Opto. freq counters. If you've used the model 104 (?)
tunable pre-selector I'd particularly like to hear about that.
If you think other manufacturers are worth looking at, please
list them, and why you think they're better.

Thanks.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

1459. transmiter fundementals?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 17:18:48 UTC
From: toney@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr25.171848.1214@u.washington.edu>
Source record: 290583

A while back I posted a article asking for help in finding a amp chip
to boost the signal from a transmitter. I wanted to thank all that responded
with information or offers to help. My immediate proiablym however is that I
understand the basic principals behind a transmitter but am totaly at a loss
as to the equasions and fomula thatve me my values of the parts (i.e resistance
capactence and inductance,) so that I can vary my frequency, watage.. exct..

I found this circut in an old copy of radio electronics and thought I
could use it to clarify the specific questions that I wanted to ask. Any
nsight that you can give me as to the equasions to get the values of a general
transmitter or tips on amplification/ signal clarification for this transmitter
would be greatly appreciated. My end goal is to design a FM transmitter with
about 40 to 100 wats o power Mhz. If that
workes as I want I am going to build a ham rig so tips of that nature would be
appreciated as well.

I hope this does not sound like I am asking the net to do all the work
I have invested a lot o time brushing off old books and diggin in to understand
how this works but I need a little help. Again I am sorry if this post offends
any of you.

Thanx in advance for all your help.....

NIN___
TBB___

toney@milton.u.washington.edu

My main questions about FM transmitters are:

1: some one recently told me that the ratio of my frequency/inductance/capacit-
-ance was (with 2pieF = w) w = 1

\/ LC
They were able to explain partialy how that works but I still don't
know does this alwas work? If so are there other formula to guide by.
mostly what I am looking for is the equasions that give the part values
that inturn give the frequency. I am sorry that thesr are rather stupi
proiablems but I am a little confused. (and rapidly getting more so)

2: I think that the above equasion will give me the alterations nesicary to
change the inductor from a icoil of six wires to a ferrite rod/lopstick
.. will that then give me the new capacitence? Will I have to alter the
values of any other parts as a result.. I suspect so but HOW do I
determin there new values.. (dont mind being pointed at a few books
if that is the easiest way to answer).

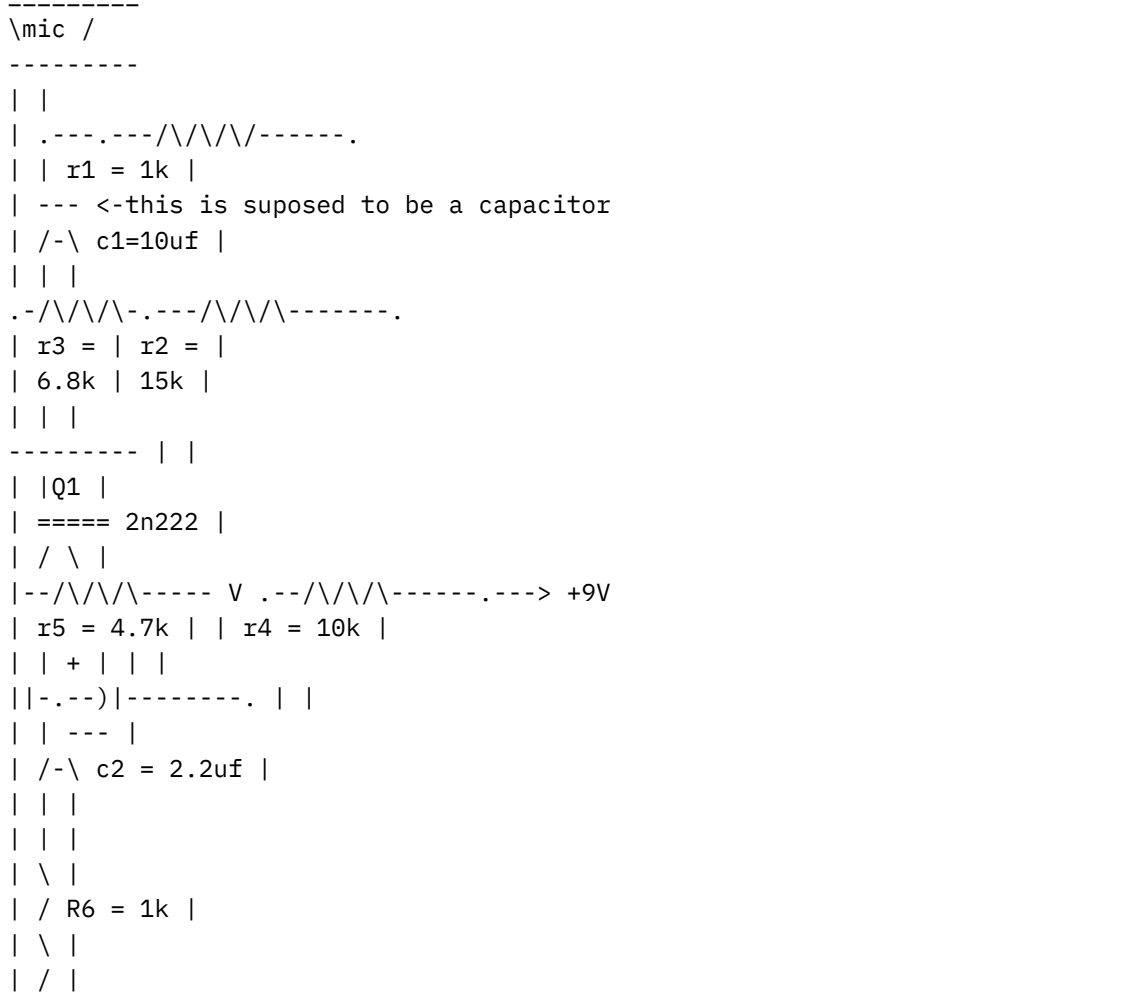
3: I *think* that to put my amplifier in to this circit I would replace Q2
with my amp or amp chip... but what effect would that have on the rest
of the circit? Is that the easiest way or even the right way to amp
my signal????

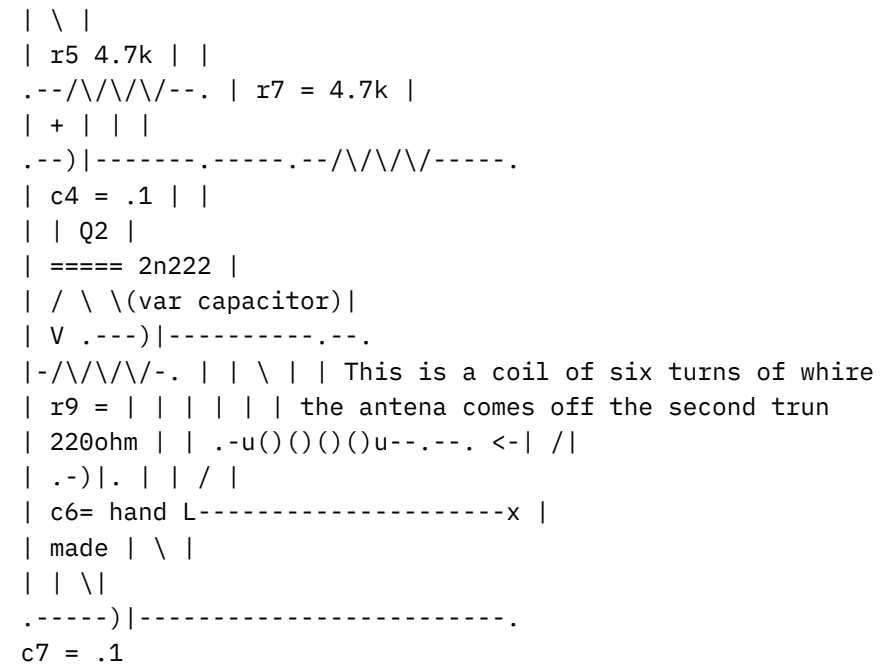
4: This is the realy stupid one so brace yourselves.
I still dont realy understand the total inner workings of a tanked
oscilator. I think I see how C7 would create the carier frequency with
its charg and discharge, but I dont see how everything left of Q2 is
being powered. I understand and can recognise the operational bias on
Q1 but as I understand it the whole transmiter is driven by the
changing voltages acrost R1, R2, R4,and R7. How does this drive the
mic. I just see the current as running straight to the ground here?

5: If I do build a small transmitter like this one would a regular audio amp
be able to increase my signal strength? If so what is the ratio, or is
there a equasion to determine it (would a 15 wat audio amp give me
a 15 wat signal?)??...

6: Lastly can I convert the schematics I have been reading for short wave
amplifiers to these FM bands..???

From Radio Electronics Nov 91 pg# 85




| \ |
| r5 4.7k | |
.--/\/\/\/--. | r7 = 4.7k |
| + | | |
.--)|-------.-----.--/\/\/\/-----.
| c4 = .1 | |
| | Q2 |
| ===== 2n222 |
| / \ \(var capacitor)|
| V .---)|----------.--.
|-/\/\/\/-. | | \ | | This is a coil of six turns of whire
| r9 = | | | | | | the antena comes off the second trun
| 220ohm | | .-u()()()()u--.--. <-| /|
| .-)|. | | / |
| c6= hand L---------------------x |
| made | \ |
| | \|
.-----)|-------------------------.
c7 = .1

Parts list for the transmiter
All resistors are 1/8 watt, 5%
R1, R6 --1000 ohms
R2 ----15,000 ohms
R3 ----6800 ohms
R4 ----10,000 ohms
R5, R7 --4700 ohms
R8 ----2200 ohms
R9 ----220 ohms

Capacitors
C1,C3 ---10 uf 25 volts electrolitic
c2 ---2.2 uf 25 volts electrolitic
C4, C7 --0.1 uf 25 volts electrolitic
C5 ---5-60 pf trimmer
C6 ---hand made capacitor

Bolth Q1 and Q2 are of type 2n222

1460. Just passed my Tech! (plus excited drivel, sorry)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 19:20:38 UTC
From: djenkins@wang.com
Message-ID: <bna32e.f4c@wang.com>
Source record: 290584

```
Two and 1/2 weeks ago I passed my novice test. Today I went to take the Tech
exam. Since I failed to keep a copy of the 610 form, I had to re-take part
2 befor they would let me take 3A. No problem. I got one wrong on Part 2
(just like the first time), then I got one wrong on Part 3A. (2 or more wrong
or zero wrong is OK, but, one wrong BUGS me!!!). Then they said "Why not try
Part 3B?"... I PASSED!!! (Then "for the experience" I tried the Advanced exam.
I failed miserably! But since I hadn't even seen the book I wasn't too upset!
Now I have to start working on my code again.

When I started out I was going to go for the no-code tech. I don't like CW
(at least not yet). Then I got into a class that was teaching old fashioned
novice stuff, so, what the heck, I learned the code. Then I started working
on my Tech. Now that I have 3A to my credit, all I need is the next level (13
WPM) CW to get my General class. After that, I would obviously want to go for
the advanced since that would only be another written exam away... I think I'm
hooked. My wife seems to agree (enthusiastically). I asked her if she was
interested, but she said it was a toss up on the unpleasantness scale between
that and cleaning out the kitty litter. Oh well, I tried.

BUT I CAN'T DO ANYTHING YET BECAUSE I'M STILL WAITING FOR MY NOVICE TICKET IN
THE MAIL!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
At this rate I could be an Extra by the time I can key up!
```

1461. Re: 2m-to-10m crossband operation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 19:53:15 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bna4kr.gdo@wang.com>
Source record: 290585

cberthel@cc.utah.edu writes:

>I was in Mobile, Alabama last week on a business-related trip and heard
>some interesting ham activity. Apparently they were doing 2m-to-10m cross
>band communications. A ham in California who was talking on the 10m band
>was talking to a ham in Alabama who was on 2m. How does this work? I'm
>a no-code tech so I can't operate HF. But could I use 2m-to-10m cross
>band repeater? Thanks for your replies.

Cheryl,

Remember, you only need to be sure what you personally are transmitting
is authorized to your class of license. If a higher-class licensee
re-transmits your signal, that's his/her business (and legal, and quite
common).

My advice (with a warning attached): go for it, and have a ball. The
warning is this: you may get hooked, and will have to upgrade to get
your own HF setup!

Have a ball, 73,
Dave KZ1O

--
==
Dave Bushong + What happened? - Curly
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + Nothin' - Moe
==

1462. Re: Just passed my Tech! (plus excited drivel, sorry)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 19:58:56 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bna4u9.gkg@wang.com>
Source record: 290586

djenkins@wang.com (Dave Jenkins) writes:

>[...] Then they said "Why not try
>Part 3B?"... I PASSED!!! (Then "for the experience" I tried the Advanced exam.
>I failed miserably! But since I hadn't even seen the book I wasn't too upset!
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>Now I have to start working on my code again.

I was there. He got a 54. That was pretty good for not studying that element!

>When I started out I was going to go for the no-code tech. I don't like CW
>(at least not yet). Then I got into a class that was teaching old fashioned
>novice stuff, so, what the heck, I learned the code. Then I started working
>on my Tech. Now that I have 3A to my credit, all I need is the next level (13
>WPM) CW to get my General class. After that, I would obviously want to go for
^^^^^^^^ Guess who's going to bug him until he does it!

>the advanced since that would only be another written exam away... I think I'm
>hooked. My wife seems to agree (enthusiastically). I asked her if she was
>interested, but she said it was a toss up on the unpleasantness scale between
>that and cleaning out the kitty litter. Oh well, I tried.

>BUT I CAN'T DO ANYTHING YET BECAUSE I'M STILL WAITING FOR MY NOVICE TICKET IN
>THE MAIL!!!

Well, that's not quite true.... you could always operate using my callsign
as long as I'm closeby :)

>At this rate I could be an Extra by the time I can key up!

Congratulations, Dave -- you should be proud!

73,
Dave KZ1O
dbushong@wang.com

(we've been working on Dave to get his ticket for almost 10 years!)
--
==
Dave Bushong + What happened? - Curly
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + Nothin' - Moe
==

1463. Re: Beginner Books? (SUMMARY)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 20:27:18 UTC
From: dstrout@next32.isnet.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr25.202718.16915@next32.isnet.com>
Source record: 290587

In article <1992Apr23.220111.15028@next32.isnet.com> I wrote:
>I am at the stage of "Gee, this stuff is neat. Guess I should get a
>license so I can try it" Was looking in the back of 73 mag, there are a
>lot of books to choose from. Of the following list, what would you
>recomend to get me past my first license exam and on the air without
>breaking anything? I'll summarize......
>
About everybody said get
Now Your Talking!: Discover the World of Hame Radio
ARRL 1992 Handbook
FCC Rule book
ARRL License Manual for appropriate class

Thanks for the responses!

dave.
Dave Strout
NeXT Programmer
dstrout@next32.isnet.com <-- Should work...
...uunet!ihost!next32!dstrout <-- Else try this....
703/385-3250 <-- Home --> dstrout@next32.isnet.com
703/243-9467 <-- Work --> dstrout@darpa.mil
NeXTMail Welcome

--
Dave Strout
NeXT Programmer
dstrout@next32.isnet.com <-- Should work...
...uunet!ihost!next32!dstrout <-- Else try this....

1464. NEEDED: HELP on deciding on HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 21:24:46 UTC
From: wright%morekypr.BITNET@uga.cc.uga.EDU
Message-ID: <9204252124.AA10444@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290588
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

25 APR 92 22:07 GMT

Greetings Fellow Amateurs:

I am having a very hard time in making up my mind on what type of HT
to purchase. I am needing one that not only for dual band amateur use,
but one I can use on the job. I am a Police Dispatcher/Parking Enforcement
Officer for Morehead State University in Morehead, Ky.
I am also a Member of the Morehead/Rowan County D.E.S. Rescue Squad.

The Problem: The University Police uses 2 freq. F-1: 159.090/F-2 158.970
The Rescue Squad uses 462.975 mhz. down

I need an HT that I can Transmit the University Freqs. and monitor the Rescue
Squads Freq. and will scan with a Priority channel.

I was going to get the FT 470 but I don't know..

If you can help in locating a ht that is able of doing this MY THANKS.

I do not need anything involving the Aircraft bands. I have that on my
home scanner and it is not used.

Please reply Direct to avoid heavy traffic on the net.

My Thanks

Tim Wright / KD4??? 3 weeks and counting
Morehead State University Police
WRIGHT@morekypr.BITNET

wright@MOREKYVM.bitnet

1465. Looking for Sylvan Katz, VE5ZX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-25 22:08:29 UTC
From: Jim -- MLO3-6/B9 -- DTN 223-5747 <reisert@mast.enet.dec.com>
Message-ID: <9204252208.AA18481@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 290589

Hi Syl, what's your current postal address? A local here had his
mail to you bounce.

Thanks - Jim AD1C

--
James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

1466. Mods for Alinco DJ-120T wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 01:13:44 UTC
From: comptec91006@camins.camosun.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1992Apr25.171344.1@camins.camosun.bc.ca>
Source record: 290590

Does anyone have any mods for the Alinco DJ-120T 2m HH?

```
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
__ __ __ ___ ___ __
/\ /\ o |/ |_ |__/ | | | | |_ |\ | (Well, isn't this special...)
/ \/ \ I |\ |__ |__\ |__| | | |__ | \| CompTec91006@Camins.Camosun.BC.CA
--------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

1467. IC-765 + CR-282, help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 01:40:51 UTC
From: vmp@fuug.fi
Message-ID: <VMP.92Apr26034051@techno.fi>
Source record: 290591

Anyone out there familiar with the ICOM IC-765 PLL adjustment?

I recently purchased the CR-282 high-stability crystal unit for
my IC-765 and since then I've been unable to zero-beat WWV (or
high quality signal generator) with the calibrator control.

By following the instructions in the IC-765 service manual (6-2)
I adjusted the calibrator control to 3 VDC and reference frequency
exactly to 60.00000 MHz, but the problem still remains: the actual
operating frequency is too much off for the calibrator control. :-(

Am I missing something here? My local ICOM dealer has no clue.

Thanks in advance,

Vesa, OH8NKQ

--
vmp@Finland.EU.net

1468. Cancel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 03:00:57 UTC
From: linvillm@gordon-emh1.army.mil
Message-ID: <9204260300.AA27288@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290592

```
cancel linvillm@gordon-emh1.army.mil
```

1469. Re: putting cw filter in xcvr

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 03:55:11 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <592@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290593

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu (John Derry) writes:
>Howdy,
>
>When I attempted to order a 250-Hz filter for the low I.F. (455 kHz) of my
>Kenwood TS-690S transceiver, the salesperson (mail order) told me that if
>I didn't first install a 500-Hz cw filter in the high I.F., it would be
>worse than no filter at all.
>
>Over his objections and promises of dire consequences I ordered the filter
>anyway. I installed it and it works just fine. I might insert here that
>the AGC voltage is extracted AFTER the low I.F. in this particular
>reveiver. (Why would it be otherwise?)
>
>Don't believe everything that sales persons tell you. Maybe the guy
>was working on a commission.

[closure deleted]

He may have been a bit more adamant that the context requires,
but putting higher selectivity closer to the antenna rather than
farther is usually better if you have a choice. The reason is
that putting selectivity closer to the antenna protects more
stages against overload from signals you can't hear -- that is,
signals that make it through the transceiver's "roofing" filter
-- usually a few tens of kilohertz wide up at the radio's first
IF -- but that remain outside the passband of the narrower
filter.

This, not the possibility of activation of the receiver AGC, is
the answer to your question, "Why would it be otherwise?" But the
acid test is how good it sounds to you, and if it sounds good, it
is good. Would you improve the radio's ability to withstand
overload from strong adjacent signals by installing a 500-Hz
filter at the higher IF, too? Yes, but perhaps you might hear the
difference only in very demanding operational with gainy
antennas.

David Newkirk, WJ1Z | voice: 203-666-1541 X280
Senior Assistant Technical Editor, ARRL | fax: 203-665-7531
225 Main St, Newington CT 06111 USA | net: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp

1470. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 25 April

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 04:25:02 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.704262302@honte>
Source record: 290594
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 116, 04/25/92
10.7 FLUX=153.8 90-AVG=194 SSN=209 BKI=2332 3222 BAI=010
BGND-XRAY=B6.0 FLU1=1.2E+05 FLU10=1.0E+04 PKI=3332 2222 PAI=011
BOU-DEV=018,024,029,018,021,015,014,012 DEV-AVG=018 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.3 @ 0327UT XRAY-MIN= B5.0 @ 1744UT XRAY-AVG= B7.4
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 2230UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2245UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.6%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2030UT PCA-MIN= -0.5DB @ 1535UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55284NT @ 0146UT BOUTF-MIN=55254NT @ 1705UT BOUTF-AVG=55272NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+094NT@ 2010UT GOES7-MIN=N:-001NT@ 2332UT G7-AVG=+072,+046,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+108NT@ 2105UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 1700UT G6-AVG=+083,+007,+030
FLUXFCST=STD:150,145,140;SESC:150,145,140 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/010,010,010
KFCST=2225 4221 2225 4221 27DAY-AP=018,013 27DAY-KP=3432 2442 3422 2233
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

1471. Ah...welcome voice of NEW hams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 04:50:23 UTC
From: woody@alpha.dasd.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr25.215023.1@alpha.dasd.honeywell.com>
Source record: 290595

In article <1992Apr20.165627.15764@intelhf.hf.intel.com>, zardoz@rx-db
(zardoz@rx-db.hf.intel.com) writes:
> In article <1992Apr18.205937.1@madre.dasd.honeywell.com> woody@madre.dasd.honeywell.com
writes:
>>
>>In the US this hobby is growing about 10%/YR,
>>
>
> Really? I WISH!!! Please quote sources.
>
> WA7LDV
> Fan mail may be sent to:
> zardoz@rx-db.hf.intel.com

I guess I should have said that for the last two years, we
have been growing by about 9%/YR.

The "W5YI Report" dated April 15,1992, page 5, shows the following numbers
of licenced hams in the US:

YEAR 1989 1990 1991 1992
OF HAMS 448716 465577 506789 553629
% ABOVE PREV. YR +3.0 +3.8 +8.9 +9.3

Since the introduction of the nocode tech licence, there has been a 1034%
increase in the # of tech exams given, and a 21% increase in other class
tests. (See, the no-codes ARE upgrading!) There was a 35% decrease in
novice tests given. Since the introduction of no-codes, we've grown by
an avg. of 3565 new hams/month. The number isn't dropping much either.
last month we grew by 4092!

PLEASE, I'm not trying to stir up a no-code hornet's nest on this network!
I've heard enough discussion of the no-code contraversy on local nets to
make me puke!

WOW, how often does one get challanged for resources and have stats
like this available. (SPECIAL TNX TO W5YI REPORT)
TIM N5TMW

1472. Satellite TV rcvr schems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 05:29:37 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <4960@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 290596
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.video.satellite

I'm badly in need of some schematics for some orphan
satellite tv equipment:

Janiel SP 2000 stereo processor
Royal-Sat Model BR 300 receiver
Toki Model 99 receiver

Now, before I spend many bucks calling all over the
country trying to locate prints on these, can someone
point me to a place which might carry them or be willing
to sell a copy (no, SAMS doesn't do satellite receivers).

Particularly there are a number of people on the HOMESAT
mailing list wanting the description of the innards of the
Janiel unit since it's now showing up surplus...

THANKS

- Bob Wier

---------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
home of the mc68hc11 mailing list
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
"Springtime in the Rockies - time to smell flowers, ride trains
mow the clover, sleep late, count the stars, watch the birds"

1473. RACES Bulletin #219

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 05:56:50 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9204260556.AA05443@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290597

Msgid: $RACESBUL.219

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.219 DATE: April 27, 1992
SUBJECT: MGT: Principles of Management for the Radio Officer

The first principle is that of planning. The RACES plan is what
first comes to mind. Is there one in effect and does it reflect in
general context that of the model plan in general use in the State?
But planning goes further than that. At one time there was a planning
document by FEMA for jurisdictions, called ECDP for Emergency
Communications Development Plan.
That plan had 3 parts:
1. A complete communications inventory, listing all two-way radio
systems and any others with which a well planned and equipped
Emergency Operations Center should have to communicate. This meant
all the internal and neighboring public safety systems, utilities,
transportation, RACES, CAP, CB, GMRS and others.
2. A complete identification of deficiencies: everything you
didn't have, but should have. Few jurisdictions have everything they
need.
3. A complete acquisition plan, which listed budget estimate, and
in what fiscal year the items were to be acquired to correct the
deficiencies. Obviously, such a planning document requires annual
updating.

EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races
and can be retrieved using FTP.

1474. Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 06:16:27 UTC
From: axd7104@acfcluster.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr26.011627.1@acfcluster.nyu.edu>
Source record: 290598
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <92101.125627ASAHC@CUNYVM.BITNET>, ASAHC@CUNYVM.BITNET (Asher Samuels) writes:
> A few years ago, WOR was forced to become WWOR (channel 9 in the NYC area)

I wasn't talking about the tv station though, just the radio station (710
am). It's still WOR.
--
Aaron Dickey Bitnet: axd7104@nyuacf
New York University Internet: axd7104@ACFcluster.nyu.edu

Al Roker Is God.

1475. Radio Shack - America's Technology Store

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 14:07:09 UTC
From: n2gj@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us
Message-ID: <m3cuJB2w164w@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us>
Source record: 290599

Jeff L. Myers stated: "How'd you make it practicle (sic) for 7000 stores to access it [the data on all 35 million customers]?"

Why not use a client-server approach with data for each store stored locally, data for a region stored on a LAN server DB ("Mr. Jurrens are you registered as a client in this region?") and the BIG database maintained by feeds fro the regional databases? It seems to me that that would make the best use of technology that is readily available today.

I truly abhor the present system and its immediate predecessor. 73,

Gerry Jurrens, Kingston, NJ N2GJ@KB1BD.NJ.USA
Internet: n2gj@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us

Gerry Jurrens, Princeton High School BBS
DNS: n2gj@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us UUCP: ...!princeton!phsbbs!n2gj
Disclaimer: Author bears full responsibility for this message.

1476. Mods for Kenwood R-2000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 14:16:05 UTC
From: n2gj@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us
Message-ID: <iHDuJB3w164w@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us>
Source record: 290600

I'm posting this for a friend from GE Astro who has no modem:

Anyone know of a source of mods for the Kenwood R-2000 general coverage
receiver? It's an oldie-but-goodie, but it's kinda long in the tooth.
Any help? Thanks, 73,

Gerry Jurrens, Kingston, NJ N2GJ@KB1BD.NJ.USA
Internet: n2gj@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us

Gerry Jurrens, Princeton High School BBS
DNS: n2gj@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us UUCP: ...!princeton!phsbbs!n2gj
Disclaimer: Author bears full responsibility for this message.

1477. Re: NEEDED: HELP on deciding on HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 15:26:13 UTC
From: young@eg.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr26.152613.12362@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 290601
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

In article <9204252124.AA10444@ucsd.edu> wright%morekypr.BITNET@uga.cc.uga.EDU writes:
>I am having a very hard time in making up my mind on what type of HT
>to purchase. I am needing one that not only for dual band amateur use,
>but one I can use on the job. I am a Police Dispatcher/Parking Enforcement
>
>The Problem: The University Police uses 2 freq. F-1: 159.090/F-2 158.970
>The Rescue Squad uses 462.975 mhz. down
>
>I need an HT that I can Transmit the University Freqs.permission for this> and monitor the
Rescue
>Squads Freq. and will scan with a Priority channel.
>

There are ham HTs that can do this. Problem is, it ain't legal.
University "permission" has nothing to do with it. Ham HTs are not type accepted
for these other services, and type acceptance is required by FCC.

>I was going to get the FT 470 but I don't know..

The FT470 will receive on both the frequencies in question. The
out-of-band transmit is the kicker...

>My Thanks
>
>Tim Wright / KD4??? 3 weeks and counting
>Morehead State University Police
>WRIGHT@morekypr.BITNET

>wright@MOREKYVM.bitnet

Mike Young KA9HZE	young@ecn.purdue.edu
Purdue University EE Dept.	...!pur-ee!young
W. Lafayette, IN 47907	

--
Mike Young KA9HZE	young@ecn.purdue.edu
Purdue University EE Dept.	...!pur-ee!young
W. Lafayette, IN 47907	

1478. PK-232 Mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 16:10:16 UTC
From: kriss@austin.lockheed.com
Message-ID: <940@shrike.com>
Source record: 290602

Help! I just read a posting about a FB PK-232 Modification. When I tried to save it, I screwed up and lost the article and marked it as read and could not find it again.

If someone has the article....something about a ground fix, including a neat sketch, ...please E-Mail it or repost the article.

```
* * ****** * ****** *
* * * * * * *
****** **** * * * *
* * * * ****** *
* * * * *
* * ****** ****** * *
```

Dick, KD5VU
kd5vu@austin.lockheed.com
or
KD5VU @ N5LJF.#AUS.TX
On: 4/26/92 11:13:40 AM CST

1479. Re: NEEDED: HELP on deciding on HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 16:12:25 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.26.12.12.25.1992.8430@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290603

While the Yazoo Ft470 can be modified for extended receive (and
furthermore) transmit on your police frequencies. It will not
conveniently receive or transmit on 462 without giving up 440-450
which you proably would like to keep. Note I said conveniently.
If it's only one frequency, there's a way you can get that into
a memory with a rather involved kludge.

The more involved problem is that it wouldn't be legal to do this.
While you can use any sort of radio that you can construct or convert
for ham use (that's why you were given a test on radio fundimentals,
contrived as it was), radios for commercial use must be type accepted.
The FT470 is not type accepted, primarily because Yaesu has not
interest in doing so since that's not the market it's setlling them
into, but also because it would not meet the requirements. Since
your typical commercial or public service user is regarded as a radio
imbecile, they are not allowed to direct enter frequencies, possibly
outside of their authorized band. The frequencies on their radios
are set by authorized technicians.

About the only way to avoid having seperate ham gear is to get an
authorized technician to put the ham freqs into your commercial gear.
I've seen this done on a number of radios. The best compromise is
to use the ICOM U16/H16 radios which can be programmed without any
special equipment, which would allow you to pretend you are the
authorized technician to set the frequencies. The other trick is that
this only became an issue because even in commercial gear they now
use synthesizers even though the radio gives the appearance of being
a single channel radio. I've seen older type-accepeted commercial
gear with synthesizers that predate the new guidelines.

I've never seen a dual band commercial radio.

1480. Re: NEEDED: HELP on deciding on HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 17:06:52 UTC
From: bemmack@ucscb.UCSC.EDU
Message-ID: <33901@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 290604

>
> There are ham HTs that can do this. Problem is, it ain't legal.
>

I'm fairly sure that Yaseu makes a dual band commercial handheld which will work in the ham bands. I'm not positive on this, though. Icom makes great commercial radios which work great in both commercial and amateur bands, but they don't make a dual band unit. :-(

-Rosty
rosty@rat.csc.calpoly.edu

1481. Re: Request for Comments - ACE AR1000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 19:10:13 UTC
From: cobra@jab.tucson.az.us
Message-ID: <qBouJB3w164w@jab.tucson.az.us>
Source record: 290605
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

rats@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (AOR AR-1000) writes:

>
> |rats@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (AOR AR-1000) writes:
> |>In <17412@fritz.filenet.com> Dave Arnold states:
>
> |>| 406-512
> |>| ...hole here - does it matter?
>
> |>This is the UHF television band.
>
> |But this includes the channels that were taken out of broadcast TV,
> |doesn't it? We have a lot of police in the 460s and 470s around this
> |area.
>
> Yes, the UHF "T-Band" (~470-512Mhz) includes channels out of the UHF
> television band; however, I don't know if the FCC issues television
> broadcast licenses on those lower channels anymore.
>
> Does anyone know of any operational television stations that transmit
> in the UHF "T-Band" currently?

Yes, there is a station here in Tucson that broadcasts on Ch. 18, and
another low-power station used to hang out on Ch. 14, but has since gone
dark.

Ken Thompson - cobra@coyote.datalog.com - GEnie: K.THOMPSON23
If I had a real witty saying, it would go here, but I don't, so...
Alternate address: cobra@jab.tucson.az.us

1482. NEED HAM RADIO USERS HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 20:13:49 UTC
From: bursztyn@cs.tulane.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr26.201349.22370@cs.tulane.edu>
Source record: 290606

I am searching for a ham radio user in New Orleans If you know
someone please have them call me at 861-4403

thanks
Jack

1483. Frequencies (was Re: NEEDED: HELP on deciding on HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-26 22:43:27 UTC
From: kossack@rice.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr26.224327.12323@rice.edu>
Source record: 290607

In article <9204252124.AA10444@ucsd.edu>, wright%morekypr.BITNET@uga.cc.uga.EDU writes:
> The Problem: The University Police uses 2 freq. F-1: 159.090/F-2 158.970
> The Rescue Squad uses 462.975 mhz. down <Can't remember the up Freq>

On a related note, how can one find out what frequencies a
particular organization uses if one is not a member of said group?
Obviously, one could scan and hope to find it by trial and error.
However, the FCC must have a list of these licensed frequencies
somewhere, to avoid problems such as assigning two nearby groups
the same freqs. So, the question is whether the frequency list is
publicly available and, if so, do libraries carry it? Heck, does
someone have it available online? (HOW MANY MEGABYTES ??!!?? :-)

Thanks.

--
Jordan M Kossack | TSRA NRA NRA-ILA | Remember the Alamo!
kossack@rice.edu | B-VARC ARRL | Support the right to bear arms
N5QVI 270-9056 | TSPE IEEE | against an opressive government

1484. Software to Produce Great Circle Bearing Charts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 01:22:09 UTC
From: pescatore_jt%ncsd.dnet@gte.COM
Message-ID: <9204271515.AA17896@bunny.gte.com>
Source record: 290608

Does anyone know of any software out there (commercial or shareware) to produce a great circle bearing chart given a particular lattitude/longitude?

Basically, I need to create antenna pointing maps for a number of lat/lons, in a graphical format on a PC or SUN or VAX or Mac. Postscript output is probably the best, TIFF or GIF probably usable as well. I definitely want graphical output, not a list of beam headings for various targets.

This is a work related project, so commercial or semi-expensive SW is ok. Any sources or hints will be appreciated.

thanks, John Pescatore WB2EKK
PESCATORE_JT@NCSD.GTE.COM <- Net
301-294-8486 <- Phone
301-294-8652 <- FAX

1485. VP8SSI DXpedition Report from WA4JQS via Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 01:49:50 UTC
From: "Jim Reisert, AD1C" <reisert@mast.enet.dec.com>
Message-ID: <9204270149.AA19257@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 290609

[typos, punctuation, etc. corrected by AD1C]

W2FG RETRANSMISSION FROM TG9VT APLINK MAILBOX

VP8SSI UPDATE

I WOULD LIKE TO TAKE [THIS] TIME TO THANK ALL OF THE DX OP'S WHO HELPED US TO MAKE THE SOUTH SANDWICH/SOUTH GEORGIA/FALKLAND ISLANDS DXPEDITION A GO.

60K QSO'S WERE MADE FROM ALL 3 ISLANDS. WE HAD HOPED FOR A LARGER NUMBER OF Q'S BUT DUE TO THE VERY BAD WX AND WIND CONDITIONS AND VERY SHORT BAND OPENINGS WE FEEL THAT THINGS [WENT] VERY WELL. AS FOR THE RUMORS OF LOSS OF EQUIPMENT [ETC.] I HAVE NO [IDEA] WHERE THIS CAME FROM WE DID HAVE ONE TUNER GO BAD DUE TO WATER BUT ALL THE EQUIPMENT OPERATED VERY WELL. AND ALL EQUIPMENT WAS REMOVED FROM THE ISLAND. WE DID LEAVE 2 ANT'S THAT HAD SEEN BETTER DAYS BUT THAT WAS IT.

I WOULD ALSO LIKE TO THANK THE CREW OF THE ABEL-J FOR GETTING US ON AND OFF THE ISLAND. CAPT. CARTER VP8CAY IS NOW A VERY ACTIVE HAM FROM THE SHIP. SO GIVE A LISTEN FOR HIM AS HE TRAVLES THE ANTARCTIC.

I HOPE WE WERE ABLE TO GIVE EVERYONE WHO TRYED TO CONTACT US A QSO. IF NOT WE ARE SORRY. IF YOU ARE COMING TO DAYTON STOP BY AND CHECK OUT THE VIDEO WE MADE AND THERE YOU WILL KNOW WHAT THE WORST PLACE ON THE FACE OF THE EARTH LOOKS AND SOUNDS LIKE IN SUMMER TIME HI ..

AGAIN THANKS TO ALL DE TONY WA4JQS/VP8BZL...SK

--
James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

1486. Recorded Delivery of International Mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 01:58:51 UTC
From: "Jim Reisert, AD1C" <reisert@mast.enet.dec.com>
Message-ID: <9204270158.AA19635@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 290610

[received via packet]

Msg #770 From: N1GMU Date: 26-Apr 1837Z Subj: Int'l Recorded Delivery

The following is a Copied from the U.S. Post Office Bulletin:

RECORDED DELIVERY- Effective 2/20/92 Recorded Delivery Service on
International Mail is available to a limited number of countries.
Postal Bulletin 21809 dated 2/20/92, page 9, contains the updated details
of Recorded Delivery Service and in Section 385 in the International Mail
Manual. Personnel must offer Recorded Delivery Service only to the
following countries:

Afghanistan Czechoslovakia Malaysia
Bahrain Fiji New Zealand
Belgium Greece Oman
Bolivia Guinea Pakistan
Brunei Guyana Romania
Bulgaria Iraq Spain
Burkina Faso Italy Swaziland
Cameroon Korea, Republic of Syria
China Libya Turkey
Columbia Venezuela

--
James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

1487. Re: source for RF transistors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 03:58:01 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscit.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <50030004@hpscit.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 290611

> / hpscit:rec.radio.amateur.misc / tony@mpg.phys.hawaii.edu (Antonio Querubin) / 6:47 am Apr 23, 1992 /
> I am having trouble finding a source for some replacement RF transistors for
> two different amplifiers. Can anyone suggest leads for the following?
>
> MRF136
> 2SK317
> 2SC1177
> --
> Antonio Querubin
> tony@mpg.phys.hawaii.edu / ah6bw@uhm.ampr.org / querubin@uhunix.bitnet
> ----------

Try RF Parts in San Marcos, CA (they run ads in the ham radio mags).

Rick N6RK

1488. Re: Signals received on 8 MHZ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 04:37:05 UTC
From: crisp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <vn!kc9j.crisp@netcom.com>
Source record: 290612
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Apr15.022034.24113@monu6.cc.monash.edu.au>
ins958s@lindblat.cc.monash.edu.au (Mr S.C. Aquilina) writes:
>
>Lately I have heard alot of activity between 8.7 and 9 Mhz
>
>On 8730, 8740 and 8770 I often hear "telephone" conversations in SSB.
>Could someone please explain to me what they are (ie. who do they serve etc.)

These are marine ship to shore radio telephone conversations. Typically
you will hear some merchant marine type talking to his wife, mom etc.

> On 8830 I receive airport information from three airports (Hong Kong, Hololulu and
Auckland). On 8870 I can pick up communications between planesand airports.

Typically the airports have HF links that are used to communicate long distance
with aircraft in their sectors. I frequently monitor Tokyo's Narita airport
on 6655khz. You will hear planes give their coordinates generally along
with other information. It is sort of neat to know where they are. I keep a
globe handy for the task.

>Also, on longwave (around 300-400 kHZ) I can pick up similaR AIRPORT INFORMATION (LOCAL).

Many local airports will have weather information available on low power
longwave for the use of pilots flying into and out of the airport etc.

--
Richard Crisp crisp@netcom.com
(415) 903-3832 wk (408) 253 4541 fax
Opinions solely mine.

1489. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 26 April

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 07:36:02 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.704360162@honte>
Source record: 290613
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 117, 04/26/92
10.7 FLUX=143.2 90-AVG=193 SSN=191 BKI=2211 2132 BAI=006
BGND-XRAY=B4.5 FLU1=1.0E+05 FLU10=9.9E+03 PKI=2212 1232 PAI=007
BOU-DEV=016,014,009,009,010,006,025,011 DEV-AVG=012 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C4.7 @ 1516UT XRAY-MIN= B3.8 @ 2359UT XRAY-AVG= B6.4
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 2305UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2320UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.6%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 2030UT PCA-MIN= -0.7DB @ 1515UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55281NT @ 0026UT BOUTF-MIN=55246NT @ 1651UT BOUTF-AVG=55270NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+099NT@ 1922UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0017UT G7-AVG=+073,+043,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+111NT@ 2028UT GOES6-MIN=E:-019NT@ 1810UT G6-AVG=+085,+006,+028
FLUXFCST=STD:140,135,135;SESC:140,135,135 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/010,010,010
KFCST=2223 3221 2225 4221 27DAY-AP=013,012 27DAY-KP=3422 2233 3212 2333
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

1490. APT-Sats: Status APR 25, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 08:19:02 UTC
From: henne@eniac.gmd.de
Message-ID: <henne.704362742@eniac>
Source record: 290614

```
Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, APR 25, 1992

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 not observed
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On

Sorry, my power-line was down the whole
afternoon, so I missed NOAA-11 - it is
shurely active. No changes since last
week.

** NEW E-MAIL-ADRESS **

+---------------------------------+
|e-mail: henne@f3.gmd.dbp.de |
+---------------------------------+
|Peter Henne |
|German Nat. Research Institute |
| for Computer Science (GMD) |
|D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1 |
|Fed. Rep. of Germany |
+---------------------------------+
```

1491. Re: Fancy Radios???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 10:28:38 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610126@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 290615

The manufacturer has a very different view to the customer of what the purpose of a radio is. If the radio sells and is not so obviously bad that it sets people against ever buying one of that brand again, then all the needs of the maker are satisfied.

Put youself in the position of the guy with a ham shop, or a stall at a rally. Someone comes along and asks to see the ITF 9001 HF rig, you let them play with it for a while, they then start to ask questions. All the questions fit into two groups;
Features/functions... How do I access the 100 memories, how many ways can I shift frequency information into and out of them? do the memories save the mode and filter and AGC and ... settings ? How would I connect a PK232 for packet AMTOR RTTY CW WEFAX SSTV ?
Comparisons.... Is it better than a XXXX or a YYYY or a ZZZZ. This is the real crunch, what on earth do "better" and "worse" mean ? The customer won't be at all specific about these terms, and a successful vendor knows not to ask. What the customer is asking about is the rig's reputation, can he proud, very proud, or extremely proud to show one in his shack?

We are now talking about the sales of consumer goods to people who, in the majority have only small knowledge of the functions of a radio. To get their licence they learned about the circuit diagrams of a number of simple circuits but not about phase noise and intermodulation. I would not criticise these people, I think that perhaps the subject matter is now sub-optimal for the modern radio amateur.

The shopkeeper can demonstrate the memories, the dual receiver(s) and all manner of wonderful controls and displays of a few competing rigs side by side. But how would he go about demonstrating receiver intermod and blocking levels, how many customers would stay, listen and understand if he could and did ?

Are dual, modest, receivers worse, equivalent, or better than one good one?

Will this rig just block up totally on field day ?

Are all the signals I can hear really there ?

Nice computer!!! is there a radio in there too??

73 de GM4ZNX

1492. Re: Seeking info on Marine Band handheld radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 10:55:47 UTC
From: kstuart@oasys.dt.navy.mil
Message-ID: <18747@oasys.dt.navy.mil>
Source record: 290616

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, RMTNEZ@EVALUN11.BITNET (Rafael J. Martinez) writes:
>I'm planning to buy a marine band handheld, but I haven't got any
>experience on them.
>
>I'd like to buy the Horizon HX230S. Do anyone knows this handheld ?
>Do you suggest any other, perhaps an ICOM ??
>
>Thak you in advance
>
>Rafael J. Martinez
>rmtnez@vm.ci.uv.es
Hopefully, Rafael, you have a full-size marine VHF with an 8-foot, boat-mounted whip, and the hand-held is a second radio. If not, I strongly (repeat - STRONGLY!!) recommend starting with those items first. Reason is that the hand-held with its rubber ducky antenna can only cover a couple of miles on the water whereas the VHF full-size rig and marine whip can cover lots more distance. Remember that when you need assistance, you wnat them to hear you. The hand helds were introduced into the marine fields primarily for port operations and docking, for which purpose they are ideal.

Horizon seems to be a well-respected name in marine electronics. ICOM is also excellent. I have the Ham Radio version of the ICOM marine handheld, and it is a beautiful rig. I think that either manufacturer's products should be reliable and well-backed for service.

Ken Stuart

1493. Re: Posting in the wrong group

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 12:51:42 UTC
From: admiral.uucp!skyjuice@uunet.uu.net
Message-ID: <V94VJB1w164w@admiral.uucp>
Source record: 290617
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

> > Could we post scanner articles in the scanner group, and pirate
> > articles in the pirate group please?

Sounds great, but what are the names of these groups?

--
admiral!skyjuice@uunet.uu.net (mark feller) <uunet!admiral!skyjuice>
The Admiral's Public UNIX - Greenwich, CT - System Administrator: Doug Fields
(HST/V32) (203)661-2873 -- (PEP/V32) -1279 -- (V32) -0450 -- (V29/MNP6) -2967
>FREE!< Unix shell accounts, Usenet access, and Internet-style mail available

1494. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 13:55:13 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <593@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290618

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>Above 1 is RF performance (something that seems to be all-but-forgotten
>in the current generation of radios.)
>
>AL N1AL

How can you say this? The RF performance of most mid- and
high-end MF/HF ham radios of current manufacture is excellent.
The radios (Collins S lines, R-390/As, Heath SB-300/400s, etc)
usually invoked as embodying standard-of-comparision performance
are soundly beaten by most mid- and high-end radios in terms of

two-tone IMD receiver dynamic range (at the 20-kHz spacing used
in the ARRL Lab)

blocking receiver dynamic range

receiver minimum discernible signal

short- and long-term frequency stability

frequency calibration accuracy and resettability

AGC performance

frequency agility

frequency coverage

transmitter spectral purity

transmitter output-power control

features-per-dollar value when costs are adjusted for inflation
between "then" and "now"

and, no, composite (phase) noise in most mid- to high-end MF/HF
radios is not the problem it was some years back. (It's good
enough to let use measure receiver blocking dynamic ranges above
the high 130s, which means "it's generally fine to excellent."
Older radios may have cleaner LO chains, but their mixers usually
crunch sooner. Is death better by knife or blunt instrument?)

Transmitter IMD *may* be a horse race, depending on the rigs
compared, but this straw man is falling apart, too -- watch for
VMOS FETs in an MF/HF exciter very soon, and then you'll
routinely see transistorized-transmitter IMD performance that
easily beats 6146Bs equipped with RF negative feedback (as used

in the Collins KWM-2, for instance). Bipolars conservatively run at 28, or, especially, 50 volts, can already do this, and are doing so in some high-end ham transceivers.

Author info: I'm a student of ham history, political, social and technical. I've built, used, tested and (as appropriate) spectrum-analyzed many archetypal ham-radio receivers and transmitters extant between now and, say, 1930. I love regenerative receivers and 807s, I have an HRO, have owned an R-390A and still keep my 51J-3 warm. I've successfully and enjoyably used a UX-201A TNT on the air. I'm about to commission a 59 tri-tet (if the crystal will stay in its socket -- but my Bliley LD-2 and BC-3 should handle it if an FT-243 won't). (Fun, fun, *fun*.) But "things aren't like they were and the good old days, and they *never* were." You *can't* get better RF performance than today by going back in time.

David Newkirk, WJ1Z | voice: 203-666-1541 X280
Senior Assistant Technical Editor, ARRL | fax: 203-665-7531
225 Main St, Newington CT 06111 USA | net: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp

1495. Wamted: Reccomendations for FD Generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 14:08:57 UTC
From: hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <1375@blue.cis.pitt.edu.UUCP>
Source record: 290619

I've decided to purchase a 500-1000 watt AC generator so I don't need
to beg, borrow, or steal one every Field Day. I'd appreciate any advice
about this; which brand of generators do you like, which ones should I avoid,
what features are important, etc.

73,
Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

1496. Re: Request for Comments - ACE AR1000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 14:09:06 UTC
From: pas@jupitercmc.ca
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.140906.6217@ccs.QueensU.CA>
Source record: 290620
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <17412@fritz.filenet.com>, darnold@felix.filenet.com (Dave Arnold) writes:
|> Now that I have sold my 100XL, am in the market for a new scanner.
|> I think I want the ACE AR1000, but am not familiar with it AT ALL.
|> How reliable is it? Are these things known to break often?
|> How sensitive is the receiver? A dealer who was trying to sell me
|> the 200XL old me the AR1000 doesn't do anything really well because
|> it is a wideband receiver, is this true?
|> How good is ACE at customer service?
|> Does it have some frequencies blocked out (like the 200XL does)?
|> I had my heart sold on the 200XL until I saw this brouchere for the AR1000.
|> Wow, terrific freq. range.
|> Would some kind soul comment on the AR1000? Here are my options:
|> Option #1: Bearcat 200XLT
|> Option #2: ACE AR1000
|> ACE AR3000

Have you considered the Radio Shack Pro-2006? This radio
is highly respected in the scanner community and in my
opinion, the best bang for the buck in terms of features,
performance and available mods (both scanner modification
books by Bill Cheek contain mostly Pro-2004/5/6 mods).
A good review of the Pro-2006 was written by Bob Parnass
who frequents this newgroup. I don't know if I am permitted
to include a copy of it here but Bob can be reached at
parnass@cbnewse.att.com. In summary, the Pro-2006 has
a lot of features, good performance and many modifications
if you want to add even more functionality.

Peter

1497. Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 14:35:59 UTC
From: abelsm@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <6lgv8xp@rpi.edu>
Source record: 290621

A friend mentioned to me that Icom is 'supposedly' manufacturing the
Radio Shack 2-meter handheld for Tandy.

Is this really true? He could not (or would not) provide the source of
his info. so I thought I could find out here.

tnx es 73 de mike

--
.....
Mike Abelson - Information Technology Services ABELSM@RPI.EDU / GZNO@RPITSMTS
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute MABELSON@SNYESCVA.BITNET
Troy, New York 12180-3590 Amateur Radio: KB2KYZ

1498. Seeking Mods to Kenwood TM-731A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 14:50:29 UTC
From: craigs@mcopn1.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199204271448.AA01871@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 290622

Does anyone have the extended frequency mods for the Kenwood 731A?
I need to receive between 420 and 430 MHz.

Please E-mail direct rather than posting to the net (no sense wasting
net bandwidth)....

Thanks es 73,
Craig

Craig S. Young, KA5BOU Texas Instruments Incorporated
CraigS@mcopn1.csc.ti.com Electronics Systems Division
KA5BOU @ N5LDD McKinney, Texas
When in Plano: 147.18, 444.25 (214) 952-4616

"...All opinions expressed are my own, since TI doesn't pay me to have
opinions for them..."

1499. Re: Seeking Mods to Kenwood TM-731A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 15:40:40 UTC
From: totten@bmerh287.bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.154040.6891@bmerh409.bnr.ca>
Source record: 290623

In article <199204271448.AA01871@tilde.csc.ti.com> craigs@mcopn1.CSc.ti.COM writes:
>
>Does anyone have the extended frequency mods for the Kenwood 731A?
>I need to receive between 420 and 430 MHz.
>
>Please E-mail direct rather than posting to the net (no sense wasting
>net bandwidth)....
>

Actually, PLEASE post any mods to the 731A. I'd like to seem them too.

+---+
| Paul Totten VE3SPT S.I.R. Tools |
| totten@bnr.ca Bell Northern Research |
| "Don't do today what your computer can do for you tonight" |
+---+
| Note: The opinions here don't necessarily reflect those of |
| my employer, or any of its other employees. |
+---+

1500. Commodore 64 Card Edge Connector Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 15:47:27 UTC
From: ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9204271546.AA23900@east.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 290624

I am looking for a card edge connecter that will fit the Commodore 64 cartridge slot. A local ham has a KPC-2 that he would like to use with his 64. We have the RS-232 End for the TNC but haven't been able to find an edge connector locally.

Thanks for any assistance...

Ron - KA5LUG

Ron Wright - KA5LUG Internet: RON%NSU.DNET@EAST.GSFC.NASA.GOV
User Support Specialist
Northwestern State University DECnet: 7669::RON
Natchitoches, LA 71497
(318) 357-5594 Packet: KA5LUG@N5HOF.LA.USA.NA

1501. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 15:50:40 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.155040.10903@anasaz>
Source record: 290625

In article <1992Apr22.230428.22028@anasaz> rusty@anasazi.com writes:
(That's me, in case you missed it :-)

>
>My "new" Datsun is a 19
>
Yuck! So much for proofreading! Its a 1981 Datsun 510, i.e. 11 years old.
And I expect to keep either it or the '73 VW for quite some time (like,
probably until they die, which I hope to be at least another 5-10 years).

(Kinda wish I'd kept my 1975 Jeep CJ-5, actually :-)

Enough blather, back to work :-)

--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
ACK! The 1992 Summer Callsign Project lives! email me for details.

1502. Any hams in Atlanta for DECUS next week?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 15:58:15 UTC
From: skaggs@nsslsun.nssl.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.155815.18947@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 290626

I'll be there. Will have 2-m and 440 capability. Anyone carry HTs or even going from this newsgroup???

e-mail or post. I'm easy...

Gary Skaggs - WB5ULK skaggs@nssl.nssl.uoknor.edu DOC/NOAA/ERL/NSSL
"Historically we did chase tornados. Presently we chase funding."
"Opinion? call NOAA Public Affairs"

1503. Undocumented Kenwood Features/Games TM-741/TM-732

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 16:19:05 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kvoabpINN1n6@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 290627

FUN AND GAMES WITH KENWOODS LATEST DUAL BANDERS

UNDOCUMENTED FEATURES ON THE TM-741A and TM-732A

by Fred Lloyd, AA7BQ

Over the weekend, I took some time to experiment with my Kenwood mobile rigs and was quite surprised at what I found.

TM-741A

The 741 has three undocumented games built into it which are somewhat amusing. There is a "slot machine", a "space invaders" and a "musical keyboard".

To activate, press and hold the F and MUTE keys while turning on the power. The display will come up showing -1- -2- -3-
To activate game 1, press the Band 1 (leftmost) control, for game 2, press the Band 2 (middle) control, and for game 3, the Band 3 (rightmost) control.

Game 1 - "Slot Machine"

To start the wheels rolling, hit the MUTE key. The display shows "0 0 0" Then, press the Band 1, Band 2, and Band 3 keys in order to stop each of the wheels in turn. The radio emits a "phaser" sound when the wheels stop. I haven't hit the jackpot yet, so I don't know how it acts when the three numbers match... Use the VFO key to cancel the game and return the radio to normal operaton.

Game 2 - "Space Invaders"

Activate game 2 as shown above. The leftmost display will clear to all zeros. The center display is the "target". The rightmost display is some sort of shot counter. Manipulate the lower button row to play the game. The rig plays a tune when the game is over. Scores advance (with the phaser sound) as the game progresses. I don't know much more about it and don't exactly know the object of the game but I'm sure that someone will figure it out. Again, the VFO key cancels the game mode.

Game 3 - "Musical Keyboard"

Activate game 3 as shown above. The display says "Enjoy Sound Play". Each of the keyboard controls now plays a distinct tone. The VFO key cancels the mode. There are apparently 15 different tones available.

It's also worth mentioning that the radio receivers continue to operate while game playing takes place. Presumably, one could idle away the time playing games while sitting by the radio and listening for important calls...

OTHER TM-741 UNDOCUMENTED FEATURES

DISPLAY TEST

Hold down F and MHZ while turning on power. This activates the display test mode where all segments and indicators are lit. Note the "ACC" indicator at the lower right. ACC is not defined in the manual, however I saw it come on once one night after I started the car with the radio turned on. The display lit up ACC and the UHF frequency display showed some sort of HEX code (a ROM checksum maybe?).

STRANGE TEST

(WARNING: YOU MAY LOSE SOME SAVED MEMORY DATA)

Hold down the F and MR keys while turning on power. The radio plays a wild sequence of tones and the displays go all crazy for several seconds. When it's done, everything seems normal except that the memory contents are reshuffled and some memories are duplicated. I can only speculate that this might be some sort of factory memory test...

UNDOCUMENTED TM-732A FEATURES

CLONE MODE

Hold down the F and MHZ keys while turning on power. The current control band will display CLonE. Pressing CALL initiates the data transfer, graphically illustrated by a moving S-METER display. No RF is transmitted during data transfer, instead it is assumed that the data is dumped out of the microphone port. Nothing more is known about this at this time.

AM DETECTOR CONTROL

The AM Detctor, which automatically comes on below 136 MHz, can be forced ON at any VHF frequency by pressing the F and MUTE keys while applying power. Radio continues to transmit FM but receives AM. Changing frequencies or memory channels will cancel the forced AM mode. This capability could be useful for listening to the USAF Thunderbirds which sometimes operate in the 143 MHZ band using AM.

Well, that's it for now. Please let us know if you can discover any of the other undocumented features available on the new rigs.

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

1504. Possible mod to ICOM IC735? (was Re: Any FT757gx Mods)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 16:20:56 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.162056.13902@anasaz>
Source record: 290528

In article <ignacij.704036382@meishan> ignacij@meishan (Ignacy Misztal) writes:
>rkarlqu@hpscit.sc.hp.com (Rick Karlquist) writes:
(speaking of 757) ...
>> I added an extra stage of IF gain ...

>(I added gain) in SB 301, and the result was breath-taking. It was the most
>sensitive radio (to RF signal, not noise), I have ever worked with.

>Now my IC 735 has similar problems. It needs some noiseless amp
>either right before or right after the 9 Mhz filters. There is very little
>space inside and I am wondering whether extra strays would not compromise the
>rx? What is your opinion and have you heard of anybody modifying the 735?

If this becomes an email thread, I'd REALLY like to be kept informed
on what happens, as I too have a 735 and would be interested in any
mods to improve it. (Not that I think there is anything WRONG
with it right now, mind you :-), but I did feel that the SB102 that
was replaced by the 735 was a little more sensitive...)

>Ignacy Misztal NO9E, SP8FWB E-mail: ignacy@uiuc.edu
>University of Illinois Phone: (217) 244-3164

(Editorial changes, mostly for brevity, were made to the included
text. Any errors introduced thereby were accidental and not intended
to cast a bad light on the original posters, or (for that matter),
this poster :-)

As I pause before posting this (everybody pauses before posting, don't
they? Emily Postnews says we should, and I want to be politically
correct in SOMETHING, anyway :-) :-) :-), it strikes me that having a
more sensitive radio may at times cause me to be more frustrated than
I currently am (which is not very). I remember times back with the 102
when I would hear folks 50 (my meter rarely moved - Super stingy S-meter
on 102's I hear), and I would reply to their call only to hear them
continue merrily on their way calling "CQ", obviously never having
heard me. Pretty frustrating.

I've had a few times on the 735 when I heard someone calling cq
who was a definate 5-7 to 5-9, who never skipped a beat after I
replied - just kept on calling cq. And since I *generally* recieve
a better signal report (by 2 s-units) than I give out... It makes
me wonder if their radios are working :-).

But if EVERYBODY had mods in their HF rigs for better sensitivity...
Hmm.

On the other hand, for most of last week the problem seemed
to be noise, not signal strength - so I'm not sure such a mod would
even be useful...

Enlightened opinions gratefully accepted :-)

--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
ACK! The 1992 Summer Callsign Project lives! email me for details.

1505. Grounding and lead in water

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 16:30:00 UTC
From: furuta@cs.umd.edu
Message-ID: <53904@mimsy.umd.edu>
Source record: 290529

An article in this weekend's Washington Post magazine talking about water treatment includes the quote:

You should also check to make sure that your home electrical system isn't grounded onto the water pipes. This once-common practice can boost chemical reaction rates enough to raise the lead levels in your water.

Can anyone explain this more exactly? How about grounding Ham equipment?

--Rick
N3JGF

1506. Yaesu 800# (was Re: Yeasu Battery Clips)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 16:35:02 UTC
From: jeffh@ludwig.uoregon.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.163502.8021@nntp.uoregon.edu>
Source record: 290530

In article <44810018@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM> michaeln@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM (Mike_Nason) writes:
>
> Hold it everyone. I must retract my first response to this base note.
> it's 3 am so i decided to see if the 1 800 number was still good. it isn't
> but, after scrounging around for more numbers i found a couple.
>
> try 1 800 244 9237. i tried this number (at 3 am) and got no response but !
> atleast i didn't get an intercept recording like i did for the old number.
>

Yaesu's toll free # is 800.255.9237. Just tried it to confirm...

Jeff Hite KF7SZ
jeffh@ludwig.uoregon.edu

1507. Looking for Postscript map of Virginia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 17:18:35 UTC
From: ddabay@ruacad.ac.runet.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.171835.1014@ruacad.ac.runet.edu>
Source record: 290531

I am looking for a Postscript map of Virginia or Virginia ham-related
graphics to put in the postscript QSL, that was posted several weeks back.

Any ideas....???

Dave Dabay Computer Services Radford University
Internet: ddabay@ruacad.ac.runet.edu
703-831-5482
KD3PC

--
Dave Dabay Computer Services Radford University
Internet: ddabay@ruacad.ac.runet.edu
703-831-5482
KD3PC

1508. Re: Recorded Delivery of International Mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 17:21:29 UTC
From: bill@falcon.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10690@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 290532

In article <9204270158.AA19635@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>, reisert@mast.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert, AD1C) writes:
|> [received via packet]
|>
|> Msg #770 From: N1GMU Date: 26-Apr 1837Z Subj: Int'l Recorded Delivery
|>
|> The following is a Copied from the U.S. Post Office Bulletin:
|>

I hate to rain on someone's parade, but US Post Office Bulletins are commercial traffic. What was this doing being distributed "via packet". I realize that all the DXers in the world are interested, but I didn't know they were exempt from the "no business" rule.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

1509. Re: DALLAS HAMCOM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 17:47:20 UTC
From: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.174720.10023@sunova.ssc.gov>
Source record: 290533

In article <9204241732.AA22270@east.gsfc.nasa.gov> ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV (Ron Wright - NSU Computer Center) writes:

> Does anyone know the dates of this years HAMCOM in Dallas?

It will be June 5,6,7 in the Arlington Convention Center, Arlington Texas.

Chuck Adams, WB5WRR (The Chuckster)
Internet: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Disclaimer: Not an official document of DOE, SSCL, URA or EG&G
"Curses! Flamed Again" - me

1510. Re: AEA's 2232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 18:00:17 UTC
From: phil@hansen1.ncd.com
Message-ID: <10245@lupine.ncd.com>
Source record: 290534

Hello Bob,

Thanks for your recent postings on the DSP based TNC. Very interesting! I wanted to buy one about a year ago and it was not quite ready (That is what
AEA told me anyway...) In anycase, it seems that I need to start saving my pennies for one now!

When I called AEA about a year ago, they were not sure if a developers package would be available, but they did tell me that I was "welcome to purchase the
tools from Motorola directly" At the time I seem to remember the software tools costing about as much as the AEA-1232!

Do you have a feeling of how much the "experimenter's kit" will cost (a rough estimate is fine) ?

The obvious supply / demand curve applies here. If the tools are expensive, then few will develop additional software MODEMs for the DSP 1232/2232. If the tools are cheap then many will purchase and more people will develop additional software MODEMs.

Thanks for your effort on this great project. I hope to find time in the next year for working with the DSP 2232, now that some of my other projects are wrapping up (two 1.2 GHz repeaters, 1.2 GHz packet cluster node, and the chapter I wrote for the new RFI book is complete, etc. Whew... I need more spare time :-)

Have a great week!

Phil
DE KJ6NN

EMAIL: phil@ncd.com
PACKET: KJ6NN @ N6IIU-1

1511. RH8BKA QSL Route

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 18:03:42 UTC
From: magid@wrksys.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.170248.16225@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 290535

Looking for the route for RH8BKA.....can someone help.

1512. Sandwich (IL) Hamfest this Sunday

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 18:07:05 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.180705.18183@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290536
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.cb,chi.places,sci.electronics,alt.radio.scanner

SANDWICH HAMFEST -- THIS SUNDAY

May 3, Sunday: Sandwich, IL - DeKalb Hamfest, Sandwich
Fairgrounds, Suydam and Getty Roads, Sandwich, IL. $5
at gate. More info: Howard WA9TXW, PO Box 264,
Sycamore, IL 60178.

--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpm!parnass - (708)979-5414

1513. Received Temp FMH Schematic !!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 18:31:06 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9204271830.AA18957@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290537

About two weeks ago, I put a query for the Tempo FMH schematic - for Jerry Kyllo (WA7WAD). He has now received two copies - one came unannounced and unexpected, but, appreciated just the same.

Thanks to both parties for their courtesy. If someone else is in need of the same schematic - let me know and I'll have Jerry return the favor.

ROBERT GIDEN, N7KCG (Wa. St. Univ.)
Tel: 509/335-2967 (Hm:509/229-3472) Fax: 509/335-2863
BITnet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.Bitnet Internet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU

1514. Charging nicads from car cigarette lighter.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 18:39:24 UTC
From: cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Message-ID: <27APR92.18392469@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>
Source record: 290538

I would like to be able to charge the battery pack on my HT from my car cigarette lighter. It seems to me that this would be quite simple. All I think I have to do is connect the cigarette lighter adapter plug to the correct connector for my battery pack while maintaining a proper polarity and putting a resistor in series to restrict the current flow to the correct amperage.

My battery pack is 7.2 volts and 600 mah. The charger for it puts out 10.4 volts and 42 milli-amps. So assuming the battery pack is fully discharged (0 volts) and that the car is supplying 13.8 volts then I would calculate the resistor size to be:

(13.8 - 0) volts / .042 amps = approximately 328 ohms

When the battery pack is fully charged (7.2 volts) it would still be drawing 20 milli-amps. Calculated by:

(13.8 - 7.3) volts / 328 ohms = .02 amps

A one watt resistor should be large enough. (13.8 volts * .042 amps = .5796 watts)

Is this all there is to it? It seems too simple. Should I consider dropping the voltage from 13.8 volts to reduce the current when the pack is fully charged and thus prevent overcharging of the battery pack? Or increasing the resistor size for the same reason? This would increase the charge time. Does it matter which side of the battery I put the resistor on?

Chris Michels -- Systems Programmer cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Northern Arizona University -- Flagstaff, AZ cvm@nauvax.bitnet
Phone: (602) 523-6495 N7--- (waiting for the FCC)

1515. Icom W2A preamp alteration?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 19:26:34 UTC
From: CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9204271925.AA24868@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290539

Well, a new one on me. I just had a friend ask...
"I heard something about a command or something that would allow the
preamp in the Icom W2A hand-held to turn on" - somehow giving the impression
that the poor sensitivity in the 220 Mhz range was due to the receiver
preamp not being switched in. Has anybody else heard of this (or maybe
a converse item - such as the attenuator that is switched IN on a TS-440S
when you are in the 500 to 1500 Khz range?). BTW, the attenuator dis-abling
in the 440S works. I can now hear NAVTEX at 518 Khz and WLS at 650 Khz here
in Rochester, NY. Couldn't copy either before. WLS isnt loud but it's there.
Now if the 440S would only Transmit in the 500 Khz to 1500 Khz range like its
predacessor the TS-430S......but then why would anybody want to jepordize their
liscense (but into a dummy load it made a good test signal generator).

1516. MIR Simplex Frequency

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 20:08:22 UTC
From: currier@duke.cs.duke.edu
Message-ID: <704405301@romeo.cs.duke.edu>
Source record: 290540

Hi;

Could anyone give me the simplex freqs used by MIR?

Thanks,

Bob Currier N4NXQ
rdc@orca.netcom.duke.edu

1517. Modifications to PRO-2006

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 20:11:42 UTC
From: currier@duke.cs.duke.edu
Message-ID: <704405501@romeo.cs.duke.edu>
Source record: 290541
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hi;

Is it possible to modify the PRO-2006 scanner's
bandwidth to make it acceptable for WESAT reception?
(NOAA 10, 11, Meteor etc).

I would like the mod to be selectable, i.e. I *don't* want
to permanantly dedicate my scanner to WESAT.

Any hints or pointers to info would be appreciated.

Bob Currier N4NXQ
rdc@orca.netcom.duke.edu

1518. Any mods for Kenwood TH-77A?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 20:23:00 UTC
From: ami9667@venus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <27APR199215232521@venus.tamu.edu>
Source record: 290542

Are there any mods for this radio? I would appreciate anything.

5B4SJ/W5 Andreas

1519. Order for compiling NEC sources?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 20:25:22 UTC
From: pascoe@rocky.gte.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.202522.14572@europa.asd.contel.com>
Source record: 290543

I have the NEC sources for Unix (in Fortran) that are on nic.funet.fi
in /pub/ham/sources/nec. They come with no documentation and no
makefile.

Has anyone successfully compiled this version of NEC on a Unix box?
I am running the Sun Fortran compiler on a Sun-SPARCstation 2. I have
been unsuccessful in compiling even portions of the code.

If you have experience compiling this version of NEC or know of any
other version available for Unix via anonymous ftp then please contact
me via e-mail at the address shown above. Thanks....

--
Dave Pascoe
GTE/SCSD | pascoe@rocky.gte.com
KM3T | (617) 455-5704

1520. Re: transmiter fundementals?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 20:30:06 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <11673@ksr.com>
Source record: 290544

toney@milton.u.washington.edu (I met Elvis + lived...) writes:
>My immediate proiablym however is that I
>understand the basic principals behind a transmitter but am totaly at a loss
>as to the equasions and fomula thatve me my values of the parts
>(i.e resistance capactence and inductance,) so that I can vary my frequency,
>watage.. exct..
> I found this circut in an old copy of radio electronics and thought I
>could use it to clarify the specific questions that I wanted to ask. ...
>My end goal is to design a FM transmitter with
>about 40 to 100 wats o power Mhz. If that
>workes as I want I am going to build a ham rig

Before I answer your questions, a basic tip: don't do this. A transmitter of this power is illegal without a proper license, and it will be real easy to track down; and to be frank, without a good deal more skill in electronics, the result is likely to be so much interference that there will be no shortage of motivated people looking. If you want to build a ham rig, study enough electronics to know what you're doing, and get a license -- it only requires a fairly simple test of radio theory and regulations (the 50MHz and up Technician license no longer requires a Morse code test).

Now, on to the electronics questions.

First, I would recommend getting a good text on electronics and learning this stuff in detail; lots of people recommend "The Art of Electronics", by Paul Horowitz and Winfield Hill (ISBN 0-521-37095-7, Cambridge University Press). It's real expensive, so you might want to see if it is at the library at your school (assuming you attend the UW and aren't just posting from there).

>1: some one recently told me that the ratio of my frequency/inductance/capacit-
> -ance was (with 2pieF = w) w = 1
> -----
> -----
> \/ LC
> They were able to explain partialy how that works but I still don't
> know does this alwas work? If so are there other formula to guide by.

That is *the* formula for a resonant inductor/capacitor combination. The only times it doesn't "work" is when different principles are used to determine the resonant frequency of something (as in VHF circuits where there aren't any discrete, separate inductors and capacitors).

> mostly what I am looking for is the equasions that give the part values
> that inturn give the frequency. I am sorry that thesr are rather stupi
> proiablems but I am a little confused. (and rapidly getting more so)

Clearer writing would help. Do you mean "what part values do I use for a given frequency?" This depends on the circuit, because there's an infinite number of inductance/capacitance pairs for each frequency. Basically, you pick a value of reactance (the AC equivalent to resistance) which is appropriate for the circuit; the reactance of the inductor and capacitor are equal in magnitude at resonance (and of opposite sign), and that magnitude should be quite a bit lower than any parallel resistance in a tank circuit, to ensure that the "Q" (quality factor, defined (for a parallel circuit) as the resistance divided by the reactance (in ohms) of either the inductor or capacitor) is high enough to provide a sharp resonance.

>2: I think that the above equasion will give me the alterations nesicary to
> change the inductor from a icoil of six wires to a ferrite rod/lopstick
> .. will that then give me the new capacitence? Will I have to alter the
> values of any other parts as a result.. I suspect so but HOW do I
> determin there new values..

To change the RF frequency of this circuit, you would need to calculate the reactance of the elements of the tuned circuit (the variable capacitor and the inductor) and the feedback capacitor (C6 plus the base-to-emitter capacitance of the transistor) and find components giving the same reactances at the desired frequency.

>3: I *think* that to put my amplifier in to this circit I would replace Q2
> with my amp or amp chip...

No. Q2 is being used as an oscillator, and (in general) the more power you try to draw from an oscillator, the poorer quality the signal will be (due to component heating and other effects), and this circuit is already bad enough. It would be better to feed the amplifier's input from the output of the oscillator (the antenna tap, fed to a .1uF capacitor to block the DC, into the amplifier). However, this circuit really doesn't lend itself to adding an amplifier, anyway; its chief virtues are that it is simple enough to be built by Radio Electronics subscribers and low power enough to be legal.

>4: This is the realy stupid one so brace yourselves.
> I still dont realy understand the total inner workings of a tanked
> oscilator. I think I see how C7 would create the carier frequency with
> its charg and discharge, but I dont see how everything left of Q2 is
> being powered. I understand and can recognise the operational bias on
> Q1 but as I understand it the whole transmiter is driven by the
> changing voltages acrost R1, R2, R4,and R7. How does this drive the
> mic. I just see the current as running straight to the ground here?

First, ignore C7, it has nothing to do with the carrier frequency; its purpose is to ensure that the +9V power supply terminal is at RF ground. Second, why do you think the current runs straight to ground? Through what path?

Next, I think I need to establish how the circuit *works*: If you cut the circuit horizontally (as you drew it) just below R6, you have two separate functional units, an audio amplifier, and an RF oscillator. I will describe how the audio amplifier works first.

The mic is supplied current from the 9V supply through the 1K resistor (R1); I assume the mic is supposed to be a carbon microphone, which acts as a variable resistor, therefore there will be a variable voltage at the junction of the microphone, R1, and C1 (the mic and R1 act as a voltage divider whose ratio (hence the voltage) change according to the sound pressure). This variable voltage passes through C1 (it varies at an audio rate, hence C1 (10uF) offers little impedance) to the base of Q1. Describing the biasing of Q1 requires more detail than I feel like going into right now; suffice it to say that this is a common-emitter amplifier set up to act as a voltage amplifier with a gain of 2 (roughly).

The oscillator stage is a Hartley oscillator; it is a grounded base amplifier with a tuned circuit acting as a load (which will be a high impedance at its resonant frequency, and a low impedance at all other frequencies), and the feedback is C6 plus the built-in capacitance(s) of the transistor (chiefly the collector-to-emitter capacitance (Cce)). The transistor receives its operating (DC) current through the inductor.

The frequency of the tuned circuit is determined by the inductance and the total capacitance in parallel with it: the variable capacitor, in parallel with C6, in parallel with Cce. (The reason that C6 and Cce are in parallel with that variable capacitor and not in series is C7 -- as I said, it ensures that at RF frequencies, the DC supply (and thus the top end of the tank) is connected to ground.)

When the audio amp is connected to the oscillator, something "magic" happens: the variable (audio) voltage changes the DC voltage at the base of Q2, which changes the base current -- and it turns out that Cce is dependant upon the base current. Therefore, a change in base current changes (slightly) the resonant frequency of the tank circuit -- frequency modulation.

[Thinking about it, I'm a bit suspicious of this explanation; I think it's basically correct, but there's some detail in it that's probably out of place.]

>5: If I do build a small transmitter like this one would a regular audio amp
> be able to increase my signal strength? If so what is the ratio, or is
> there a equasion to determine it (would a 15 wat audio amp give me
> a 15 wat signal?)??...

No. See above. The audio signal is used to set a frequency, not to power anything. In an AM transmitter, the audio power adds to the RF power (but cannot exceed the RF power of the carrier).
>
>6: Lastly can I convert the schematics I have been reading for short wave
> amplifiers to these FM bands..???

Probably not (I assume you mean the 88-108 FM broadcast band). The circuits might work, after properly scaling the inductors and capacitors, but the FM band is just high enough in frequency that some of the assumptions made in shortwave circuits don't work -- inductors really have some stray capacitance, capacitors really have some stray inductance, and every other part has plenty of both types of strays. If you know what you are doing, it isn't hard to make an amplifier for FM, but in this case that seems to be a stumbling block.

Lastly, a (repeated) comment about the circuit you gave. It is a toy, suitable for building out of uncritical parts for uncritical uses where you're not going to interfere with anything outside of the room it's in. It isn't a suitable starting point for a higher powered transmitter (and wasn't the best of circuits even for its application); and any higher power level will require some kind of license.

I hope this helps. You probably would benefit more from a course in electronics; the Seattle area certainly has no shortage of amateur radio clubs giving courses, and there's probably even one at UW.

1521. Re: Kenwood HT77A question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 20:41:56 UTC
From: rwb@borg.VI.RI.CMU.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.204156.83722@cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 290545

The consensus was that only very early HT77's have the problem.

I ended up buying Kenwoods new version, the HT78A. It avoids the problem entirely by storing memories in an EEROM. An additional EEROM can be added to expand the memory to 250 channels. There is still a lithium battery, for backing up VFO's and other short term state.

A fantastic radio.

-Bob N3EMO

1522. Re: What's available for SSTV?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 20:43:05 UTC
From: johnl@avs.com
Message-ID: <9204272015.AA05898@aurora.Stardent.COM>
Source record: 290546

Here is a quick summary of what is available for SSTV and WEFAX. There
are surely many omissions.

I'd like to expand this with locations of public domain software and
a more complete bibliography of magazine articles.

Please send additions and corrections to johnl@avs.com and I'll
distribute a new version occasionally.

I'd also like to know where you found this so updates can be sent
to the appropriate places.

de John Langner WB2OSZ, 4/16/92

Scan Converters

A couple years ago anyone who was serious about SSTV had a Robot 1200C.

It is a complete system dedicated to SSTV. Just connect it to
- Color TV camera (either NTSC or PAL).
- Color TV set or monitor.
- Speaker and Mic connectors of a transceiver.
- Tape recorder for picture storage.

It has 4 black & white modes (one compatible with original 8 second) and
4 color modes with different transmission times and resolutions.

It displays images with 256 x 240 resolution with 18 bits per pixel.
That's more than 250,000 colors.

Robot Research
5636 Ruffin Road
San Diego, CA 61927

It also has a parallel port for connection to a home computer. Several
different programs for transferring images to/from the 1200C and for
performing various other functions are available.

Hi-Res, Version 1.4 (for IBM PC)
Tom Jenkins N9AMR
5968 S. Keystone Ave.
Indianapolis, IN 46227

SCAN, Version 6.0 (for IBM PC)
Bert Beyt W5ZR
301 Tampico St.
New Iberia, LA 70560

SSTV (for IBM PC)
Garnet Bebermeyer WB0UNB
15 Almeda Ct.
Fenton, MO 63026

IMAGE (for IBM PC)
Dick Isely WD9GIG
736 Fellow St.
St. Charles, IL 60174

name? (for Amiga)
Tom Hibben (call?)
Box 188
DeSoto, WI 54624

Replacement PROMs are available to give the 1200C other transmission modes such as Wraase, Martin, Scottie, and AVT. PROMs available from:

Martin Emmerson G3OQD
6 Mount Hurst Rd.
Hayes, Bromley
Kent, England

Unfortunately Robot Research is more interested in selling higher priced systems to industrial customers. The 1200C hasn't been enhanced or advertised for years. There are conflicting reports as to whether the 1200C has been discontinued entirely or if an occasional batch is manufactured.

Two clones of the 1200C are available:

LM9000
John Wilson VK3LM
R.M.B. 4201A
Tallangatta Valley 3701
Victoria Australia

NS-88
Munaki Yamafuzi JF3GOH
P.O. Box 670
Osaka Japan 531

I think the LM9000 is available only as blank PC boards. One magazine article warned readers not to be too hasty about purchasing boards because the other parts required are hard to find and more expensive than you would expect. But if you do build one it is compatible with the 1200C and can use the Martin Emmerson PROMs.

The only other stand-alone scan converter mentioned during the last few years is the Wraase SC-2. Not much was mentioned about it.

Volker Wraase Electronic
Kronsberg 10
D-2300 Altenholz
Germany

Home Computers

Now that most home computers have plenty of memory and acceptable color graphics, the most cost effective method is to use a computer with a suitable interface and software.

Note that if you want to send a picture of anything real, you will also need a frame grabber which will add a few hundred more $ to the total system cost.

Amiga

The AVT system has become quite popular during the last couple years for both SSTV and WEFAX. It is composed of an interface that attaches to the parallel port and software.

It has images with up to 4096 colors, all the popular transmission modes, builtin graphics editor, text generation, image processing techniques to clean up noisy pictures, and loads of other features.

AVT Master
AEA
P.O. Box C2160
2006 196th St. S.W.
Lynnwood, WA 98036-0918

Atari ST

Color SSTV, WEFAX, and other ham radio software are available from these user group program libraries:

Atari Microcomputer Network
John Adams KC5FW
17106 Happy Hollow
San Antonio, TX 78232

ASTUR (Atari ST Users on Radio)
GEERAERT Michel
W. Elsschotlann 21
B-8460 Koksijde
Belgium

The WEFAX program requires a very simple interface containing an XR-2211.

The "sSTv" program can use two different interfaces.
In the low cost configuration, the internal sound generator is used for transmit and a simple two chip interface (total cost about $7 including perf board, connectors, etc.) is used for receive.

Much better results can be obtained with an interface from:

A&A Engineering
2521 W. LaPalma, Unit K

Anaheim CA 92801
(714) 952-2114

See 73 Magazine, December 89 and January 90, for more details.

The latest version of the software has all the popular modes (Robot, Wraase, Martin, Scottie, AVT), a graphical user interface, and full screen images with dithering to give the appearance of hundreds of colors when viewed from a distance.

IBM PC

Several WEFAX systems are available:

PC HF Facsimilie 4.0
PC GOES/WEFAX
Software Systems Consulting
150 Avenida Cabrillo, "C"
San Clemente, CA 92672

MULTIFAX
Schwittek WEFAX Systems
David E. Schittek NW2T
1659 Waterford Road
Walworth, NY 14568

AEA-FAX
AEA (address above)

A & A Engineering
(address above)

There are surely others. I found these by flipping through a couple recent magazines. My main interest is SSTV so I'm not familiar with the features of WEFAX systems.

A several months ago, I started this paragraph with "The SSTV picture is dimmer" because there were no viable systems available.
Software Systems Consulting (above) has an interface and software for SSTV but it is only black & white. Today everyone uses color so it would be foolish to spend a significant amount on a B&W system.

The situation has changed rapidly. There are now two substantial systems with rumors of two more on the way.

Viewport VGA (developed by KA2PYJ)
A & A Engineering
(address above)

Pasokon TV
John Langner WB2OSZ
115 Stedman St. #F
Chelmsford, MA 01824-1823

(please send SASE for details)

Both systems above require a VGA. Feature lists will probably be outdated by the time you see this so write to the addresses listed for fresh information.

Others

There have been SSTV implementations for other machines such as the Radio Shack COCO and the old 8 bit Ataris. (See Bibliography, below.) CQ-TV also mentions SSTV for machines we never heard of in the US.

Publications

Modern information on SSTV is very scarce. The last SSTV handbook, that I know about, was written by Don Miller W9NTP and Ralph Taggart WB8DQT about 15 years ago.

The British Amateur Television Club has a book, The Slow Scan Companion ???, but it's not really a handbook with organized chapters on different topics. It's more like a random collection of magazine articles. It is missing very fundamental information such as how color images are conveyed by audio tones.

There are a few magazines that specialize in Amateur Television. These are mostly oriented toward fast scan TV but SSTV and WEFAX are mentioned occasionally.

(Regular column on 'Satellites, Facsimile & Slow-Scan TV Imaging' by Fred Sharp W8ASF)
The SPEC-COM Journal
P.O. Box 1002
Dubuque, IA 52004-1002

(Frequent column 'SSTV Revisited' by Roland Humphries G4UKL)
CQ-TV
British Amateur Television Club
Dave Lawton G0ANO
Greenhurst, Pinewood Road
High Wycombe, Bucks HP12 4DD
England

Amateur Television Quarterly
1545 Lee St.
Suite 73
Des Plaines, IL 60018

Booklets of old ATVQ and A5 articles are available from:

ESF Copy Service
4011 Clearview Dr.
Cedar Falls, IA 50613

Bibliography

It will take some time to track down more old articles for this section. But it won't take long to type them in because there aren't many!

I've purposely excluded the scores of articles describing modifications to the Robot 400 because they're all in the booklets from ESF and of little interest to someone without a Robot 400.

Abrams, Clay K6AEP & Taggart, Ralph WB8DQT, "Color Computer SSTV", 73, Nov-Dec 84.

Goodman, Dick WA3USG, "SSTV with the Robot 1200C Scan Converter and the Martin Emmerson EPROM Version 4.0", 73 Amateur Radio Today, Jul 91, p. 46.

Langner, John WB2OSZ, "Color SSTV for the Atari ST", 73 Amateur Radio, Dec 89, p. 38, Jan 90, p. 41.

Langner, John WB2OSZ, "SSTV - The AVT System Secrets Revealed", CQ-TV 149 (Feb 90), p. 79.

Schick, Martin K. KA4IWG, "Color SSTV and the Atari Computer", QST, Aug 85.

Summary

Most people are scared away from trying SSTV because they think it HAS TO be expensive. That WAS true but it's not anymore. With 3 or 4 new color SSTV systems for use with the IBM PC, 1992 will be the year that SSTV really takes off.

1523. Fluke 97 Scopemeter, any comments on them?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 20:58:18 UTC
From: roberts@ishtar.med.jhu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.205818.29446@boingo.med.jhu.edu>
Source record: 290547
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Hello,

I have been looking into the possiblilty of getting one of Fluke's new Scopemeters. These are their new portable digital multimeter/digital storage scope combos. They look very nice, and I'm sure they are of very high quality (being Fluke). The price also seems reasonable, for what the things do.

If anyone has used one, or has seen one in use, I would like to hear their impressions. Does it work as well as the ads describe? What aren't they telling us. Is the scope display updated quickly (quickly enough that it looks like a real scope, and not a computer drawing a picture)? What limitations have you run into? What doesn't it do that you think it should do?

Thanks for any info,

dale, roberts@ishtar.med.jhu.edu

1524. Alinco DR110 Dsplay Probs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 21:14:43 UTC
From: MARTY.R..PAUL@OFFICE.WANG.COM
Message-ID: <199204272016.AA22076@tuna.wang.com>
Source record: 290548

Slowly but surely every one on the lamps on the front of my DR110 has needed to be replaced. Including the Freq display :-(Has anyone had similiar experiences? Not that bad a problem, just a pain. I do move the unit frequently between house and mobile. I guess thats why they have the model with the backlit LCD.

Marty

1525. Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 21:25:42 UTC
From: notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kvosamINN4id@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 290549

In article <593@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>
>>Above 1 is RF performance (something that seems to be all-but-forgotten
>>in the current generation of radios.)
>>
>>AL N1AL
>
>How can you say this? The RF performance of most mid- and
>high-end MF/HF ham radios of current manufacture is excellent.
>The radios (Collins S lines, R-390/As, Heath SB-300/400s, etc)
>usually invoked as embodying standard-of-comparision performance
>are soundly beaten by most mid- and high-end radios in terms of
>

What about an old fashioned horse race here? As more and more people (like me, for example) develop a renewed interest in the older equipment, the question of whether the old stuff is really as good as we claim/pretend it is will come up again and again.

Suppose the ARRL were to take the best of the best from the past and do a heads up comparison of it to a modern rig. With cold facts and numbers side by side, the question would be answered once and for all. Such a comparison would make interesting QST reading, I believe.

So what's the best of the best? Well for one thing it can certainly be an endless debate about personal favorites. I'll suggest mine right away: For Receivers....Compare a Drake R-8 to a Drake R-4 or perhaps a 2B/C.....this ought to be good for as close to an apples to apples comparison as you can get. For apples and crabapples, there are plenty of other competent vintage receivers to chose from such as the hallicrafters SX-115, Collins S-line receivers, and units from Hammarlund and National.

For Transceivers, the venerable KWM-2 and TR-4 come to mind in a comparison to any modern transceiver. I'm sure there are other transceivers that are personal favorites that are worth of mention but I'll leave it to someone else to name them.

Bottom line, though, I'd personally like to see how some of these old units, units that I and probably others lusted after when we were penniless teens, stack up against today's silicon-based gear.

73,

Jim Lockwood - KM6NK
notjim@acidqueen.corp.sun.com

1526. FCC issues another $8000 NAL/Fine

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 21:31:41 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <596@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290550

Before the Federal Communications Commission
Washington DC 20554

In the Matter of Roberto Pazano, Tampa Florida, April 24

1. This is a Notice of Apparent Liability for Monetary Forfeiture issued pursuant to Section 503(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 USC 503(b) to Roberto Pizano for willful violation of Section 301 of the Communications Act, 47 USC #301. On November 18, 1991, Mr. Pizano operated an unlicensed station on 7080.8 kHz.

2. The appropriate amount of forfeiture for this violation is $8,000.

3. The Commission became aware of the operation of an unlicensed station through a publication for shortwave listeners. Upon receiving a complaint from an amateur about this unlicensed station in the 40 meter amateur band, the Commission's Field Operations Bureau (FOB) located the source of the transmissions as RA Auto Wholesale, 3912 1/2 West South Avenue, Tampa, Florida. The owner of the establishment informed FOB that the knew nothing of the radio operation and that he only furnished the space to Mr. Pizano's organization.

4. The schedule of Mr. Pizano's operation was given over the air and he used his name on the air. Mr. Pizano was interviewed by FOB staff and took full responsibility for the unlicensed operation.

5. The nature of the transmissions was anti-Castro propaganda. Mr. Pizano spoke as president of "Federacion Mundial de Ex-Presos Politicos Cubanos." It was alleged that Mr. Pizano is a former political prisoner who spent 18 years in a Cuban prison.

6. Mr. Pizano has clearly violated Section 301 of the Communications Act.

7. The violation on November 18 1991 is clearly willful.

8. Pursuant to our Polity Statement, Standards for Assessing Forfeitures, the base forfeiture amount is $8,000 for operation without an instrument of authorization.

9. Accordingly it is ORDERED, pursuant to Section 503 (b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 USC 503 (b) and Section 1.80 of the Commission's Rules that Robert Pizano is APPARENTLY LIABLE FOR A MONETARY FORFEITURE, in the amount of $,000 for operating an unlicensed station in violation of Section 301 of the Communications Act.

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---

lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL, MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ

1527. Volunteer Examiners lose licenses

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 21:33:15 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <597@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290551

Before the Federal Communications Commission
Washington DC 20554 - Released April 24, 1992

In the matter of Revocation of License of Sandra V. Crane, Amateur Radio Station N6TFO and Suspension of License of Sandra V. Crane Amateur Extra Class Radio Operator License and Revocation of License of Charles Pl Pascal, Amateur Radio Station WB6CIY, and Suspension of License of Charles P. Pascal, Amateur Extra Class Radio Operator License.

1. It appears that the respondents, Sandra V. Crane and Charles P. Pascal, were the operators of the California Amateur Radio School in Los Angeles, California, at all times pertinent to this proceeding. Further it appears that Pascal, Crane, or both gave instruction to students of the school prior to the administration on August 4, August 24, and September 14, 1991, of amateur service license examinations. Last, it appears that the respondents, prior to the administration of the examinations, had information that they used to tailor the content of their instruction at the school to include answers to all or most of the questions that would later be part of the examinations, while excluding from instruction the answers to most questions that would not be part of the examinations. This last-described action by respondents constitutes an apparent willful and repeated violation of Section 97.17(e) of the Commission's rules, 47 CFR 97.17 (e).

2. Additionally it appears that Crane willfully and repeatedly violated Section 97.17(e) as well as Sections 97.515 (d) and 97.517 of the Commission's Rules, by administering amateur service license examinations to her daughter, Tracy L Gullotti, on November 12, 1990, january 6, 1991, and april 12, 1991. It also appears that Pascal, by coadministering the November 12, 1990, examination, also willfully violated Sections 97.17 (e) and 97.514.

3. In light of Crane's and Pascal's apparent violations of the Commission's Rules, we propose to revoke their amateur service station licenses and are suspending their operator licenses...

4. Crane and Pascal ARE ORDERED ... TO SHOW CAUSE why
the captioned amateur service radio station licenses
should not be revoked...

5. Additionally, Crane's and pascal's captioned operator
licenses ARE SUSPENDED under Section 303 (m) (1) (A) of
the Communications Act... for the remainder of the
license terms....

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---

lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ

1528. Another CB'er bites the dust

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 21:34:19 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <598@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290552

Before the Federal Communications Commission, Washington DC 20554 -
- released April 24, 1992.

1. This is a Notice of Apparent Liability for Monetary Forfeiture issued pursuant to Section 503(b) of the Communications Act of 1934, as amended, 47 USC #503(b) to David Plourde for willful violation of Section 301 of the Communications Act, 47 USC #301. On October 9, 1991, Mr. Plourde operated a CB Radio Station on 27.214 MHz using a non-type -accepted transmitter and a linear amplifier. Use of non-type-accepted transmitting apparatus voided Mr. Plourde's authorization to operate CB station, 47 CFR #95.404 and 95.409.

2. The appropriate amount of forfeiture for this violation is $10,000.

3. On October 9, 1991, in response to complaints of interference, the Commission's Field Operations Bureau (FOB) monitored transmissions from Mr. Plourde's station on 27.215 MHz from 5:18 PM to 5:30 PM EST. After they had monitored the station the FOB inspected it and determined from equipment configuration and the admission of Mr. Plourde that he had operated a Kenwood TS-940SD 200 watt hf Amateur type transceiver. A Dentron 160-10L hf linear power amplifier was attached to the transceiver. Both the transmitter and linear amplifier are not type-accepted for use in the CB Service.

4. Mr. Plourde has been the subject of complaints of 12 persons in four cases handled by the FOB since moving to his present address. There is a history of complaints concerning Mr. Plourde's CB operation at his previous address. Mr. Plourde has not been cooperative in addressing these complaints.

5. Mr. Plourde has clearly violated Section 301 of the Communications Act. Section 95.404 of the Commission Rules, enacted pursuant to Section 307 (e) o the Communications Act specifies that an individual license is not required to operate a CB station. Section 95.404(a) of the rules specifies, however, that "Use of a transmitter which is not FCC type-accepted voids your authority to operate the station".

6. The violation in October 9, 1991, is clearly willful.

7. Pursuant to our Policy Statement, Standards for Assessing Forfeitures ... the base forfeiture amount would be $8,000.

8. Pursuant to the Policy Statement, it is appropriate to increase the amount of forfeiture when the conduct is intentional. In light of the history of complaints, it appears that Mr. Plourde's violation was intentional. We, therefore, increase the amount to $10,000.

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
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lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ

1529. Re: Fluke 97 Scopemeter, any comments on them?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 21:48:34 UTC
From: dcovell@intelhf.hf.intel.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.214834.5176@intelhf.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 290553
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

roberts@ishtar.med.jhu.edu (Dale Roberts) writes:

>Hello,

>I have been looking into the possiblilty of getting one of Fluke's new
>Scopemeters. These are their new portable digital multimeter/digital
>storage scope combos. They look very nice, and I'm sure they are of
>very high quality (being Fluke). The price also seems reasonable, for
>what the things do.

>If anyone has used one, or has seen one in use, I would like to hear
>their impressions. Does it work as well as the ads describe? What
>aren't they telling us. Is the scope display updated quickly (quickly
>enough that it looks like a real scope, and not a computer drawing a

Well, it uses and LCD display, so regardless of sampling speed it doesn't
look like a crt scope. Fluke had a display here at Intel and the 97 looked
pretty good to me.

>picture)? What limitations have you run into? What doesn't it do that
>you think it should do?

I can think of one possible draw-back to the 97: I'd be pretty cautious
about using the DMM portion of a near-$2000 DMM/scope combo like this in any
high-voltage/high-current aplication. I suspect the DMM and scope share some
or all of the same processor, so any fatal over-voltage to the DMM could
take out the scope too. I've learned the hard way that fuses don't always
save you from your own negligence. Thus, I'd likely use the 97 primarily for
the scope, and in that case I'd be better off with a separate scope and DMM.
It may be that the 97 is rugged enough to handle massive over-voltage, but
I'd hate to find out differently.
David Covell (who destroyed a $200 Phillips with 1400 VDC and learned the
hard way that some meter manufacturers won't sell you replacement processors).

1530. IsoLoop questions and comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 21:54:51 UTC
From: plumer@boreas.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.215451.5541@EE.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 290554

Does anybody have any experience with the
AEA 10-30 IsoLoop? I am working on a
2nd floor balcony installation of the loop
and have been having a few problems.

Specifically, I was wondering:

* How noisy should the receive be
with this antenna?

* How critical is it to elevate the antenna
away from the surface of the balcony.
Extending very high makes it much more
visible. With neighborhood antenna
restrictions ... well, you know the rest.

* on both of the above points, is horizontal
or vertical polarization better?

* How critical is good grounding of the rig
with this antenna. A good earth-ground
is a problem here.

Here are some of the points that I have found
so far.

* The antenna is solidly built and very easy
to mount.

* I had problems with SWR when feeding it with
RG-8, however, converting to RG-8/U seems
to have cleared that up.

* The ergonomics of the LC-2 loop controller
(the box that remotely controls the antenna
stepper motor) leaves a lot to be desired.
It is very cheaply built, the Left/Right
buttons are horrible, nothing like what the
ad shows, and the LED signal-level meter is
much harder to use than the rigs S-meter.

* No need to clip wire lengths or adjust
element lengths to tune it when installing
... no, you get to re-tune it every day!

* On the other hand, re-tuning the antenna
across the bands is not as bad as I thought
it would be.

After a bit of practice, peaking the RX
signal becomes second nature.

tnx es 73 de KM6IQ, Edward

please reply to "plumer@boreas.stanford.edu"
I will post any interesting results.

1531. Re: getting at "read" articles, PK-232 Mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 21:58:23 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.215823.21882@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290555

>In article <940@shrike.com> kriss@austin.lockheed.com (R M Kriss) writes:
>>Help! I just read a posting about a FB PK-232 Modification. When I tried
>>to save it, I screwed up and lost the article and marked it as read and
>>could not find it again.

What I've done when faced with such a problem is to get out of rn, then
edit my .newsrc file. Do a "vi .newsrc" then do
a "/rec.radio.amateur.misc" to find that character string. It puts
the curser at that location in the file. Then to the right are some
numbers representing what range of article numbers you have read or marked
as read. Edit the number on the right to a smaller value to make rn
think you haven't read this newsgroup for a while, and havent read anything
since the article of the new number you created. Now do a :wq and then
get into rn. If you (and I) haven't goofed it up, rn will let you see
the old articles you really did read, but it now thinks you haven't after
doing surgeery on the .newsrc file

1532. TM-732A MODIFICATION MATRIX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 22:10:57 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kvouvhINNdq2@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 290556

MODIFICATION MATRIX FOR THE KENWOOD TM-732A

Resistors TX Ranges STD Has
M 22 21 20 19 VHF UHF SHIFT 800 Remarks

K1 0 1 0 1 144-148 438-450 .6/5 Std. US Version
K2 1 1 0 1 144-148 438-450 .6/5 x US After green wire cut
K3 1 0 0 1 142-152 420-450 .6/5 x MARS/CAP Mod
K4 0 1 1 0 136-174 410-470 .6/5 x All Band Mod
M1 0 0 0 0 144-148 430-440 .6/5 Generic Int'l Model
M2 0 1 0 0 136-174 410-470 .6/5 x All Band Int'l (430 default)
E1 0 0 1 0 144-146 430-440 .6/(1.6) Std Europe Model
E2 1 0 1 0 136-174 432-438 .6/1.6 x Denmark
E3 0 0 1 1 144-146 410-470 .6/(1.6) x
E4 1 1 0 0 144-146 430-440 .6/(1.6) x
E5 1 0 1 1 136-174 410-470 .6/(1.6) x Europe All Band
C1 0 0 0 1 136-174 340-512 5.7/10 China Model

0 = Resistor IN 1 = Resistor OUT

Notes:

1. All "resistors" O ohms (wire jumper OK)
2. Green wire is equivalent to R22 - present in K1 model
3. 0 = resistor present, 1 = resistor absent
4. Standard shifts in MHz VHF/UHF. Those listed as (1.6) also do -7.6
5. Codes not listed are used in Japan version, special CPU required
6. M column is factory MODE number
7. K2 Mod includes 410-770 RECEIVE and enables CLONING features

To perform any of these mods, remove the back cover from the remote
head unit. Resistor numbers clearly marked on board along top.

800 MHZ RECEIVE

To enable 800 receive, switch to UHF VFO (not available in UxU),
press and hold MHZ button until 800.000 appears.

A capacitor must be added (C348) to enable the 800 receiver.
To add, remove UHF transciever board and next to the pad of pin 1
of IC-202 (on the foil side), add a 2.2 pF chip capacitor.
A wire can be used instead of the capacitor but sensitivity will
be reduced. (See schematic diagram for reason).

HARD-WIRE CLONING (Works in all confguration modes)

This procedure allows you to clone the entire memory of a "master"
transciever into the memory of a "slave" transciever.

First, construct an RJ-45 Jumper cable as follows:

```
------| |------
UP ---------------------------- UP Note that PTT and DOWN
E ----------------------------- E are crossed end-to-end
PTT ---------------------------- DOWN
DOWN --------------------------- PTT
------| |------
```

For hacker's reference: UP=CLK, PTT=SO/, DOWN=SI

1. Configure the master transciever's memories as desired.

2. Switch power OFF, hold down F and MHZ keys and switch
power back on while holding keys. Display will show "CLonE".

3. Set the slave transciever in the clone mode (as in step 2).

4. Plug the cable into the two radios (which end does not matter).

5. Press the CALL button on the master. When "End" is displayed,
operation is complete.

ON AIR CLONING (Does not work in K1 or E1 Mod modes)

This procedure allows you to clone a second transciever as above,
over the air. The data is transmitted automatically using DTMF
tones. During transmission (which is one-way only), the master
will automatically switch to LOW power. To be legal, use only a
UHF cloning frequency.

This procedure is not enabled in the stock transciever. At a
minimum, you must cut the green wire to make it work.

1. Configure master transciever's memories as desired. Select
a UHF simplex transmit frequency and set PTT to UHF (will work on
VHF but is not recommended).

2. Switch the power OFF. Press and hold the CALL and DTSS buttons
and turn the power back ON. "CLonE" appears in display.

3. Set the receive frequency on the slave transciever the same
as that of the master. Turn power OFF, hold down CALL and DTSS
keys and turn power ON. "CLonE" appears in display.

4. Press the PTT on the master's microphone. Data transmission
will begin. In case of a receive error, the slave transciever will
display "Err". When the procedure is complete, both radios will
display "End".

THE FOLLOWING FEATURES ARE UNVERIFIED, SO
YOU MAY NEED TO EXPERIMENT FOR YOURSELF

PAGING ANSWERBACK (Does not work in K1 or E1 Mod modes)

The exact operation of this feature is unclear but the following
description has been given:

1. To enable, hold down the F key and press the TONE key.

2. Do disable, repeat step 1

When enabled, documentation says: "If a matching code is received and the other transciever is no longer BUSY, the code of the local transciever is sent to the other transciever. The answerback function then turns off."

MEMORY RECOVERY (requires DTMF microphone)

(Documentation of this "feature" is difficult to comprehend but perhaps someone will figure out what it does.. I suspect that "RECOVERY" refers to returning the memories to their original state after changing the split memory layout.)

1. Hold down F and C.SEL, turn on power

2. Press D, followed by 7 on the microphone. "Inspection Mode" is now enabled.

3. To cancel, press and hold F and then C.SEL

"Note: Before recovery, the memory channels must be returned to the previous state (number of split memories, etc.)."

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

1533. Need 2-way UHF radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 22:26:54 UTC
From: edc@NOC.Vitalink.COM
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.222654.29168@NOC.Vitalink.COM>
Source record: 290557

I have a strang application that I need a little advice on from you radio gurus. I drive a Formula race car in SCCA road races. I've been thinking of installing a 2-way radio setup in the car to communicate with the pits. I looked into "racing radio" setups, (whatever a "racing radio" is. Looks like standard Motorola or Uniden 400Mhz UHF commercial radios to me), but they want at least $1500 for 2 4 watt handhelds with 1 noise cancelling headset and one set of earphones and a helmet mic. Sounds expensive. Defintely beyond my budget!

Anyway what I've got a few questions for you guy who are up on radio technology (the last time I played with ham radio, it had tubes and a code key):

1) Is is legal to use amatur frequencies for this type of non commercial use? (Hey, it's amatur racing, should be ok to use amatur radios, right? :-)

2) I don't remember code, I don't want to remember code, and I don't want to try to get my crew people to learn code (I have enough trouble getting them to remember what tire pressures to use on the fronts vs. the rears!). Now that there is a no-code licence, is that something that would be appropriate (read "that I won't get busted by the FCC for") for this type of application. What are the frequency limitations?

3) (The biggie) Where can I look for appropriate radio gear? And what can I expect to pay for a pair of 4-5 watt UHF handhelds. 400Mhz minimum, 800-900 Mhz would be better. I'm sure there are plenty of used UHF commercial handsets around if you know where to look. I just don't know where to look!

Any help, advice, or popinters to where I can get more information would be greatly appreciated!

Note: I don't normally read this group, but I'll try to monitor it for the next couple weeks.
I'd appreciate email replys if possible.

Thanks!!!!
--

+---+
| Eric D. Christensen - Vitalink Communications - Network Operations Center |
| Email: edc@noc.vitalink.com Phone: (510)795-6123 |
| SCCA San Francisco Region - Formula 440 #6, Solo II HS Impulse #19 |
+---+
| "REAL race cars don't have fenders!" |
+---+

1534. Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 22:35:03 UTC
From: sjsobol@wariat.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.223503.16993@wariat.org>
Source record: 290558
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <1992Apr26.011627.1@acfcluster.nyu.edu> axd7104@acfcluster.nyu.edu (Aaron Dickey) writes:
>In article <92101.125627ASAHC@CUNYVM.BITNET>, ASAHC@CUNYVM.BITNET (Asher Samuels) writes:
>> A few years ago, WOR was forced to become WWOR (channel 9 in the NYC area)
>
>I wasn't talking about the tv station though, just the radio station (710
>am). It's still WOR.

I believe the tv station was sold (and moved to New Jersey) and the
radio station wasn't, therefore it was allowed to keep the three-letter
call sign under the grandfather clause...

>Al Roker Is God.

Not since he left Cleveland... the man deserted us... 8-)

--
*** ** ** | The Tiny Software Company | Steve Sobol
* * * | Software Publishing, | President, CEO & Janitor
* * * | Training & Consulting | sjsobol@tiny.wariat.org
* * * | 23707 Glenhill Drive | ag510@cleveland.freenet.edu
* ** ** | Cleveland, OH 44122, USA | {uunet|backbone}!tiny!sjsobol

1535. QSL Post Office

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-27 23:24:31 UTC
From: bruce@merlin.think.com
Message-ID: <BRUCE.92Apr27162431@merlin.think.com>
Source record: 290559

A few months ago, I asked for information and experiences regarding the QSL Post Office. I promised to follow up on my experience of using it, so here goes.

This is not "the bureau", this is a private venture started by a ham on Colorado. You bulk mail your domestic cards to him, along with 10 cents per card. He puts them in an envelope along with some advertising flyers and sends them. (His original goal was to offer this for free, and to offer W, VE, and XE coverage, but now it's 10 cents and US only.)

I was trying to keep up my habit of 100% QSLing, and I was way behind, so I tried the service out. My first attempt, using old information, resulted in a letter back stating the new 10-cent policy and a return of my VE cards. So, I sent along some $$ and some more cards, about 450 domestic cards in all, at the end of January. I received a nice note back thanking me and saying he was handling about 200 cards/day.

For a long time, I thought I got ripped off. I wasn't receiving *any* QSL replies. My experience has been that if I mail cards out as postcards, about 50% are given replies. I didn't expect that large of a return from this service, but I did expect a few replies from 450 cards! Also, I had thrown in a couple of cards to a friend (and one to myself under my old call), neither of which was received. I had all but given up and was considering writing a nasty letter.

However, during the month of April, they slowly started trickling in. One OM wrote a long letter back about his life, etc., but he did say he recieved the card on April 9. I haven't kept a count on recieved cards, but I've received a few dozen and they're still coming in. I seem to get one or two every night.

My hunch is that they are batched up by zip code or whatever, and that he sends on the cards on some kind of rotation. E.g., most of the cards I've recieved so far have been from call area 1. I didn't expect it to take several months for the cards to arrive, but that's OK.

So, if you're not in a hurry, and you have lots of domestic QSL cards to send, the QSLPO seems like a reasonable alternative, since it costs only about half the price of sending the cards as postcards. I'll probably continue to use this service for bulk QSLing.

--WT1M
--
--Bruce Walker
Thinking Machines Corporation, Cambridge, MA
bruce@think.com; +1 617 234 4810; WT1M

1536. Need 2-way UHF radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 00:10:57 UTC
From: edc@NOC.Vitalink.COM
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.001057.757@NOC.Vitalink.COM>
Source record: 290560

I have a strange application that I need a little advice on from you radio gurus. I drive a formula race car in SCCA road races. I've been thinking of installing a 2-way radio setup in the car to communicate with the pits. I looked into "racing radio" setups, (whatever a "racing radio" is. Looks like standard Motorola or Uniden 400Mhz UHF commercial radios to me), but they want at least $1500 for a pair of 3 or 4 watt handhelds with 1
noise cancelling headset and one helmet setup. Sounds expensive. Defintely beyond my budget!

Anyway, what I've got is a few questions for you guys (and girls) who are up on radio technology
(when I last played with ham radio, it had tubes and a code key):

1) Is is legal to use amatur frequencies for this type of non commercial use? (Hey, it's amatur racing, should be ok to use amatur radios, right? :-) Would I even want to if it is leagl or would I be better off using commercial band radio equipment?

2) I don't remember code, I don't want to remember code, and I don't want to try to get my crew people to learn code (I have enough trouble getting them to remember what tire pressures to use on the fronts vs. the rears!). I understand that there is now a no-code licence. Is that something that would be appropriate (read "that I won't get busted by the FCC for") for this type of application. What are the frequency limitations?

3) (The biggie) Where can I look for appropriate radio gear? And what can I expect to pay for a pair of 4-5 watt UHF handhelds. 400Mhz minimum, 800-900 Mhz would be better. I'm sure there are plenty of used UHF commercial handsets around if you know where to look. I just don't know where to look!

4) What are the requirements to licence commercial band UHF radios? The trick part here is that there is no permanent base station. The whole setup moves from race track to race track, Althou it'll mostly be used at 2 tracks in the SF Bay Area.

Any help, advice, or pointers to where I can get more information would be greatly appreciated!

Note: I don't normally read this group, but I'll try to monitor it for the next couple weeks.
I'd appreciate email replys if possible.

Thanks!!!!
--

+---+
| Eric D. Christensen - Vitalink Communications - Network Operations Center |
| Email: edc@noc.vitalink.com Phone: (510)795-6123 |

```
| SCCA San Francisco Region - Formula 440 #6, Solo II HS Impulse #19 |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------+
| "REAL race cars don't have fenders!" |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

Keywords:

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+--------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Eric D. Christensen - Vitalink Communications - Network Operations Center |
| Email: edc@noc.vitalink.com Phone: (510)795-6123 |
| SCCA San Francisco Region - Formula 440 #6, Solo II HS Impulse #19 |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------+
| "REAL race cars don't have fenders!" |
+--------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

1537. Re: What to start off with? (220/2M/440...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 00:11:53 UTC
From: darnold@felix.filenet.com
Message-ID: <17470@fritz.filenet.com>
Source record: 290561

In article <1992Apr17.201227.54599@cc.usu.edu> slp9m@cc.usu.edu (Scott E. Parker WA7VYJ) writes:
>
>I suppose a lot if not the majority of new licensees these days probably think
>along the same lines when considering what to buy first. I have to feel a bit
>sorry for them. I remember well what I bought first (I still have it and doubt
>I will ever part with it.) A dual bander? No. A triple bander. An HW-16.
>I just have to feel a little sad thinking of all the kids who will never get to
>operate a rig like that. No, I wouldn't want to be stuck on the thing for
>life, but I'm sure glad that for a while it was all I had.
>

Please elaborate on why you feel sorry for us Scott? I don't understand.

Dave Arnold - KD6IFY
Internet: darnold@filenet.com
UUCP: uunet!felix!darnold

1538. Re: 2m-to-10m crossband operation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 00:15:58 UTC
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.001558.21562@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 290562

The local radio club that I belong to runs a 2 to 10 meter FM cross band repeater.

Rest assured that it is legal for you to go into the 2 meter and come out on 10 if you are a Tech.

The 10 meter side should be under a control operator and identify itself at regular intervals.

Enjoy.
73, Bill

--
Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA | N0LAJ @ W0LJF.CO.USA.NA
Please route replies to: whester@nyx.cs.du.edu or uunet!nyx!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

1539. Al Roker is God (was Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 01:34:02 UTC
From: axd7104@acfcluster.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.203402.1@acfcluster.nyu.edu>
Source record: 290563
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <1992Apr27.223503.16993@wariat.org>, sjsobol@wariat.org (Steven J. Sobol) writes:
>>Al Roker Is God.
>
> Not since he left Cleveland... the man deserted us... 8-)

He deserted you for $500,000 a year. Besides, he was just coming home;
he's an NYC native, and a grad of SUNY Oswego.
--
Aaron Dickey Bitnet: axd7104@nyuacf
New York University Internet: axd7104@ACFcluster.nyu.edu

Al Roker Is God.

1540. Re: Grounding and lead in water

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 02:17:17 UTC
From: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <iJ6wJB1w164w@ham>
Source record: 290564

furuta@cs.umd.edu (Richard Furuta) writes:

> An article in this weekend's Washington Post magazine talking about water
> treatment includes the quote:
>
> You should also check to make sure that your home electrical system
> isn't grounded onto the water pipes. This once-common practice can
> boost chemical reaction rates enough to raise the lead levels in
> your water.
>
> Can anyone explain this more exactly? How about grounding Ham equipment?
>

Many electrical codes call for (or did call for) the neutral side of the electrical system in your house to be connected to the cold water pipes, as the metal pipes made an excellent ground. Many of today's electrical codes require that, even if the ground is connected to the cold water pipes (if they're made of metal, not plastic) that the ground be supplemented by one or more additional grounding electrodes. This is required for electrical safety.

Presumably, what the articles is describing is the alleged danger of lead contained in the solder connecting the copper water system together either leaching out into the water (depends on the water acidity) or the chemical reaction from ground current passing through the soldered connection raising the lead content of the water.

Since the only place water can get at the lead (in the solder) is at joint connections, and then only at the "edge" of the cylinder formed by the solder around the pipe, it would seem to me that the danger of this is quite minimal, and that the article may be another example of over reacting environmentalist hysteria. Since I haven't read the article in question, that may not be fair, but newspapers generally don't get good marks for scientific accuracy.

I'd check with your local electrical inspector to see what your code says, especially if you're contemplating moving the ground.

In any case, if lead has seeped into the water system, running it for a few seconds before you use it will remove the "contaminated" water. Ham equipment generally has quite low electrical demands (unless we're talking "California Kilowatts"), and you won't generate enough ground current to make much difference unless you've got serious wiring problems.

73, Bob.

Robert Smits VE7EMD Ladysmith B.C.
Ph (604) 245-2553 e-mail: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

1541. Re: DXCC on 30?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 03:10:05 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <71117@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 290565

In article <3788@cod.NOSC.MIL> price@cod.NOSC.MIL (James N. Price) writes:
>Seems like ARRL should offer 6, 7, 8, and 9 (maybe 10?) Band DXCC
>endorsements once you get the basic 5BDXCC award.

Nah. Why not just leave that as an exercise to the reader and spare the League (and yourself) the paperwork and expense. Once you get DXCC on 10-80 on the non-WARC bands, you have pretty much made your point about grokking DXing and boasting to your buddies :-), at which point you don't need another trophy to remind you.

--Trey, WN4KKN/6

1542. Re: How many green stamps with some QSLs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 03:46:20 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <71121@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 290566

In article <19920424185602CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu> CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu (CSMSCST) writes:
>I'm not sure I understand. What "costs" are involved in replying
>to bureau cards? The cost of printing the cards, the cost of the
>operator's time in filling them out? I can understand not being
>able to afford direct return postage,

Well even postage sending QSLs to the bureau adds up. I spent about $20 postage on my last shipment to Newington, not to mention the $2/lb handling charge. In fact, since moving to California I have been pulling the JA cards and sending them directly to the JARL in Tokyo because the shipping cost to Japan is comparable to shipping the across North America and the paying $2/lb for outgoing bureau fees. Plus I figure this may reduce the bureau latency by a small amount this way.

Money is money and time is time, and $50 goes a long way in a place like Malaysia. I mention this because I think it is a mistake to trivialize the cost and effort of QSLing.

> or being able to send a
>full-color fancy QSL card, but to decide that one can't afford a
>simple one-color card (or a xeroxed piece of paper) seem to border
>on unethical. Did you tell people of this policy during QSOs?

Did *you* ask the DX station whether he QSLs when you made the contact, or do you expect him to voluntarily announce it with each QSO? Remember *you* are the person who cares about the QSLs, not him.

>I believe that a statement of "I don't reply to bureau cards" would
>be considered as grounds for disqualification in most of the major
>DX contests, by the way.

Bullshit. Such a person gets bonus points for honesty in my book. Besides, what is the relationship of contesting to QSLing? In particular, why should a person who hates QSLing but enjoys contesting get different treatment from someone who hates QSLing and doesn't operate contests? NB: By the way, if you really want to get revenge against a contester who doesn't QSL, make a note never to contact him in a contest again. The reward is small, but it pays out several times a year, year after year.

Also another note: I think answering QSLs is good manners, but I think it is important for the QSL seekers to temper their expectations somewhat. Why should someone allow QSLing to hamper their enjoyment of the hobby? I really enjoy getting on the air and making contacts. But if I hated QSLing, I wouldn't allow to the prevent me from getting

on the air and making contacts.

--Trey, WN4KKN/6

1543. Special Event Station - W2KGY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 04:31:40 UTC
From: dm8981@eecs1.usma.edu
Message-ID: <4100@eecs1.usma.edu>
Source record: 290567

Corrected copy:

The Cadet Amateur Radio Club at West Point, New York
will conduct a special event station using club station W2KGY on
2 MAY 92 to commemorate the 190th anniversary of the U.S. Military
Academy.

Operation will be conducted from 0900 - 1700 EDT (1300 - 2100 UTC)
in the following frequency bands:
Phone CW
3.85 - 3.925 3.525 - 3.600
7.23 - 7.26 7.100 - 7.150
14.23-14.30 14.025 - 14.100
21.30-21.38 21.10 - 21.20
28.30-28.50 28.00 - 28.10

AMSAT Mode B (AO-13) When available.

A special QSL card will be available for all confirmed contacts.
An SASE must accompany your card. QSL Manager for this event is
KE2WF.

Hope to hear you on the air !

73 de KE2WF
--
MARK F. MORGIDA
OIC, Cadet Amateur Radio Club
(914) 446-3867
dm8981@trotter.usma.edu
--
MARK F. MORGIDA USERID: dm8981
MAJ, FA Home: 446-3867
Dept EE&CS Office: 938-5574

1544. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 27 April

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 04:50:06 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.704436606@honte>
Source record: 290568
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 118, 04/27/92
10.7 FLUX=137.2 90-AVG=192 SSN=137 BKI=2010 1221 BAI=003
BGND-XRAY=B4.7 FLU1=9.7E+04 FLU10=9.5E+03 PKI=2121 2322 PAI=007
BOU-DEV=015,004,009,004,008,013,012,008 DEV-AVG=009 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.6 @ 0551UT XRAY-MIN= B3.7 @ 0443UT XRAY-AVG= B5.7
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 2330UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 2040UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 1520UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 1050UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55282NT @ 0013UT BOUTF-MIN=55239NT @ 1744UT BOUTF-AVG=55265NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+107NT@ 1858UT GOES7-MIN=N:-002NT@ 2359UT G7-AVG=+079,+039,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+117NT@ 1856UT GOES6-MIN=E:-023NT@ 1707UT G6-AVG=+092,+004,+027
FLUXFCST=STD:135,130,125;SESC:135,130,125 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,015/010,010,015
KFCST=2225 4221 2225 4222 27DAY-AP=012,015 27DAY-KP=3212 2333 2443 2233
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

1545. Re: Fluke 97 Scopemeter, any comments on them?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 06:46:16 UTC
From: jgd@dixie.com
Message-ID: <7r#kkm@dixie.com>
Source record: 290569
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

roberts@ishtar.med.jhu.edu (Dale Roberts) writes:

>I have been looking into the possiblilty of getting one of Fluke's new
>Scopemeters. These are their new portable digital multimeter/digital
>storage scope combos. They look very nice, and I'm sure they are of
>very high quality (being Fluke). The price also seems reasonable, for
>what the things do.

>If anyone has used one, or has seen one in use, I would like to hear
>their impressions. Does it work as well as the ads describe? What
>aren't they telling us. Is the scope display updated quickly (quickly
>enough that it looks like a real scope, and not a computer drawing a
>picture)? What limitations have you run into? What doesn't it do that
>you think it should do?

I have a 97 and love it. First off, forget any of the scopes except
the 97. The others are unconciously gymped.

here's the good stuff.

It really does have a 50 mhz bandwidth on one channel. Less when running
dual trace.

The screen is adequately fast, though the display update does sometimes
lag the input by a fraction of a second. Think of it as a delay line.
For signals that vary rapidly, there is an envelope mode that turns on
all dots the signal crossed during the sample.

Fully isolated case qualified to attach to power lines of up to 600 volts.

A,B,A-B mode allows one to view all three phases of a three phase
circuit, say of an inverter.

Several setup and waveform storage memories. Waveforms can be recalled
to the display in any combinations.

Auto-setup. On repetitive signals, pushing this button picks the proper
sweep and vertical scale to display a reasonable waveform.

Digital zoom. works by changing the sweep and trigger delay to keep
the center of the screen centered.

Trigger works very well and is displayed on the screen.

Several transforms available including smoothing, averaging and pass
filters.

Delay can be samples, events or sweeps.

Scope can accumulate twice the screen display's worth of samples which makes the pretrigger queue fairly deep.

Optically isolated data output can dump data, memories, the screen in either epson or HP format and accept remote control commands.

Voltmeter mode works very good, is fast and can display a mini-scope trace even on ohms. Min/Max mode displays min, max, average all in one display. AC is true RMS.

Is small enough to be carried almost everywhere. I hauled mine to the dragstrip this weekend to use to observe a radar gun output.

If the ni-cad pack goes dead, you can remove it and install dry cells. Nice touch.

Battery life is good. Days with the backlite off, spec'd 4 hours with it on. I've gotten more.

Here's the bad stuff.

You gotta kiss Fluke's ass to get 'em to sell you one. They began advertising the scope months before production started. I started trying to get mine back in November. Raising hell, including calling Fluke's president, did no good. I got mine about a month ago.

Fluke has honed the art of unbundling to a fine edge. The scope is reasonable but by the time you get through equipping it, you've got real money involved. Examples: Serial interface - $150, PC interface software - >$500, Amp clamp $100-$150 (ac or dc), Carrying case - $70 to $150, Service manual - $50 and so on.

Scope probes are fragile - I broke one the first day - and not anywhere near the quality of Tek probes.

HP printer output is not really PCL. It drives my clone laser printer fairly well (actual screen sized dump, rotated to landscape) but I've had a hell of a time trying to inport it into publishing software - one reason I bought the scope.

Screen dump is very coarse.

Backlite is inadequate. Needs to be much brighter.

Keys are heavily overloaded. Too many softkeys. Even trigger level is on a soft key.

Voltage readings must be taken through the the A channel probe. It cannot be routed to the bannana jacks where ohms and such are done.

When the mini-scope display is up on the ohms screen, the sweep is fixed.

It has a dumb software limitation that one trace must always be on. That means you can't just turn off both channels in preparation of recalling stored traces. You have to turn your traces on and then go back and kill the real time traces.

The A/D is noisy, displaying a couple of pixels off of baseline even with the input shorted, either with a shorting plug or by selecting "gnd" on the input selector. It appears to be independent of range.

Input channels share a common ground. While this is typical of analog scopes and at first blush would not seem to be a problem, you find yourself using the scope in situations where separate grounds would be nice. Fluke will sell you a ground isolator - for a price.

The front of the display is extremely glossy which means reflections of overhead lights kills the display. I usually turn the lights off and use bench lights when using the scope. This is really dumb and unnecessary.

The highly touted signal/function generator is useless. Only a couple of fixed, oddball frequencies. This is obviously a case where a few bytes were available in ROM so the developers gave marketing something else to crow about. Forget it exists when evaluating the scope. The manual kinda indicates arbitrary waveform might be available using the PC software but I don't know since I refuse to pay the extortive price.

The fluke reps were very unresponsive. I got more info from distributor salesmen. I originally contacted Fluke to obtain a unit to do a magazine review on. Even this didn't faze 'em. They're not gonna like my review.

The scope is actually a Philips. I HATE philips scopes. That was a major reservation against my buying the unit. I know Fluke could have done a better front panel.

If you get one, save your money on the serial interface. Just to to radio shack and get that IR LED/photodetector they package together and wire them through level shifters to an RS-232 connector. I think they'll probably insert into the holes in the scope body. The factory cable powers the level shifters from the RS-232 handshake pins. This is a real f*ckup which precludes using a serial to parallel converter on parallel printers. First time the converter handshakes (typically between each byte for the cheap portable ones), the interfaces loses power and the dump is gone.

I'd make the same purchase again mainly because there is nothing else out there. The Leader is a joke. So are the new Tek handhelds. For a third more money ($2400 list), you don't even get trace annotations or on-screen data. I had one in for a couple of days to evaluate while waiting for the Fluke. Tek apparently thinks their isolated input channels and CRT are going to sell the unit. NOT!

I like the scope and use it about 85% of the time but I do still the 465B sitting on the bench.

John
--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | If speed kills, I musta died and
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | gone to heaven. UN-1261 forever!
Marietta, Ga |
jgd@dixie.com |Need public access in Atl? Write me.

1546. Re: Charging nicads from car cigarette lighter.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 06:56:26 UTC
From: comptec91006@camins.camosun.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1992Apr27.225626.1@camins.camosun.bc.ca>
Source record: 290570

In article <27APR92.18392469@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>, cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu writes:
> I would like to be able to charge the battery pack on my HT from my car
> cigarette lighter. It seems to me that this would be quite simple. All I think
> I have to do is connect the cigarette lighter adapter plug to the correct
> connector for my battery pack while maintaining a proper polarity and putting a
> resistor in series to restrict the current flow to the correct amperage.
>
> My battery pack is 7.2 volts and 600 mah. The charger for it puts out 10.4
> volts and 42 milli-amps. So assuming the battery pack is fully discharged (0

You should never let Ni-Cad batteries be discharged down to 0 volts. What
you should do is run the battery down until the transmitter will not work
properly (Be careful not to drain them too much. The radio may still be able
to receive). Then test the voltage with a multi-meter and use the result
in your calculation.

> volts) and that the car is supplying 13.8 volts then I would calculate the
> resistor size to be:
>
> (13.8 - 0) volts / .042 amps = approximately 328 ohms
>
> When the battery pack is fully charged (7.2 volts) it would still be drawing
> 20 milli-amps. Calculated by:
>
> (13.8 - 7.3) volts / 328 ohms = .02 amps
>
> A one watt resistor should be large enough. (13.8 volts * .042 amps = .5796
> watts)
>
> Is this all there is to it? It seems too simple. Should I consider dropping
> the voltage from 13.8 volts to reduce the current when the pack is fully
> charged and thus prevent overcharging of the battery pack? Or increasing the
> resistor size for the same reason? This would increase the charge time.
> Does it matter which side of the battery I put the resistor on?
>
Reducing the voltage is probably not neccessary as long as you remember not
to leave the battery charging for too long.

/\/\ike

1547. Re: Any hams in Atlanta for DECUS next week?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 07:07:35 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <71130@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 290571

In article <1992Apr27.155815.18947@uokmax.ecn.uoknor.edu> skaggs@nsslsun.nssl.uoknor.edu (Gary Skaggs) writes:
>I'll be there. Will have 2-m and 440 capability. Anyone carry HTs or even
>going from this newsgroup???
>
>e-mail or post. I'm easy...

I'll be there Monday and Tuesday.

--Trey, WN4KKN/6
trey@tgv.com

1548. WANTED - PRO-2005 mod to close gap

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 09:01:01 UTC
From: chardi@p4.cs.man.ac.uk
Message-ID: <4650@m1.cs.man.ac.uk>
Source record: 290572

I'm looking for a modification (preferably as simple as possible) to the Realistic PRO-2005 scanner which will enable me to receive television sound in its "gap" (this is between 520MHz-760MHz if memory serves). Even closing the gap slightly would be a help, as I need to receive TV sound from UHF channel 55 (which is just below the top limits of the gap).

Thanks a lot for your attention.

Ian.

--
[Ian Chard, Computer Science I | Life is pretty good at the moment.]
[Manchester University | A no-code HF license?... well, that]
[chardi@p4.cs.man.ac.uk | would make it just about perfect.]

1549. When did HR districts change?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 12:31:51 UTC
From: hgpeach@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.83151.29490@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 290573

In what year (exact date if possible) did the FCC change Amateur Radio
districts thus requiring everyone to get new call signs?
--
Harold G. Peach, Jr. ><> N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

1550. Bet They Were Really Hams!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 12:54:47 UTC
From: wvhorn@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.125447.29582@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 290574

A while back there was some discussion in this group about the new wind profiler radar systems, and the problems that they will cause for hams.

I came across this little item today and felt that I should post it here. Note: I do not advocate the following procedures as reasonable responses to local interference problems.

[Date: Wed. 22 Apr 1992 12:54:15
[From: Bear Giles <bear@tigger.cs.colorado.edu>
[Subject: Risks of a modern weatherman
[
[(From the bulletin board down the hall...)
[
[Network Wind Profiler Severely Damaged
[
[A wind profiler in OAR's Wind Profiler Demonstration Network (WPDN) was
[severely damaged by several shot-gun blasts late last week. On March 28,
[just before sunrise, two men and one woman were pheasant hunting in
[southern Nebraska [and] came across the McCook wind profiler and mistook
[it for an alien spacecraft. Frightened, they fired a number of shots
[damaging the profiler antenna and the electronics shed. Furthermore, a
[Forecast Systems Lab (FSL) technician who was in the shed conducting
[routine system checks was taken hostage by the hunters. After being held
[captive for nearly two hours, the technician's partner arrived and
[explained to the hunters what the profiler really was. The hunters
[then fled and so far, they have not been apprehended by law enforcement
[officials. Profiler damage is estimated at $150,000.
[

I knew those new fangled things were gonna cause problems :-)

--Bill
(wvhorn@magnus.ohio-state.edu)

1551. Re: When did HR districts change?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 13:07:31 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.704466575@depot.cis.ksu.edu.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 290575

hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:
>In what year (exact date if possible) did the FCC change Amateur Radio
>districts thus requiring everyone to get new call signs?

Although I don't remember the exact date,
it was right after World War II.

I just "happened" to get a chance to read all of the QST's from
about 1940-1950 last Christmas and remember the discussions.
Prior to then, for example, the "0" district was a "9".
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using four boxes: soap, ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

1552. 3D2AG -- Where is he going?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 13:08:35 UTC
From: cchapman@matd.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <cchapman.68@matd.gatech.edu>
Source record: 290576

A few weeks ago this item was listed in the DX Bulletin:

3D2, ROTUMA. Antoine, 3D2AG, was active this week on a 40 meter DX net. Check 7052 kHz around 0700z, listening 7180 kHz. Remember , Antoine will be leaving at the end of April.

Well, I just worked him this morning and I need to send him a QSL. Is ROTUMA a separate country from Fiji? If so, does this mean he is returning to Fiji? Can I send the QSL to his home QTH in Fiji or is he leaving Fiji altogether?

Chuck

Charles H. Chapman (GTRI/MATD) (404) 528-7588
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
uucp: ...!{allegra,amd,hplabs,ut-ngp}!gatech!matd!cchapman
Internet: cchapman@matd.gatech.edu

1553. ARLB037 - Increase in FCC enforcement actions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 13:31:01 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <599@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290577

ZCZC AG59
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 37 ARLB037
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT APRIL 26, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB037
ARLB037 FCC Levies Fines

The FCC has begun what is expected to be a wave of enforcement actions. Several hundred cases are reported to have been on hold awaiting the granting of authority to the Commission's various bureaus to levy higher monetary fines. That authority, granted April 15, raised the maximum fine that can be levied without approval by the commissioners themselves to 20,000 dollars. Thus far only a handful of actions have involved amateurs.

On April 24, 1992, the FCC issued three Notices of Apparent Liability affecting Amateur Radio. David Plourde, N1IZR, a Technician class licensee in Lewiston, Maine, was issued an NAL for 10,000 dollars, for using non-type accepted equipment to transmit in the Citizen's Band. Also on April 24, a non-amateur in Tampa, Florida, was issued an 8,000 dollar NAL for transmitting on the Amateur 40-meter band.

On the same day Donald Bishop, N0EA, an Amateur Extra Class licensee, was issued an NAL for 10,000 dollars for transmitting from a mobile installation on frequencies near 7420 and 15050 kHz.

Finally, also on April 24, the Private Radio Bureau's Special Services Division issued the first Order to Show Cause and Suspension Order to amateurs in several years as the result of an investigation into volunteer examiner practices. Charles P. Pascal, WB6CIY, and Sandra V. Crane, N6TFO, both Amateur Extra Class licensees, have been ordered to show cause why their Amateur operator licenses should not be suspended and their station licenses revoked.

These orders are the result of an FCC probe into volunteer examinations given in August and September, 1991 by Pascal and Crane.

NNNN

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ

1554. Re: Charging nicads from car cigarette lighter.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 13:33:37 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.133337.15765@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 290478

comptec91006@camins.camosun.bc.ca (Michael Botten) writes:

>In article <27APR92.18392469@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>, cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu writes:
>> I would like to be able to charge the battery pack on my HT from my car
>> cigarette lighter. It seems to me that this would be quite simple. All I think
>> I have to do is connect the cigarette lighter adapter plug to the correct
>> connector for my battery pack while maintaining a proper polarity and putting a
>> resistor in series to restrict the current flow to the correct amperage.
>>
>> My battery pack is 7.2 volts and 600 mah. The charger for it puts out 10.4
>> volts and 42 milli-amps. So assuming the battery pack is fully discharged (0

If you want to protect your batteries, get a variable voltage
regulator from Radio Shack. Set the output voltage at the full
charge value of your batteries. You can also add current
regulation, but a small resistor in series after the voltage
regulator is sufficient to limit the worse case current.
> /\/\ike

1555. PC software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 13:47:06 UTC
From: tom@cosmic1.cosmic.uga.EDU
Message-ID: <00959C60.EC4AB440.17654@cosmic.cosmic.uga.edu>
Source record: 290479

Does anyone have email address of where I can
ftp ham related PC software.
Thanks.

Tom H. Broom	PHONE: 404-542-3265
COSMIC	
The University of Georgia	FAX: 404-542-4807
382 East Broad Street	
Athens, GA 30602	EMAIL: tom@cosmic.cosmic.uga.edu

1556. Dayton '92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 13:49:22 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9204281349.AA17830@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290480

Well, here it is Tuesday and I'm still trying to get my wits
back after Dayton. What an overwhelming, exhausting experience!
I was at a booth peddling software for most of the time, but
got out to the flea market for a few hours. Weather was utterly
miserable on both Saturday & Sunday. The outdoor functions suffered
terribly as a result. The predicted parking debacle simply didn't
happen - $5/day right next door, plenty of room.

The HamVention people told me that attendance was about equal to last
year - 32K - but I wasn't there last year. Seemed to me that nowhere
near 32K people actually came. Any experienced Dayton-ers out there
care to comment on attendance?

FWIW, my booth (Northern Lights Software) ran out of disks, manuals,
and almost ran out of order forms. Yeah!

Mike Owen W9IP
MROWEN@STLAWU

1557. IBM PS/2 Model 25 Graphics Adapter changes Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 13:56:13 UTC
From: ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9204281354.AA07030@east.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 290481

I have an IBM PS/2 Model 25 that I would like to use on SSTV and WEFAX. For those of you that are familiar with this model you know that it supports MCGA Graphics (an IBM pre-VGA low cost production alternative) which supports 320 x 200 resolution in 256 colors. The graphics adapter is built into the system board.

What I would like to do is add a standalone graphics card (VGA or better) and an external monitor (the monitor is built into the model 25). I have asked several people about the possibilities of doing this and received no "for-sure" answers. I was told at one time that the onboard adapter could be disabled through dipswitches on the system board but they didn't know which switches or their settings. If any of you have dealt with IBM direct with such inquiries you know they don't release that type of information readily.

I understand this is an old 8088 machine and most would say it is time to upgrade anyway. At present I'm looking for a low cost alternative and this would actually be my first step toward upgrading (a Super VGA card and Monitor).

I also know this request may be better served through another newsgroup but I do not have direct access to the other newsgroups. Currently I am subscribing to this group via the INFO-HAMS relay at UCSD.EDU.

Thanks for any assistance.

Ron - KA5LUG

Ron Wright - KA5LUG Internet: RON%NSU.DNET@EAST.GSFC.NASA.GOV
User Support Specialist
Northwestern State University DECnet: 7669::RON
Natchitoches, LA 71497
(318) 357-5594 Packet: KA5LUG@N5HOF.LA.USA.NA

1558. DSP-12 vs DSP2232 shootout

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 14:02:26 UTC
From: gingell@aurw6b.UUCP
Message-ID: <9204281317.AA08241@aurw6b.aur.alcatel.com>
Source record: 290482

I feel I must respond to Bob McGwier, N4HY who posted what seemed to me to be an unsolicited advertisemnt for the AEA's DSP2232. As others on the net have observed: "It would appear that you are a software (?) developer and are working hand-in-hand with AEA on the 2232". - and presumably therefore getting a royalty for each one sold. If so then you should NOT post unsolicited comments about it and worse unsolicited snide remarks about the competition. Its not Netiquette.

As an owner of a DSP-12, made by Bob's hated (my deduction from the tone of his remarks) rival, L. L. Grace I must say something in their favor.

The DSP-12 is a brilliant piece of hardware, mine contains a V40 processor a 56000 DSP chip, 1 Meg of RAM, programmable bandwidth A/Ds and D/As and many more features. At present it supports all satellite modem modes, RTTY, AMTOR and lots more. Since it contains a DSP chip and programmable I/O the skys the limit as far as future capabilities. If there is interest on the net I will post a more detailed description of its capabilities and features.

The single most important feature is IT HAS AN OPEN ARCHITECTURE. That means for $25 and the signing of a non-disclosure form you get a complete schematic, and a toolkit including all the V40 source code AND a 56000 assembler. Software updates are FREE, every time they add new features they upload the ROM code to Compuserve and you can dowload it and program a new EPROM. Also updates to the toolkit for the cost of a floppy and the return postage.

I just returned from a trip to Dayton where I spoke to Brooks van Pelt the man behind the DSP-12. From what he says many hams round the world are working on software enhancements to the DSP-12 and as an owner I am excited - I will get the fruits of all that work for FREE. I am thinking of writing some applications for it - the trouble is there are so many possibilities its hard to choose - how about a noise reduction unit a la JPS - or a set of programmable filters, or Pactor or or ....

By the way, I have no commercial interest in L L Grace except as a very satisfied customer. I also have their satellite tracker/tuner board.

Mike Gingell, KN4BS, Raleigh, NC USA (919) 850-6444
UUCP: ...!mcnc!aurgate!aurfs1!gingell
Internet: gingell%aurfs1%aurgate@mcnc.org

1559. MDT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 14:10:48 UTC
From: gcarino@ub.d.umn.edu
Message-ID: <2915@ub.d.umn.edu>
Source record: 290483

Are there any radio amateur's out there successfully monitoring MDT transmissions?

Gary WA0WOV

1560. The Electronic Repeater Mapping Project

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 14:27:36 UTC
From: steve@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.142736.28406@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 290484

In case you haven't seen the various messages about the Electronic Repeater Mapping Project that I am now running, here is the help message from the server. The server is at "repeaters@wattres.sj.ca.us". If you want *another* copy of the help file, send a message with ONLY the word "help" in the body, and it will be sent.

[begin help message]
The server will only recognize one repeater per mail message. If you want to submit multiple repeaters, you will have to submit multiple mail messages. A daemon will auto-reply when your message has been processed. If your message has some sort of evil error in it (i.e., one of the required lines is missing or undetectable) it will send you a message with the error and a copy of this file.

The information I want:

The callsign (both Canadian and US repeaters welcome!), input/ouput, who you are, when you sent it, and where the repeater is. And a whole bunch of (mostly) optional data.

The information format I want:

Each line starts with # and then 4 upper-case letters (hopefully mnemonic) describing the info on that line. The rest of the line is (more or less) free form.

The *required* lines:
#CALL (the callsign of the repeater)
#OUTP (the output frequency of the repeater)
#INPT (the input frequency of the repeater, or just + or - for standard offs)
#LOCA (the longitude, lattitude, and HAAT of the repeater)
#SEND (the e-mail address of the sender)
#UPDT (the date & time of last update)

The other useful lines:
#TONE (the CTCSS input tone, followed by '/' and output tone, if there is one)
#COVG (the primary coverage area)
#911C (the 911/emerg autodial code, IF THE REPEATER OWNER OKs GIVING IT OUT)
#AUTO (autopatch facilities available?)
#CLSD (if this repeater is closed, who can use it)
You only need to put a #CLSD line in for closed repeaters.
#AFFL (affiliation i.e., RACES ARES etc)
#SPON (sponsor of the repeater)
#CONT (how to contact the sponsor, name/addr/phone #)
#LINK (links to repeater, callsigns and frequencies, or something like CONDOR for large nets)

#COMM (a comment, as many #COMM lines as you like)

For example (this repeater does not exist):
#CALL KZ6QRM Mobile Uncoordinated Repeater (my car)
#OUTP 440.15
#INPT 222.22
#LOCA 122 01 09 W / 37 18 30 N / -2m
#SEND steve@wattres.sj.ca.us (Steve Watt)
#UPDT Thu Apr 02 00:39:58 PST 1992
#TONE 100.0 / 131.8
#COVG My house, special events
#AUTO It's a car without a cellphone. No autopatch.
#CLSD Only availble to people with the callsign KD6GGD. ;)
#SPON KD6GGD and his performing Corolla All-Trac
#CONT E-mail is the only way. steve@wattres.sj.ca.us
#LINK Only to my HT
#COMM I hope you're at least scanning this message. Send the registrations
#COMM (for active repeaters only, please) to "repeaters@wattres.sj.ca.us".
#COMM It's an ICOM 901A with a 220 band unit. It also spends most of its time
#COMM off, when I'm not in the car. It is not in repeater mode when I am in
#COMM the car. So it's not a terribly useful repeater, unless I say so. :)

If you are having difficulty finding the lattitude and longitude for the
repeater, try the Geographic Name Server at UMichigan.
telnet martini.eecs.umich.edu 3000
I haven't tried this service, so I can't vouch for its accuracy.

Once again: The address is repeaters@wattres.sj.ca.us. Don't send messages
there that you expect somebody to read. Send those to me.

Also: PLEASE MAKE SURE THE REPEATER SPONSOR OK's GIVING OUT THE EMERGENCY
CODE! If you include other codes in your message, make sure that it's
OK to give those out, also. Som repeater sponsors object to having the
codes freely circulated, and others charge money for them.

73 de KD6GGD
--
Steve Watt KD6GGD steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
...!apple!wattres!steve ...!mips!wattres!steve ...!decwrl!gigo!wattres!steve
Left to his own devices, he'd be /dev/null.

1561. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 14:32:56 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <602@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290485

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:

>I don't claim that the RF performance of an R-390A is any better than that
>of a modern rig (assuming the modern rig has filtering of the equivalent
>quality). But it's no worse, it costs significantly less, and
>depending on your preference, it might be easier to use.
>--scott

Yes, especially at MF and HF, minimum discernible signal numbers
in ready-for-prime-time radios are about as moot as frequency
response in ready-for-prime-time consumer audio gear. *But*...

...from my experience, and from test numbers I've seen, the
R-390A, at 20-kHz tone spacing, blocks much more easily than
middle- and high-end modern radios, and, with 20-kHz tone
spacing, exhibits a 3rd-order two-tone dynamic range no higher
than 90 dB or so. We've tested several modern transceivers now
that, at 20-kHz tone spacings, block at over 140 dB above MDS --
excellent! (One or two, we've even been afraid to push for fear
of damaging front-end components. Blocking numbers this high also
indicate very clean synthesizer performance, since synth noise
would "onset" before blocking and disallow its measurement if the
synth was noisier than the front end is strong.)

With its tracking-preselector design, however, the R-390A tends
to beat modern, wideband-front-end radios at very wide tone
spacings. In other words, it may tend to desense less and create
fewer IMD products from signals hundreds to thousands of
kilohertz away because its front end rolls them off.

David Newkirk, WJ1Z | voice: 203-666-1541 X280
Senior Assistant Technical Editor, ARRL | fax: 203-665-7531
225 Main St, Newington CT 06111 USA | net: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp

1562. Re: DXCC on 30?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 14:34:34 UTC
From: reisert@sttng.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.143434.21006@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 290486

The league does issue endorsements to the basic 5BDXCC award,
for the 160, 17, 12, 6 and 2 meter bands.

- Jim AD1C

--
James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@sttng.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!sttng.enet!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

1563. Re: Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 14:47:17 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <603@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290487

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM (Jim Lockwood) writes:

[deletions]

>What about an old fashioned horse race here? As more and more people
>(like me, for example) develop a renewed interest in the older
>equipment, the question of whether the old stuff is really as good
>as we claim/pretend it is will come up again and again.
>
>Suppose the ARRL were to take the best of the best from the past
>and do a heads up comparison of it to a modern rig. With cold
>facts and numbers side by side, the question would be answered
>once and for all. Such a comparison would make interesting QST
>reading, I believe.
>
[rest deleted]

(This is a public response; I've also responded to Jim directly).
I consider this a good idea, and will save as a body further pro
and con on this topic for possible recommendation to *QST*'s
technical editorial committee (of which I'm a member). Thanks!

Possible snag of which we must be aware, though: Old gear is old,
even if it's sat around in unopened boxes. *Used* old gear is, in
effect, even older than unused specimens of the same animal. Of
course, we could agree that all units would have to operate
within spec at the outset, and be unmodified, but we need to keep
in mind that we would not necessarily be knowing *exactly* what a
new Yesteradio does when compared with a new Todayradio. I
suppose that this factors into the horse race, because "RF is
little better today" proponents seem to accept the concept of
pitting Used Old against Unused New.

Trivia: Some components degrade nondestructively, yet
qualitatively, over time. Having taken pains to get inside my
51J-3's PTO and replace its tuning-range-adjust inductor to
reachieve exactly 100 kHz/turn, I speak from exhausting
experience! The 51J-3's PTO's slug(s) change permeability over
time, finally so much so that the range-adjust coil itself runs
out of range. My 51J-3 PTO, I suspect, is one the few around with
a T-30-6 toroid aboard...

David Newkirk, WJ1Z | voice: 203-666-1541 X280
Senior Assistant Technical Editor, ARRL | fax: 203-665-7531
225 Main St, Newington CT 06111 USA | net: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp

1564. QRP Kits - MFJ vs. A&A - comments?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 14:48:39 UTC
From: cleveland@gold.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <4491@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 290488

qrp cw rig. I am familiar with most of the multi-band qrp radios
since I have been active in qrp work for many years. But now
the multi-band rigs won't serve the need of a small lightweight and
easily transported rig.

I have been comparing the MFJ and the A&A radios but only through
their literature. Does anyone have any direct experience with them?
I've read the reviews but first hand reports are much more revealing.

Another possibilty is for me to build or purchase one of the small
kits available about ten years ago - perhaps an 8P6 or Micromountaineer.
If anyone has such a rig they would part with, I'd love to hear from you.

thanks and 73,

Grover, WT6P

The Grass Valley Group, Inc.
Grass Valley, CA
(916) 478-3153

1565. Grounding and lead in water

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 15:03:13 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199204281501.AA14607@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 290489

Subject: Grounding and lead in water

Bob Smits writes:
>furuta@cs.umd.edu (Richard Furuta) writes:
>
>> An article in this weekend's Washington Post magazine talking about water
>> treatment includes the quote:
>>
>> You should also check to make sure that your home electrical system
>> isn't grounded onto the water pipes. This once-common practice can
>> boost chemical reaction rates enough to raise the lead levels in
>> your water.
>>
>> Can anyone explain this more exactly? How about grounding Ham equipment?
>>
>
>Many electrical codes call for (or did call for) the neutral side of the
>electrical system in your house to be connected to the cold water pipes,
>as the metal pipes made an excellent ground.

When all plumbing was metal this was a good grounding method. The prolif-
eration of PVC pipe in plumbing means that you probably won't have an
uninterrupted run of metal pipe into the soil. Newer homes may not have
metal plumbing anywhere between the street and the tap. This is why you
shouldn't use plumbing for a ground, not chemical reactions.

>Many of today's electrical codes require that, even if the ground is
>connected to the cold water pipes (if they're made of metal, not plastic)
>that the ground be supplemented by one or more additional grounding
>electrodes. This is required for electrical safety.
>
>Presumably, what the articles is describing is the alleged danger of lead
>contained in the solder connecting the copper water system together
>either leaching out into the water (depends on the water acidity) or the
>chemical reaction from ground current passing through the soldered
>connection raising the lead content of the water.
>
>Since the only place water can get at the lead (in the solder) is at
>joint connections, and then only at the "edge" of the cylinder formed by
>the solder around the pipe, it would seem to me that the danger of this
>is quite minimal, and that the article may be another example of over
>reacting environmentalist hysteria. Since I haven't read the article in
>question, that may not be fair, but newspapers generally don't get good
>marks for scientific accuracy.

This assumes copper plumbing, where the connections are soldered. Older homes used lead-plated iron pipe. The lead was to keep the iron from rusting. Scare-mongers have taken this to hysterical heights, under the mistaken assumption that the lead from these pipes continually leaches into the water. However, if you've ever looked at the inside of water pipe that has been in place for a few years, you note that the inside is completely coated with minerals. Some of these coatings are sufficient to reduce what was a half-inch diameter to a quarter-inch. Once these hard mineral deposits form, there's no contact between the water and the lead, hence no lead in the water, grounding or not.

>I'd check with your local electrical inspector to see what your code
>says, especially if you're contemplating moving the ground.

Excellent advice. But to be on the safe side, I wouldn't rely on plumbing for a ground anywhere, anytime.

>In any case, if lead has seeped into the water system, running it for a
>few seconds before you use it will remove the "contaminated" water.

Only if bare lead is near the tap. If it is 80 feet away, it may take a good bit more time to flush 80 feet of line. If there's no bare lead, it's irrelevant.

>Ham equipment generally has quite low electrical demands (unless we're
>talking "California Kilowatts"), and you won't generate enough ground
>current to make much difference unless you've got serious wiring
>problems.
>
>73, Bob.
>
>Robert Smits VE7EMD Ladysmith B.C.
>Ph (604) 245-2553 e-mail: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
>PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

73,
Dube Todd AB5AP <dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com>

1566. (none)

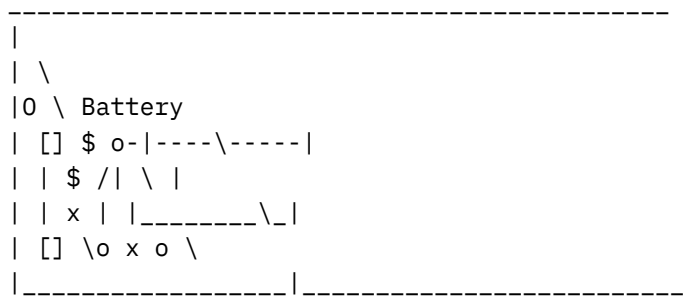
Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 15:03:35 UTC
From: BOB@WINROCK.ORG
Message-ID: <920428100230.202058c4@WINROCK.ORG>
Source record: 290490

I have read of requests for modifications for the TM731A. I received
a copy of a mod for MARS/CAP operation which makes the TM-731A capable
of receiving (and transmitting) from 136 - 174 Mhz and 400 - 500 Mhz.
The sheet states this is NOT the standard modification, and should be
used only for overseas markets, experimental applications, or laboratories
only.
Transmitter specs will vary from published in-band specs. VCO alignment
may be required depending on the actual operating frequency.

Note: I have performed the modification, but have NOT experimented with
the transmit capability out-of-band. The receive capability is as good
as the modification sheet says.

1. Remove the top & bottom cover.
2. Cut resistor R25 on the control unit. This resistor is on the
bottom side of the tranceiver. Do not confuse it with R26 on
the top side.
3. Remove the silver colored screws from front panel chassis (t
on each side, 1 on top, 1 on bottom)
4. Carefully pull front panel away from the body of tranceiver...
Do not disconnect any cables.
5. On control unit, install jumper wire as shown in diagram below.
6. Reassemble and connect power.
7. Reset the microprocessor 2 times. To reset, press & hold the
MR key and turn power switch on. First reset places tranceiver
in memory mode, second reset places tranceiver in VFO mode.

I have tried to illustrate with ascii the diagram shown
on the sheet. The $ represent location of resistors.
Place small jumper between the two x's.



Hope this information is helpful. I do not have the "standard" mods.

bob@winrock.org

1567. Abilene, Texas HAMFEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 15:03:38 UTC
From: WGT55273@acuvax.acu.edu
Message-ID: <920428014432.85b@ACUVAX.ACU.EDU>
Source record: 290491

We will be hosting a hamfest here in Abilene this Saturday and Sunday. We have many more dealers coming that have ever come in the past and are looking forward to a great turn-out of amateurs from across the country. Any of you that can make it will enjoy it, I am sure.

73

de N5MXM

1568. Re: 2m-to-10m crossband operation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 15:15:20 UTC
From: bill@falcon.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10692@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 290492

In article <1992Apr28.001558.21562@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>, whester@isis.cs.du.edu (William R. Hester) writes:
|> The local radio club that I belong to runs a 2 to 10 meter FM cross
|> band repeater.
|>
|> Rest assured that it is legal for you to go into the 2 meter and come
|> out on 10 if you are a Tech.
|>

And what about when the person on the 10 meter side is a GM or a DL or an ON??

If you don;t have priveledges on HF, then it is third-party traffic under the license of the control operator. And we don't have third-party agreements with any of those countries.

By the way, this is not theoretical. I hear Europeans on the US 10 meter repeaters (with cross-band links) all the time. Before it went away, I personally worked both G and GM from my IC2AT down at the local Dairy Queen. That raised a few eyebrows.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

1569. Re: Recorded Delivery of International Mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 15:21:45 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19920428081550CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 290493

Anyone know if this is a new service, or is the PO saying that
registered mail is available only to these countries?

>Msg #770 From: N1GMU Date: 26-Apr 1837Z Subj: Int'l Recorded Delivery
>
>The following is a Copied from the U.S. Post Office Bulletin:
>
>RECORDED DELIVERY- Effective 2/20/92 Recorded Delivery Service on
>International Mail is available to a limited number of countries.
>Postal Bulletin 21809 dated 2/20/92, page 9, contains the updated details
>of Recorded Delivery Service and in Section 385 in the International Mail
>Manual. Personnel must offer Recorded Delivery Service only to the
>following countries:
>
>Afghanistan Czechoslovakia Malaysia
>Bahrain Fiji New Zealand
>Belgium Greece Oman
>Bolivia Guinea Pakistan
>Brunei Guyana Romania
>Bulgaria Iraq Spain
>Burkina Faso Italy Swaziland
>Cameroon Korea, Republic of Syria
>China Libya Turkey
>Columbia Venezuela

1570. Re: Question from a new ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 15:49:53 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <11683@ksr.com>
Source record: 290494

jhays@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com (John D. Hays) writes:
>/ hpdmd48:rec.radio.amateur.misc / martinas@cs.umr.edu (Martina Schollmeyer) / 7:26 pm Apr 22, 1992 /
>->Well, I live in Missouri (close to St.Louis) and a friend of mine just moved to
>->Orlando, FL. Since I have no HF privileges I was wondering if anyone could
>->suggest a good way to contact him there using a frequency that is available
>->to me.
>Packet is one option, ...
>Another option is to get good 6M SSB setups and wait for openings.
>Finally, you could always use the OSCAR satellites.

Heck, there's always moonbounce :-).

John, WB7EEL

1571. Re: Dayton '92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 16:08:14 UTC
From: 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.160814.9693@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290495

I think experienced visitors to the Hamvention might tell you that attendance was down due to the fact that they are accoustomed to crowds being so great that they simply could not move in some sections of the indoor area. That has been relieved somewhat in the past few years because of the expansion in the floor space. All of that area where Yaesu and Ten Tec are is brand new.
Also the tents outside (Mendalson, Icom, RS, and Kenwood) soak up a lot of people.

But then, who cares about totals?

I noticed the talk in boys were still telling people to go to the malls and take the shuttle busses even though parking was no problem in the HARA area. Capitalism reigns! If there is a market, supply rises to meet the demand and take your buck!

We were selling outside (the "Friendliest spot in the flea market"). Did ok on Friday. Did 25% of what we normally would do on Saturday. Even took beer home, too cold to drink it. But we were prepared just in case the sun came out.

73

KT2Q

1572. SUMMER `92 CALLSIGN PROJECT UPDATE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 16:28:16 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kvqv90INNrtb@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 290496

Details/Info about The Summer of '92 CALLSIGN PROJECT

Rusty, N7IKQ and myself AA7BQ, are putting together a summer distribution of the FCC callsign database. The database, which is roughly a 50 Mb ASCII text file, will be distributed along with some free (shareware) UNIX C source code to handle fast indexing and retrieval.

The May 1 cut of the database has been ordered and should be available within about 8 weeks (yes, the government is slooooooow).

Distribution Media, Formats, etc.:

The preferred distribution format is 1/4 inch cartridge tape, with QIC-150 (DC6150) being the best. We can also support QIC-24 (DC600A/60Mb) tapes, as well as 9-track reel-to-reel tapes. Default data format is UNIX tar unless otherwise specified. Other formats include 'dd', 'cpio' and (gasp) EBCIDIC 'dd'. No source code will be available with the 'dd' formats.

Absolutely no floppy disk copies will be made.

Below is a sample entry for a single callsign from the data file (there are in excess of 500,000 such records in the file):

KB0A|FORRETTE||CLAY|H|28321|87048|97048|RT 2 BOX 343|SIOUX FALLS|SD|
57103|3 MI SW OF|BRANDON|*|E|||*

Fields are separated by the | character, and are:

call|lastname|jr/sr|firstname|mi|dob|effective|expires|mail_street|
mail_city|mail_state|mail_zip|loc_street|loc_city|loc_state|class|
previous_call|prev_class|process_date

Missing fields are not applicable. Fields with * are the same as corresponding field elsewhere: in the example above, the first * means that the location state is the same as the mailing state. Dates are in the mod(100) year plus julian days format.

Copying Costs and Shipping:

The cost is $20 per copy. You must supply the recording media along with a self addressed and prepaid mailing label. Preferred shipping is via FED-X, UPS, and USPO in that order.

Proceeds will help cover the cost of obtaining the data from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) which currently

stands at over $700.

Ordering:

Please e-mail all requests to:

Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM (internet)

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

1573. Re: Bet They Were Really Hams!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 16:29:06 UTC
From: rdale@mentor.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <47559@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 290497

Unfortunately the story on the damage of the wind profiler came
out in a newsletter originally dated April 1st...

Rob
--
Robert P. Dale <> rdale@attserv.atms.purdue.edu
Purdue University Atmospheric Sciences <> 74010.302@compuserve.com
West Lafayette, Indiana <> N8GSK@K9IU.IN.USA.NOAM

1574. Kenwood TH-78A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 16:56:42 UTC
From: epm52766@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.165642.5534@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 290498

I have now heard of three people with the new Th-78A, and everyone one of them has said the radio is "fantastic," or something similiar. Could someone who has purchased the radio please give us specific details of its capabilities? I currently own a TH-77A and am quite happy with it, but am considering purchasing a 78A this weekend if these reports keep up.

DETAILS! :)

Thanks in advance,
de N9KET (Andrew)

--

___ Andrew J. Doane
___....-----'---`-----...___ 409 E. Chalmers #1307
=== Champaign, IL 61820

1575. TH-78A: Looking for info and mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 17:17:48 UTC
From: gurney@cps.msu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.171748.8397@msuinfo.cl.msu.edu>
Source record: 290499

Well, I couldn't resist the "Kenwood Cash" and low prices of Dayton...
I bought a new TH-78A dual-bander. So far I'm very satisfied with the
radio, although I'm confused why some things are the way they are...

For instance, the 78A has an option to make the main and sub-bands
both UHF or VHF. This means you can monitor two 2-meter stations or
two 440 stations or whatever. Really nice feature that the 77A doesn't
have. You can even be scanning a 2-meter region in one band and
scanning another 2-meter region on the other band! Pretty nifty.
Anyway, my problem is this: when I try to listen to the somewhat-local
NOAA station, I get absolutely NOTHING when it's dialed into the "Main"
band (that is, the left frequency display.) If I dial the frequency
into the sub-band (right frequency display) I get almost the whole
signal bargraph lit up. It doesn't matter if it's in "dual" or
"single" mode -- if just the "right frequency display" is active (no
receiver on the "left frequency display") NOAA still comes in fine.
If I try just the opposite, with nothing on the right but NOAA on the
left, I get no signal. Can anyone explain this? Has anyone else with a
78A experienced anything similar? Is my radio destined for service
with Kenwood?

Secondly, Kenwood was taking names and addresses at Dayton of people
who wanted information on how to modify various Kenwoods. I forgot to
ask if they were sending info on the 78A. I assume it will have a
similar mod to allow extended receive range. I'm _REALLY_ interested
in this if anyone has any info.

So if you know anything about either of these two items, please let
me know!

Thanks and regards,
Eddy

--
Eddy J. Gurney N8FPW THE ECCENTRICITY GROUP EEEEGGGG
gurney@cps.msu.edu gurney@egr.msu.edu 17158EJG@MSU.BITNET EEE G GG
(Preferred) (If you want to) (If you HAVE to :-) EEEEGGGG
--
"Failures are divided into two classes-- those who thought and never did,
and those who did and never thought." John Charles Salak

1576. Re: Online Call Database?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 17:28:04 UTC
From: furr@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.28.13.28.03.1992.15759@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290500

Also, try telnet >open ham.njit.edu 2000.
Then, type "help" for codes.

* *
Grover C. Furr

Home: 121 Oakland Terrace Work: English Department
Newark, NJ 07106 Montclair State College
ARS AA2GP Upper Montclair, NJ 07043
email: furr@pilot.njin.net
furr@apollo.montclair.edu

* *

1577. New Rig From Icom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 17:41:47 UTC
From: cfishman@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9204281338.aa09216@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 290501

although not shown at Dayton, Icom has a new HT for 440 and 1200 Mhz.

Looks like the W2 , does crossband reapeat and dual receive. One
of my friends had one. He got it from a ham visiting Japan.

Cost about $510.00

Clark Fishman WA2UNN cfishman@pica.army.mil

1578. Re: Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 17:46:26 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6465@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 290502

In article <603@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM (Jim Lockwood) writes:
>>Suppose the ARRL were to take the best of the best from the past
>>and do a heads up comparison of it to a modern rig.
>I consider this a good idea, and will save as a body further pro
>and con on this topic for possible recommendation to *QST*'s
>technical editorial committee (of which I'm a member). Thanks!

I think this is a great idea. Not only would it be interesting reading, but it also would help out new/poorer/cheaper hams who can't afford a kilobuck for the average radio reviewed in QST, but instead has to run whatever he could buy at the average hamfest for a few hundred bucks. I'd personally be interested in whether or not the Drake 2B I had as a Novice 20 years ago was as good a receiver as I remember it being. (One of these days, I'll spring for another one...)

>Possible snag of which we must be aware, though: Old gear is old,
>even if it's sat around in unopened boxes. *Used* old gear is, in
>effect, even older than unused specimens of the same animal.

I'd approach this problem in two ways: 1) Noting that the problem exists in the first place, and 2) acquiring the radios to be tested on the used market anonymously, and then performing whatever tuning up and repairs are within the capabilities of the average ham. Get the manual from HI Manuals, follow whatever instructions it provides as to aligning the radio, fix obvious problems, and then let the lab loose on it.

>[...] the "RF is little better today" proponents seem to accept the concept of
>pitting Used Old against Unused New.

This is inherent in such a horse race unless the guys in the lab have developed a time machine we don't know about..

One more note: I think Jim deserves credit in the article (if it winds up as one) for coming up iwth the idea...
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"You're the only extremist I've ever known who has a sense of humor." -- Richard Nixon, to Pat Buchanan

1579. my No-code friend just got his Extra

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 17:54:18 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.175418.13373@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290503

Just another data point in the code vs no code wars: A friend of mine
who was initially attracted to ham radio by NoCode has passed the tests
for and just received his Extra class license.

1580. New Kenwood Dual-HT 78A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 17:55:35 UTC
From: svec@rtsg.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.175535.26766@rtsg.mot.com>
Source record: 290504

This new dual band HT and 4 other new Kenwood radios were featured on this month QST page-3. The ad said "See it at Dayton"; Did anyone out there see or buy one? Anyone know the specs, features, bells & whistles? Of particular interest is "out of band Receive" capability. e.g. a number of dual band HTs now adays cover (+/- a few megahertz): 118-136 AM 136-174 FM 420-500 FM 800-950 FM
I wonder if the 78A can do all thhat (I believe the 77A had a few holes in the receive around 460 and again around 850 or so while the Icom W2A more or less did all of the above and the new ALinco does much of the above with a few holes in the coverage).

Would be nice if they picked up 222-225 RX.

...thanks in advance for any info... Larry - KD9OF

--
Larry Svec - KD9OF
home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-3290 UHF: 443.575+

1581. Re: Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 18:01:50 UTC
From: edg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <x!_k04+.edg@netcom.com>
Source record: 290505

In article <kvosamINN4id@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM> notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM (Jim Lockwood) writes:
>Suppose the ARRL were to take the best of the best from the past
>and do a heads up comparison of it to a modern rig. With cold
>facts and numbers side by side, the question would be answered
>once and for all. Such a comparison would make interesting QST
>reading, I believe.
>
QST Advertisers however would be appalled.
--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0511 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

1582. Help with Mobile HF radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 18:14:53 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92Apr28181453@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 290431

All:

I am looking at buying a mobile HF radio and have no idea what
the market is like these days. What is out there in the $600-$700
price range for mobile HF tranceiver with general coverage receive
capability ? Ie., Kenwood, Icom, Yaesu... whatis the generally preferred
radio for this application...?

Thanks, in advnce for you responses, Mike WB2TBQ, Stanford University

1583. HF Weather with FAX card ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 18:17:44 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92Apr28181744@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 290432

I just saw an advert for an AEA (???) FAX or packet card that alllows weather transmission reception with computer and general coverage receiver. I would love to know more about this, does anyone have any info, know who sells this stuff and is it worth the toying around ??

Thanks, Mike WB2TBQ, STanford University (New York Transplant, although once a '2', allways a '2' !!

1584. Re: transmiter fundementals?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 18:31:47 UTC
From: perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530034@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290506

>1: some one recently told me that the ratio of my frequency/inductance/capacit-
> -ance was (with 2pieF = w) w = 1
> -----
> -----
> \/ LC
> They were able to explain partialy how that works but I still don't
> know does this alwas work? If so are there other formula to guide by.
> mostly what I am looking for is the equasions that give the part values
> that inturn give the frequency. I am sorry that thesr are rather stupi
> proiablems but I am a little confused. (and rapidly getting more so)

The resonant frequency equation is derived from the reactance equations for
inductors and capacitors:

Xl = 2*pi*f*L
1
Xc = --------
2*pi*f*C

In a resonant circuit, Xl = Xc. Using a little algebra, solve for "f"
and you have the above formula.

One other point - there is another consideration, called "Q". Q is a
measure of "Quality", defined as the ratio of R divided by X in the
circuit. (either X is ok, since they are equal at resonance)

So, while many values of L and C will produce the right frequency, there
will be different Q factors. If the Q is too low, the circuit will not
oscillate because there is too much loss in the R of the circuit.

>2: I think that the above equasion will give me the alterations nesicary to
> change the inductor from a icoil of six wires to a ferrite rod/lopstick
> .. will that then give me the new capacitence? Will I have to alter the
> values of any other parts as a result.. I suspect so but HOW do I
> determin there new values.. (dont mind being pointed at a few books
> if that is the easiest way to answer).

If you are just replacing the inductor (L) with another type of inductor
(L), then Q doesn't change and the rest of the circuit is fine. One
thing to keep in mind is that certain ferrites work better at some
frequencies than others. Most loopstick ferrites are meant for
broadcast band (550 KHz to 1600 KHz) and may not work at 100 MHz.

>3: I *think* that to put my amplifier in to this circit I would replace Q2
> with my amp or amp chip... but what effect would that have on the rest
> of the circit? Is that the easiest way or even the right way to amp
> my signal????

The components of an amplifier are built around the active element. You don't say what you are using - what transistor or IC. (I see "2n222" in the diagram, but maybe that is "2n2222" ?) Most of the work in circuit design is in creating the input matching, output matching, and biasing for the active element. So, if you change the active element, you change the values in the amplifier.

>4: This is the realy stupid one so brace yourselves.
> I still dont realy understand the total inner workings of a tanked
> oscilator. I think I see how C7 would create the carier frequency with
> its charg and discharge, but I dont see how everything left of Q2 is
> being powered. I understand and can recognise the operational bias on
> Q1 but as I understand it the whole transmiter is driven by the
> changing voltages acrost R1, R2, R4,and R7. How does this drive the
> mic. I just see the current as running straight to the ground here?

C7 is a bypass capacitor. It keeps RF off of the power supply leads.

The tank is actually the variable capacitor and L. Feedback is from collector to base via C6. An oscillator works by satisfying two conditions - 1) the loss in the tank is less than the amplification of the active device. 2) the feedback signal is applied in-phase.

>5: If I do build a small transmitter like this one would a regular audio amp
> be able to increase my signal strength? If so what is the ratio, or is
> there a equasion to determine it (would a 15 wat audio amp give me
> a 15 wat signal?)??...

No. The extra audio would overdrive the RF amplifier and "splatter" the signal. You can't get more than 100% modulation.

>6: Lastly can I convert the schematics I have been reading for short wave
> amplifiers to these FM bands..???

I'm not sure what is meant by "FM bands". You can scale an amplifier to another band by keeping Xl and Xc constant. However, when you go above 30 MHz the values of L and C become very small (as frequency increases, L and C decrease). In many cases, the circuit is changed quite a bit to deal with small capacitances having very low Xc values due to the large values of "f".

I think this schematic does AM, but I'm not sure.

Perry Scott
AA0ET

> From Radio Electronics Nov 91 pg# 85
>
> _________
> \mic /
> ---------
> | |
> | .---.---/\/\/\/------.
> | | r1 = 1k |

```
> | --- <-this is suposed to be a capacitor
> | /-\ c1=10uf |
> | | |
> .-/\/\/\-.---/\/\/\-------.
> | r3 = | r2 = |
> | 6.8k | 15k |
> | | |
> --------- | |
> | |Q1 |
> | ===== 2n222 |
> | / \ |
> |--/\/\/\----- V .--/\/\/\------.---> +9V
> | r5 = 4.7k | | r4 = 10k |
> | | + | | |
>||-.--)|--------. | |
> | | --- |
> | /-\ c2 = 2.2uf |
> | | |
> | | |
> | \ |
> | / R6 = 1k |
> | \ |
> | / |
> | \ |
> | r5 4.7k | |
> .--/\/\/\/--. | r7 = 4.7k |
> | + | | |
> .--)|-------.-----.--/\/\/\/-----.
> | c4 = .1 | |
> | | Q2 |
> | ===== 2n222 |
> | / \ \(var capacitor)|
> | V .---)|----------.--.
> |-/\/\/\/-. | | \ | | This is a coil of six turns of whire
> | r9 = | | | | | the antena comes off the second trun
> | 220ohm | | .-u()()()()u--.--. <-| /|
> | .-)|. | | / |
> | c6= hand L---------------------x |
> | made | \ |
> | | \|
> .-----)|-------------------------.
> c7 = .1
>
>Parts list for the transmiter
> All resistors are 1/8 watt, 5%
>R1, R6 --1000 ohms
>R2 ----15,000 ohms
>R3 ----6800 ohms
>R4 ----10,000 ohms
>R5, R7 --4700 ohms
```

>R8 ----2200 ohms
>R9 ----220 ohms
>
>Capacitors
>C1,C3 ---10 uf 25 volts electrolitic
>c2 ---2.2 uf 25 volts electrolitic
>C4, C7 --0.1 uf 25 volts electrolitic
>C5 ---5-60 pf trimmer
>C6 ---hand made capacitor
>
>Bolth Q1 and Q2 are of type 2n222
>----------

1585. Re: Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 18:57:49 UTC
From: notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kvr81dINN863@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 290507

In article <6465@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>
>I'd approach this problem in two ways: 1) Noting that the problem exists in
>the first place, and 2) acquiring the radios to be tested on the used market
>anonymously, and then performing whatever tuning up and repairs are within the
>capabilities of the average ham. Get the manual from HI Manuals, follow
>whatever instructions it provides as to aligning the radio, fix obvious
>problems, and then let the lab loose on it.

I have two SX-100 receivers. One is "as bought" which means pretty, but
unrestored electronically. The other has been refurbished, recalibrated,
re-peaked, and has had some aged components replaced.

Until I got the refurbed model, I didn't know just how bad the other one
was. The difference between the two has driven home for me the point that
these things do age and do deteriorate.

I think Jay's suggestion is excellent.

73,

Jim Lockwood - KM6NK
notjim@acidqueen.corp.sun.com

1586. Re: Looking for Postscript map of Virginia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 18:59:17 UTC
From: mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.185917.11464@aplcen.apl.jhu.edu>
Source record: 290508

In article <1992Apr27.171835.1014@ruacad.ac.runet.edu>
ddabay@ruacad.ac.runet.edu (Dave Dabay) writes:
>I am looking for a Postscript map of Virginia or Virginia ham-related
>graphics to put in the postscript QSL, that was posted several weeks back.

This might help, at least for starters. All this does is take a list
of lines expressed in terms of lat & lon and use a brain-dead mercator
projection method on them, plotting them on an 8" square in units of
points (1/72"). It doesn't create a closed path, so you can't do
shading of the interior. It will, however, accept the location of
a station and plot it. I have included the locs of two local packet
stations so you can get the idea. Hope this helps,

Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

```
------------------------------cut here---------------------------
%!
0.0 setgray
%
36 -84 40 -75
%
/East exch def
/North exch def
/West exch def
/South exch def
/Helvetica findfont .10 scalefont setfont
South North South sub 50 div North
{cos 1 exch div} for 50 array astore /Secants exch def
/Latoffs South def
/Latmpyer North South sub 50 div 1 exch div def
/Mercorr {South sub dup Latmpyer mul floor cvi
dup 0 lt {pop 0} if dup 49 gt {pop 49} if
Secants exch get mul South add} def
8 72 mul East West sub div dup
8 72 mul North Mercorr South sub div dup
3 1 roll gt {exch} if pop dup
scale
West neg South neg translate
0.0 setlinewidth
/D2 { 4 2 roll Mercorr 4 2 roll Mercorr moveto lineto stroke} def
/QTH {/qlon exch def /qlat exch def /qstr exch def
qlon qlat Mercorr moveto
qlon qlat Mercorr .02 0 360 arc gsave fill grestore stroke
qlon .2 sub qlat Mercorr .03 add moveto qstr show} def
%
```

```
% QTHs:
(KB4ZJ) 38.8754 -77.1955 QTH
(K4NGC) 38.6540 -77.2489 QTH
% Virginia
-83.6433 36.5995 -83.6192 36.6205 D2
-83.6192 36.6205 -83.5648 36.6367 D2
-83.5648 36.6367 -83.4930 36.6590 D2
-83.4930 36.6590 -83.4494 36.6653 D2
-83.4494 36.6653 -83.3882 36.6774 D2
-83.3882 36.6774 -83.1948 36.7364 D2
-83.1948 36.7364 -83.1418 36.7414 D2
-83.1418 36.7414 -83.1168 36.7505 D2
-83.1168 36.7505 -83.1126 36.7633 D2
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-82.8067 37.0094 -82.7626 37.0168 D2
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-75.6098 37.5934 -75.6158 37.5886 D2
-75.6158 37.5886 -75.6328 37.5892 D2
-75.6328 37.5892 -75.6504 37.5766 D2
-75.6504 37.5766 -75.6708 37.5530 D2
-75.6708 37.5530 -75.6779 37.5236 D2
-75.6779 37.5236 -75.6938 37.5184 D2
-75.6938 37.5184 -75.7089 37.4959 D2
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-75.7089 37.4959 -75.7167 37.4837 D2
-75.7167 37.4837 -75.7402 37.4872 D2
-75.7402 37.4872 -75.7663 37.4796 D2
-75.7663 37.4796 -75.7886 37.4677 D2
-75.7886 37.4677 -75.8023 37.4412 D2
-75.8023 37.4412 -75.7992 37.3932 D2
-75.7992 37.3932 -75.8017 37.3726 D2
-75.8017 37.3726 -75.8114 37.3626 D2
-75.8114 37.3626 -75.8379 37.3532 D2
-75.8379 37.3532 -75.8527 37.3421 D2
-75.8527 37.3421 -75.8659 37.3174 D2
-75.8659 37.3174 -75.8836 37.2839 D2
-75.8836 37.2839 -75.8841 37.2611 D2
-75.8841 37.2611 -75.9002 37.2445 D2
-75.9002 37.2445 -75.9135 37.2293 D2
-75.9135 37.2293 -75.9355 37.1774 D2
-75.9355 37.1774 -75.9339 37.1638 D2
-75.9339 37.1638 -75.9308 37.1463 D2
-75.9308 37.1463 -75.9407 37.1249 D2
-75.9407 37.1249 -75.9579 37.1236 D2
-75.9579 37.1236 -75.9725 37.1334 D2
-75.9725 37.1334 -76.0099 37.2110 D2
-76.0099 37.2110 -76.0003 37.2210 D2
-76.0003 37.2210 -75.9946 37.2449 D2
-75.9946 37.2449 -76.0135 37.2572 D2
-76.0135 37.2572 -76.0061 37.2884 D2
-76.0061 37.2884 -75.9939 37.3094 D2
-75.9939 37.3094 -75.9918 37.3282 D2
-75.9918 37.3282 -75.9894 37.3487 D2
-75.9894 37.3487 -75.9641 37.3736 D2
-75.9641 37.3736 -75.9551 37.3912 D2
-75.9551 37.3912 -75.9586 37.4070 D2
-75.9586 37.4070 -75.9804 37.4177 D2
-75.9804 37.4177 -75.9788 37.4346 D2
-75.9788 37.4346 -75.9474 37.4642 D2
-75.9474 37.4642 -75.9492 37.4873 D2
-75.9492 37.4873 -75.9368 37.5292 D2
-75.9368 37.5292 -75.9292 37.5509 D2
-75.9292 37.5509 -75.9309 37.5645 D2
-75.9309 37.5645 -75.9184 37.5760 D2
-75.9184 37.5760 -75.9112 37.5958 D2
-75.9112 37.5958 -75.8803 37.6027 D2
-75.8803 37.6027 -75.8687 37.6105 D2
-75.8687 37.6105 -75.8802 37.6236 D2
-75.8802 37.6236 -75.8777 37.6442 D2
-75.8777 37.6442 -75.8577 37.6565 D2
-75.8577 37.6565 -75.8514 37.6726 D2
-75.8514 37.6726 -75.8379 37.6783 D2
-75.8379 37.6783 -75.8292 37.6941 D2
-75.8292 37.6941 -75.8291 37.7150 D2
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-75.8291 37.7150 -75.8174 37.7228 D2
-75.8174 37.7228 -75.8022 37.7453 D2
-75.8022 37.7453 -75.8069 37.7764 D2
-75.8069 37.7764 -75.7868 37.7792 D2
-75.7868 37.7792 -75.7726 37.7771 D2
-75.7726 37.7771 -75.7334 37.7676 D2
-75.7334 37.7676 -75.7147 37.7743 D2
-75.7147 37.7743 -75.7194 37.8054 D2
-75.7194 37.8054 -75.7061 37.8301 D2
-75.7061 37.8301 -75.6886 37.8313 D2
-75.6886 37.8313 -75.6832 37.8439 D2
-75.6832 37.8439 -75.6986 37.8708 D2
-75.6986 37.8708 -75.6970 37.8877 D2
-75.6970 37.8877 -75.7296 37.8944 D2
-75.7296 37.8944 -75.7303 37.9116 D2
-75.7303 37.9116 -75.7098 37.9257 D2
-75.7098 37.9257 -75.6528 37.9287 D2
-75.6528 37.9287 -75.6402 37.9402 D2
-75.6402 37.9402 -75.6410 37.9669 D2
-75.6410 37.9669 -75.6216 37.9964 D2
-75.6216 37.9964 -75.2151 38.0349 D2
-75.2151 38.0349 -75.2549 37.9933 D2
-75.2549 37.9933 -75.3017 37.9432 D2
-75.3017 37.9432 -75.3176 37.9285 D2
-75.3176 37.9285 -75.3344 37.8701 D2
-75.3344 37.8701 -75.3404 37.8558 D2
-75.3404 37.8558 -75.3583 37.8527 D2
-75.3583 37.8527 -75.3717 37.8681 D2
-75.3717 37.8681 -75.3738 37.8988 D2
-75.3738 37.8988 -75.3642 37.9278 D2
-75.3642 37.9278 -75.3497 37.9466 D2
-75.3497 37.9466 -75.3133 37.9849 D2
-75.3133 37.9849 -75.2913 38.0045 D2
-75.2913 38.0045 -75.2736 38.0361 D2
showpage
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Marshall Jose WA3VPZ
mjj@stda.jhuapl.edu || ...mimsy!aplcen!aplvax!mjj

1587. 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 19:03:48 UTC
From: perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530035@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290509

The bands are clogged, all repeater frequencies are allocated up through 300 GHZ. What do we do ? Can we develop more efficient spectrum use ? Maybe our experimentation could forestall the selling of more of our bands to the commercial interests if we showed them the way.

Has anyone ever played with ACSSB ? I just read the article again in the Handbook, and ACSSB looks like the greatest thing since NBFM took over the 2m band 20 years ago. 20 years ago, our oscillators were still a little jittery at 146 MHz, so SSB was tenuous. Have we really done nothing for 2m repeater modulation for 20 years ? For shame.

What is ACSSB, you ask ? It is conventional SSB (yeah, HF technology) with a pilot tone just above the voice passband. The pilot tone is a constant level (30 dB?) below the carrier and is used for two purposes. First, the receiver "locks on" to the pilot tone by using it as feedback to the PLL - no more SSB "Donald Duck" ! Second, the pilot tone level is used as feedback to adjust the IF stage gain, giving a constant audio level. This eliminates the picket fencing that mobiles get, due to multipath. ACSSB also compandors (the "C"), so it has a good S/N ratio.

The advantage of ACSSB is that it only takes 3 KHz of bandwidth while NBFM takes 6+ KHz.

My idea for ACSSB is to develop it and allow ACSSB repeaters between the existing NBFM repeaters (6+3 < 10). If NBFM is at every .010*X, then ACSSB could be squeezed in at every .010*X+.005. This would essentially double the number of repeaters our bands could support.

What about interference to existing users ? I don't know. Maybe we could get away with it because SSB is AM and NBFM is FM. To encourage experimentation in ACSSB, we could grant interference priorities to ACSSB repeaters (i.e. NBFM repeaters cause no interference to and must accept interference from ACSSB repeaters). That's probably controversial, let's hear your opinions.

I've only been a ham for 4 years and don't know where to look in the literature. Was ACSSB abandoned for good reason ? Are there mods that can be made to a cheap transceiver (e.g a CB) that result in ACSSB ? The next step would be a 11m/2m transverter and there you are.

Perry Scott
AA0ET

1588. Re: Kenwood TH-27A/77A Info Wanted (summary - long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 19:14:21 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.191421.15379@col.hp.com>
Source record: 290510

I have a TH 77A and like it just fine. One person's opinion.

Be advised:

* The 77 is definitely being phased out and Kenwood has introduced the
TH-78A.

* The 77 was sold for as low as $374 at Dayton. A real bargain.
It you want a 77 check your favorite dealer quickly.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

1589. QRP Kits - MFJ vs. A&A - comments?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 19:37:19 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9204281937.AA21162@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290511

There are two other QRP companys to also consider. They are:
Oak Hill Research
20879 Madison St.
Big Rapids, Mich 49307
616 796-0920
FAX 796-6633

624 Kits
171 Springlake Rd
Spartanburg, SC 29302
803-583-1304 >Pat does this as a sideline-Call eves and W.E.

I ordered a 'Gary Breed' xcvr kit from 624 after I found an error in the
'92 Handbook PCB layout. (Pin 11 of the LM324 wasn't grounded. I bet that
layout wasn't tested before given to the ARRL. I'm sure A&A Eng must have
corrected it by now...)But it was the $50 differance between A&A and 624
that made me decide in favor of 624. (I think A&A includes an enclosure)
A friend of mine (AJ2X) just completed an Oak Hill 30M D.C. xcvr
that's going on the air this weekend. He's happy with unit and the assistance
Oak Hill has offered.
Both of the above mentioned companys offer kits and small (aren't
they all?) parts for the scratch builder.
de Skip, NT1G

1590. Attenna Problem.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 20:03:06 UTC
From: ptrei@bistromath.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.200306.21467@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 290512

Sort of a newbie question.

I passed my nocode a while ago, and while I'm waiting for my
ticket to arrive I've been listening to local 2m and 70cm repeaters on
my Alinco 570-T from my car.

I've been using a Larsen magmount antenna, and I'm having
problems with it. It worked fine until one day I left it on the car in
the rain. I took it apart and left it indoors for 3 days, after which
it seemed to work briefly - that is until I reached a small rain
storm, upon which the static level rose enormously and it could no
longer be used.

I've tried drying it out again, and now I can get some strong
70cm repeaters, but no 2m capability at all.

This antenna consists of a center-loaded whip, a base coil(?),
and magnetic base with cable.

Questions:

* Do I just have a bum whip? Can I fix it or should I try to get
it replaced?

* What can I do to prevent a repeat?

* Is there another brand of antenna I should be looking at?

thanks,
Peter Trei
ptrei@mitre.org

no callsign yet :-(

1591. Re: AEA's 2232

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 20:07:42 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1288@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290513

From article <10245@lupine.ncd.com>, by phil@hansen1.ncd.com (Phil Graham):
> Hello Bob,
>
> Thanks for your recent postings on the DSP based TNC. Very interesting! I wanted to buy one about a year ago and it was not quite ready (That is what
> AEA told me anyway...) In anycase, it seems that I need to start saving my pennies for one now!
>
> Do you have a feeling of how much the "experimenter's kit" will cost (a rough estimate is fine) ?
>

The experimenter's kit will be the cost of the manual & floppies. I haven't asked them what they are doing with it. The assembler is one that I wrote. I think the assembler from Motorola is horribly expensive even if it is nice. Mine is a two pass assembler and I will give it away with the C source with this package. The package as I now envision it will be the technical manual, schematics, source for some DSP functions, programming model descriptions for both the host and DSP, a debugger for the 64180, a debugger for the DSP56001, stuff like that. This will not happen overnight and is about as large an undertaking as the dual portr modem code which I wrote in one month but I didn't have to write a manual to go along with it. I am NOT a good writer, barely able to either speak or write English and I am very self conscious about it ;-). This will involve several people at AEA and myself. More will follow this. AEA and I are working out a game plan now.

Bob

1592. Re: DSP-12 vs DSP2232 shootout

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 20:17:07 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1289@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290514

From article <9204281317.AA08241@aurw6b.aur.alcatel.com>, by gingell@aurw6b.UUCP (Mike Gingell):
> I feel I must respond to Bob McGwier, N4HY who posted what seemed to
> me to be an unsolicited advertisemnt for the AEA's DSP2232. As others
> on the net have observed: "It would appear that you are a software
> (?) developer and are working hand-in-hand with AEA on the 2232". -
> and presumably therefore getting a royalty for each one sold. If so
> then you should NOT post unsolicited comments about it and worse
> unsolicited snide remarks about the competition. Its not Netiquette.
>
> As an owner of a DSP-12, made by Bob's hated (my deduction from the
> tone of his remarks) rival, L. L. Grace I must say something in their
> favor.
>

The only negative thing I wrote in my note was a response to notes, phone calls, letters, accusations that (1) the DSP2232 was incapable of doing dual port modems and (2) that I was incapable of writing them. I said nothing negative about the DSP-12 and I said nothing negative about Brooks. I said and I quote "I have received numerous phone calls and notes saying that the manufacturer of the DSP-12, LL Grace, has gone far and wide telling people that the DSP2232" etc. etc. I think gave my comment on this. I believe I called it hogwash. It is and I stand by that remark. For your information, I do NOT get a royalty of ANY variety from AEA. You may call them yourself and ask if you so choose. On the other hand, Brooks gets about $150 per box after expenses on the DSP-12. Am I doing this out of the goodness of my heart? Yes and no. The stuff for the amateur markets was done over the last two years. Had I been paid, it would have been done a lot sooner. Will I make money? I hope so, on a modem I have designed for commercial HF use,and not legal AT THIS TIME for amateur radio. Do Brooks and I hate each other? The answer is no. If you do not believe me, call Brooks and ask him. His number (being a friend of mine, I know it by heart) is (609)-751-2385. If you want to call the president of AEA and ask him if I get royalties on the DSP-2232, his name is Rod Procter, (206)-774-5554. For three years I have worked on this for the good of amateur radio and with hopes that one day it would be a success in commercial HF markets.

I demand an apology.

Bob McGwier

1593. US6CH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 20:18:35 UTC
From: magid@wrksys.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.191912.13200@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 290515

This past weekend I worked US6CH (Chernobyl)

The operator gave the QSL route of G0NKZ which
is not in the 92 callbook.

Can someone help ..... thanks

Joel WU1F

1594. HAMMCOM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 20:28:18 UTC
From: tom@cosmic1.cosmic.uga.EDU
Message-ID: <00959C98.EAC48F00.17816@cosmic.cosmic.uga.edu>
Source record: 290516

I just received a program call HAMMCOM version 2.0

The author list his email address as
UUNET!NIXBUR!SCHROEDER.PAD

I can not reach this address through internet.

Does any one have another email address for him?

Thanks!

Tom H. Broom	PHONE: 404-542-3265
COSMIC	
The University of Georgia	FAX: 404-542-4807
382 East Broad Street	
Athens, GA 30602	EMAIL: tom@cosmic.cosmic.uga.edu

1595. SWR Foldback Circuits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 20:42:17 UTC
From: perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530037@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290517

I was playing with my Kenwood 440's SWR foldback circuit last weekend, and seek comments from the wisdom of the Net.

First, a summary for those that don't know how SWR foldback works:

The idea is to reduce transmitter power as SWR increases. This is in most modern radios, making them virtually indestructable.

In the TS440, there is a directional coupler that drives a transistor that pulls the ALC line negative, shutting down the drive to the final amplifier. That's the "reflected power" side of the coupler. The "forward" power side is also sent through a transistor and shuts down the drive as it approaches 100 watts. This is way cool, the amount of stuff that is fed back into the transmitter ALC. There's even a pin on the back of the 440 for a linear amplifier. Some people use this to get <100 watts for SSB without futzing with the MIC Gain.

The specification for the TS440 is <1.5 SWR at 100 watts. One of the many equations for SWR is: SWR = (1+p)/(1-p), where p (rho) is the reflection coefficient. Solving for p, p = (SWR-1)/(SWR+1), or .20.

What p really is - the standing waves vary from a maximum of 1+p to a minimum of 1-p - that's the standing wave ratio (SWR). So, the voltage (VSWR) of 1.5 at 100 watts means a maximum voltage of

E = sqrt(P*R) * (1+p)

Or about 84.85 volts. (probably 100 volt finals)

The next step is to plot the value of maximum allowable SWR vs various forward power levels. (I was doing this with a Bird which measures forward and reflected power, so I plotted forward vs reflected numbers for a constant 84.85 volts.)

The results are amazing. For example, for 50 watts forward, the TS440 should allow (1+p) = 85/50, or SWR = (1+.7)/(1-.7) = 5.67.

However, the TS440 folds back to about 10 watts at this kind of SWR. I suspect that I could change the foldback circuit slightly, tuning the base and collector resistors so that the maximum RF voltage never exceeds 85 volts, but that would depend on the beta of the transistor I use.

Has anyone tried something like this ? Is there something wrong with my equations ?

Perry Scott
AA0ET

1596. Auto RFI: Honda Civic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 20:55:53 UTC
From: fms@sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <2576@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 290518

Hi, folks!

We installed a Yaesu FT-5200 in my '88 Honda Civic Wagon this past winter, and I started getting ignition buzzing on the receive side across weaker repeaters, on both the 2m and 440MHz sides of the rig. So far we have replaced the spark plugs, plug wires, distributor cap & rotor with better-shielded versions, and it does not seem to have made a difference. Next on our list is to verify that the radio itself is properly grounded, but I figured as long as I was in front of my terminal thinking about it, I'd pose the following to the net: Is there anybody out there who has successfully de-RFI'd a Honda? I ask in general terms at least partly because my husband's Nissan does _not_ generate receiver RFI, but whenever he drives near a Honda (NOT JUST MINE), his radio picks up ignition noise from the Honda. So I suspect that simply verifying the radio ground will also not help me, and that it's something inherent to the car itself. (I will also be putting the question to my auto mechanic, who apparently has a line into a Honda tech network of some sort).

Honda tales of RFI woe welcome too -- misery loves company... :-) :-)

Thanks, all!
73 de Faith N1JIT

--
Faith M. Senie InterNet: fms@vos.stratus.com
Stratus Computer, Inc. InterNet: fms@hoop.sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Blvd. Pkt Radio: n1jit@ka1srd.ma.usa.na
Marlboro, MA 01752 Phone: (508)460-2632

"I'm afraid I don't know very much about Romulan Disruptor settings" --Spock

1597. Re: Charging nicads from car cigarette lighter.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 21:36:33 UTC
From: venable@faculty.coe.wvu.wvnet.edu
Message-ID: <venable.39@faculty.coe.wvu.wvnet.edu>
Source record: 290519

In article <27APR92.18392469@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu> cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu writes:

>I would like to be able to charge the battery pack on my HT from my car
>cigarette lighter. It seems to me that this would be quite simple. All I think
>I have to do is connect the cigarette lighter adapter plug to the correct
>connector for my battery pack while maintaining a proper polarity and putting a
>resistor in series to restrict the current flow to the correct amperage.

I've done this with a marine HT. It works, but I only use it
occasionally.

-- The FCC just declared me N8TGK. Wally Venable

1598. ARRL Bulletin 36 ARLB036

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 21:46:02 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.214602.1411@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290520

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AG58
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 36 ARLB036
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
April 21, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB036
ARLB036 FCC enforcement news

The FCC has increased the authority of its various bureaus,
including the Private Radio Bureau, to levy fines for rules
infractions. The bureaus now may levy such fines in amounts up to
20,000 dollars on their own authority. On August 1, 1991, the
Commission issued new policy guidelines authorizing greatly
increased amounts for fines, but the bureaus were limited by much
lower ceilings of authority. Large fines had to be authorized by
the commissioners themselves. The average FCC monetary fine is
about 8,000 dollars.
NNNN
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1599. ARRL Bulletin 37 ARLB037

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 21:46:17 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.214617.1593@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290521

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AG59
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 37 ARLB037
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
April 27, 1992Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB037
ARLB037 FCC Levies Fines

The FCC has begun what is expected to be a wave of enforcement
actions. Several hundred cases are reported to have been on hold
awaiting the granting of authority to the Commission's various
bureaus to levy higher monetary fines. That authority, granted
April 15, raised the maximum fine that can be levied without
approval by the Commissioners themselves to 20,000 dollars. Thus
far only a handful of actions have involved amateurs.

On April 24, 1992, the FCC issued three Notices of Apparent
Liability affecting Amateur Radio. David Plourde, N1IZR, a
Technician class licensee in Lewiston, Maine, was issued an NAL for
10,000 dollars, for using non-type accepted equipment to transmit in
the Citizen's Band. Also on April 24, a non-amateur in Tampa,
Florida, was issued an 8,000 dollar NAL for transmitting on the
Amateur 40-meter band.

On the same day Donald Bishop, N0EA, an Amateur Extra Class
licensee, was issued an NAL for 10,000 dollars for transmitting
from a mobile installation on frequencies near 7420 and 15050 kHz.

Finally, also on April 24, the Private Radio Bureau's Special
Services Division issued the first Order to Show Cause and
Suspension Order to amateurs in several years as the result of an
investigation into volunteer examiner practices. Charles P. Pascal,
WB6CIY, and Sandra V. Crane, N6TFO, both Amateur Extra Class
licensees, have been ordered to show cause why their Amateur
operator licenses should not be suspended and their station licenses
revoked.

These orders are the result of an FCC probe into volunteer
examinations given in August and September, 1991 by Pascal and
```

Crane.
NNNN

1600. Keplerian Bulletin 16 ARLK016

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 21:46:41 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.214641.1867@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290522

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC SK71
QST de W1AW
Keplerian Bulletin 16 ARLK016
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington, CT APRIL 18, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB KEP ARL ARLK016
ARLK016 NASA Keps

Thanks to NASA, AMSAT and N3FKV for the following Keplerian data.

Decode 2-line elsets with the following key:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

AO-10
1 14129U 83058 B 92095.08480272 -.00000103 99998-4 0 8066
2 14129 26.2993 90.4568 6057982 332.6303 5.3731 2.05884809 38250
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87054 A 92100.77101361 0.00000175 18085-3 0 1239
2 18129 82.9292 198.9330 0013236 81.3922 278.8731 13.72278179240401
UO-11
1 14781U 84021 B 92100.60584589 0.00001831 32404-3 0 2107
2 14781 97.8588 139.1552 0011206 307.9801 52.0368 14.68455186433071
RS-12/13
1 21089U 91007 A 92095.88489482 0.00000161 16079-3 0 2113
2 21089 82.9210 247.0973 0028660 181.9965 178.1081 13.73984964 58336
AO-13
1 19216U 88051 B 92097.71655871 -.00000019 -76602-3 0 3504
2 19216 56.9105 32.7688 7294570 282.5510 11.2271 2.09715392 29236
UO-14
1 20437U 90005 B 92099.18859703 0.00000543 22733-3 0 5256
2 20437 98.6383 181.6047 0011750 21.9716 338.1962 14.29604501115272
AO-16
1 20439U 90005 D 92100.74745699 0.00000569 23777-3 0 4235
2 20439 98.6469 183.6894 0012674 19.5038 340.6626 14.29674197115506
DO-17
1 20440U 90005 E 92101.05618440 0.00000618 25583-3 0 4237
```

2 20440 98.6467 184.0968 0012960 18.2613 341.9031 14.29797567115552
WO-18
1 20441U 90005 F 92097.24289165 0.00000630 26082-3 0 4241
2 20441 98.6461 180.3603 0013548 28.8091 331.3836 14.29790434115015
LO-19
1 20442U 90005 G 92096.43126927 0.00000640 26408-3 0 4195
2 20442 98.6472 179.6564 0013960 30.3581 329.8372 14.29871517114901
FO-20
1 20480U 90013 C 92100.28309038 0.00000042 14461-3 0 3024
2 20480 99.0683 31.6202 0541226 348.8668 10.0873 12.83209148101669
AO-21
1 21087U 91006 A 92100.19181421 0.00000116 11049-3 0 3295
2 21087 82.9487 13.9792 0035681 148.6207 211.7087 13.74476923 59826
UO-22
1 21575U 91050 B 92100.72025200 0.00000614 22277-3 0 1361
2 21575 98.5075 176.7966 0008059 144.5740 215.5978 14.36612211 38426

Keplerian bulletins are transmitted twice weekly from W1AW. The next scheduled transmission of these data will be Tuesday, April 21, 1992, at 2230z on Baudot, AMTOR and ASCII.
NNNN

1601. DX Bulletin 21 ARLD021

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 21:46:42 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.214642.1872@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290523

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AE83
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 21 ARLD021
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
April 24, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD021
ARLD021 DX news

Thanks to Tedd, KB8NW, the Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster Network, Bob,
W5KNE, and QRZ DX for the following DX information.

MALAWI, 7Q. Paul, 7Q7BW, and Christine, 7Q7BX, have been very active
on the Afikaaner net on 21355 kHz. Look for them between 1900 and
2000z daily. 7Q7BX has also been heard on 28480 kHz around 1220z.
QSL to N5MHZ.

On CW, look for 7Q7XX on 21025 kHz at 1900z and 14011 kHz at 0520z.
7Q7RM is on 28021 kHz at around 2020z. QSLs for 7Q7RM go to G0IAS.

GHANA, 9G. Europeans have reported working 9G3CC on 10 and 15 meter
CW and SSB. Packet Cluster spots show activity on 21020 and 21235
kHz around 1200z. QSL via F6FNU.

OMAN, A4. Look for A41KB on 14222 kHz at 0238z, A47RS on 21317 kHz
at 1600z, A45ZX on 14083 kHz RTTY at 0120z, and A45ZZ on 18140 kHz
between 0200 and 0430z.

JORDON, JY. Joe, JY9ZK, has been a regular on the nets. Look for
him around 0000z on the 14226 net and sometimes around 0400z on the
14236 and 14256 nets. QSLs go to KA5ZMK.

WAKE ISLANDS, KH9. Remember to look for Bill, KA3HMS, until April
25 on 10 and 15 meters.

SOUTHERN SUDAN, ST0. John, PA3CXC, is expected to be active until
April 28 signing /ST0. He may try to travel to Uganda on business
and sign 5X5CW.

MALI, TZ. Larry, TZ6ZZ, has been active on 28503 kHz working lots
of stateside and VKs from 0130 until around 0300z. jjS via N0BLD.
```

ITU GENEVA. Gian, I1RBJ, will be active May 1, 2 and 3 using the special callsign 4U7ITU.

BANGLADESH, S2. Team S2/HA5BUS was unable to obtain an extension of their operating permit. Their next stop may be Malaysia.

IT'S IN THE MAIL. QSLs for the January Navassa DXpedition are now being received. W4FRU isiling S21NQ cards and W5BOS is busy with VK9XM QSL chores.

WARC BAND PACKET CLUSTER SPOTS.

30 METERS
OE4PH 10103 kHz at 0415z
SV0HS/SV5 10105/0311
OH3HZ 10110/0309
RB5ZB 10100/0213
GI0KOW 10004/0047

17 METERS,
FK8CP 18132/0512
9K2GS 18155/0353
9K2GG 18135/0346
8R1/G4SMC 18157/0338
J37ZP 18113/0332
A45ZZ 18140/0318
HQ2DX 18150/0317

IOTA ACTIVITY.

6T2YD/SA. Yannick, of ST2YD and ST0YD fame, is the operator for this one. The /SA stands for Suakin Archipelago, IPA AF-62. Yannick has been heard on 14256 kHz around 2145 to 0145z, 21260 kHz at 1230z and 28480 kHz at 1200z. For DXCC, this one counts for Sudan. QSL to F6AJA.

LU3CQ/D. This station has been active from Marteen Garcia Island, IOTA SA-55. Check 28460 kHz around 1200 and 2022z, 28025 kHz around 1308z, and 21260 kHz around 2130z. For DXCC, this one counts for Argentina. QSL via LU3AJW.
NNNN

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

1602. Coincidence or what?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 22:21:31 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <kvrjvbINNavg@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 290524

This month, my QST arrived late. Not just at my house, but at the newstand (at HRO) as well. It finally arrived on Monday, the day _after_ Dayton, with the front inside page ad showing all the new Kenwood rigs, the ones which were "introduced" over the weekend.

On the same day (the Monday after Dayton), HRO also had their new catalogue out, also with all the "new" rigs from Icom and Kenwood.

Being suspicious that I am, I'm forced to wonder...

Was QST deliberately held back at the request of an advertiser?

It seems that the HRO catalogue definately was, perhaps in accordance with a nondisclosure agreement. Oh well, the late QST just got me thinking...

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

1603. Re: QRP Kits - MFJ vs. A&A - comments?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 22:43:29 UTC
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.224329.29657@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Source record: 290525

In article <9204281937.AA21162@ucsd.edu>,
FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM (Skip Flem, NT1G 565TS-7 PTN 221-4291) writes:
|>
|> There are two other QRP companys to also consider. They are:
|> Oak Hill Research
|> 20879 Madison St.
|> Big Rapids, Mich 49307
|> 616 796-0920
|> FAX 796-6633
|>
|> 624 Kits
|> 171 Springlake Rd
|> Spartanburg, SC 29302
|> 803-583-1304 >Pat does this as a sideline-Call eves and W.E.
|>
|> I ordered a 'Gary Breed' xcvr kit from 624 after I found an error in the
|> '92 Handbook PCB layout. (Pin 11 of the LM324 wasn't grounded. I bet that
|> layout wasn't tested before given to the ARRL. I'm sure A&A Eng must have
|> corrected it by now...)But it was the $50 differance between A&A and 624
|> that made me decide in favor of 624. (I think A&A includes an enclosure)
|> A friend of mine (AJ2X) just completed an Oak Hill 30M D.C. xcvr
|> that's going on the air this weekend. He's happy with unit and the assistance
|> Oak Hill has offered.
|> Both of the above mentioned companys offer kits and small (aren't
|> they all?) parts for the scratch builder.
|> de Skip, NT1G

I recently bought and completed the Oak Hills 20mtr qrp transceiver and
have been very happy with it. Priced at $149 and it's complete with
case, etc.

If you are going to construct this kit, let me know and i'll email you
some hints and kinks that may help you do a better job. this kit is
for the experienced builder although one experienced with soldering
techniques and could take their time and carefully think ahead could
do this with little or no trouble.

i worked a u4 and yl2 on 20mtr using a 240ft longwire up 15ft running
2w out. also did 22 states/countries during the qrp test a few
weekends ago (4hrs op time). the rig is cute, small, and nice for the price.
there is a review in the latest QST on the 40mtr version. from the
photograph i believe that my technique for routing jumpers is both neater
and better. in fact, by reordering some of the jumpers, i shortened them
and made the final product look better, but i've been building heathkit
stuff for 30 years and homebrew about 20 yrs. my first kit was an Ameco

AT-1. if you know that one, then you're older than dirt.

just my $0.02 worth. i am not paid by oak hills or in any form associated with them.

anyone who has the mfj 9020 rig and/or the a&a rig give us some feedback on them. i have heard that the mfj9020 really has only a 4 pole filter instead of 8 as advertised. they count the 4 crystals and 4 capacitors together as 8, and i don't think that really is a 8 pole filter. do you?

p.s. how many ssb kits do YOU know about? can you say appliance operator? i knew you could..... :-) :-) (flame suit on - fire extinguisher at the ready) BEAM ME UP SCOTTIE!

73 and bcnu,

--

Chuck Adams, Southern Education Center
Silicon Graphics, Inc.
15280 Addison Road, Suite 100
Dallas, TX 75248

(214) 788-0957 (fax)
(214) 788-4122 (voice)

K5FO @ 65wpm cw

adams@sgi.com
adams@relay.dallas.sgi.com
adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com

"Be a horn tooter, not a horn toter." - Sign in bandhall, Wink, TX.

1604. Re: Signals received on 8 MHZ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 22:54:45 UTC
From: jonc@status.gen.nz
Message-ID: <yDLZJB4w164w@status.gen.nz>
Source record: 290526
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

crisp@netcom.com (Richard Crisp) writes:

> > On 8830 I receive airport information from three airports (Hong Kong, Holol
>
> Typically the airports have HF links that are used to communicate long distan
> with aircraft in their sectors. I frequently monitor Tokyo's Narita airport
If you wish to listen to the Air New Zealand HF Chit Chat FREQ while
between destinations monitor 10.072 USB. All airlines have such FREQ's
in the 10 MHZ portion, the reason WARC had problems with its allocation,
as I.A.T.A in Geneva made recommendations on non-HAM allocation or
non-interference in this area.

_
Jon Clarke o( ) The Z*NET International Gateway in New Zealand
Voice:(+64)25-962638 / /\ jonc@status.gen.nz 3/772:105 GEnie: J.CLARKE6
::Z*NET a free ascii based magazine for all computers, distributed globaly::
========--

1605. Re: Looking for Postscript map of Virginia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-28 23:07:16 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.230716.2502@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290527

In article <1992Apr27.171835.1014@ruacad.ac.runet.edu> ddabay@ruacad.ac.runet.edu (Dave Dabay) writes:
>
>
>I am looking for a Postscript map of Virginia or Virginia ham-related
>graphics to put in the postscript QSL, that was posted several weeks back.

Does anyone know of a archive site for any postscript images.

--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1606. Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 00:30:31 UTC
From: lasner@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.003031.22606@cunixf.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 290428
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <1992Apr27.223503.16993@wariat.org> sjsobol@wariat.org (Steven J. Sobol) writes:
>In article <1992Apr26.011627.1@acfcluster.nyu.edu> axd7104@acfcluster.nyu.edu (Aaron Dickey) writes:
>>In article <92101.125627ASAHC@CUNYVM.BITNET>, ASAHC@CUNYVM.BITNET (Asher Samuels) writes:
>>> A few years ago, WOR was forced to become WWOR (channel 9 in the NYC area)
>>
>>I wasn't talking about the tv station though, just the radio station (710
>>am). It's still WOR.
>
>I believe the tv station was sold (and moved to New Jersey) and the
>radio station wasn't, therefore it was allowed to keep the three-letter
>call sign under the grandfather clause...

Isn't the transmitter on the WTC still, so it really didn't move?

cjl (still remember WOR-FM, great 98.7)

1607. How do I "Realign" a UHF/VHF receiver/scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 00:34:02 UTC
From: darnold@felix.filenet.com
Message-ID: <17496@fritz.filenet.com>
Source record: 290429

The subject says it all. What is the procedure for
aligning a VHF/UHF receiver/scanner with a digital
synthesizer, such as the Bearcat 200XLT. What tools
do I need?

P.S. I have the Cellular modification for the 200XLT if anybody
is interested.

Dave Arnold - KD6IFY
Internet: darnold@filenet.com
UUCP: uunet!felix!darnold

1608. Re: Auto RFI: Honda Civic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 00:53:37 UTC
From: hoffmanmk@stat.appstate.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr28.205337.2229@stat.appstate.edu>
Source record: 290430

In article <2576@transfer.stratus.com>, fms@sw.stratus.com (Faith Senie) writes:
> Hi, folks!
>
> We installed a Yaesu FT-5200 in my '88 Honda Civic Wagon this past winter,
> and I started getting ignition buzzing on the receive side across weaker
> repeaters, on both the 2m and 440MHz sides of the rig. So far we have replace>

I have a 1991 Honda Civic DX and operate an ICOM 02-AT handitalkie with a magmount quarter wave as my mobile. Didn't have one bit of ignition noise on the radio for over eight months until I took the car in for 16,000 service which included a tuneup. Now I have ignition noise!! You would think that Honda parts installed at a Honda dealership would leave the car as noisefree as the factory made it but there is now noise which is noticeable. Since it does not affect the regular car radio, I was told that that is proof that my handitalkie must be defective!!!!

Otherwise the car runs good.

Good luck.

KD4EGV
Marv Hoffman
Appalachian State University
Boone, NC

1609. Re:3D2AG

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 01:29:13 UTC
From: ssohn@kaerigw.kaeri.re.KR
Message-ID: <9204290126.AA07118@kaerigw.kaeri.re.kr>
Source record: 290433

Yes, You're right. 3D2AG's QSL info is CBA.

-Surgwon,HL3ANF

1610. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 01:30:35 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570372@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290434

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, I wrote:

>>Above 1 is RF performance (something that seems to be all-but-forgotten
>>in the current generation of radios.)

>How can you say this? The RF performance of most mid- and
>high-end MF/HF ham radios of current manufacture is excellent.
>The radios (Collins S lines, R-390/As, Heath SB-300/400s, etc)
>usually invoked as embodying standard-of-comparision performance
>are soundly beaten by most mid- and high-end radios in terms of
>two-tone IMD receiver dynamic range (at the 20-kHz spacing used
>in the ARRL Lab)

But most interfering signals are not within 20 kHz. The older rigs
have narrow tunable filters in the front end, so their dynamic range
is MUCH better than modern rigs greater than 1 or 2 hundred kHz
from the signal frequency. When the Drake TR-7 first came out,
the manufacturer even showed a graph of TOI versus offset frequency
for the TR4 and TR7. As I recall, the TR-7 was 10 or 15 dB better
close in, but much worse far away.

>blocking receiver dynamic range

This was/is often effectively limited by phase noise in synthesized
transceivers. I've heard that the newest generation radios are better,
but I bet still not as good as the old VFO/PTO-tuned rigs. (Especially
far from the receive frequency)

>receiver minimum discernible signal

I have never liked this term, since the name implies a subjective
measurement. (Different operators can discern signals with different
signal/noise ratios.) In any case, the sensitivity of HF communications
receivers has been better than atmospheric noise levels since the 50's.

>short- and long-term frequency stability

For sure, this is one area where a synthesized radio should excel.
However, many modern radio designs do not pay much attention to this,
(uncompensated reference oscillators), and only achieve 10 or 20 ppm
accuracy, not much better than the best of the old tube rigs.

>frequency calibration accuracy and resettability

See above.

>AGC performance

The Drake 2B had the best AGC performance of any radio I ever owned.
You could run full break-in with the receiver unmuted and set to "fast"
AGC. All you heard was the transmitted signal, with no popping or
clicking or excessively loud "sidetone".

>frequency agility
>frequency coverage

I yield! These are the big advantages of synthesized radios.

>transmitter spectral purity

If you mean spurious mixer products, then I agree. If you mean broadband
phase AND AMPLITUDE noise, then the old tube rigs win hands down. This is
why Drake and Collins radios are so popular on Field Day.

>transmitter output-power control

Not sure what you mean. Most older rigs had drive level controls. Maybe
the new ones work better...

>features-per-dollar value when costs are adjusted for inflation
>between "then" and "now"

Correct. If you want bells and whistles, then a Collins
S-line is not for you.

...

>Older radios may have cleaner LO chains, but their mixers usually
>crunch sooner. Is death better by knife or blunt instrument?)

They crunch sooner only near the operating frequency. If your strong
signals are only close by (a DX pileup, for example) then the modern
rig is superior. But there are lots of strong broadcast and other
signals outside the ham bands which blast right through the wideband
front-end filters in most modern rigs. Broadband receive coverage
is nice, but it comes at a price.

>Transmitter IMD *may* be a horse race, ...

I agree that any of the modern rigs are plenty good enough in this
respect. Splatter problems are usually the result of improper
operation of the equipment.

>...You *can't* get better RF
>performance than today by going back in time.

I basically agree. The modern rigs have better RF performance in
some areas, the older rigs in others. My beef is that the modern rigs
should be as good or better in ALL areas. There's no technological
reason why this should not be so. Unfortunately, most hams don't know
a dBm from a DXpedition and are more impressed by features than by
performance. So the manufacturers accomodate them.

AL N1AL

1611. Re: Grounding and lead in water

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 01:33:55 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570373@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290435

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, furuta@cs.umd.edu (Richard Furuta) writes:

>An article in this weekend's Washington Post magazine talking about water
>treatment includes the quote:

> You should also check to make sure that your home electrical system
> isn't grounded onto the water pipes. This once-common practice can
> boost chemical reaction rates enough to raise the lead levels in
> your water.

>Can anyone explain this more exactly? How about grounding Ham equipment?

This quote surprises me. Grounding water pipes to the electrical ground
is an important safety practice. (I was almost electrocuted one time
because the pipes in the add-on bathroom had not been connected in.)

AL N1AL

1612. Re: Undocumented Kenwood Features/Games TM-741/TM-732

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 01:49:48 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bng531.gve@wang.com>
Source record: 290436

kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:

>In article <kvoabpINN1n6@west.west.sun.com> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]) writes:
>>Game 1 - "Slot Machine"
>>
>>To start the wheels rolling, hit the MUTE key. The display shows
>>"0 0 0" Then, press the Band 1, Band 2, and Band 3 keys in
>>order to stop each of the wheels in turn. The radio emits a "phaser"
>>sound when the wheels stop. I haven't hit the jackpot yet, so I don't
>>know how it acts when the three numbers match... Use the VFO key to
>>cancel the game and return the radio to normal operaton.

>... and what's more, you can't do stuff like this with your S-line or
>that old Swan rig... Who cares about RF performance? We want to play
>space invaders.
>--scott

You have to wonder... these guys said, "Hey! We have half of the ROM left. What can we do to fill it?" What a weird development environment (ahead of schedule, that is!).

Dave KZ1O
--
==
Dave Bushong + I'm a victim of circumstance!
Wang Laboratories, Inc. +
dbushong@wang.com + kz1o@k1ugm.ma
==

1613. Re: my No-code friend just got his Extra

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 01:53:01 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bng58e.h27@wang.com>
Source record: 290437

wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (robert.f.casey) writes:

>Just another data point in the code vs no code wars: A friend of mine
>who was initially attracted to ham radio by NoCode has passed the tests
>for and just received his Extra class license.

And for what it's worth, a friend of mine "accidentally" passed
his General written, while only intending for Novice/No-Code. Now
he wants to go for 13.

I guess I've always been a code enthusiast, but then I'm also a
ham radio / computer type. No one on this net could identify with
that!

:)

Enjoy the hobby -- it's your hobby, not someone else's!

73,
Dave
--
==
Dave Bushong + I'm a victim of circumstance!
Wang Laboratories, Inc. +
dbushong@wang.com + kz1o@k1ugm.ma
==

1614. Re: MIR Simplex Frequency

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 02:23:23 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.28.22.23.23.1992.22685@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290438

Could anyone give me the simplex freqs used by MIR?

145.55, but I don't think there's anybody up there anymore.

-Ron

1615. Re: Attenna Problem.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 02:30:55 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.28.22.30.55.1992.23186@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290439

> I've been using a Larsen magmount antenna, and I'm having
> problems with it. It worked fine until one day I left it on the car in
> the rain.

Our household has three Larson dual band antennas, two on the square Larson mag mounts, one mounted on a permanent mount on the roof of the car. These are never taken off (except for parking garages) and we've never had such a problem. The antennas are easily four years old now.

I'm not sure what the problem could be, but if you found someone else with a larson antenna you could swap whips/bases and see if you can deduce where the problem is.

-Ron

1616. Hang onto yer radios; was: Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 04:04:35 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.040435.13736@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 290440

>In article <1992Apr18.153529.4868@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>
>>Steve, let's take a poll. Outside of antique collectors, how many of
>>us make everyday use of radios, or cars, that are over ten years old?

>>Yeah, there are tube forever guys out there, but I suspect the majority
>>of active hams have bought a radio in the last two years and plan to buy
>>another in the next two years.

WHY BE WASTEFUL? I see no reason to throw away a perfectly good radio
just because it's a couple of years old.

Modern semiconductors have an extremely long life.
A radio is typically not showing _any_ signs of wear two years after
purchase. After ten years, it may need alignment. The thing I would
worry about is the PROM erasing itself after maybe 30 to 50 years.
Apart from that, there is nothing to wear out.

Are you the kind of person that trades in your car every 2 years in order
to get a slighly different set of gimmickry on the "new" one?
You must have money to burn...

By the way, I drive a 16-year-old car and use a 9-year-old microcomputer
regularly. These are not motivated by antique collecting; I use them
because they work well for the purpose, and there's no reason to spend
money getting something different just because it's different!

--
==
Michael A. Covington, Ph.D. | mcovingt@uga.cc.uga.edu | ham radio N4TMI
Artificial Intelligence Programs | U of Georgia | Athens, GA 30602 U.S.A.
==

1617. Re: DSP-12 vs DSP2232 shootout

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 04:15:11 UTC
From: jessonj@nic.cerf.net
Message-ID: <1832@nic.cerf.net>
Source record: 290441

I also own the Grace unit and the open architecture is a real
plus - a BBS where dsp modems may be exchanged is planned.

--joe
--
Joseph E. Jesson Address1: mhs!amoco!joseph_e_jesson@attmail.com
21414 W. Honey Lane Address2: jessonj@cerf.net
Lake Villa, IL, 60046 Address3: jej@chinet.chi.il.us
Telephone: (day) 312-856-3645 (eve) 708-356-6817

1618. ARRL BULLETIN 38 ARLB038

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 04:30:37 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.043037.5939@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290442

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AG60
QST de W1AW
ARRL BULLETIN 38 ARLB038
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
April 28, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB038
ARLB038 Friendly reminder

Thanks to all amateurs who faithfully relay W1AW and other
bulletins.

Amateurs are reminded to maintain the original bulletin ID number,
BID, on all bulletins. BID integrity will greatly aid in
decongesting sometimes overworked HF, VHF and UHF packet networks.
NNNN
```

1619. Morse in "Morse"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 09:08:41 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"29-Apr-92.10:07:03.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 290443

I never bothered mentioning this because I wasn't sure if the show is shown in the USA, but I've now discovered it's shown on PBS in some places, so . . .

The music over the closing credits of the British TV detective show "Inspector Morse", which otherwise has nothing to do with amateur radio, features the word "morse" sent repeatedly in CW. A CW pun?

73,

Hugh, G0CNR

Senior S/W Engineer, European Systems Centre, Welwyn Garden City, UK.
Phone: Internal; 8-668-3848, Internat.; +44 707 383848, UK; 0707 383848
Internet; Huge.wgc1@rx.xerox.com

1620. Re: IC-765 + CR-282, help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 09:09:00 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610127@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 290444

I have a 765, and have fitted the TCXO, I didn't seem to have any problem setting the thing up, but I used a freq counter with a caesium standard not WWV or rugby.

I'll take a print of your posting home tonight and try the procedure in the ICOM user and service manuals.

By the way, the 765 has seperate reference oscillators for the DDS interpolation oscillator and for the step loop + 2nd local osc. The high stab oscillator improves only the latter. Any error and drift due to the crystal osc in the DDS will remain unaffected.

Cheers David GM4ZNX

1621. Foxhunting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 09:48:17 UTC
From: root@orbgmcn.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.094817.2756@orbgmcn.uucp>
Source record: 290445

I have been "volunteered" by the local club president to sit on a committee that will obtain and present to the club information concerning radio direction finding. So, I am looking for info on transmitters, antennae, plans, and procedures for holding a foxhunt. Any info recieved would be greatly appreciated!

de Chris, KB7DAR

Christopher McNabb | 1315 Lands End NE, Orangeburg SC 29115
root@orbgmcn.UUCP | 803-534-8428 (Voice) | KB7DAR (Radio)
ncrcae!opusc!orbgmcn!root | 803-531-7532 (Data) |

1622. Re: HAMMCOM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 12:11:03 UTC
From: tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.121103.7067@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 290446

tom@cosmic1.cosmic.uga.EDU (TOM H. BROOM) writes:

>I just received a program call HAMMCOM version 2.0

>The author list his email address as
>UUNET!NIXBUR!SCHROEDER.PAD

>I can not reach this address through internet.

>Does any one have another email address for him?

That's the one I use and I don't have any prob. I've been using it for several months and I haven't been having any trouble.

Tom WB9RXJ

1623. Re: Charging nicads from car cigarette lighter.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 12:13:16 UTC
From: kstuart@oasys.dt.navy.mil
Message-ID: <18898@oasys.dt.navy.mil>
Source record: 290447

Chris, using a series resistor for charging from the car's electrical system is fine. If you are using AA size cells in the H/T's pack, they are probably rated for about 450 MaH. You should size the charging resistor for no more than 10 percent of that figure, or about 45 Ma, with a fully charged pack...

(14v - 7.2v)/0.045, or about 150 ohms.

size the resistor powerwise for the worst case condition (shorted output cable) for 14**2/150, or 1.3 watts. A 2-watt size will be perfect.

Don't worry about using a voltage regulator. NiCads want to be current charged anyway, so a voltage regulator is useless.

Either side of the line is ok, but actually you should put the resistor in the positive lead just in case the positive side of the output happens to contact the car's frame or grounded equipment - the resistor will prevent a catastrophe, blown fuse, etc.

NEVER! NEVER! fully discharge the NiCad pack. When the "low battery" warning on the H/T kicks in, turn it off and recharge. Actually, don't wait for the indication - recharge after each use.

73. Ken Stuart, W3VVN. ARRL Tech Advisor.

1624. TJ9W QSL info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 12:18:36 UTC
From: sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV
Message-ID: <199204291219.AA00545@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 290448

Anyone have QSL information for TJ9W or KC7UU/5N2? Any help would be greatly appreciated. Please send all responses to sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.gov

Thanks in advance,
Herb
KU0C/4

1625. MIR Simplex Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 13:21:20 UTC
From: ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9204291320.AA21542@east.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 290449

The Frequency is 145.550 and Yes, they are still

active on packet and FM voice.

Ron - KA5LUG

Ron Wright - KA5LUG Internet: RON%NSU.DNET@EAST.GSFC.NASA.GOV
User Support Specialist
Northwestern State University DECnet: 7669::RON
Natchitoches, LA 71497
(318) 357-5594 Packet: KA5LUG@N5HOF.LA.USA.NA

1626. Re: Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 13:56:39 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.0675@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 290450

In article <kvosamINN4id@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM> notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM (Jim Lockwood) writes:
>In article <593@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
>>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>
>Suppose the ARRL were to take the best of the best from the past
>and do a heads up comparison of it to a modern rig. With cold
>facts and numbers side by side, the question would be answered
>once and for all. Such a comparison would make interesting QST
>reading, I believe.
>
>So what's the best of the best? Well for one thing it can certainly
>be an endless debate about personal favorites. I'll suggest mine
>right away: For Receivers....Compare a Drake R-8 to a Drake R-4 or
>perhaps a 2B/C.....this ought to be good for as close to an apples
>to apples comparison as you can get. For apples and crabapples,
>there are plenty of other competent vintage receivers to chose from
>such as the hallicrafters SX-115, Collins S-line receivers, and
>units from Hammarlund and National.
>
>For Transceivers, the venerable KWM-2 and TR-4 come to mind in a
>comparison to any modern transceiver. I'm sure there are other
>transceivers that are personal favorites that are worth of mention
>but I'll leave it to someone else to name them.

I can't resist: I'd like to see a number-for number comparison of all the Jap rigs against my old Hallicrafters SR2000 - a 2KW transceiver.

They would ALL be a factor of 20 down in power...

73, bob
--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

1627. ARLB038 - Maintaining BIDS on W1AW bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 14:03:00 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <607@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290451

```
ZCZC AG60
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 38 ARLB038
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT April 28, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB038
ARLB038 Friendly reminder

Thanks to all amateurs who faithfully relay W1AW and other
bulletins.

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BID, on all bulletins. BID integrity will greatly aid in
decongesting sometimes overworked HF, VHF and UHF packet networks.
NNNN

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ
```

1628. ARLB038 - Maintaining BIDS on W1AW bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 14:03:00 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <606@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290452

```
ZCZC AG60
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 38 ARLB038
>From ARRL Headquarters
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------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
-------------------------------------------------------------------------
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ
```

1629. Info on Collins 618S wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 14:05:41 UTC
From: esrlb@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <tndjbv22@csv.warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 290453

Does anybody have any info on the Collins 618S units, thought to be ex-aircraft HF transceivers? Any basic info would be appreciated.

73 and thanks in advance

Simon G0GWA.

1630. Re: Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 14:27:27 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <608@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290454

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Zack Lau) writes:
>A compliation of test results appears in a book we sell--Low Band DXing
>by John Devoldere. He even references the data points so you can go back to
>the original test reports. Receiver data on the R390, R4C, 75S3, CX11 etc
>is tabulated. No, we aren't suppose to make photocopies of books we sell,
>so don't ask.
>
>We used to sell the RSGB's the Buyer's Guide to Amateur Radio, which had
>reports on rigs like the Drake 2B, but this appears to be out of print.
>How many people really want to buy a book that stops with the TS-940....
>
>
>Zack Lau KH6CP/1

[deletions]

Thanks, Zack! One day, I'll be able to be familiar with
everything in *all* of our publications (on the same day I
won't need a freezer for all those snowballs I've been saving?)

Sample two-tone: R-390A, 81 dB at 20-kHz tone spacing. Oh, dear.
But cheer up, Collins fans: the best 75S-3 tested was 7 dB
better.

I am still keeping a modest, narrowly defined horse-race open as
an idea to propose for *QST* -- perhaps as a means of
highlighting automated test equipment testing now under
development in our lab. I continue to solicit net comments on
this idea. Best tube transceiver/horse candidate probably is the
KWM-2, which, I understand, did well for us in Desert Storm...

David Newkirk, WJ1Z | voice: 203-666-1541 X280
Senior Assistant Technical Editor, ARRL | fax: 203-665-7531
225 Main St, Newington CT 06111 USA | net: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp

1631. Re: MIR Simplex Frequency

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 14:36:38 UTC
From: kfs@lear.bos.locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.143638.0162761@locus.com>
Source record: 290455

In article <Apr.28.22.23.23.1992.22685@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>Could anyone give me the simplex freqs used by MIR?
>
>145.55, but I don't think there's anybody up there anymore.
>
>-Ron

At the last crew change (early March) Sergei U5MIR came down, but two
new cosmonauts are still up there, U8MIR and U9MIR. One of the local
hams worked them both last Sunday at 5:30 am. They have a packet
bbs running on 145.55, which they leave up for amateurs to use, and
will also do simplex voice on the frequency if they have the time and
feel like talking...

Good Luck!

Kim
--
Kim Smith, N1IUS | American Non Sequitor Society:
kfs@locus.com | We don't make sense, but we do like pizza.
(617) 229-4980 |

1632. Field Day Rules

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 14:46:40 UTC
From: meyer@calspan.com
Message-ID: <meyer.704558800@calspan.com>
Source record: 290456

(eat hot bits, Line Eater (is there a line eater any more?))

I am starting to get ready for Field Day with a few other guys and the
one missing ingredient is the rules.

Does anybody have a machine readable copy that they could send to me?

Thanx Much...
--
Thinking quickly, the IBM System Jock # Bob Meyer N2DXN
uttered an incantation in EBCDIC and made # Calspan Advanced Tech. Center
the sign of the Terminated Fork. # meyer@calspan.com
The UNIX Guru only smiled and trapped him in a recursive SED script.

1633. Dual-band HT Reccommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 14:49:13 UTC
From: njohnson@sysad.cnde.iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.144913.15719@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 290457

A friend and I have just received our Technician
licenses and are looking at purchasing a couple of
dual-band (2-meter and 70cm) HT's. We have been
considering the ICOM-W2A, but were wondering if
anyone had any better reccommendations?

Please send me e-mail, and I will post a summary.

Thanks in advance.

Neil Johnson, N0SFH | Systems Administrator
njohnson@cnde.iastate.edu | Center for Nondestructive Evaluation
njohnson@sysad.cnde.iastate.edu | Institute for Physical Research & Technology
neil@iastate.edu | Iowa State University
| Ames, Iowa

1634. Re: Coincidence or what?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 15:00:33 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.150033.3254@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 290458

In article <kvrjvbINNavg@west.west.sun.com> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]) writes:
>
>This month, my QST arrived late. Not just at my house, but at the
>newstand (at HRO) as well. It finally arrived on Monday, the day
>_after_ Dayton, with the front inside page ad showing all the new
>Kenwood rigs, the ones which were "introduced" over the weekend.
>
>On the same day (the Monday after Dayton), HRO also had their new
>catalogue out, also with all the "new" rigs from Icom and Kenwood.
>
>Being suspicious that I am, I'm forced to wonder...
>
>Was QST deliberately held back at the request of an advertiser?
>
>It seems that the HRO catalogue definately was, perhaps in accordance
>with a nondisclosure agreement. Oh well, the late QST just got
>me thinking...
>
Indeed, Fred, you are suspicious... :)
I got my QST a week *before* Dayton Hamvention '92.

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

>-fred
>
>
>--
>| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
>| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
>| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

1635. Generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 15:09:12 UTC
From: jmays@cipc1.DaytonOH.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <249@cipc1.DaytonOH.NCR.COM>
Source record: 290459

Expires:
References:
Sender: Steve Hufford (*c/o:jennifer mays*)
Reply-To: jmays@cipc1.UUCP (Jennifer Mays)
Followup-To:
Distribution: na
Organization: NCR Corporation - Dayton, OH
Keywords:

>
> I've decided to purchase a 500-1000 watt AC generator so I don't need
>to beg, borrow, or steal one every Field Day. I'd appreciate any advice
>about this; which brand of generators do you like, which ones should I avoid,
>what features are important, etc.
>
>73,

>Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL
>hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

Harry-

Our club uses a very nice SEARS 5KW generator that is somewhat compact and
relatively quiet. It does a very nice job with two stations, and doesn't use
excessive amounts of fuel, and is easy to operate.

Steve Hufford, KA8EYM
Any replies can be made to this mail address.

--
Jennifer Mays
Jennifer.Mays@cipc1.DaytonOH.NCR.COM
...!uunet!ncrcom!cipc1!jmays

1636. Re: Request for info - Alinco DJ580T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 15:44:57 UTC
From: dsiler@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.154457.18444@col.hp.com>
Source record: 290460

I received my DJ580T several weeks ago and am very happy with the unit. The mods for extended receive (e.g. 110-172 on 2m) and transmit were easily done (cut 2 wires) and the "dual scanning" capability is very nice. This is truly two radios in one --- you can be scanning or transmitting on 2m while scanning on 70cm and vice versa. If there are two signals coming in at the same time on both bands, they are simultaneously broadcast through the speaker. If you don't like the memory allocation (20 slots on each band) you can easily change the configuration.

Last weekend I was standing on an airport runway monitoring the field frequency to see what kind of arrival progress other members of our group were making. The DJ580T received aircraft just as well as a Realistic scanner (5 times as big) being used by another member of our group. Impressive!

I recently did a lot of cross-country driving and the DJ580T helped eliminate the boredom, due to the wide variety of signal ranges (including cellular on 880-890) that it can receive. Just for grins one night I turned the back lighting on and scanned both bands continuously to see how long it would take to run the battery down into warning mode --- it took a little over 2 hours which I thought was very good considering its size and the amount of work it was doing.

A big factor in my decision is the informal support for the DJ580T that has been emerging on Internet. I have an improved manual written by a generous netter that really helped me understand the vast array of features.

Dan

<< Dan Siler : (719) 1-590-2167 : mail-> dsiler@col.hp.com >>
--

<< Dan Siler : (719) 1-590-2167 : mail-> dsiler@col.hp.com >>

1637. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 16:15:38 UTC
From: marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.161538.0165035@locus.com>
Source record: 290461

In article <6lgv8xp@rpi.edu> abelsm@aix.rpi.edu (Mike Abelson) writes:
>A friend mentioned to me that Icom is 'supposedly' manufacturing the
>Radio Shack 2-meter handheld for Tandy.

Speaking of the Radio Shack 2-meter HT, I was in a local Radio Shack last week, and while paying for my purchase, I asked the person behind the counter if he had one of the new 2-meter HT's in the store.

He replied, "No, we can't keep them in the store."

I replied, "These must be pretty popular items."

He went on to explain that the reason he couldn't keep them in the store wasn't demand, but that he couldn't get any shipped from the warehouse unless he had pre-paid orders from customers.

I wanted to make sure I understood what I'd just heard, so I said, "So if I pay the full amount now, you will order me one, and that's the only way I can get one."

He replied that that was correct.

When I (delicately) pointed out that there was an HRO not 30 minutes drive from where we were standing, he replied with a sigh that he was aware of that fact.

I thanked him for his time, and left.

Has anyone else had a similar experience?

73,

Marco

--

Mark "Marco" Heroux, N1MAE

E-mail: marcoh@locus.com

1638. DSP2232, AEA, DSP12, and me

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 16:39:46 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1292@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290462
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Howdy:

I have finally gotten a belly full of people doing what the gentleman did to me yesterday and to which I responded. I am sending a long statement. It is not a flame, however. You may have no interest in it whatsoever, and I encourage you to hit the n key now if you are uninterested in my personal affairs, in AMSAT, AEA, DSP, LL Grace, etc. He has written me a very nice note, and I appreciate it. He is quite correct that I should state exactly where I fit in all this. I will now.

AEA has, through a corporation set up in New Jersey to handle the DSP-2232, the Paccomm PSK-1, DOVE hardware for AMSAT, etc. paid to me a grand total of a whopping $16,000 for expenses on 3 years work on this box. I can assure you that has not even remotely covered the costs to myself. Not even close. Not anywhere near close. I do not even own the DSP2232 I am writing code on. I wrote Quiktrak. I gave it to AMSAT for four versions. Before Antonio wrote Instantrak, it was the single largest source of revenue for AMSAT, raising hundreds of thousands of dollars for AMSAT and they have never paid me a dime for it. AEA owns the hardware and software in the DSP2232 and will not pay me a nickel in royalties on ANY of it. In return for these, I get to do things for AMSAT and in amateur radio that people only dream about doing. I get to go stand on the gantry of launch vehicles, and work on space hardware that many would give half a lifetime to work on. For not receiving royalties on the AEA hardware, I get to keep all my software SOURCE and AEA cannot sell it or show it and that ladies and gentlemen is worth a bundle. I get AEA to loan me equipment for my personal use that I could never remotely hope to afford. I get the benefit of learning an immense amount of stuff that has been very helpful to my day job and had experiences that I have applied to it and for which I have received many accolades at work. I have received compensation that to me is irreplacable. I am not a saint however. I will write modems for commercial use and for that AEA will pay a bundle. I also get the right to brag as far and as wide as I want to about my achievements. If AEA had paid what I was worth in doing this, none of you could remotely ever dream of affording this box. I will not brag about the quality of the modems done for the final hardware (that hardware upgrade kit many of you got is what I am talking about) versus others. I'll let word of mouth from people who own the various boxes tell the tale as those of you get the new ROM from AEA over the next month. I make the following pledge. If you find a modem ANYWHERE that outperforms the ones in this box, I will not stop working on them until they are the best or find out why they cannot be the best because of the comprimises we made in making this box do `everything' and tell you about it. The gentlemen yesterday told what Brooks (LL Grace) did for his customers. I apologize for this taking so long, but this is being done through a company with real people working for it, and many things on their

platter, and it is taking them longer to respond than I would have liked and that is partially my fault. Because it is being done via a commercial company, you will not get the experimenter's package with schematics, floppies, programming models, assembler's, debuggers, for free. They will have costs associated with making these available in a professional form, and in a form they will be proud to have their name on and one that they can easily support for years to come. That is what you get (and pay for) when you buy from a bigger company versus a garage operation. They pay full time staff to support you as best they can. We all know that is not perfect but it is better for most people than getting an answering machine while the guy is at his day job and hoping he will call back that night. I cannot believe what Brooks has been able to put together in the DSP-12 working in his garage with help from others he got all on his own. I congratulate him on it and wish him well. It is a great personal achievement for him and his team. His work on this and on the Kansas City Tracker have made sure that he will go down as one of the best technical innovators in amateur radio. I will stand by my feelings that his temporary time at the top on these DSP multimodes is over. For those of you who insist on programming the host processor, the DSP processor, and want to spend time on that (all couple of dozen of you) it is the right way to go for you if you program C or assembler on a PC. It has a V40 in it, and he has made it easily accessible to you. That is great. He is definitely serving a niche that AEA is not, and maybe will not support. I will probably buy one myself and play with it since I am pretty good C and assembler programmer myself (see reference to Quiktrak above). I have written code for the V40, it now flies in space as the command and control system on four Microsats, and so I am pretty familiar with it. It is not the best IO processor however.
It has some real drawbacks for doing this kind of work. I am sure that Brooks will be glad to impress you with how he has had to struggle to get it to do all the jobs it needed to do and (say) keep up with 9600 bps sustained from UO-22. On the other hand, from the first day I got the DSP2232 host code from N6IA, it would breeze through 19200 bps. The 64180 is simply faster at handling byte oriented IO than the V40. PERIOD. DMA (which only the DSP2232 has) on the 8530 in the final version has sped it up even more, End discussion. To add insult to injury on the timing side, the 64180 is clocked faster in the DSP-2232 than the V40 is in Brooks box and it is eight bit instructions rather than having an eight bit data space and doing two fetches to get the 16 bit instructions! It all adds up and the bottom line is that for doing the IO job these boxes want done, the 64180 implementation is hands down faster than the V40 implementation in the DSP-12. It depends on what you want!
Steve is hacking around now to support sustained 38400 so that we can easily support full quality, 256 shades of grey as many pixels per inch as are in the original signal, SSTV, WEFAX, etc. The drawbacks are that this processor is NOT widely used to say the least in PC's and many have given up programming the Z80, even if it does have fancy bank switching for a big address space. In my opinion it is STILL the right choice for that box, especially given the number of man years that went before it on the TNC's and the PK-232. Steve Stuart is simply the best I have ever seen at writing that stuff and AEA has chosen to make the most of that asset. On the other end of the system however, there is no comprimise with you the adventurer. You will be given a complete access to the DSP processor. You will be told all that you need

to know, and given examples of how to do it, and a technical manual to help hold your hand, and it is my hope AEA will make the schematics available. The access is already built into the existing system and will only get better. On the host side for those of you who still remember how to program a Z80, and who want to learn the weird and wonderful ways of handling the segmented address space and write your own applications, we are putting together a debugger for your pleasure (I really am a sadist at heart ;-).

This weird relationship has cost AEA something as well. They geared up the advertisements before it was ready and many pressures stopped me from finishing. It is now finished and the testing, perfecting, and bug removal will continue. Because of the strange nature of doing this kind of stuff in the amateur radio market, where the real costs associated with doing something like this are never seen or passed on to the customer (since they are not charged, this applies both to Brooks and partially to AEA in this case), you the purchaser will find stuff you don't like because there is no way you could pay for the box if it went through the million dollar testing program to find out the stuff you complain about. The bond of trust you get when you buy from LL Grace or AEA in this kind of strange market (I know no other like it), is that they make upgrades to you for `free.' That is, the costs of doing the upgrade to you are what you pay and not for the time spent on doing the fixes. In the normal commercial world, the testing costs as much or more than the bloody development. I apologize to AEA publicly for the six month delay in which they sold without benefit of the real modems designed for the box as it was being shipped (new analog front end, no dual ports, etc.). That is done with and behind us.

As to the gentleman's statement that Brooks and I are hated enemies, that is hogwash. Brooks and I have had legitimate differences. We designed the DSP2232 together with KA2MOV. Before it was close to market, he went on his own and did the DSP-12. They have both arrived at market at about the same time. Both serve different clients and the overlap in their markets is actually quite small. AEA will service primarily the HF market, and will serve all the gee whiz folks who want the FAX's, etc. Brooks will serve the experimenter who wants to get at all pieces of the box easily and is only comfortable dealing with PC like stuff. Both serve the satellite markets amply well, Brooks and I both `grew up' there in ham radio. Because Brooks did the DSP-12 while I was still humping on a product we did together with AEA, I was extremely angry. It eroded the trust between AEA and me. Now with hindsight being 20/20, on the part of Brooks, myself, and AEA, finding out we have different goals, mostly different markets, that is all behind us and we are marching to a positive tune rather than stabbing each other in the back. At the time, because I was so heavily weighted down during the late part of the year 1990 and the first few months of 1991 and then the last few months of 1991 with what I like to call world events, I felt extremely guily that he had beat AEA to market. They were angry and in turn, I was angry beyond repair. I believe legitimately so, you may not. I want that to be behind me now, and I am looking only toward the future.

That is the end of my free flowing diatribe. The bottom line is that I have misled people concerning this box by saying that getting less than

N dollars per box is no incentive to go faster (when N is actually a negative number, having cost me money), because I did not want to hear people telling me what a fool I was but I am tired of the damn holier than thoughs and I will tolerate it no longer. I strongly believe the DSP2232 is the best existing DSP system. Time and you will tell. I will continue to brag freely here and elsewhere so that you know what is in it and can share my excitement in these achievements which I sincerely hope you enjoy using.

Have fun with the DSP2232 or the DSP12. Decide which is right for you and go get it. DSP is the only affordable way for amateurs to do the myriad of specialty modes we have available to us. The price tag seems high. I want you to think about what it is you are getting for that. You are getting a box that does as much as boxes and modems totalling tens of thousands of dollars, AND, if a new one comes along, we change a ROM and you've got it as well. A new satellite modem? (such as RSM on AO-21) no problem, here is a new file, upload it to your box and go on. Yes, I am as excited now as I was when we started all this mess with W3IWI. It can only get better.

Bob

1639. Re: Charging nicads from car cigarette lighter.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 17:25:55 UTC
From: myers@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360081@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290463

> When the battery pack is fully charged (7.2 volts) it would still be drawing
> 20 milli-amps. Calculated by:
>
> (13.8 - 7.3) volts / 328 ohms = .02 amps

Keep in mind that overcharging NiCds is a no-no; it causes the voltage depression on the subsequent discharge cycle that it commonly (and mistakenly) attributed to "memory." I would not recommend that the pack be left on a 20 mA charge for an extended period of time, even though this is getting down into the "trickle charge" range, without some means (such as monitoring the voltage of the pack) to detect the onset of overcharge.
>
> Is this all there is to it? It seems too simple. Should I consider dropping
> the voltage from 13.8 volts to reduce the current when the pack is fully
> charged and thus prevent overcharging of the battery pack? Or increasing the

I would; after all, a three-terminal adj. regulator isn't all that expensive or difficult to get/use.

> Does it matter which side of the battery I put the resistor on?

Nope.

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

1640. AOR-1500

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 17:51:21 UTC
From: itsmagic@iinus1.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9204291750.AA04580@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290464

Can any of our UK readers tell me what the going price of the new AOR-1500 handheld scanner is? Also, since it has SSB capability, I assume that they have eliminated the 5 Khz minimum step (A major fault in earlier models). Thanks for any info.
-Wayne N2MCM

1641. Re: Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 18:27:35 UTC
From: rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil
Message-ID: <4727@taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 290465

Get a copy of the Sherwood Engineering catalog. They have a page that
summarizes the RF performance of a host of modern and not so modern
receivers, both tube and solid state. *Very informative.....*

--
Josh Rovero (rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil) | or Internet 5346p@cc.nps.navy.mil
Department of Oceanography, Code OC/Rv | Bitnet 5346p@NAVPGS
Naval Postgraduate School |
Monterey, CA 93943 (408) 646-2084 |

1642. SAT TRACKING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 18:49:44 UTC
From: SUSEEA@MAINE.MAINE.EDU
Message-ID: <92120.144944SUSEEA@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>
Source record: 290466

I have been playing with several Satellite Tracking programs
for msdos machines and find them facinating. Each states
that it provides data for antenna positioning. Anybody
out there know how this is done. How does the data position
the antenna....interface required.....stepper motors or
what?
Thank you in advance for any info provided.

1643. LM386

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 18:57:09 UTC
From: mrk@spretus.jax.ORG
Message-ID: <9204291856.AA09096@spretus.jax.org.jax.org>
Source record: 290467

I want to amplify a 100 mv audio signal about 3 or 4 times
(lets say 5 to 10 db) to drive my pk232. Is the LM386 appropriate?
I've been playing with one and haven't had much success.
Since its lowest gain seems to be 13 db, is a voltage divider on
the input, or output, the right approach?

Is there a better way to do this?

-- Michael kc1qx

1644. Interfacing EPSON EG-7004S-AR flat panel LCD???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 19:03:54 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.704574287@depot.cis.ksu.edu.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 290468
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,sci.electronics,comp.periphs,comp.terminals

B.G. Micro (Dallas; 214-271-5546) is currently offering EPSON EG-7004S-AR flat panel LCD graphic displays for $19.95. I bought two. They look PERFECT for making a portable packet terminal (640 x 200 dot-matrix in about a 11" x 6" size, total current draw about 20 milliamperes).

They came with a 27-page "manual" which is full of timing and electrical specifications, but it would sure save me a bunch of work if someone who has already interfaced one of these could give me a few suggestions!

Will anyone admit to having done such an interface?
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using four boxes: soap, ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Associate Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!depot!mac W0PBV @ K0VAY.KS.USA.NA

1645. Senate Scanner Ban Bill Vote Coming

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 19:40:55 UTC
From: rats@cbnewsc.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.194055.17093@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290469
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

[Excerpted from Monitoring Times, May 1991, "The Scanning Report," by Bob Kay.]

SCANNER LAWS

Scanning in the nineties is more than simply turning on your scanner and listening to the action. Scanning is quickly becoming entangled in legal complications. The Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 (ECPA) is a prime example. As we all know, the law prohibits third party monitoring of cellular phones. We all know the law is ridiculous, but that really isn't the issue. The ECPA is important because it restricts our access to the airways.

Think about that for moment. For the first time in history, the government has restricted your access to a specific group of frequencies.

The issue becomes laughable when you realize that it's perfectly acceptible to routinely monitor the Secret Service - the agency that protects the President. It's also legal to monitor the frequencies that belong to the Drug Enforcement Agency(DEA). We can't divulge what we hear, but we can legally listen. On the other hand, the ECPA has made it illegal to listen to the cellular bands. You can be prosecuted for simply admitting to monitoring between 870.00 and 890.00 MHz.

Mobile scanning is another segment of our hobby that is controlled by a variety of restrictive laws. There are a number of states that do not allow scanner radios in vehicles. In most instances, a ham radio license is all that's needed to prove your intentions were not criminal. But a ham license won't protect you in every state. Ham radio buffs with mobile scanning rigs have been prosecuted. At this writing, scanning from a vehicle is banned in Florida, Indiana, Kentucky, Michigan, Minnesota and New York.

What You Can Do

Write a letter to your Congressman or Senator. If you don't know the address, call 202-224-3121 and ask. Your letter should state that you are opposed to any new legislation that would further restrict your right to monitor the airways. Simply pretend you're writing a letter to a friend. Don't worry about using fancy paper or using a specific format. A note pad and pen will do.

How important is your letter? To a Congressman or Senator, your letter represents approximately 1000 votes - a figure derived from your

personal contacts with friends and family. Scanner hobbyists in New Jersey organized a letter writing campaign that proved highly successful. Scanner prohibition in New Jersey was recently struct down and replaced with a less restrictive law.

Sure, I know what you're thinking. Let somebody else do it, you don't have the time. And that's exactly where we fail. As scanner hobbyists, we are not accustomed to joining together as a group. Why? Because we usually scan alone, in the privacy of our homes. Scanner buffs are natural loners. But if we intend to preserve our hobby, we must let out political leaders know who we are.

Call to Arms

The Senate will shortly be voting on legislation that would prohibit the manufacture of radio scanners that pick up 800 Mhz cellular frequencies. The proposal, already passed by the House, would ban the production of all scanners capable of intercepting cellular calls as well as those that could readily be altered to do so.

If the cellular bands are eliminated, it's only a matter of time before the public service bands are removed from scanner radios as well. Scanner radios will continue to be sold, but gone will be the days of listening to police, fire, ambulance and government agencies. If you're worried about loosing your right to monitor the airways and the investment in your equipment - you had better write a letter.

Scanning clubs can be found in nearly every state. Here are a few examples of how club managers can encourage members to write a letter: 1) Offer reduced membership rates to letter writers. To qualify for the special rate, members would submit a copy of their letter. 2) Give away a prize. To enter the drawing, members would submit a copy of their letter. 3) Invite your Congressman or Senator to a club meeting. Then explain why the club is oppsed to new anti-scanning laws.

In today's high tech society, it's difficult to keep pace with our rapidl;y evolving technology. Restrictive scanner laws are testimony to the fact that our legislators in Washington need to be educated. They simply don't understand that restrictive scanner laws cannot guarantee privacy. It's up to you and I to educate Congressmen and Senators. We can do that by simply writing a letter -- a 29 cent letter.

[END]

==========

[From Monitoring Times, November 1991, "Closing Comments."]

ALERT! CALL TO ACTION!

Write, fax or telegram your state's two senators immediately opposing Section 9 of the FCC Funding Bill. Do not photocopy the sample letter below, but retype any of its contents (in your own words if possible) without delay! Get other radio hobbyists and BBS subscribers to do the same -- remember, one letter represents 1000 votes in the minds of your legislators!

==========

(Date)

The Honorable Senator _____
U.S. Senate
Washington, DC 20510

Dear Senator _____:

I urge you to oppose Section 9 of the Federal Communications Commission Authorisation Act, Interception of Cellular Tellecommunications, prohibiting the manufacture of scanning radio receivers which include cellular telephone frequencies. The FCC has gone on record opposing the blocking of cellular frequencies in scanners.

While worded to appear to protect individual privacy, Section 9 puts that responsibility on the general public, not on the sender where it belongs. It asks the listener to plug his ears rather than suggests the sender safeguard his message.

Millions of radio scanners already receive cellular telephones; even after passage of the amendment, tunable receivers, test equipment, TV sets, VCRs and frequency converters will still legally tune cellular frequencies. Even scanners with cellular frequencies ommitted will readily receive, without modification, cellular phone calls using the image method.

The courts have continuously held -- virtually without reception -- that radio transmissions cannot reasonably expect privacy, and the laws of Congress will not change the laws of physics.

A ban on cellular-capable scanners would deprive millions of two-way licensees an inexpensive and reliable way to monitor interference to the cellular services which may be generated by their systems.

Such a ban would also deprive Part 15 users and Experimental Class licensees access to inexpensive, readily-availible receiving equipment for their legitimate services.

The term "cellular" is generic, referring not only to mobile telephones but any radio system which utilizes this technology. The wording of Section 9 would create a regulatory nightmare for Congress to resolve.

Section 9 establishes a dangerous precedent by encouraging licensees to demand equal protection by frequency censorship, inviting abuses of the spectrum to go unmonitored and unreported by conscionable listeners.

Section 9 is unnecessary in any case; the cellular industry has publically stated their intent to digitize telephone calls in the near future, making them unintelligible to uninvited intrudors. Scrambling is already availible to customers who request that measure of privacy.

Thank you for opposing this commercially serving and poorly composed section of the FCC Funding Bill.

Sincerely,

(Your signature and address)

==========

Accurate, up-to-date information on the status of this bill may be found on the GEnie network, Radio and Electronics BBS section, Category 4 (Electronics), Topic 10 (HR 1674).

1646. need address for Jim, N5YCM - he's not in the callbook yet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 19:43:24 UTC
From: abeals@Autodesk.COM
Message-ID: <12732@autodesk.COM>
Source record: 290470

If anyone knows Jim, N5YCM, please drop me his mail address...he isn't
in the callbook yet.

Thanks
andy
--
Andrew Scott Beals abeals@autodesk.com, kc6sss@n6ldl.#nocal.ca.usa.na
50.115MHz
Vivu libere a>u mortu!

1647. Re: Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 20:54:55 UTC
From: lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.205455.25123@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 290471

In article <603@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
> <discussion of New-Old vs. Used-Old Equipment deleted>
>
>Trivia: Some components degrade nondestructively, yet
>qualitatively, over time. Having taken pains to get inside my
>51J-3's PTO and replace its tuning-range-adjust inductor to
>reachieve exactly 100 kHz/turn, I speak from exhausting
>experience! The 51J-3's PTO's slug(s) change permeability over
>time, finally so much so that the range-adjust coil itself runs
>out of range. My 51J-3 PTO, I suspect, is one the few around with
>a T-30-6 toroid aboard...

David:
Your point is well taken but the electrolytic capacitors may not agree with it. An electrolytic cap that has been sitting in its original box for 10 or more years will probably have dried out and be *very* leaky. One that has been in use over that time period should not leak at all and work as well as the day it was made.

I would turn on the power switch of a "New-Old" piece of equipment with great trepidation. A power supply with leaky filter caps could get pretty hot and smokey when the big switch is turned on!

I agree with the original request: articles on this in QST would be of great interest.

>David Newkirk, WJ1Z | voice: 203-666-1541 X280
>Senior Assistant Technical Editor, ARRL | fax: 203-665-7531
>225 Main St, Newington CT 06111 USA | net: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp

Greg Lapin, KD9AZ

1648. Re: Auto RFI: Honda Civic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 21:37:49 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.085a@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 290472

In article <2576@transfer.stratus.com> fms@sw.stratus.com (Faith Senie) writes:
>Hi, folks!
>
>We installed a Yaesu FT-5200 in my '88 Honda Civic Wagon this past winter,

>Honda tales of RFI woe welcome too -- misery loves company... :-) :-)
>
>Thanks, all!
>73 de Faith N1JIT

My family has an '89 Acura Legend (made by Honda) and it's about
the quietest car RFI-wise that I've ever been in. I haven't been able to
interfere with the EFI computer on either 2m or 70cm with a full 5 watts
from a handheld with the antenna touching the EFI unit. I also haven't
heard much of any noise on my ham rig (my PRO-32 scanner doesn't like being
set on top of the EFI computer though :-)

--
Craig Lemon VE3XCL - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 OS 2.04 UUCPv1.15D.
+1 519 741 0297 +1 519 578 7817 | Silly people! We all
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | know that the Universe
IP/Packet: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51]| revolves around UUNET!

1649. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 21:42:30 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Apr29174230@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 290473

In article <1992Apr29.161538.0165035@locus.com> marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com (Mark Heroux) writes:

<some stuff deleted here and there>

Speaking of the Radio Shack 2-meter HT, I was in a local Radio Shack
last week, and while paying for my purchase, I asked the person behind
the counter if he had one of the new 2-meter HT's in the store.

He went on to explain that the reason he couldn't keep them in the
store wasn't demand, but that he couldn't get any shipped from the
warehouse unless he had pre-paid orders from customers.

I thanked him for his time, and left.

Has anyone else had a similar experience?

Nope. The RS across the street used to stock them on the shelf
but they didn't stay there very long. I finally resorted to
leaving work one morning shortly after the delivery truck was
scheduled to arrive..... NUTS! Back ordered again.

You must have run into a store manager's policy, not RS policy.

I was eventually wooed by the lure of dual band operation and
got an Icom W2A. Aside from a somewhat delicate battery attachment,
it's one heck of a radio.

-val-
--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

1650. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 21:56:03 UTC
From: dmk@theaetetus.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Apr.29.17.56.03.1992.1189@theaetetus.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 290474

marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com (Mark Heroux) writes:

>He went on to explain that the reason he couldn't keep them in the
>store wasn't demand, but that he couldn't get any shipped from the
>warehouse unless he had pre-paid orders from customers.

...

>I thanked him for his time, and left.

>Has anyone else had a similar experience?

I have heard this from a lot of people, but the RS store in Bridgewater, NJ has
6 of them on the shelf! (At least they did a few days ago and they have been
there for at least 2 weeks.)
--

dmk
David M. Katinsky
dmk@hardees.rutgers.edu, dmk@njin.BITNET, {njin, rutgers}!dmk

1651. RE: Senate Scanner Ban Bill Vote Coming

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 21:59:36 UTC
From: me@here.and.now
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.194055.17093@here.and.now>
Source record: 290475
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Apr29.194055.17093@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>, rats@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (RS PRO-2006) writes:
|>
|> [Excerpted from Monitoring Times, May 1991, "The Scanning Report,"
|> by Bob Kay.]
|>
|> SCANNER LAWS
|>
|> Scanning in the nineties is more than simply turning on your scanner
|> and listening to the action. Scanning is quickly becoming entangled in
|> legal complications. The Electronic Communications Privacy Act of
|> 1986 (ECPA) is a prime example. As we all know, the law prohibits
|> third party monitoring of cellular phones. We all know the law is
|> ridiculous, but that really isn't the issue. The ECPA is important
|> because it restricts our access to the airways.
|>
|> Think about that for moment. For the first time in history, the
|> government has restricted your access to a specific group of
|> frequencies.
|>
|> The issue becomes laughable when you realize that it's perfectly
|> acceptible to routinely monitor the Secret Service - the agency that
|> protects the President. It's also legal to monitor the frequencies
|> that belong to the Drug Enforcement Agency(DEA). We can't divulge
|> what we hear, but we can legally listen. On the other hand, the ECPA
|> has made it illegal to listen to the cellular bands. You can be
|> prosecuted for simply admitting to monitoring between 870.00 and
|> 890.00 MHz.

... rest deleted ...

I'm confused. When the ECPA was passed in 1986, I was upset and send my senator a letter. In return, he sent a letter saying how much he appreciated my views and included a copy of the ECPA. Upon reading the copy, I noticed that it is incredibly vague. It states that it is illegal to receive ANY transmission not intended for public use. This would include the Secret Service and the DEA, as well as most transmissions outside the amateur and commercial bands (aircraft, police, military, etc).

In fact, there was some discussion on the net last year about the ECPA including non-broadcast electronic communications as well, including telephone, cable TV and computer network systems and their associated equipment (e.g., cable TV descramblers, information read protected on

computer disks)

It may be illegal to read other people's Email messages. There was an article in the Washington Post last year regarding someone who was fired because they sent an Email message to a friend with derogatory comments about their boss. The company they worked for automatically recorded all outgoing Email to check for industrial espionage. The boss was given a copy of the message, which resulted in termination. As I recall, there was a suit pending claiming violation of the ECPA.

I have assumed that the only reason violations of the ECPA are going unchallenged is because the authorities are awaiting the outcome of the various court cases challenging its legality.

In any case, it would seem that the senate scanner bill means that someone out there is intent on enforcing the ECPA at the source.

Jon

1652. Electrician referral wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 22:11:26 UTC
From: cjackso@nv6.uswnvg.com
Message-ID: <2154@uswnvg.UUCP>
Source record: 290476
Cross-posted to: uswestnv.radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics,misc.consumers.house,seattle.general

I'm looking for an electrician in the Seattle/Bellevue area to do the
following types of work:

1) Trace a circuit to make sure that hot and neutral are not reversed
and that a fan is not wired with the switch the neutral lead (I could
probably do this myself, but since I need to have other stuff done
anyway...)

2) Add a 'whole house' surge supressor' and an X10 noise filter/bridge
in our panel.

3) Add a couple of outlets in different places (one of which will involve
stringing a new piece of romex in a wall).

Any referrals (negative or positive experiences welcome) would be
appreciated.

--
Clay

1653. Re: 3D2AG -- Where is he going?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 22:52:13 UTC
From: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.215224.17534@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 290477

In article <cchapman.68@matd.gatech.edu>, cchapman@matd.gatech.edu (Charles H. Chapman) writes...
>
>Well, I just worked him this morning and I need to send him a QSL. Is
>ROTUMA a separate country from Fiji?

Sure is! Don't know what his future plans are. Here is (possibly old) QSL info from W6GO list:

Last printed by W6GO/K6HHD in Issue 118, 12/14/1989:
3D2AG via Antoine D. R. N'Yeurt. PO Box 14633, Suva, Fiji

73 - Jim AD1C

--
James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

1654. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 23:26:15 UTC
From: kucharsk@solbourne.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.232615.1083@solbourne.com>
Source record: 290378

While reading article <1992Apr29.161538.0165035@locus.com>, I noticed that marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com (Mark Heroux) said the following:
>He went on to explain that the reason he couldn't keep them in the
>store wasn't demand, but that he couldn't get any shipped from the
>warehouse unless he had pre-paid orders from customers.

That's the story I've heard from some RS managers around here as well. The "story" goes that they are very popular and a rather limited production run, so the pre-order policy guarantees that they don't end up sitting in stock in the Podunk, Montana Radio Shack whereas 400 other stores have been back-ordered for the last six months...
--
| William Kucharski, Solbourne Computer, Inc. | Opinions expressed above
| Internet: kucharsk@solbourne.com Ham: N0OKQ | are MINE alone, not those
| Snail Mail: 1900 Pike Road, Longmont, CO 80501 | of Solbourne Computer, Inc.
| President, "Just the Ten of Us" Fan Club | "It's Night 9 with D2 Dave!"

1655. ARRL Bulletin 39 ARLB039

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 23:45:24 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Apr29.234524.26682@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290379

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AG61
QST DE W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 39 ARLB039
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT April 29, 1992
To all radio amateurs

Thank you, League Volunteers! It's National Volunteer Week, and we
are taking this opportunity to express our gratitude to you for your
labors in Amateur Radio and its national organization, the ARRL.
You perform the vast majority of the work of the organization, and
we want you to know that your dedication is truly appreciated.
73 from ARRL Field Services Manager Rick Palm, K1CE.
NNNN
```

1656. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-29 23:50:12 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.29.19.50.12.1992.15570@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290380

Gee our local Radio Snack (and it's a small one) keeps one there.
The manager (knowing that I'm a ham) has been talking about it from
before it was out, blah, blah,... doesn't really want to sel

1657. Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 01:09:53 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.010953.27662@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 290381
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

As quoted from <1992Apr27.223503.16993@wariat.org> by sjsobol@wariat.org (Steven J. Sobol):

```
+---------------
| >Al Roker Is God.
|
| Not since he left Cleveland... the man deserted us... 8-)
+---------------
```

Yup. We've lost too many, one way or another. (Anyone else remember Wally Kinnan (?sp)?)

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery, KF8NH [44.70.4.88] allbery@NCoast.ORG
Senior Programmer, Telotech, Inc. (if I may call myself that...)

1658. Re: DSP-12 vs DSP2232 shootout

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 01:33:44 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.013344.27915@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 290382

As quoted from <1289@idacrd.UUCP> by n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier):
+---------------
| From article <9204281317.AA08241@aurw6b.aur.alcatel.com>, by gingell@aurw6b.UUCP (Mike Gingell):
| > I feel I must respond to Bob McGwier, N4HY who posted what seemed to
| > me to be an unsolicited advertisemnt for the AEA's DSP2232. As others
|
| the DSP-2232, his name is Rod Procter, (206)-774-5554. For three
| years I have worked on this for the good of amateur radio and with
| hopes that one day it would be a success in commercial HF markets.
|
| I demand an apology.
+---------------

Here we are, hams finally start to get into DSP and all we can do is overinflate the DSP-23/DSP-2232 rivalry???! Drop it already! Hams are supposed to be in the forefront of radio, so get one or the other or design your own or SOMETHING and get moving on pushing the limits of DSP already! (The above NOT directed at McGwier or Brooks, who are clearly already doing so.)

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery, KF8NH [44.70.4.88] allbery@NCoast.ORG
Senior Programmer, Telotech, Inc. (if I may call myself that...)

1659. Re: Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 01:48:53 UTC
From: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
Message-ID: <7JT1JB1w164w@ham>
Source record: 290383

rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil (Josh Rovero) writes:

> Get a copy of the Sherwood Engineering catalog. They have a page that
> summarizes the RF performance of a host of modern and not so modern
> receivers, both tube and solid state. *Very informative.....*
>
> --

Josh, could you post where to get this? Tnx and 73.

Bob

Robert Smits VE7EMD Ladysmith B.C.
Ph (604) 245-2553 e-mail: ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

1660. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 02:13:20 UTC
From: furuta@cs.umd.edu
Message-ID: <54091@mimsy.umd.edu>
Source record: 290384

marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com (Mark Heroux) writes:

>He went on to explain that the reason he couldn't keep them in the
>store wasn't demand, but that he couldn't get any shipped from the
>warehouse unless he had pre-paid orders from customers.

I've heard this from two or three of the Radio Shacks in this area. There is at least one with a display HT, but it seems to be broken (can't convince it to break squelch), so I suppose it's not a surprise it hasn't sold!

Incidentally, two of the area Radio Shacks were displaying a 1 watt two-channel business band HT the other day (151 MHz area). It's new and not in the catalog.

--Rick
N3JGF

1661. Re: HF Weather with FAX card ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 02:45:42 UTC
From: gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us
Message-ID: <V7V1JB1w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us>
Source record: 290385

hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu (Mike Hatzakis) writes:

> I just saw an advert for an AEA (???) FAX or packet card that alllows
> weather transmission reception with computer and general coverage
> receiver. I would love to know more about this, does anyone have any
> info, know who sells this stuff and is it worth the toying around ??

I suppose the one your talking about is the AEA-FAX which is a
very simple demodulator supproted by a very good software package.
Depending on what monitor you have on your machine, it will do
false color, and 16 grey scale FAX maps and store them in the PCX
paintbrush format. So far, it's the best WX_FAX package I have
seen yet, but then, I haven't seen the new DSP stuff yet :-)

Oh yes, I got mine direct from the local AEA rep here in
Houston, or order direct from AEA.

Hope that helps.

Gene Kennedy - Ham Radio Operator, N5ABI -
gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us

1662. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 03:35:17 UTC
From: PCJ3053%TNTECH.BITNET@uga.cc.uga.EDU
Message-ID: <01GJFMG32Q68EUG8BS@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 290386

I live in cookeville and also had the same problem you did. The only way you could get an HT is to prepay and they would get me one. The manager told me that every radio shack was supposed to have one but managers in other stores would hord them. The district office here I believe was in on it too. He finally stated he was going to complain to the head office and suddenly got some HT's in his store. So I think there is some funny things out there happening.
See ya later.

1663. Kenwood TH27A-undocumented features?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 05:11:17 UTC
From: bellairs@cs.umn.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.051117.20501@cs.umn.edu>
Source record: 290387

Seems like this should be a faq. Is it?

Just got a TH27A. Seems very nice so far. How do I
activate AM mode? What other features lie hidden?

BTW, where are the marine vhf channels? Can I copy them
from the extended rcv freqs?

Keith Bellairs AA0FD
bellairs@cs.umn.edu

1664. Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 05:33:43 UTC
From: axd7104@acfcluster.nyu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.003343.1@acfcluster.nyu.edu>
Source record: 290388
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <1992Apr30.010953.27662@NCoast.ORG>, allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH) writes:
> As quoted from <1992Apr27.223503.16993@wariat.org> by sjsobol@wariat.org (Steven J. Sobol):
> +---------------
> | >Al Roker Is God.
> |
> | Not since he left Cleveland... the man deserted us... 8-)
> +---------------
>
> Yup. We've lost too many, one way or another. (Anyone else remember Wally
> Kinnan (?sp)?)
>
> ++Brandon

Oh, if only you guys could see the new ads that just came out for News 4 here. Al and Len Berman (our sports guy) trying to annihilate each other in a number of situations (a basketball court, hockey rink, some sort of odd Iditarod kind of thing). The true definition of Art.
--
Aaron Dickey Bitnet: axd7104@nyuacf
New York University Internet: axd7104@ACFcluster.nyu.edu

Al Roker Is God.

1665. Re: Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 06:11:13 UTC
From: rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil
Message-ID: <4735@taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 290389

In article <7JT1JB1w164w@ham> ham!emd@oneb.wimsey.bc.ca writes:
>
>Josh, could you post where to get this? Tnx and 73.

Happy to..... (I have no connection with Sherwood except as a potential customer)

Sherwood Engineering, Inc
1268 South Ogden Street
Denver, CO 80210
(303)722-2257 (voice)
(303)744-8876 (fax)

They sell external phase-locked AM detectors, IF filters, and mod/enhancement packages for most serious ham and swl receivers. They have a wide selection of goodies for Drake and JRC receivers, for example. Hope this helps.....

--
Josh Rovero (rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil) | or Internet 5346p@cc.nps.navy.mil
Department of Oceanography, Code OC/Rv | Bitnet 5346p@NAVPGS
Naval Postgraduate School |
Monterey, CA 93943 (408) 646-2084 |

1666. Atlantic HF air comms (Re: Signals received on 8 MHZ)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 08:20:04 UTC
From: torbjar@ce.chalmers.se
Message-ID: <TORBJAR.92Apr30092006@cert17.ce.chalmers.se>
Source record: 290390
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.aviation

[I followup to both groups mainly for the aviator having an HF receiver
but who doesn't follow rec.radio groups. Also, several lines are 96
characters long.]

Below is a condensation of frequency information for Atlantic flights
from a few KLM/SAS/SWR Route Facility Charts (RFC 1, 40, 41, 57). It is
mostly HF, with some VHF frequencies.

Also, as was pointed out, Popular Communications has a column with
loggings from readers that often include frequencies from the HF air
bands (2850-3155, 3400-3500, 4650-4750, 5450-5730, 6525-6765, 8815-9040,
10005-10100, 11175-11400, 13200-13360, 15010-15100, 17900-18030,
21850-22000, 23200-23350).

Does anyone know whether the [westbound] OTS tracks are broadcast on HF
in addition to VHF?

Also, maybe someone can provide information about routes and communication
used by eastbound flights from Europe (to the Far East).

-- H}kan

```
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
------
HF air communications
------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------
------

NAT-A NAT-B 4) NAT-C 5) NAT-D 6) NAT-E
S S
E E 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
GENERAL L L 3 5 8 3 7 2 5 8 3 7 2 5 8 1 3 7 2 4 8 1 3 7 3 6 8 1 3 7
PURPOSE C C 0 5 8 3 9 8 6 8 2 9 8 6 8 3 3 9 9 6 8 2 2 9 4 6 9 3 3 9
STATION A A 1 9 2 0 4 9 1 6 9 4 7 4 7 3 0 4 7 7 9 7 9 4 7 2 0 0 5 4
L VHF L 6 8 5 6 6 9 6 4 1 6 2 9 9 6 6 6 1 5 1 9 1 6 6 8 6 9 4 6

Bodo x x x x x
Gander 126.90 1) x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
127.10 2)
127.90 3)
Iceland 127.85 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
Iqaluit 126.90 x x x x x
New York 129.90 x x x x x x x x x x x x x
Sta Maria x 127.90 x x x x x x x x x x x x
Shanwick x 127.90 x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x x
Canarias x x x x x x
```

Paramaribo x x
Piarco 123.70 x x x

---
1) Relay at YYT [N47 29.1 W052 51.2]
2) Relay at YAY [N51 32.6 W055 55.7]
3) Relay at OZN [N60 03.5 W043 09.8]
4) To be used by ACFT registered W of 30deg.
5) To be used by ACFT registered E of 30deg.
6) To be used by ACFT flying Northern routes outside OTS tracks
---

CAR-A SAM-2 SAT-1 SAT-2
S S
E E 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1
GENERAL L L 2 5 6 8 8 1 3 7 3 5 8 0 3 7 3 6 8 3 7 2 5 1 3 7
PURPOSE C C 8 5 5 8 9 3 2 9 4 5 8 0 2 9 4 5 8 3 9 8 5 2 3 9
STATION A A 8 5 7 4 1 9 9 0 7 2 5 9 9 0 5 3 6 5 5 5 6 9 1 5
L VHF L 7 0 7 6 8 6 7 7 9 6 5 6 7 7 2 5 1 7 5 4 5 1 5 5

Cayenne 126.90 x x x x x x x x x
Lisboa x 127.90 x
Maiquetia 126.90 x x x x x x x x x
New York 129.90 x x x x x x x x x
Paramaribo x x x x x x x x x
Piarco 123.70 x x x x x x x x x x x

Miscellaneous

Longyear Information, Svalbard: 4666X, 8840X (X -- on-request)

Stockholm Radio: 11345

Air-to-air pilot FREQ: NAT 131.80
CAR/SAM 130.55

Shanwick: OCA CLR 127.65 (see 5))
123.95 (see 4))
Track BCST 133.80

Gander: OCA CLR 132.30 (VYSTA and N of VYSTA [N48 30.8 W052 44.7])
134.70 (YYT and S of YYT [N47 29.1 W052 51.2])

Abbreviations (my interpretation):

NAT North Atlantic SAT South Atlantic
CAR Carribean (sp?) SAM ??? (near CAR? NE S America?)
OCA Oceanic Control Area CLR clearance

OTS Organized Track System/Structure

--
H}kan Torbj{r : Dept. of Computer Engineering : qui me amat,
torbjar@ce.chalmers.se : Chalmers Univ. of Technology : amat et
(+46) 031-772 16 66 : 412 96 G\TEBORG, Sweden. : canem meam

1667. Re: LM386

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 09:01:18 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.090118.14866@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 290391

In article <9204291856.AA09096@spretus.jax.org.jax.org> mrk@spretus.jax.ORG (Michael Kosowsky) writes:
>I want to amplify a 100 mv audio signal about 3 or 4 times
>(lets say 5 to 10 db) to drive my pk232. Is the LM386 appropriate?
>I've been playing with one and haven't had much success.
>Since its lowest gain seems to be 13 db, is a voltage divider on
>the input, or output, the right approach?
Could be.
>
>Is there a better way to do this?
>
>-- Michael kc1qx

So you want maybe 500 mV for the PK 232. The LM386 will do this, but why not just use a LM741. Much cheaper. Or if you like one of the many improved versions. It can be run of a 12V supply by biasing the non-inverting (+) input to 6V with a couple of resistors. Use a decoupling capacitor to guard against feedback non-linearities. DC block capacitors on input and output, normal resistive negative feedback to set the gain. Put the input to the inverting input (-) by say a 10K resistor and use a 47 K or 39 K in the feedback loop. Frequency compensation can be added if you feel like it.

Even simpler, a transistor amp (common emitter), four resistors and three capacitors (2 dc block, 1 psu stabilisation). Ratio of collector and emitter resistors sets the gain.

Use a 386. Put a pot on the input and/or output.

73 Mike

1668. What the *$#%$@ is 70cm?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 09:11:37 UTC
From: simmons5275@iscsvax.uni.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.041137.4243@iscsvax.uni.edu>
Source record: 290392

I am preparing to take the no-code technician licence test and I have a question for all of those vetrans out there. What are some advantages and disadvantages of 70cm handhelds versus 2m. Should I purchase one, or the other or a radio that can do both. I have heard alot about 2m and is one of the main reasons that I am getting into Amatuer (sorry if the spelling is off) radio. However, when it comes to 70cm band, I dont have the slightest clue about either the pros and cons or the type of trafic that is most frequent on that band. If there are any guru's on the net that have itchy typing fingers, all explanations, even or especially in length, are welcomed and appreciated.

Danke Schon
May the Farce be with you!
Rob

1669. Re: IC-765 + CR-282, help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 10:16:48 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610128@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 290393

Investigations last night into IC765 and CR282 TCXO yielded:

1) the instructions on page 6.2 of the SERVICE manual only work for the 765 without the high stability ocsillator. With the CR282 oscillator fitted, L45 just becomes a peaking tank as the old osc transistor is now working as a buffer. If you've moved the core in L45 much, you may now need to readjust it to peak the 30Mhz signal on it. Beware of probe capacitance affecting the tank when you do this.

2) The procedure on page 45 of the IC765 INSTRUCTION manual will work for radios with or without the CR282 oscillator fitted. Some people have had difficulty following this procedure because they expected to be tuning for a zero Hz audio tone. The IF filters for CW and SSB are all offset from the freq that would give a normal zero Hz tone, and so the selectivity would eliminate the signal you are trying to beat against. Instead the trick of beating 3 signals (BFO, WWV, and the calibrator) to allow the user to do an offset frequency comparison.
Select USB, tune to 9.999 MHz, you should now hear WWV's carrier as a ~ 1kHz audio tone. Switch on the calibrator switch under the top hatch and you should now hear a SECOND audio tone as well (also ~ 1kHZ). By rotating the "CAL" knob, you can shift these audio tones with respect to each other until they themselves beat together in your ear, a sort of wummm wummm wummm sound. Adjust until the rate of the beat cycles is zero.

When I re-did this on my 765 last night, I found that the cal knob wound up almost hard against its clockwise endstop, I'll have to watch this and see which direction the oscillator ages in, I may need to change the vlue of C136 sometime to bring adjustment within range should it go of the end of the pot.

The various Japanese transceivers don't (unlike the best professional gear) derive all their oscillators from a single standard. The 765 like many others has a whole bunch of crystal oscillators for BFO, CIO and carrier sources using different ones on different modes, and with some differences on TX and RX, Also the DDS part of the synth in the 765 has its own separate freq standard. ALL of these oscillators need to be set properly as they too affect freq accuracy in mode-dependant ways.

Hope this helps

David GM4ZNX

1670. TrakSat V2.70 - DataSets posted onto net?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 10:37:36 UTC
From: kam@cs.bham.ac.uk
Message-ID: <KAM.92Apr30103736@mr-macgregor.bham.ac.uk>
Source record: 290394

I've just been looking at the above program which seems to be a reasonably good, shareware package for satellite tracking (on an IBM PC). The datasets which came along with it are fairly old, however, (nearly a year now!) and I was wondering if anyone posts updates to the net or knows of ftp-able copies on any site?

Each data set is a plain ASCII file containing standard NORAD, NASA 2-line elements. According to the documentation with the program, updates are available from the Celestial BBS in Ohio. I would, however, like to avoid making cross-Atlantic calls as "maintaining" the program would be prohibitivly expensive for me! ("Good Old" British Telecom apparently takes an 80% profit margin on these "competitively priced" calls!).

Thanks in advance for any information. Good DXing...

--
_ _ _ _ The University of Birmingham
') / / / '))) / School of Computer Science
/ -' /> o /- /__ / / / __. __ / _ . . . Edgbaston, Birmingham.
/ _(__(_(__/ (_ / ' (_(_/|_/ (_(_,(_)_(_/_/ ` K.A.Marlow@cs.bham.ac.uk
-=- G7AFQ -=- IO92ck -=-

1671. Signal One CX7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 12:40:33 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9204301235.AA27160@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 290395

I just picked up a Signal One model CX7 with out the power supply.
Does anyone have any info one this rig??
Thanks.

73 -- nr3z -- marty skitch@nadc.navy.mil

1672. RE: Senate Scanner Ban Bill Vote Coming

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 13:00:02 UTC
From: dave@rsd.dl.nec.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.130002.1423@rsd0.rsd.dl.nec.com>
Source record: 290396
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Apr29.194055.17093@here.and.now>, me@here.and.now writes:
|> I have assumed that the only reason violations of the ECPA are going
|> unchallenged is because the authorities are awaiting the outcome of the
|> various court cases challenging its legality.
|>
|> In any case, it would seem that the senate scanner bill means that
|> someone out there is intent on enforcing the ECPA at the source.
|>
|> Jon

And it is going to get worse. Last night I read in the May issue of MT that the Butt, er, ah, Bush administration (Dept. of Justice) has requested legislation which *requires* local telcos to provide authorized law enforcement agencies a mechanism to tap the new class of electronic communications (cellular voice, digital cellular voice, digital). It seems that it is just too hard for the *good guys* to spy on us. The worst part is that the law would require the telcos to pass the cost on to consumers. Get Back! This is absolutly outrageous!

I have read the ECPA and it is clear to me that the law says that if the communication is not speciffically intended for public reception then it is illegal to even *inadvertantly* receive it. The bozos in Congress clearly do not understand radio communications.

==========
Dave Rogers
M & R Software, Inc.
Internet: dave@rsd.dl.nec.com
On contract to: NEC America, Radio Software Dept

Don't take life too seriously; you're not going to get out of it alive anyway.

1673. Re: Senate Scanner Ban Bill Vote Coming

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 13:00:56 UTC
From: whs70@dancer.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.130056.170@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 290397
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Apr29.194055.17093@here.and.now> me@here.and.now writes:
>I have assumed that the only reason violations of the ECPA are going
>unchallenged is because the authorities are awaiting the outcome of the
>various court cases challenging its legality.
>
>In any case, it would seem that the senate scanner bill means that
>someone out there is intent on enforcing the ECPA at the source.
>Jon

The reason most ECPA violations are unchallenged is because most can never be detected. The real issue with the new anti-scanner legislation is that it will prohibit the sale and manufacture of radio equipment that is capable of receiving cellular frequencies.

Such an outright ban on the availability of radio receiving equipment that covers specific frequency ranges has NEVER, to the best of my knowledge, ever been done before.

As with most thing that the government meddles in, today the discussion is just on cellular frequencies. How quickly other groups that use radio are likely to ask for such similar protection (ie. scanners/receiver legislation that would ban frequency coverage that picks up police, etc) is anybodies guess, BUT if you grant such protections to one class of radio use, the stage has been set for other's to follow.

Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) BELLCORE (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
Morristown, NJ email via UUCP bcr!dancer!whs70
201-829-2879 Weekdays email via Internet whs70@dancer.cc.bellcore.com

1674. DSP ignoramus seeks enlightenment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 13:19:46 UTC
From: grumpy@jpradley.jpr.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.131946.26673@jpradley.jpr.com>
Source record: 290398

I have some ideas for experimentation with digitized voice that I'd like to pursue, BUT...

I have no background in digital signal processing at all, nor do I know anything about the current crop of DSP chips.

I gues what I am looking for is, at the very least, some pointers as to where to look for tutorial information.

Thanks and 73

--
Jeff Markel
Jeffrey Markel | uucp: jpradley!argos!markel | Argos Computer Systems Inc
KD2HN | internet: grumpy@jpradley.jpr.com | 110 W. 32nd Street
(212)594-5400 | amprnet: kd2hn@kd2hn.ampr.org | New York, NY 10001

1675. Kenwood TH-78A.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 14:00:48 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.140048.19279@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 290399

In a previous posting, I highlighted some of the capabilities of the new Kenwood dual band handheld, the TH-78A. Here I want to point out some its weaknesses, and possible problems I've encountered during evaluation.

The human interface is a little bit complex. In particular, the way the rotary encoders for volume and tuning are implemented. The manual is relatively poorly written, with spelling mistakes and japanenglish (e.g. "temporally" instead of "temporarily", which is nearly unpronouncable for many Japanese).

The receive audio is more than adequate. However, the transmit audio seems to be slightly lower quality than the TH-27A. I'd like to hear what other TH-78A owners' experience is regarding audio quality. In particular, when using the SMC-33 speaker microphone mobile I've gotten reports of distorted audio. I have not been able to reproduce this in the shack. Anyone else using the TH-78A with the SMC-33?

Now, on the RF side. I don't really know much about RF engineering, and certainly don''t have any measuring capability. However, as expected, it does seem less robust to unwanted signals compared to the TH-27A. Otherwise, overall receive performance seems similar, including the aircraft AM band (i.e. very good).

The manual has a warning regarding receiving two frequencies within the same band simultaneously. I don't have the manual here, but to paraphrase it, the ability to reject unwanted signals/images and overall selectivity/sensitivity can be reduced for certain frequency pairs. I've found at least one example where this seems to be the case. Try putting 146.61 in the VHF (left) side and 148.15 in the UHG (right) side. I get squealing noises and the squelch is open constantly on 146.61. Reversing the sides removes the problem however. I'd like to hear from other TH-78A if they can reproduce this problem with the two frequencies I mentioned.

More disturbing is that I tried to use 146.61 (my local repeater) while using the radio in a single bande mode while mobile and got a horrible squeal and warble. I don't know if this is a problem with the radio, or the car installation. I was unable to reproduce it in the shack. Once again, I'd like to see if any other owners could test this particular frequency.

In general, the dual in band receive capability works great. With a speaker mike or headset, the output from one band can be retained on the internal speaker, thus separating the audio channels. This

works really great in the car. I can also monitor my favorite VHF repeater while working VHF packet. I'm willing to accept certain compromises in a dual band handheld, especially in the dual in band receive mode. I'm also trying to use a handheld as a mobile radio, which is not ideal. However, I'm a little bit concerned about the problems I were having last night trying to use 146.61. I'll try to do more testing tonight.

I'd be willing to start a TH-78A owners mailing list. Anyone interested should contact me.

...Joakim

--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: ASEL CAP: Freedom 226 Mobile FCC: N1JHW
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

1676. Re: Auto RFI: Honda Civic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 14:21:28 UTC
From: elmquist@nachos.SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <567@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 290400

In article <2576@transfer.stratus.com> fms@sw.stratus.com (Faith Senie) writes:
>Hi, folks!
>
>We installed a Yaesu FT-5200 in my '88 Honda Civic Wagon this past winter,
>and I started getting ignition buzzing on the receive side across weaker
>repeaters, on both the 2m and 440MHz sides of the rig. So far we have replaced
>Honda tales of RFI woe welcome too -- misery loves company... :-) :-)

Well, I don't have tales of woe but just the opposite. I have successfully installed/use an Icom IC-28H in an '88 Honda Civic DX hatchback and a Kenwood TM-701 in an '87 Acura Integra. Both cars use on-glass antennas (a Larson on the Civic and Antenna Specialists on the Integra). I ran the power directly from the battery to the radios in both cases and have no additional grounding at the radios.

I have noticed no ignition noise problems in either car... although I do sometimes get a thump in the stereo of the Civic when the -28H is keyed. This is due to a poor match to the Larson antenna which continually degrades due to corrosion from our salty Minnesota winter roads. It will soon be replaced by an Antenna Specialists which have performed flawlessly for me on the Acura.

Have you run seperate power to the radios directly from the battery ?

Good Luck!

Chris

--
Chris Elmquist, N0JCF
elmquist@SSESCO.com 73267.2711@Compuserve.com
N0JCF@WB0GDB.MN.USA.NA (612)342-0003@work (8am-5pm CST6CDT)

1677. Re: Kenwood TH-78A.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 14:32:41 UTC
From: dxk10@po.CWRU.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.143241.23078@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 290401

RE the TH-78A headset:

Can it be put in a sidetone mode?

My wife and I use our TH-77As bicycle mobile, full-duplex
quite frequently and are frustrated by lack of sidetone, i.e.
reproduction of one's own voice in the earpiece. With vox,
there's no indication that the transmitter is on; either way,
it's difficult to modulate voice loudness over wind noise
without the feedback.

I'd like to know if Kenwood or any other manufacturer has thought
of this, especially since the telephone company figured it
out a century ago.

73,

David, AD8Y

--
David Kazdan, M.D. dxk10@po.cwru.edu
Department of Biomedical Engineering, Case Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio

1678. Dual Band Handheld with 2m Amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 14:37:27 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.143727.21543@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 290402

In ye olde shacke I have a RF Concepts 2-23 2m all mode amplifier, which I dearly love :). However, I just replaced my 2m handheld with a dual band handheld. Obviously, I can't use the RF Concepts 2-23 to amplify UHF output. My question however is whether there would be any harm at all in passing UHF signals through the amp when it is turned off? My guess would be no, but I want to know for sure. How about using the pre-amp in UHF and just leaving the power amp off?

Thanks...Joakim
--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: ASEL CAP: Freedom 226 Mobile FCC: N1JHW
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

1679. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 14:45:09 UTC
From: sking@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.144509.9609@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 290403

In article <6lgv8xp@rpi.edu> abelsm@aix.rpi.edu (Mike Abelson) writes:
>A friend mentioned to me that Icom is 'supposedly' manufacturing the
>Radio Shack 2-meter handheld for Tandy.
>
>Is this really true? He could not (or would not) provide the source of
>his info. so I thought I could find out here.
>
>tnx es 73 de mike
>
>--
>...
> Mike Abelson - Information Technology Services ABELSM@RPI.EDU / GZNO@RPITSMTS
> Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute MABELSON@SNYESCVA.BITNET
> Troy, New York 12180-3590 Amateur Radio: KB2KYZ

Mike,
I heard from a RS employee who said that the manager, who is a
ham, said that the HTX-202 is made by Uniden, based on inquiry and
"comparative anatomy" (my term). Sounds reasonable. I understand the
Icom possibility, since it uses Icom-compatable batteries (BP-8x
series), but the display doesn't look like anything Icom makes. And
since I don't know Uniden's line at all, I cannot dispute that
possibility.

Steve

--
Steve King Domain: SKing@Wattres.SJ.CA.US
Packet: KC6WCH @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
KC6WCH "Dammit, Jim! I'm a meteorologist, not a forecaster!"
"Climate is what you expect. Weather is what you get."

1680. Re: Charging nicads from car cigarette lighter.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 14:49:06 UTC
From: sking@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.144906.9848@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 290404

In article <18898@oasys.dt.navy.mil> kstuart@oasys.dt.navy.mil (Kenneth Stuart) writes:
>
>NEVER! NEVER! fully discharge the NiCad pack. When the "low battery"
>warning on the H/T kicks in, turn it off and recharge. Actually, don't
>wait for the indication - recharge after each use.
>
>
> 73. Ken Stuart, W3VVN. ARRL Tech Advisor.

"...after each use"?? Why not after every time I push the PTT switch?

--
Steve King Domain: SKing@Wattres.SJ.CA.US
Packet: KC6WCH @ N6LDL.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA
KC6WCH "Dammit, Jim! I'm a meteorologist, not a forecaster!"
"Climate is what you expect. Weather is what you get."

1681. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:04:57 UTC
From: doug@kronos.nisd.cam.unisys.com
Message-ID: <9204301500.AA01434@ap.nisd.cam.unisys.com>
Source record: 290405

> Subject: Grounding and lead in water
>
> This quote surprises me. Grounding water pipes to the electrical ground
> is an important safety practice. (I was almost electrocuted one time
> because the pipes in the add-on bathroom had not been connected in.)
>

I suspect that the normal current levels one would expect to find on the ground would not cause problems. However, my house suffered from a close lightning strike a few years ago. The motor control lines from the bedroom window to a R3 antenna brought enough induced current in to burn through 3 feet of wall from the window sill down to the heater duct in the floor. I normally disconnected the control lines at the window. From the duct in went through the furnace where the logic board controller caught fire and then to the incomming water pipe which was copper into the ground for some reasonably long distance.

Immediately afterwards, turning on the cold water gave you copper colored water. Not just a little color, it looked like molten copper at first. We had to let the water run for about 5 minutes to get rid of it.

However, with all that said - imagine what might have happened if there was no good ground! I would much rather have the safety and have to drain the water line once in a rare occasion.

-- Doug WA6VVV

1682. Motorola portables

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:05:51 UTC
From: foxd@silver.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.100559.16771@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 290406

I am looking for information on programming Motorola HT600, P200, HT800, and P50+ portables. I have aquired the hardware to do the programming but do not have the software. I imagine that the motorola software doesn't really do a whole lot other than upload/download memory contents and check to see if you are allowed to use that software on that radio. Has anybody out there in netland decoded the protocol used in these radios?

Daniel Fox
KF9ET
.standard disclaimer

1683. Re: Dual Band Handheld with 2m Amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:06:39 UTC
From: mcleman@asia.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.150639.745@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 290407

>>In ye olde shacke I have a RF Concepts 2-23 2m all mode amplifier, which
>>I dearly love :). However, I just replaced my 2m handheld with a
>>dual band handheld. Obviously, I can't use the RF Concepts 2-23 to amplify
>>UHF output. My question however is whether there would be any harm at
>>all in passing UHF signals through the amp when it is turned off? My
>>guess would be no, but I want to know for sure. How about using the
>>pre-amp in UHF and just leaving the power amp off?

>>Thanks...Joakim

I have the same amp. I use my IC24AT with it. When the amp is off, the
amp is bypassed by the relay's inside. THerefore it is a straight
connection to the output from the input. UHF will pass thru fine. I
don not recommend trying to run UHF with the amp on.

Jeff

--
Jeff McLeman, N1IPN email: mcleman@asia.enet.dec.com
UUCP: ...decwrl!asia.enet.dec.com!mcleman
packet: n1ipn @ wa1phy.ma.usa.na

Views expressed here are mine, exclusively. They are not in any way
connected to my employer.

1684. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:20:09 UTC
From: rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil
Message-ID: <4737@taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 290408

In the design of the "ultimate" transceiver or receiver, rather than
design it just as a peripheral, try to modularize the internals. That
way, as technology improves/changes, you put in a new frequency synthesizer
ONLY, or a new RF filter section ONLY, or new IF filters ONLY. If the
interfaces between the modules are defined properly, obsolescence of any
hardware can be avoided.

--
Josh Rovero (rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil) | or Internet 5346p@cc.nps.navy.mil
Department of Oceanography, Code OC/Rv | Bitnet 5346p@NAVPGS
Naval Postgraduate School |
Monterey, CA 93943 (408) 646-2084 |

1685. Re: Signal One CX7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:21:00 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.152100.3883@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 290409

M. Squicciarini writes:
> I just picked up a Signal One model CX7 with out the power
> supply. Does anyone have any info one this rig??

Wow... ! Back in the late 1960s and early '70s, that was one whiz-bang rig. It had two independent VFOs; a Big Deal back then, although a standard feature of most new rigs today. If it all works, it should do a good job for you. I seem to remember ads in the QST classifieds offering service for those rigs, so you might check there if you need parts or repairs. Good luck.

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

1686. Re: Generator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:23:07 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.152307.25691@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 290410

In article <249@cipc1.DaytonOH.NCR.COM> jmays@cipc1.DaytonOH.NCR.COM (Jennifer Mays) writes:
>>
>> I've decided to purchase a 500-1000 watt AC generator so I don't need
>>to beg, borrow, or steal one every Field Day. I'd appreciate any advice
>>about this; which brand of generators do you like, which ones should I avoid,
>>what features are important, etc.
>
>Our club uses a very nice SEARS 5KW generator that is somewhat compact and
>relatively quiet. It does a very nice job with two stations, and doesn't use
>excessive amounts of fuel, and is easy to operate.

A RELATED SUBJECT.......

Who sells AC generators (ONLY). I have a nice 3 HP horizontal shaft lawn mower engine that I would love to connect up to a ~1000 watt AC generator... I have never been able to find anyone selling a generator only. Who sells them? Any idea what one would cost?

My only other alternative is to connect the engine to a large automobile alternator/12 V battery for an emergency 12V supply and use an inverter. But I would really prefer 110 AC.

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

1687. Re: SAT TRACKING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:28:49 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1293@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290411

From article <92120.144944SUSEEA@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>, by SUSEEA@MAINE.MAINE.EDU:
> I have been playing with several Satellite Tracking programs
> for msdos machines and find them facinating. Each states
> that it provides data for antenna positioning. Anybody
> out there know how this is done. How does the data position
> the antenna....interface required.....stepper motors or
> what?

I wrote Quiktrak and I know Instantrak since they both provide the
same antenna positioning information primarily in support of the
Kansas City Tracker. This is a PC plug in card that is commercially
available and for the last two years has been esentially the only
game in town. That is changing however. What is it you need to know?

Bob
N4HY

1688. WANTED:::KENWOOD TM731/721

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:40:50 UTC
From: reeder@mailhub.scf.lmsc.lockheed.com
Message-ID: <reeder.4@mailhub.scf.lmsc.lockheed.com>
Source record: 290412

I AM LOOKING FOR A USED KENWOOD 731 OR 721

PLEASE E-MAIL ME IF YOU HAVE ONE FOR SALE

73
BOYD REEDER
KD6FXV

1689. FIELD DAY GENERATOR NOISE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:48:31 UTC
From: derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.154831.4768@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 290413

TWO GOOD WAYS TO EMININATE OR REDUCE
EXHAUST NOISE FROM YOUR FIELD DAY GENERATOR
---

1. USE A POST HOLE DIGGER AND DIG A "POST HOLE" ABOUT 4 OR 5 FEET DEEP. REMOVE THE MUFFLER AND DROP A FLEX PIPE FROM THE EXHAUST DOWN TO WITHIN ABOUT 8 INCHES FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE HOLE. MAKE SURE IT DOES NOT REST ON BOTTOME OF HOLE. MAKE SURE TO FILL THE HOLE AFTER FD IS OVER.

2. EVER SHOOT A RIFLE OR SHOTGUN STRAIGHT UP INTO SKY? IF SO, YOU PROBABLY NOTICED THE REDUCED REPORT. PLACE A MUFFLER ON A PIPE THAT CAN BE STUCK INTO THE GROUND NEXT TO YOUR GENERATOR AND MAKE SURE THE "TAIL PIPE" IS 6 OR 7 FEET IN THE AIR AND POINTS STRAIGHT UP.

CUFD, 73, JACK, K9CUN

1690. Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:49:10 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.154910.26543@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 290414

In article <14570372@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>
>>How can you say this? The RF performance of most mid- and
>>high-end MF/HF ham radios of current manufacture is excellent.
>>The radios (Collins S lines, R-390/As, Heath SB-300/400s, etc)
>>usually invoked as embodying standard-of-comparision performance
>>are soundly beaten by most mid- and high-end radios in terms of
>>two-tone IMD receiver dynamic range (at the 20-kHz spacing used
>>in the ARRL Lab)
>
>But most interfering signals are not within 20 kHz. The older rigs
>have narrow tunable filters in the front end, so their dynamic range
>is MUCH better than modern rigs greater than 1 or 2 hundred kHz
>from the signal frequency. When the Drake TR-7 first came out,
>the manufacturer even showed a graph of TOI versus offset frequency
>for the TR4 and TR7. As I recall, the TR-7 was 10 or 15 dB better
>close in, but much worse far away.

My Heath SB-301 used to be almost unusable on 40 meters in the evening.
There was so much intermod/junk down at the lower end which I traced
to being simple mixer overload from the BC stations 100-200 KHz away.
The front end did not have enough selectivity.

I added a homebrew 40 meter filter/preselector that has 2 very sharp, lightly
coupled tuned circuits and a low noise preamp to make up for the loss.

I adjusted the preamp gain so the filter had zero insertion loss at the
frequeny it was tuned for. It showed something in excess of 60 dB of
loss 100 KHz away. This thing is sharp! Peak it for 7005 and the receiver
never even sees Radio Moscow at 7150, etc.. The difference was greater
than night and day. Weak CW signals at the low end of the band appeared
out of nowhere!!!

I suppose if the 301 had better mixers then all of this extra filtering
would be unnecessary. Of course the filter does not work as good up in
the phone band since that is were the strong BC stations are.. but it
helps a little.

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

1691. Re: What the *$#%$@ is 70cm?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:55:14 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1295@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290415

From article <1992Apr30.041137.4243@iscsvax.uni.edu>, by simmons5275@iscsvax.uni.edu:
> I am preparing to take the no-code technician licence test and I have a
> question for all of those vetrans out there. What are some advantages and
> disadvantages of 70cm handhelds versus 2m. Should I purchase one, or the other
>
> Rob

If you live in a metro area there will be lots of both if you live out
in the sticks, then you are likely to have only a two meter repeater.
They are both useful but there is no doubt that 2 meter FM remains the
most widely used of the two.

Multiband rigs (those that cover both bands) are not that much more
expensive than single band rigs. I think that you should at least
consider a two band rig.

Bob

1692. Re: Info-Hams Digest V92 #440

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:56:50 UTC
From: Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"30-Apr-92.8:55:37".*.Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 290416

Perry Scott AA0ET:
Myself and another ham are currently building an ACSSB repeater to install here in the Los Angeles area and are submitting a request to the coordinating commitee for a frequency pair. In LA there is a long wait for FM repeater coordination but so far there are no ACSSB repeaters in operation. We are hoping to have the unit ready to install by the end of MAY.
There is a lot of work to be done yet. However it look like we can make it.
The next project will be to make some hand held units to use this mode.
We already have moble units in operation. We are also forming a club to expirement with this and other modes.
We will keep the net posted as to our progress.
73
WB6LFC
Don

1693. 2 meterACSSB Anyone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 15:57:04 UTC
From: Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"30-Apr-92.8:56:15".*.Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 290417

Perry Scott AA0ET:
Myself and another ham are currently building an ACSSB repeater to install here in the Los Angeles area and are submitting a request to the coordinating commitee for a frequency pair. In LA there is a long wait for FM repeater coordination but so far there are no ACSSB repeaters in operation. We are hoping to have the unit ready to install by the end of MAY.
There is a lot of work to be done yet. However it look like we can make it.
The next project will be to make some hand held units to use this mode.
We already have moble units in operation. We are also forming a club to expirement with this and other modes.
We will keep the net posted as to our progress.
73
WB6LFC
Don

1694. Newcomer looking for Club/Repeater Info.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 16:04:10 UTC
From: dreeves@ese3.ese.ogi.edu
Message-ID: <36858@ogicse.ogi.edu>
Source record: 290418

Hello PNW Hams...

Having recentally mover to Oregon to enter graduate school here at
OGI, I have left my college radio club which both got me into
amateur radio and supported me for 3 years with an excellent HF station
and a top-grade repeater. Alas, it's a long way to Caltech for 440....

I am haven't been active up here for 6 months because of (1) my lack
of time from school and (2) I sold my loved Kenwood 75A in a moment
of financial need.

I am curious about ARCs in the Hilsboro/Beaverton area which are
fairly active and, among other things, will be holding a field day.
I am also interested in the split in usage between 2m and 440 here.
I am purchasing a new HT and would rather not spend the extra $$
for a dual-bander again.

In addition, I am also looking for a repeater with autopatch which
has good coverage in the Tualatin River valley, either 2m or 440.
Im my ARRL repeater guide, there is a set of W7CLU (449.225, 449.325
and 147.04, 147.32) repeaters with "ARRG" as the sponsor. I often
found time to enjoy both of my hobbies, cycling and amateur radio
together in my undergraduate days, and would like to have a machine which
covers the areas I cycle in, espically the Tualatin Basin.

Thanks in advance and 73, de N6XHW
D. Reeves

(NOTE: Some of you will be put off by my having a N6 call, but I went
to CA because I thought it would be a great place to go to school.
I found out it's a great place to be a HAM, but a terrable place to
live. No flames, please.)
73, de N6XHW

--
|B. Douglas Reeves Oregon Graduate Institute dreeves@ese3.ese.ogi.edu|
|"The number of equations [in thermodynamics] has been estimated ... as being |
|on the order of 10^11....learning how to do the derivations[is]the easy part;|
|the hard part is knowing which of the 10^11 equations you need" - J. Noggle |

1695. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 16:11:01 UTC
From: steve@CATICSUF.CSUFRESNO.EDU
Message-ID: <9204301611.AA29606@caticsuf.cati.CSUFresno.EDU>
Source record: 290419

marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com (Mark Heroux) writes:

>He went on to explain that the reason he couldn't keep them in the
>store wasn't demand, but that he couldn't get any shipped from the
>warehouse unless he had pre-paid orders from customers.

>Has anyone else had a similar experience?

>Mark "Marco" Heroux, N1MAE
>--------------------------
>E-mail: marcoh@locus.com

I think your RS is suffering from poor management. I was happy
to view one on the shelf of a very small RS here in Fresno yesterday.
It was right along side their 10 meter rig. I would have asked
to look at it (I needed to bring up the auto patch to make a call
and didn't have my HT with me :), but the sales driod was pretty
busy.

Take your business elsewhere. Make sure they know it too. :)

--steve
--
|#| Steve Mitchell / System Administrator KD6BET |#|
|#| California Agricultural Technology Institute +1 209 278 5675 |#|
|#| California State University, Fresno steve@csufresno.edu |#|
|#| Fresno, CA 93740-0115 "Now, Steve is happy." |#|

1696. Re: SUMMER `92 CALLSIGN PROJECT UPDATE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 16:15:53 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.161553.8344@anasaz>
Source record: 290420

In article <kvqv90INNrtb@west.west.sun.com> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]) writes:
->
->Details/Info about The Summer of '92 CALLSIGN PROJECT
->
->Rusty, N7IKQ and myself AA7BQ, are putting together a summer
->distribution of the FCC callsign database. The database, which

Er, don't blame me for THIS one folks, HE's the one who volunteered :-)

->is roughly a 50 Mb ASCII text file, will be distributed along
->with some free (shareware) UNIX C source code to handle fast
->indexing and retrieval.

I'm betting it breaks 54 meg this time.

->The May 1 cut of the database has been ordered and should be
->available within about 8 weeks (yes, the government is slooooooow).

Boy, is HE optimistic! I've long ago decided that one never
should second guess the NTIS... Remember last time? They
sent me data almost 6 months old!

->Distribution Media, Formats, etc.:
->
->The preferred distribution format is 1/4 inch cartridge tape,
->with QIC-150 (DC6150) being the best. We can also support
->QIC-24 (DC600A/60Mb) tapes, as well as 9-track reel-to-reel
->tapes. Default data format is UNIX tar unless otherwise
->specified. Other formats include 'dd', 'cpio' and (gasp)
->EBCIDIC 'dd'. No source code will be available with the
->'dd' formats.
->
->Absolutely no floppy disk copies will be made.

We don't need no steenking floppies :-) (But, really, I've done
ms-dos floppies in the past and it was QUITE a labor-intensive
thing - I sure dont' blame Fred for not wanting to have to deal
with babysitting the floppy disk drive every 90 seconds! for a
solid 30 minutes... Actually, if someone is DYING for floppies,
I MIGHT be coerced into making a copy or 2 (ACK! NO!!! PLEASE!!!) :-)

->Below is a sample entry for a single callsign from the data file
->(there are in excess of 500,000 such records in the file):
->
->KB0A|FORRETTE||CLAY|H|28321|87048|97048|RT 2 BOX 343|SIOUX FALLS|SD|
->57103|3 MI SW OF|BRANDON|*|E|||*

Wow, somebody other than AA0A, the standard example! :-)

->Fields are separated by the | character, and are:
->
->call|lastname|jr/sr|firstname|mi|dob|effective|expires|mail_street|
->mail_city|mail_state|mail_zip|loc_street|loc_city|loc_state|class|
->previous_call|prev_class|process_date
->
->Missing fields are not applicable. Fields with * are the same as
->corresponding field elsewhere: in the example above, the first *
->means that the location state is the same as the mailing state.
->Dates are in the mod(100) year plus julian days format.

I wish I'd done this good a job in the past explaining those *'s!

->Copying Costs and Shipping:
->
->The cost is $20 per copy. You must supply the recording media
->along with a self addressed and prepaid mailing label.

Don't forget about insurance if you want it! This bit me in past
years (think we only lost one or two tapes in my 3 years, but
we DID have one tape un-writable when it arrived due to
poor design of the tape wring .. er.. tape seal (it did not
hold both sides of the tape and allowed pressure on the reel
to translate to pressure on the tape. The tape got bent/crinkled))

->Preferred shipping is via FED-X, UPS, and USPO in that order.
->
->Proceeds will help cover the cost of obtaining the data from the
->National Technical Information Service (NTIS) which currently
->stands at over $700.
->
->Ordering:
->
->Please e-mail all requests to:
->
->Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM (internet)

Thy mailbox runneth over :-)

(If mail bounces to fred (VERY unlikely, but you never know), feel free
to send it to me (HA! Talk about bouncing mail! :-) and I'll
forward it to him. Also, I am hereby encouraging Fred to
(1) get a p.o. box and (2) post it so folks can just stick their
tapes and stuff into a box and snail-mail it to him. Remember,
we are busy waiting for the Guv'mnt to make us a tape, the USPS
will EASILY beat them, so you might as well send the tape now and
beat the rush (and the cost of fedex or ups))

->| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
->| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
->| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

Can anybody tell I'm a bit punchy this morning? I am :-) Probably
has something to do with getting home at 130am this morning and getting
back to work at 830am.... So Fred, don't take anything I said here
personally! Same for everyone else!

We now return you to your regularly-scheduled flame :-)
--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
EEK! The 1992 Summer Callsign Project lives! Details: Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM

1697. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 16:16:33 UTC
From: wpns@pictel.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.161633.289@pictel.com>
Source record: 290421

perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>Has anyone ever played with ACSSB ?

>The advantage of ACSSB is that it only takes 3 KHz of bandwidth while
>NBFM takes 6+ KHz.

Well, actually, NBFM takes up around 15, which is why repeaters and simplex channels are spaced at 20 KHz (well, except for some that are local-option 30 with inputs and outputs staggered or something...), so the gain in bandwidth per hertz is at least 5X, assuming you don't need much guardband for ACSSB.

One of the reasons that Fedex gave for taking a bite out of 220 was that they could be more efficient using ACSSB, but after getting the frequencies they decided it was too much trouble and they'd just use NBFM... Sigh. I'd like to see ACSSB take off, if it works, it might be a neat mode.

I'm not sure what the technical problems associated with ACSSB are, or how it sounds, but I suspect that there are reasons it's not more popular.

Willie Smith
wpns@pictel.com

1698. HAM going offshore!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 16:39:34 UTC
From: zielke@FOZZIE.NRL.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9204301639.AA18897@fozzie.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 290422

I am looking for suggestions for a small 12V HF rig to be used on a boat going offshore this summer. I don't need a tremendous amount of power, but will probably be working with a insulated backstay (i.e. About 30' of stainless stranded wire (1/4") with insulators at each end, slope about 30 to 45 degrees, large metal pole (the mast) holding it up). I could cut the backstay for a specific frequency or use a tuner. Ground plane will be provided by a Dyna-Plate (equiv to about 20 sq ft of copper immersed in salt water).

12V power is at a premium so being able to reduce power for transmitting while maintaining reasonable efficiency is a must.

Looking for an older rig (or at least low cost). Any suggestions most appreciated.

Thanks in advance

David Zielke
KA4SLI

'Botney Bay'
Cal 35 Hull 006

1699. Chimney mounted beams?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 16:40:36 UTC
From: bert@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9204301104.AA08128@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 290423

Until I can come up with the time and money for a tower and 'real' antenna,
I'm looking for alternatives.
Can the 'average' residential chimney support a small tribander and rotor
without guying? This has to be a no-holes-in-the-roof installation to
pass my wife's review.
I'm talking about something on the order of 3 to 4 square feet of effective
surface on a short mast.
I asked the guy who re-built our chimney about this and got the telephone
equivalent of a blank stare in response.
73,
Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

1700. Re: Dual-band HT Reccommendations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 16:42:44 UTC
From: njohnson@sysad.cnde.iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.164244.11611@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 290424

Thanks to all who sent me HT reccommendations!

I received 8 responses:

2 reccommended the ICOM W2A
2 reccommended the YAESU FT-470
2 reccommended the Alinco DJ-580T
1 reccommended the Kenwood TH78A
1 reccommended the ICOM 24

I got the most eloquent recommendations (and information)
for the Alinco. Considering its features and price, it is
the one I'm leaning towards right now.

My friend likes the W2A because of its out of band receive
capability, but I don't like its size and cost.

If someone has more information on the Kenwood I'd appreciate it
if you could e-mail it to me.

Again Thanks to all for the help!

-Neil Johnson, N0SFH

1701. Grounding and lead in water

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 16:45:12 UTC
From: taylor@tix.UUCP
Message-ID: <9204301559.AA04128@timeplex.com>
Source record: 290425

On the subject of not grounding your water systems (copper pipe etc.), NFPA 70 (other wise known as the National Electrical Code) requires that ALL mettalic water systems in dwellings be grounded and where possible also bonded to an 8' (min. 5/8" dia.) copper clad or approved driven rod. The Ground rod and water ground are to be used together. Ungrounded piping is a code violation, even if the street connection is non metallic. The idea is to be sure that the pipes in the home are at ground potential for safety considerations.

If the street connection is non metallic, the code requires that the pipes be bonded to a ground rod or other "approved" means. Copper pipes today are soldered with a non lead alloy solder (check ur local plumbing supply). In older situations, that were installed years ago, unless the pH of the water is under 6.5, I would not worry about lead in the water supply. Simply flushing the line for a few seconds will remove any trace amounts.

Seth T. KC2WE.... the opinions are my own and not those of
ascom Timeplex.

1702. One more HF radio Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 17:19:55 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92Apr30171955@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 290363

Ok, it's down to a Yaesu 757 or an ICOM IC-730.

Anybody have particular praises or problems they might
like to share with me. I've been buried under books
for a few years and have lost touch with the "newer" radios
but it's time to upgrade.

Thanks, Mike, WB2TBQ

1703. 1750 Meter Band Information Summary

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 17:20:08 UTC
From: pulse@meaddata.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.172008.2546@meaddata.com>
Source record: 290426

As promised, here's the summary of the information I requested
from the net a couple weeks ago regarding the 1750 meter band.

Does one need a license to operate on this band? No. This means that
you can choose your own callsign although callsigns are not required.

What is this band for? Experimentation mainly. It is especially fun to
attempt QRP operation and one respondent said that given the right type
of modulation and antenna setup, signals can travel 1000 miles or more
with just under one watt output! Lots of folks use CW beacons and there is
a radio club called The Lowfers (Low Frequency Users, presumedly). Be
aware that this IS NOT a ham band although several LF receiver manu-
facturers boast that their units can "receive the 1750-meter ham band".
You will not find discussion of this band in the ARRL publications
BECAUSE it is not a ham band. Perhaps some of the confusion here arises
from the use by LF operators of ham radio callsigns. Many hams also
operate in this band and use their own calls for identification, even
though, as mentioned above, a callsign is not required here.

What is the frequency limits of this band? The 1750 meter band spans
from 160 to 190 KHz.

What types of modulation may be employed? You may use CW and AM voice.
You may be allowed others (FM, RTTY, etc). But the data I was able to
gether was sketchy on this point. One person though said that there
are no restrictions on modulation methods.

What are the legal power limits and other transmitter-related
restrictions? Transmitter power is limited to somewhat less than one
watt output. The maximum power INPUT to the final should not exceed one
watt. The length of the antenna added to the length of the feedline
MAY NOT exceed 50 feet. Spurious emissions outside the band must be
60db below the signal strength at the carrier frequency.

Who may use the band? Anyone, so long as they comply with the above
regulations.

Where can I get more definitive and detailed information on this band?
The band is discussed in Part 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations which
you can pick up at your local library (assuming it is a fairly big library),
or you can order it from the nearest US Government Bookstore. If any-
one knows where such a store is, please post its location. I'd like
to snag a copy of Part 15 myself.

Thanks to alan@dsd.es.com, kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov,
kc2wz!bob%fdurt1@uunet.UU.NET, brown@hpspkla.spk.hp.com, markz@ssc.wa.com,
and gary@ke4zv.uucp for all the information they provided.

Happy Lowfering! :-)

--
Tom Hesley Opinions expressed within (513) 865-7053
Mead Data Central are my own and not Systems Development
P.O. Box 933 necessarily those of pulse@meaddata.com
Dayton, Ohio 45401 Mead Data Central ...!uunet!meaddata!pulse

1704. Re: CBers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 17:21:29 UTC
From: andy@pc133b.mimuw.EDU.PL
Message-ID: <77@pc133b.mimuw.edu.pl>
Source record: 290427

> Date: Wed, 22 Apr 1992 12:47:00 GMT
> From: mcsun!dxcern!vxcrna.cern.ch!jalocha@uunet.uu.net
> Subject: CBers
> To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <58@pc133b.mimuw.edu.pl>, andy@mimuw.edu.pl writes...
[deleted]
> >Anyway - I think that CBers are our enemies in many ways and that we should be
> >supporting every move leading to destruction of CB.
>
> Hm... Couldn't find any rational arguments against CB here...
> I fully agree about pirates but why do you want to destruct CB
> and not the pirates ?

Simple - because this is the place when people get used to situation that only thing needed to operate radio is a transmitter, that everyone is anonymous (using all that fancy names) and if you don't like someone then you put a carrier or just say a few "nice" words. And if others do this to you, then you just buy a 1kW linear, and talk on top of them. Of course most of them has ony sligth idea about such things as SWR etc, and most of the eqipement used is of very poor quality - which is quite obvious at it's prices. Situation is even worse if appropriate authorities are in fact powerless - mostly beacuse of ecenomic situation of the state and budget cuts. State Radio Agency here is for example using AR 3000 scanners fro monitoring the frequencies - the can't afford really proffessional eqipement. But even worse is the legal sitation - in fact SRA inspectors cannot enter somoene's house to inspect the equipement used without owner permission. Result? CBers from 26.000 to 28.300 - and CBers sure of their impunity.

So CB is a place where pirates are born. Of course - some of them, with real interest in radio, grow up and become amateurs - but it takes some time to get rid of CB customs and get used to ham rules. Others just sell their CBs and get ineterested in fishing.

But there are people who will buy a UHF rig at a CB store (and salesperson wouldn't even say a word about any licenses etc - he is a CBer also) and chat at ham or public service's frequencies. Or they will set up a duplex telephone link on 144.270 and 132.270 (there was such a case). Or they will just make some QSOs under bogus callsigns etc.

Without CB all these people would know, that radio is a business for proffesionals and licensed amateurs, or they even wouldn't know that - they would just use telephones. They will not have a chance to become pirates - and only few determined ones would become pirates.

> I agree that CB band in Poland is getting more and more crowded
> but would say it's not the CBer's fault. Here in Krakow CB channel
> occupancy is close to 100 % but people are still polite.

Well - I wasn't monitoring CB there, but it's hard to belive. Of course there
are polite ones - but they are outguned.

> I must say I'm nicely suprised about it.
> However from what I know (but these are unconfirmed data)
> it is not that nice in Warsaw...

Yes, from what I know is the worse place in Poland - but here is more CBers
than in any other city.

> Some background for foreign readers: Last exam for amateur license
> in Poland was in March last year. The problem is not that there are
> no voluntier - there is no commity to give an exam. Due to introduction
> of new roules it needs to be formed and the date is still unknown.

Some corrections (also for foreign readers ;-): There are people who would be
more than happy to administer an eximine, but the Ministry of Transportation
and Telecommunication hasn't issued needed ordinances.
In response to (many) PZK (Polish Radio Amateur's Society - BTW: estab. 1930)
petitions Ministry promised to issue neded documents, and they said that first
exams would be possible in May. Well - we will see.

> Thus lot of young people truely interested in radio go for CB.
> This effect adds extra load on CB band.

It may be an increase of 5% - no more. Most of them don't even know about
existence of amateurs, but that's another story.

73 de Andy SP5WCA

/------------------+--------+------------------+--------------------\
I Andrzej K. Brandt I SP5WCA I andy@mimuw.edu.pl I sp5wca@sr5bbs I
\------------------+--------+------------------+--------------------/

1705. CBers are not all evil

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 17:23:31 UTC
From: andy@pc133b.mimuw.EDU.PL
Message-ID: <79@pc133b.mimuw.edu.pl>
Source record: 290328

> Date: 22 Apr 92 20:25:43 GMT
> From: charon.amdahl.com!amdahl!ikluft@uunet.uu.net
> Subject: CBers are not all evil
> To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
>
> In article <58@pc133b.mimuw.edu.pl> andy@mimuw.edu.pl writes:
> >CBers are really a threat. We feel it now also here, [...describes CB boom
> >in Poland (the .pl domain is Poland, right?)]
> >
> >As CB became more and more crowded there are more and more pirates on VHF -
> >especially in the 130 - 172 range (Air, Hams, Ambulances, Police, Raillway
> >etc.). We - hams - decided that we will defend ourselves - and some hams here
> >are RDFing pirates and trying to get them QRT.
>
> Good response! Any significant interference in the amateur bands should be
> met with RDF. There really is no other defense than to find the source.

Yes. Especially beacuse appropriate authorities are not so interested in
locating interference to ham bands - they have enough work elsewhere - and not
enough funds.

Recently we got an agreement with Warsaw State Radio Agency Inspectorate -
something like FCC FOB out there. Members of the Warsaw's PZK Monitoring
Comission would be issued with SRA inspector's authorizations (ID cards),
with authority limited to the cases of interference to ham bands.

> >Anyway - I think that CBers are our enemies in many ways and that we should be
> >supporting every move leading to destruction of CB.
> Whoa! Maybe that's going just a little too far. Not all CB'ers are evil.

No - I didn't say that CBers are evil. CB is evil.

> [As flame retardant - yes, some are evil or worse.] I can tell you that there
> are many people who get a CB in hopes of reliable communications. They find
> varying degrees of disappointment or success in that goal. (It's really only
> useful if you have friends with CBs nearby.) As they use it, the exposure to
> radios makes many interested in it. CB is a ripe recruiting ground for new
> hams. And I mean disciplined and courteous ones, too!

Yes, but as I wrote in another msg - it is also recruiting ground for pirates
(even courteous ones B-). And I think that hams could live without it, but
there would be less pirates on the air - less exposure to radios in such a
Wild West enviroment.

73 de Andy SP5WCA

```
/------------------+--------+------------------+--------------------\
I Andrzej K. Brandt I SP5WCA I andy@mimuw.edu.pl I sp5wca@sr5bbs I
\------------------+--------+------------------+--------------------/
```

1706. Re: Scanner use in air,W Palm Beach,Newark

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 17:34:07 UTC
From: 082589@hyperion.lanl.gov
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.173407.26328@newshost.lanl.gov>
Source record: 290329

The airlines do not want you to use any receiver in the airplane. Tape players such as Walkman etc. are ok. They say that receivers can cause problems with the navigational equipment on the plane. I am not sure that it could but I guess its possible. Its ok to listen in the terminal but put it away when you board.

1707. Re: Beginner Books? (SUMMARY)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 17:41:29 UTC
From: darnold@felix.filenet.com
Message-ID: <17526@fritz.filenet.com>
Source record: 290330

I found the ARRL Operating Guide EXCELLENT!

Dave Arnold - KD6IFY
Internet: darnold@filenet.com
UUCP: uunet!felix!darnold

1708. No Code License

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 17:50:22 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92Apr30175022@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 290365

I allways hate asking these questions, since I am sure they have
been asked a million times allready, but...

Could someone tell me what the phone priveliges are for the
new no-code license. Is the theory like the old tech licence ?
I am trying to get my YL into hamradio and thought this
might be the answer.

Mike WB2TBQ

1709. Re: Dual Band Handheld with 2m Amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 17:51:14 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Apr30135115@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 290331

In article <1992Apr30.143727.21543@athena.mit.edu> aviator@athena.mit.edu (Joakim Karlsson) writes:

In ye olde shacke I have a RF Concepts 2-23 2m all mode amplifier, which I dearly love :). However, I just replaced my 2m handheld with a dual band handheld. Obviously, I can't use the RF Concepts 2-23 to amplify UHF output. My question however is whether there would be any harm at all in passing UHF signals through the amp when it is turned off? My guess would be no, but I want to know for sure. How about using the pre-amp in UHF and just leaving the power amp off?

Thanks...Joakim

A friend thought the same thing. He figured that he'd simply turn the amp off when he was working on UHF and run barefoot. I don't know what kind of amp he has, but it didn't work that way. There appear to be some filters in there somewhere that attenuated the UHF signal to nothing useful at all.

-val-

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect the position of the General Motors Corporation.

1710. Re: Senate Scanner Ban Bill Vote Coming

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 18:00:09 UTC
From: whs70@dancer.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.180009.5020@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 290332
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Apr30.130002.1423@rsd0.rsd.dl.nec.com> dave@rsd.dl.nec.com (Dave Rogers) writes:
>I have read the ECPA and it is clear to me that the law says that if the
>communication is not speciffically intended for public reception then it
>is illegal to even *inadvertantly* receive it. The bozos in Congress
>clearly do not understand radio communications.

The situation, however, is that more and more people are learning that just having the law does NOT preclude their neighbor with a scanner or equivalent radio receiver capable of receiveing cellular from listening, regardless of the law. SO....to create a perception that cellular is safe from prying ears, the industry wants to outlaw any type pf radio receiving equipment that can receive cellular frequencies. In so doing, they can claim (incorrectly) that it isn't legal to listen and that the equipment that could be used to listen is illegal to manufacture and sell. Obviously, such a statement, if used in sales promotion, totally ignores the many pieces of equipment already sold and that would likely be "rushed to market" between the time the "manufacturing prohibition legislation" is passed and when the actual ban against manufacture would occur (6 months or a year I believe.)

Additionally, it ignores the trivially simple design and availabity of a broad band converter that could be used to frequency shift the cellular frequencies to a frequency segment that is not "against the law. to have a receiver for.

I have a fundamental problem anytime the governemnt atempts to "outlaw" any type of electronic equipments. Do we really want electronic police trying to determine what any piece of equipment is capable of being used for? I don't.

Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) BELLCORE (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
Morristown, NJ email via UUCP bcr!dancer!whs70
201-829-2879 Weekdays email via Internet whs70@dancer.cc.bellcore.com

1711. Re: DSP2232 vs DSP12

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 18:08:25 UTC
From: wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil
Message-ID: <9204301405.aa17148@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 290333

I have been interested by all the talk about dsp2232 vs dsp12, and
was curious as to where the dsp12 is sold? I know several places that
sell AEA equipment, but have looked through magazines and catalogs, and
have seen nothing about Grace equipment. Is this stuff aimed at EE's rather
than hams, or am I just looking in the wrong place? I'm sure that both units
are out of my price range, but I wanted to dream.
Thanks in advance. B.J. N3JLQ

1712. WANTED: Info/Addons for TS700G

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 18:10:09 UTC
From: dreid@acorn.co.uk
Message-ID: <14553@acorn.co.uk>
Source record: 290334

```
Wanted:

Info and add-ons for Trio TS700G transciever.
Especially CW filter....Technical manuals/workshop guide

Email: dreid@acorn.co.uk

Dave Reid - G0BZF

(Broadcasts Zany Fonetics -sic)
```

1713. Mobile antennas and road salt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 18:27:53 UTC
From: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <9204301827.AA01221@ficus.webo.dg.com>
Source record: 290335

...usually a bad combination. I've found filling threads, slip joints, etc. with anti-seize compound (or Noalox) to be helpful in preventing the salt water from infiltrating via capillary action.

I use Permatex anti-seize (silver plastic brush-in-top bottle), available at your local auto parts store. I have a Larsen 1/4 wave whip on the roof of my car. The end of the whip is dipped into the anti-seize compound before being inserted into its bushing. The threads of the setscrew which clamps the rod into the bishing are also liberally coated with anti-seize.

I use silicone grease on the o-ring and plastic threads. No problems with corrosion any more, and it's been 3 New England winters worth of daily commuting.

Pete

Peter Simpson, KA1AXY voice: (508) 870-9837
Data General Corp. fax: (508) 898-4212
4400 Computer Dr. E236 INTERNET: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.com [128.221.228.82]
Westboro, MA 01580 #include <std_disclaimer.h>

1714. Re: FIELD DAY GENERATOR NOISE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 18:58:38 UTC
From: fms@sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <2640@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 290337

In article <1992Apr30.154831.4768@cs.rose-hulman.edu>,
derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu (John Derry) writes:
>
> TWO GOOD WAYS TO EMININATE OR REDUCE
> EXHAUST NOISE FROM YOUR FIELD DAY GENERATOR
> ----------
>
> [Two probably very good methods of noise reduction deleted]
>

And, as one whose ears were ringing at the end of last year's Field Day,
I would like to add a third method to Jack's list:

3. USE BATTERY POWER AND/OR GO SOLAR -- NO GENERATOR, NO NOISE! :-)

73 ES GL AT FD DE N1JIT

--
Faith M. Senie InterNet: fms@vos.stratus.com
Stratus Computer, Inc. InterNet: fms@hoop.sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Blvd. Pkt Radio: n1jit@ka1srd.ma.usa.na
Marlboro, MA 01752 Phone: (508)460-2632

"I'm afraid I don't know very much about Romulan Disruptor settings" --Spock

1715. Need manuals for Yaesu FT101B and other goodies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 19:12:08 UTC
From: yee@mipgsun.mipg.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <76365@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 290338
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.swap

I recently bought some HF gear and am in need of manuals for them.
Are there any vendors who sell owner's manuals and shop manuals.
Alternatively if someone who has the manuals could photocopy and send
it to me, I would be more than happy to pay for the costs of copying
and mailing. Below is a list of the manufacturers and equipment.
I have send away to Hi-Manuals (or something like that) but they
haven't gotten back to me. Thanks.

Manufacturer: Yaesu
Item : FT-101B Transceiver

Manufacturer: Yaesu
Item : YO-100 Monitor Scope

Manufacturer: Yaesu
Item : Landliner (phone patch/external speaker)

Manufacturer: Yaesu
Item : FV-101 External VFO

Manufacturer: Reliable Electronics Design Company
Item : REDCO-C40 Frequency Counter

Manufacturer: Reliable Electronics Design Company
Item : Model RPS-1/C-40 Power Supply (for above unit)

Manufacturer: ?Turner?
Item : Turner Expander 500 Microphone

Manufacturer: D&A Manufacturing Co.
Item : Warrior KWD 1000 (I think this is a linear amp but not sure)

Manufacturer: D&A Manufacturing Co.
Item : Warrior 220 Power Supply (for above unit)

--
Blockley Hall, 4th floor| Conway Yee, N2JWQ
418 Service Drive |yee@ming.mipg.upenn.edu (preferred)
Philadelphia, PA 19104 |cy5@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu (forwarded to above)
(215) 662-6780 |yee@bnlx26.nsls.bnl.gov (rarely checked)

1716. Re: New Kenwood Dual-HT 78A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 19:44:00 UTC
From: lwwald@lims01.lerc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <30APR199214442453@lims01.lerc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 290339

In article <1992Apr28.175535.26766@rtsg.mot.com>, svec@rtsg.mot.com (Larry Svec) writes...
>This new dual band HT and 4 other new Kenwood radios were featured on
>this month QST page-3. The ad said "See it at Dayton"; Did anyone
>out there see or buy one? Anyone know the specs, features, bells &
>whistles? Of particular interest is "out of band Receive" capability.
>e.g. a number of dual band HTs now adays cover (+/- a few megahertz):
> 118-136 AM 136-174 FM 420-500 FM 800-950 FM
>I wonder if the 78A can do all thhat (I believe the 77A had a few
>holes in the receive around 460 and again around 850 or so while
>the Icom W2A more or less did all of the above and the new ALinco
>does much of the above with a few holes in the coverage).
>
>Would be nice if they picked up 222-225 RX.
>
>....thanks in advance for any info... Larry - KD9OF
>
>--
>Larry Svec - KD9OF
> home: 708-526-1256 e-mail: uunet!motcid!svecl VHF: 145.150-
> work: 708-632-5259 fax: 708-632-3290 UHF: 443.575+

Larry,

A friend of mine bought the TM-732, the new Kenwood dual band mobile for 2m
and 440. A very nice radio! And he got it for $ 600.00 at Dayton! A
detachable head and very small size.

larry, KE8GW

1717. Re: Help with Mobile HF radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 19:50:00 UTC
From: lwwald@lims01.lerc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <30APR199214502412@lims01.lerc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 290340

In article <HATZAKIS.92Apr28181453@fovea.stanford.edu>, hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu (Mike Hatzakis) writes...
>
>All:
>
>I am looking at buying a mobile HF radio and have no idea what
>the market is like these days. What is out there in the $600-$700
>price range for mobile HF tranceiver with general coverage receive
>capability ? Ie., Kenwood, Icom, Yaesu... whatis the generally preferred
>radio for this application...?
>
>Thanks, in advnce for you responses, Mike WB2TBQ, Stanford University
>
Mike,

Get something nice that's used. A good used ICOM 730 is around $ 400.00 and a good used Kenwood TS 120 or 130 is from $ 350 to $ 400. That is, of course, if used is OK with you. New your choices are the Kenwood TS 140 or the ICOM 725. (I'm sorry I can't comment on Yaesu, I am really not familiar with their equip.)

Larry, KE8GW

1718. Re: HF Weather with FAX card ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 19:53:00 UTC
From: lwwald@lims01.lerc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <30APR199214531348@lims01.lerc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 290341

In article <HATZAKIS.92Apr28181744@fovea.stanford.edu>, hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu (Mike Hatzakis) writes...
>
>I just saw an advert for an AEA (???) FAX or packet card that alllows
>weather transmission reception with computer and general coverage
>receiver. I would love to know more about this, does anyone have any
>info, know who sells this stuff and is it worth the toying around ??
>
>Thanks, Mike WB2TBQ, STanford University (New York Transplant, although
>once a '2', allways a '2' !!
>
Mike,

A buddy of mine has one and is using it with a SONY IC-2001 S/W receiver.
He is very happy with it.

KE8GW

1719. Examination Opportunities Scheduled 4/30/92 to 6/15/92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 19:53:51 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <612@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290342

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information, or by mail at 225 Main St, Newington CT 06111.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team is aware that you will be attending the test session.

STILL NEED TO PREPARE FOR YOUR EXAM?

If you would like information on how to become licensed; or how to locate Amateur Radio clubs, instructors, licensing classes and/or Novice examiners in your area; please contact the ARRL Educational Activities Department (EAD) at 203-666-1541 x219. The EAD can also provide information on recommended study materials.

AFTER THE EXAM - HOW LONG WILL IT BE BEFORE MY LICENSE ARRIVES?

If you've recently passed your initial examination for an Amateur Radio license, or if you've just upgraded, please accept our warmest congratulations! Now that you've passed the test, receiving your license in the mail is the next step.
Since the FCCs current license processing time is at about seven weeks, and since there can be additional time required within the volunteer examiner system of two weeks or so allowing your VE Team and VEC (if for Technician class or higher) time to process your application, your license might not arrive for up to eight to ten weeks.
To keep your wait for that new license or upgrade as short as possible, we are taking the following steps to give you the fastest possible service.
We have begun providing our VE Teams with express OVERNIGHT mailers for the return of applications from ARRL/VEC exam sessions to us at the VEC--and we at the VEC have begun sending our daily packages to the FCCs Licensing Facility via an express OVERNIGHT service.

We are also encouraging our VEs, and imposing
the same emphasis upon ourselves, to process examination
packages as quickly as possible to expedite your license.
Having implemented the above procedures, the ARRL/VEC
wants your wait for your new license to be as short as
possible.
If you have any other suggestions about the program, or
services we provide, please feel free to contact us.

THINGS TO BRING TO THE EXAMINATION

Be prepared to bring the following items with you to VEC
examinations: Your original current FCC-issued Amateur
Radio license (and a copy of it)--if you are licensed; Any
original Written or Code Element credit documents (CSCEs)
which are currently valid; Two forms of identification
(e.g., a photo-ID or drivers license and another item
indicating your current name and address); A calculator (if
necessary); A pen and two pencils; and, the applicable
examination test fee.

TECHNICIAN CLASS GRANDFATHER CREDIT

If you hold a Technician class license which was issued
prior to 3/21/87, you are not required to take the Element
3B (General class written) examination if you can provide a
copy of your FCC-license dated before that date. If your
licensed has since been renewed, and if you don't have a
copy of the pre-3/21/87 license, you must seek a
verification letter from the FCC. To do so, write to FCC,
1270 Fairfield Rd, Gettysburg PA 17325-7245 and request a
Form 1010-B Verification Letter verifying that you were
licensed as a Technician class prior to 3/21/87. After you
receive that form from the FCC, bring it to the test session
with you in order to claim your deserved credit.

LOST LICENSES

If you have lost your license, be aware that VECs are not
permitted to submit any upgrades to the FCC without a copy of your
current license attached to the 610 form. In order to
expedite your upgrade, you must write the FCC and request a
replacement license. Since that can take several weeks to
arrive, we recommend that you also request a Form 1010-B
verification letter from the FCC which will arrive in a
couple of weeks--and is legally binding license document.
You may use that form as a license until your Form-660
license arrives. The original and a copy of Form 1010-B
must be brought to the test session verifying that you are
currently licensed--the copy of which will be attached to
your upgrade application (in lieu of an actual Form-660
license copy). To request the Form 1010-B Verification

Letter, write to: FCC, 1270 Fairfield Rd, Gettysburg PA 17325-7245; indicating that you lost your license and that you are requesting that a replacement license be issued to you--also be sure to request that they send you a Form 1010-B Verification Letter verifying that you are licensed.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE HANDICAPPED OR DISABLED

The FCC requires that the administering VEs must accommodate an examinee whose physical disabilities require a special examination procedure. To do so, the administering VEs may require a physician's statement indicating the nature of the disability before determining which, if any, special accommodative procedures must be used.

The VEs may accommodate handicapped/disabled examinees by administering the examination at a place convenient and comfortable for the examinee--even at bedside; for the hearing impaired the Morse code may be sent using flashing lights or a vibrating surface; for the visually impaired, VEs may read or write for the examinee; where warranted, the VEs may pause the Morse code message after each sentence/phrase, or each word, or even after each character to allow the examinee additional time to absorb and interpret what was sent--also the VEs may substitute a sending test for a receiving test where the examinee's handicap warrants.

VE Teams may need advanced notice in order to provide the necessary accommodations to examinees who require them. If you will require accommodations, please contact the VE Team in advance to advise them of your needs.

EXEMPTION OF THE 13/20 WPM MORSE CODE REQUIREMENTS

If you are a severely handicapped or disabled individual and have already passed at least a 5 WPM Morse code examination (or hold a license which meets that requirement), you may be eligible for exemption from the 13/20 WPM Morse code examination requirements. For information and applicable forms, send an SASE to the ARRL/VEC, 225 Main St, Newington CT 06111; and request our Handicapped Information Package.

EXAM LISTINGS - DEFINITION OF FIELDS

STATE
Test Date,VEC,City,,Contact Phone,Contact Person

The SECOND field in the following listing specifies the VEC which is coordinating this examination. This single-character designator denotes the VEC as defined below. An "A" (for example) indicates that this examination is coordinated by the ARRL/VEC.

For further information on any examinations listed, you may
contact the coordinating VEC.

A = ARRL/VEC, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111; (d) 203-666-1541
Test fee for 192 is $5.40.

X = Anchorage ARC, 2628 Turnagain Parkway, Anchorage, AK 99517;
(d) 907-786-8121, (n) 907-243-2221 (or) 907-276-5121
(or) 907-274-5546

C = Central Alabama VEC, 1215 Dale Dr SE, Huntsville, AL 35801;
205-536-3904

N = Charlotte VEC, 227 Bennett Ln, Charlotte, NC 28213;
704-596-2168

D = DeVry ARS, 3300 N Campbell Ave, Chicago, IL 60618;
312-929-8500

E = Golden Empire ARS, PO Box 508, Chico, CA 95927; No phone

G = Greater Los Angeles ARG, 9737 Noble Ave, Sepulveda, CA 91343;
818-892-2068, 805-822-1473

J = Jefferson ARC, PO Box 73665, Metairie, LA 70033; No phone

K = Koolau ARC, 45-529 Nakuluai St, Kaneohe, HI 96744;
808-235-4132

L = Laurel ARC Inc., PO Box 3039, Laurel, MD 20709-0039;
(d) 301-572-5124, 301-434-6087, (n) 301-588-3924

M = The Milwaukee RAC Inc., 1737 N 116th St, Wauwatosa, WI 53226;
414-774-6999

H = Mountain ARC, PO Box 234, Cumberland, MD 21502; 304-289-3576

P = PHD ARA Inc., PO Box 11, Liberty, MO 64068; 816-781-7313

R = Sandarc-VEC, PO Box 2446, La Mesa, CA 92044; 619-465-3926

S = Sunnyvale VEC ARC, PO Box 60142, Sunnyvale, CA 94088-0142;
408-255-9000

T = Triad Emergency ARC, 3504 Stonehurst Pl, High Point, NC 27260;
919-841-7576

W = Western Carolinas ARS VEC, 5833 Clinton Hwy - Suite 203,
Knoxville, TN 37912-2545; 615-688-7771. Test fee for 1992 is $5.40.

5 = W5YI-VEC, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356-5101; 817-461-6443
Test fee for 192 is $5.40.

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR AREA:

ALABAMA
05/23/92,A,Monroeville,,205-246-4338,Charles Q Finch

05/30/92,A,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARKANSAS
05/09/92,A,Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
05/09/92,A,Russellville,,501-641-2022,Ben Hillis
05/09/92,A,Springdale,,501-751-6182,Gene Gaines
05/09/92,W,West Memphis,,501-739-4029,Gene Bagley
05/12/92,A,Arkadelphia,,501-246-6734,James T Blackmon
05/14/92,A,Gosnell,,501-763-7888,Jack A White
05/16/92,A,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
05/16/92,A,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
05/16/92,A,Paragould,,501-236-6056,David Quail
05/19/92,A,White Hall,,501-534-0311,Dave Algeo
05/21/92,A,Scottsdale,,602-947-6456,John F Tate
05/25/92,A,Fox,,501-363-4383,Jack Oyler
06/02/92,A,El Dorado,,501-863-6090,J D Burchfield
06/09/92,A,Arkadelphia,,501-246-6734,James T Blackmon
06/11/92,A,Gosnell,,501-763-7888,Jack A White
06/13/92,A,Fort Smith,,501-632-4276,Mark Manes, WC5I
06/13/92,A,Little Rock,,501-666-6337,William L James
06/13/92,W,West Memphis,,501-739-4029,Gene Bagley

ARIZONA
05/02/92,A,Sierra Vista,,602-378-9404,Francis D. (Frank) Ivey
05/09/92,A,Prescott,,602-772-8539,David Rutledge
05/09/92,A,Prescott,,602-772-8539,Dave Rutledge
05/16/92,A,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
06/13/92,A,Scottsdale,,602-952-9596,Eddie Couch, N7JOR

CALIFORNIA
05/02/92,A,Burbank,,818-349-0927,Kenneth Henke
05/02/92,A,Capitola,,408-426-7593,Lawrence Edler
05/02/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
05/02/92,A,Inglewood,,213-293-7715,Carter McNary
05/02/92,A,Oraville,,916-893-5208,Walt Cross
05/02/92,A,San Luis Obispo,,805-528-0703,Morton S Brewer
05/02/92,A,San Luis Obispo,,805-528-0647,Charles Wilson
05/03/92,A,Union City,,510-276-5111,Debra Taylor
05/09/92,A,Redding,,916-243-6339,Kenna Pine
05/09/92,A,Santa Barbara,,805-488-4393,David Gilmore
05/09/92,A,Turlock,,209-883-2968,Chet Jensen
05/16/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
05/16/92,A,French Camp,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
05/16/92,A,Oakland,,510-524-9231,Allen T Smith III
05/16/92,A,San Bernardino,,714-864-2656,John P. McCann
05/17/92,A,Hercules,,415-467-2467,William C Eugenio
05/21/92,A,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
05/21/92,A,Simi Valley,,805-526-7343,Theodore J. Gradjelick Sr
05/30/92,A,Ridgecrest,,619-375-7245,Lloyd Brubaker
05/30/92,A,San Pedro,,310-539-5040,William Marple
05/31/92,A,Eureka,,707-826-0767,Irma D Ruegg

05/31/92,A,Los Angeles,,310-988-0415,Robert F W Hill
06/02/92,A,Culver City,,213-292-6423,C Lutz
06/06/92,A,Burbank,,818-349-0927,Kenneth Henke
06/06/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
06/06/92,A,Novato,,415-897-8950,Nels Lecklikner
06/06/92,A,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc
06/07/92,E,Chico,,916-342-1180,Jacquelyn van de Kamp
06/13/92,A,Camarillo,,805-486-7619,Tom St George
06/13/92,A,Modesto,,209-883-2968,Chet Jensen
06/13/92,A,Oakhurst,,209-683-8772,Robert Tauxe, W6JTA

COLORADO
05/02/92,A,Glenwood Springs,,303-945-6653,Robert C Cutter
05/07/92,A,Aurora,,303-360-7293,Glenn Schultz
05/09/92,A,Denver,,303-360-7293,Glenn Schultz
05/09/92,A,Fort Collins,,303-229-0313,Dorothy Leising
05/09/92,A,Pueblo,,719-948-2291,Jon Mihalick
05/11/92,A,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune
05/16/92,A,Colorado Springs,,719-495-0624,Chris Smith
05/23/92,A,Canon City,,719-784-0945,Marilyn Redman, WD5AAR
06/06/92,A,Glenwood Springs,,303-945-6653,Robert C Cutter
06/08/92,A,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune
06/13/92,A,Denver,,303-360-7293,Glenn Schultz
06/13/92,A,Loveland,,303-229-0313,Dorothy Leising

CONNECTICUT
05/09/92,A,Portland,,203-342-4300,Ed Kerns
05/14/92,A,Farmington,,203-621-3222,Jack McLaughlin
05/16/92,A,Willimantic,,203-423-6420,Richard Grillo
05/17/92,A,West Hartford,,203-529-3743,Paul Lombardo
05/27/92,A,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
05/30/92,A,Gales Ferry,,203-536-0187,Dan Brochu
05/31/92,A,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock
06/06/92,A,Brookfield,,203-790-7987,Bob Elton
06/06/92,A,Norwalk,,203-846-9647,Todd Wright
06/06/92,A,Sharon,,203-283-4089,Lawrence S Polowy
06/06/92,A,Willimantic,,203-423-6420,Richard Grillo
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06/13/92,A,Wilmington,,302-478-2757,William Ryan

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05/26/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler
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06/06/92,A,Tupelo,,601-841-1813,Marion Shipp
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05/16/92,W,Charleston,,803-553-3871,Pat Foster
05/16/92,W,Charleston,,803-553-3871,Pat Foster
05/16/92,W,Sumpter,,803-775-9106,Dan Mask
06/02/92,W,Charleston,,803-345-3373,Ray Rogers

SOUTH DAKOTA
05/02/92,A,Aberdeen,,605-225-8388,Larry Roberts
05/13/92,A,Sioux Falls,,605-334-4891,Kevin Kappenman
05/23/92,A,Pierre,,605-224-9845,Larry E. Hofmeister

TENNESSEE
05/01/92,A,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
05/02/92,A,Kingsport,,615-229-6260,Jimmy Roller
05/03/92,A,Collegedale,,615-476-9466,Francis Dean Saunders
05/04/92,A,LaFollette,,615-562-5919,Victor King
05/07/92,W,Morristown,,615-586-3491,Roy Zeigler
05/09/92,A,Coalfield,,615-435-0080,Paul Seavers
05/09/92,A,Franklin,,615-790-3475,James Forbes
05/10/92,W,Jasper,,615-942-5116,Charles Wooten
05/11/92,W,Athens,,615-263-9300,Evan Ray
05/16/92,W,Knoxville,,615-688-7771,Ray Adams
05/22/92,W,Elizabethton,,615-543-4022,Joe Hopkins
05/23/92,W,Greeneville,,803-288-0136,Jack Creed
05/23/92,W,Memphis,,901-754-4552,Win Guin
05/30/92,W,Paris,,901-247-5489,Mackie Gallimore
06/05/92,A,Chattanooga,,615-886-2093,William F Wiggins
06/06/92,W,Knoxville,,615-688-7771,Ray Adams
06/07/92,A,Collegedale,,615-476-9466,Francis Dean Saunders
06/08/92,W,Maryville,,615-982-5839,Carroll Peabody
06/13/92,A,Nashville,,615-824-7216,Murray G Jones, K4ANH
06/13/92,W,Rockwood,,615-354-4281,Richard Spillee
06/14/92,W,Jasper,,615-942-5116,Charles Wooten

TEXAS
05/01/92,A,San Antonio,,512-733-1744,Herbert M. Allison
05/02/92,A,Abilene,,915-698-2444,Ira O Laird
05/02/92,A,Austin,,512-345-7281,Larry C Gunter
05/02/92,A,Harlingen,,512-423-6755,George E Galster
05/09/92,A,Farmers Branch,,214-339-7714,Donald Gwynne, Jr
05/12/92,A,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
05/16/92,5,Irving,,214-255-1077,Hall Bond
05/16/92,A,Lubbock,,806-793-5924,Gerald Grant
05/16/92,A,Richardson,,214-495-0048,Dave or Judy Jaksa
05/16/92,A,Texarkana,,903-793-3677,James Pat Bell

05/24/92,A,Laredo,,512-723-9624,Cayetano De La Garza
05/28/92,A,Baytown,,713-426-7646,Lynnette Elder, N5KJO
05/30/92,A,Houston,,713-896-0060,Marty Blaise, N5OHN
06/05/92,A,San Antonio,,512-733-1744,Herbert M. Allison
06/06/92,A,El Paso,,915-544-5863,Gorden L Howard
06/06/92,A,Orange,,409-886-2732,Sid Phillips
06/06/92,A,San Benito,,512-399-0806,Fred "Al" Wasielewski
06/09/92,A,Houston,,713-682-6897,Cass Germany
06/13/92,A,McGregor,,817-859-5374,Alma P Lang
06/13/92,A,Midland,,915-694-9450,Bill Anderson

UTAH
05/02/92,A,Roy,,801-731-7573,Mike Fullmer
05/09/92,A,Duchesne,,801-722-4933,Jay Hansen, KA7BPB

VIRGINIA
04/30/92,A,Lynchburg,,804-386-4651,Allen Edmundson
05/02/92,A,Fredricksburg,,703-373-7076,Carolyn Cavanagh
05/03/92,A,Lynchburg,,804-846-0267,Nick Prout
05/09/92,L,Alexandria,,703-455-1510,Frank Mackey, N4GUS
05/09/92,A,Charlottesville,,804-973-1094,John D Gray
05/09/92,A,Herndon,,703-450-2304,Michael E Weber
05/09/92,A,Portsmouth,,804-484-2857,Arthur A Thiemens
05/09/92,A,Richmond,,804-798-5048,Rick Cook
05/10/92,A,Bedford,,703-297-4197,Paul Beach
05/11/92,A,Gate City,,703-452-4592,Jimmy L. Flanary
05/18/92,A,Callao,,804-443-5092,Ray Massie
05/18/92,A,Warrenton,,703-364-3861,Neil Spokes
05/20/92,5,Chesapeake,,487-8611,Bill Runyon
05/29/92,A,Stafford,,703-659-6241,David G Boyd
06/06/92,A,Saluda,,804-776-9289,Fay Smith
06/13/92,L,Alexandria,,703-455-1510,Frank Mackey, N4GUS
06/13/92,A,Harrisonburg,,703-856-8012,Marshall Cooper
06/13/92,A,Manassas,,703-368-6050,Harry Vorhauer
06/14/92,A,Bedford,,703-297-4197,Paul Beach

VERMONT
05/16/92,A,Montpelier,,802-433-6172,Bob McCorkle

WASHINGTON
05/02/92,A,Kent,,206-865-7167,Meredith Johnson
05/02/92,A,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael J Mitchell Jr
05/09/92,A,Olympia,,206-438-5921,Ruth & Jack Barber
05/09/92,A,Tukwila,,206-523-9117,Harry Lewis
05/13/92,A,Everett,,206-355-7759,Larry R Luchi
05/13/92,A,Spokane,,509-838-4320,Willam A Sullivan
05/16/92,A,Sultan,,206-793-2526,Dave Axe
05/17/92,A,College Place,,509-525-7003,Mable Babbitt
05/18/92,A,Port Ludlow,,206-437-9556,William B. Wootton, Jr
05/19/92,A,Auburn,,206-432-1594,David Barber
05/23/92,A,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks

05/23/92,A,Marysville,,206-335-5158,Loren Hole
05/23/92,A,Yakima,,509-453-5272,Stephen L. Luddington
05/26/92,A,Stanwood,,206-652-0248,Colleen Jones, N7QZT
06/06/92,A,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael J Mitchell Jr
06/06/92,A,Wenatchee,,509-884-8140,Ernest C Bennett
06/10/92,A,Everett,,206-355-7759,Larry R Luchi
06/13/92,A,Tukwila,,206-523-9117,Harry Lewis

WISCONSIN
05/02/92,A,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
05/09/92,A,Manitowoc,,414-788-3823,Larry Siebers
05/09/92,A,Marshfield,,715-389-2256,Robert McDaniel
05/14/92,A,Onalaska,,608-783-0580,Walter Altus
05/18/92,A,Sturgeon Bay,,414-743-3034,Carol Larsen, KA9HFA
05/30/92,A,Tomahawk,,715-453-7096,Gregory Garner
06/06/92,A,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
06/13/92,A,Appleton,,414-788-3823,Larry Siebers
06/14/92,A,Stevens Point,,715-344-1182,Joe Larson

WEST VIRGINIA
05/12/92,A,Fairmont,,304-366-0132,Robert Robinson
05/16/92,A,Glenville,,304-264-8175,Steven Duffield
05/31/92,A,Ripley,,304-273-4997,Art Ellis
06/13/92,5,Huntington,,304-736-6542,Jim Baker

WYOMING
05/02/92,A,Rawlins,,307-328-2001,William Pacheco
05/23/92,A,Casper,,307-234-5504,Jim Anderson

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES:

AUSTRIA
05/16/92,A,Austria,,0043-1-328335,Richard Olsen

ENGLAND
05/17/92,A,Harrogate-Nyorks,,0423506988,Jerry Bliss

GERMANY
05/30/92,A,Germany,,06561-18202,George L Hoke

GUAM
06/07/92,A,Adelup,,627-646-7611,Harry Y Taguchi

JAPAN
05/16/92,A,Toyko,,,Robert Simon - Homat Gvnr 503 - 1-5-17 Roppongi - Minato-Ku
05/17/92,A,Tokyo,,81-3-34667627,W Sanford Lynch

PUERTO RICO
05/30/92,A,San Juan,,809-789-4998,Victor Madero

U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS
05/09/92,A,St Thomas,,809-774-6663,Klaus Willems

*eof

1720. Re: Bob Kay (was CMT/Scanner ban...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 19:56:06 UTC
From: rats@cbnewsc.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.195606.15798@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290343
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In <DCTL2M@ais.org> Tim Tyler states:

|>[Excerpted from Monitoring Times, May 1991, "The Scanning Report,"
|>by Bob Kay.]

The date should be "May 1992."

|Also, someone ought to advise 'expert'
|Bob Kay that the CMT band was expanded to (roughly) 824-849/869-894mHz
|several years ago...

Yes. I found that awfully strange that he would print 870-890Mhz.

| I did this last November. If Bob Kay had done it, maybe he would have
|received a response similar to the one which I received (& had enterred here
|a few months ago). In a letter dated 10 JAN 92, Senator Carl Levin states:

| (Reiterating H.R. 1674)... The Senate's version of this legislation,
| S.1132, contains no manufacturing prohibition on radio scanners.

However, since the House H.R. 1674 _DOES_ include the cellular scanner
ban, and should the Senate S. 1132 indeed pass the Senate as is, a
House-Senate conference committee reconcilation of the two bills might
still yield a cellular scanner ban of some sort.

Best that people still contact their Congressmen and Senators concerning
any cellular scanner ban.

1721. Re: Morse in "Morse"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 20:01:00 UTC
From: lwwald@lims01.lerc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <30APR199215011932@lims01.lerc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 290344

In article <"29-Apr-92.10:07:03.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>,
hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM writes...
>I never bothered mentioning this because I wasn't sure if the show is shown in
>the USA, but I've now discovered it's shown on PBS in some places, so . . .
>
>The music over the closing credits of the British TV detective show "Inspector
>Morse", which otherwise has nothing to do with amateur radio, features the word
>"morse" sent repeatedly in CW. A CW pun?
>
>73,
>
>Hugh, G0CNR
>---
>Senior S/W Engineer, European Systems Centre, Welwyn Garden City, UK.
>Phone: Internal; 8-668-3848, Internat.; +44 707 383848, UK; 0707 383848
>Internet; Huge.wgc1@rx.xerox.com

Thanks! The show is shown here on in the states; I will have to listen (
tonight in fact). My wife and I love the show.
73
Larry, KE8GW

1722. Electrolytic Caps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 20:05:45 UTC
From: cfishman@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9204301352.aa06724@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 290345

I repair old (and new ham rigs) as well as audio equipment. Several tube audio amps had electrolytics wich were physically good looking and had not dropped one drip, but were totally useless. One 1000 ufd cap was 10 pf....no lie and several others were in similar shape. No great damage to the amp ....just lots of hum. My plactice for my gear is to change caps about every 10 years on pro audio equipment etc......now its time for your war stories..

Clark Fishman WA2UNN cfishman@pica.army.mil

1723. Re: What the *$#%$@ is 70cm?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 20:10:19 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.30.16.10.18.1992.1059@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290346

I've got a dual band hand held. It's the only radio I really use on VHF/UHF. How useful 70cm is to you really depends on where you live. In mid-NJ there was lots of stuff on 440. Down here in the D.C. area, despite the fact that the band is full based on coordinations, it's relatively dead in the repeater band. Of course, this is only voice story. Even down here there is 70cm ATV and it is also where the higher speed packet stuff lives. Of course for these things, you wouldn't use an FM voice rig, so I'd check on how much use you would make before investing in seperate or dual band rigs.

-Ron

1724. Re: Signal One CX7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 20:12:04 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Apr.30.16.12.04.1992.1113@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290347

Most modern rigs do not have two VFO's, they just have two memories connected to the knob both of which drive the single synthesized oscilator.

-Ron

1725. Chimney mounted beams?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 20:24:18 UTC
From: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <9204302023.AA01240@ficus.webo.dg.com>
Source record: 290348

Bad idea. The gasses that come out of the chimney are very
corrosive and the heat & gas will speed the rusting/corrosion process.
Also not very nice for plastic...like insulators and coax.

If you doubt this, take a look at a neighbor's TV antenn mounted
on his chimney.

On the structural side...you could probably get away with it for a
while, but you should mount the "bands" as far apart as possible to
spread the load as much as you can. (I'm assuming you'll be using the
stainless band clamps to mount the mast to the chimney.

Good luck...

Pete

Peter Simpson, KA1AXY voice: (508) 870-9837
Data General Corp. fax: (508) 898-4212
4400 Computer Dr. E236 INTERNET: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.com [128.221.228.82]
Westboro, MA 01580 #include <std_disclaimer.h>

1726. Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 20:39:41 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.704666381@honte>
Source record: 290349
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
May 01 to May 10, 1992

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

---------

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FORECASTS AT A GLANCE
----------------------------------------------------

10-DAY SOLAR/RADIO/MAGNETIC/AURORAL ACTIVITY OUTLOOK

| Solar |HF Propagation +/- CON|VHF SID ENH. AU.BKSR DX| Mag| Aurora |
|Activty|LO MI HI PO SWF %MUF %|SIG LO MI HI LO MI HI %|K Ap|LO MI HI|
--|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|----|--------|
01| LOW |VG G F F 20 -05 75| N 20 20 05 00 05 30 20|3 12|NV NV LO|
02| LOW |VG G F F 20 -05 75| N 20 20 05 00 05 30 20|3 12|NV NV LO|
03| LOW |VG G F F 20 -05 70| N 20 20 05 01 10 35 20|3 14|NV NV MO|
04| LOW |VG G P P 20 -10 65| N 20 20 05 02 20 40 25|4 18|NV LO MO|
05| LOW | G F P P 20 -15 65| N 20 20 05 03 30 50 25|4 20|NV LO MO|
06| LOW |VG G P P 20 -10 65| N 20 20 05 02 20 50 25|3 15|NV NV MO|
07| LOW |VG G F F 30 -05 65| N 25 25 10 02 20 40 20|3 12|NV NV LO|
08| LO-MOD|VG G F F 35 -05 60| N 30 30 10 02 15 30 20|2 10|NV NV LO|
09| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 00 60| N 30 30 15 02 15 30 20|3 12|NV NV LO|
10| LO-MOD|VG G P P 40 00 60| N 30 30 15 02 20 40 25|3 14|NV NV MO|

DEFINITIONS:

Date (day only)
Possible Magnitude of Solar Flaring (LOW=C-class, MOD=M-class, HIGH=M or X)
HF Propagation Conditions for LOw, MIddle, HIgh, and POlar areas (see below)
HF Short Wave Fade Probability (in %)
HF Maximum Usable Frequency in +/- percent above seasonal normals.
HF Prediction CONfidence Level (in %)
VHF SIGnal Quality (see below)
VHF Sudden Ionospheric ENHancement Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle, HIgh Lats
VHF AUroral BacKScatteR Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes
VHF Overall Global DX Potential (in %) - weighted for Low and Middle latitudes
Geomagnetic Activity Kp Index (peak value - see below)
GeoMAGnetic Activity Ap Index (peak value - see below)
AURORAl Activity for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes (see below)
```

HF Prop. Quality rated as: EG=Extremely Good, VG=Very Good, G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, VP=Very Poor, EP=Extremely Poor.
VHF Sig. Quality rated as: AN=Above Normal, N=Normal, BN=Below Normal, D=Disturbed (ex. associated with polar blackouts).
Kp Planetary Index rated: 0=V.Quiet, 1=Quiet, 2=Unstld, 3=Active, 4=V.Active, 5=Minor Storm, 6=Major Storm, 7=Maj-Sev Storm, 8=Severe Storm, 9=V.Severe.
Ap Planetary Index rated: 0-7=Quiet, 8-16=Unstld, 17-29=Active, 30-49=Minor Storm, 50-99=Major Storm, Severe Storm >=100.
Auroral Activity rated: NV=Not Visible, LO=Low, MO=Moderate, HI=High, VH=Very High.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (01 MAY - 10 MAY)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | * | * | | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE | * | * |** |***|***|** | | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|** |** |***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 75%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

60-DAY GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

```
_____________________________________________________________
28 | A |
27 | A |
25 | A |
24 | A A |
22 | A A |
21 | A A A |
20 | A A A A |
18 | A A A A A A |
17 |A A A AAAA A A AAA A |
15 |A AAA A AAAA A A AAA A A |
14 |A AAA A AAAA A U A AAA AUA |
13 |A AAA UAU AAAAUU UAU U A UAAA AUA U |
11 |A AAA UAU AAAAUUUUAUUU AUUAAA AUA U |
10 |AUUUU UAAAU UUAU AAAAUUUUAUUU AUUAAA AUA UUUU |
```

```
8 |AUUUU UAAAU UUAU AAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAA UUU AUAUUUUU |
7 |AUUUUUUUAAAU UUAU AAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAA UUU AUAUUUUUU UU|
6 |AUUUUUUUAAAUU UUAUQQAAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAAUQ QUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUUU|
4 |AUUUUUUUAAAUUQUUAUQQAAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAAUQQQUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUU|
3 |AUUUUUUUAAAUUQUUAUQQAAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAAUQQQUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUU|
1 |AUUUUUUUAAAUUQUUAUQQAAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAAUQQQUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUU|
0 |AUUUUUUUAAAUUQUUAUQQAAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAAUQQQUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUU|
-------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start Date: Day #061

NOTES:
This graph is determined by plotting the greater of either the planetary
A-index or the Boulder A-index. Graph lines are labelled according
to the severity of the activity which occurred on each day. The left-
hand column represents the associated A-Index for that day.
Q = Quiet, U = Unsettled, A = Active, M = Minor Storm,
J = Major Storm, and S = Severe Storm.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX
----------------------------------------------------------

_____________________________________________________________
210 | |
206 | * |
202 | *** |
198 | *** |
194 | **** |
190 | * * **** |
186 | * ** * **** |
182 | * * ***** ****** |
178 |* * ******** ****** |
174 |* * ********* ****** |
170 |* ** ********* ******* |
166 |* *** * *** ********** ******* |
162 |** ******** *** ********** ******* |
158 |*** **************************** ********* |
154 |********************************** * ********** |
150 |********************************** * ********** |
146 |********************************** ************** |
142 |************************************ ****************** |
138 |************************************************************ |
134 |************************************************************ |
130 |************************************************************ *|
126 |************************************************************|
-------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #062

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX
-----------------------------------------------

_____________________________________________________________
227 | |
```

```
225 |***                                                              |
223 |******                                                           |
221 |********                                                         |
219 |**********                                                       |
217 |************                                                     |
215 |******************                                               |
213 |**********************                                           |
211 |************************                                         |
209 |**************************                                       |
207 |****************************                                     |
205 |******************************                                   |
203 |********************************                                 |
201 |**********************************                               |
199 |************************************                             |
197 |**************************************                           |
195 |****************************************** ***                   |
193 |*************************************************************   |
191 |***************************************************************  |
189 |*************************************************************** |
187 |***************************************************************|
-------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #062

NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported
by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from
Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of
activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun.
The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day
mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS
---------------------------------------------

_____________________________________________________________
297 |                                                           |
286 | *                                                         |
275 | *                                                         |
264 | **                                                        |
253 | **                                                        |
242 | **                                                        |
231 | ****                                                      |
220 | * ****                                                    |
209 | *** **** *                                                |
198 | *** * ******                                              |
187 | *** ** ********                                           |
176 |* * * ***** **** ********                                  |
165 |*** * ******* * ***** *********                            |
154 |*** ********* * ******* ********** *|
143 |*** ********** * ******** ********** **|
132 |*** ********** ********** **************|
```

```
121 |*** ************ ** *********** * **************|
110 |***************** *************** *****************|
099 |********************************** *****************|
088 |********************************** * *****************|
077 |************************************ ** ********************|
066 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #061
```

NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (01 MAY - 10 MAY)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | * | * | * | | | | * | * | * | * |
------- | POOR |* *|* *|* *|***|***|***|* *|* *|* *|* *|
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | **| **| **| **| * | **| **|***|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR |* |* |* |* |* *|* |* | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | **| **| **| **| * | **| **|***|***|***|
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* |* |* |* |* *|* |* | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
NOTES:
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (01 MAY - 10 MAY)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_____________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | | | |*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | *|* *|* | | | | 40%| | | |*|*|*| | | |*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_____________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | |*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| 40% | | | | | | | | * | * | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | | |*|*|*| | | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

LOW LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | |*|*|*|*|
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | * | * | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | | | | | | | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 30 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (01 MAY - 10 MAY)

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | * | * |***|***|***| * | * | | | * |
70% | LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
```

```
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
75% | LOW | | | * | * | | | | | * |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
90% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca"
or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and
related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **
```

1727. Re: Chimney mounted beams?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 20:57:47 UTC
From: coolidge@guru.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.205747.14912@e2big.mko.dec.com>
Source record: 290351

--
In article Message-ID: <9204301104.AA08128@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>,

bert@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM (Bert Hyman W0RSB) wrote:

"Until I can come up with the time and money for a tower and 'real' antenna,
I'm looking for alternatives.
Can the 'average' residential chimney support a small tribander and rotor
without guying? This has to be a no-holes-in-the-roof installation to
pass my wife's review.

1728. Ham Radio Interference from Neighbor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 21:11:27 UTC
From: remedios@hpindda.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <5120018@hpindda.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 290352

I have a neighbor who operates a ham radio and I am getting
interference on my TV from it. I spoke to him about it and
he suggested my getting high pass filters for my TVs and my
VCRs. I did this but it did not help much. I spoke to him
again and he said that he is licensed and is operating under
the rules and regulations of the FCC. He said my only other
alternative would be to get cable TV. I do not wish to do
this. But even if I did, I am afraid that it may not solve
the problem because when I watch videos and disconnect the
outdoor antenna from my TV, I still get some interference
although not as bad as when I have the antenna attached.

Is there anything I can do besides getting cable that can
solve this problem?

Is there anything he can add to his equipment so it will not cause
so much interference? He says he uses low pass filters.

Thanks in advance,
Jim Remedios
remedios@hpda.cup.hp.com
hplabs!hpda!remedios
(408)447-2382

1729. Re: Chimney mounted beams?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 21:22:56 UTC
From: bill@c3177208.ssr.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.212256.8158@c3177208.ssr.hp.com>
Source record: 290353

bert@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:
:
: Until I can come up with the time and money for a tower and 'real' antenna,
: I'm looking for alternatives.
....
: 73,
: Bert Hyman W0RSB
: bert@rsvl.unisys.com

I would recommend using a telescoping mast clamped to one of the higher parts of the house. They're not expensive and unobtrusive -- sink it in a few hundred pounds of concrete and clamp at the peak of the house (you did have to foresight to buy a two story house on a mountain top, didn't you?). Use a small tri-bander, TV type rotor and keep the mast within 8 feet of the clamp and you shouldn't need to guy it. Use a plumb-bob when aligning the mast, for aesthetics.

Don't put it above a working chimney, you'll turn your tri-bander black. Try to get ahold of a TA-33JR, it's small, rugged, has great performance and I have had nothing but exemplary service from Mosley: Last time I rebuilt mine (it's 30 years old), I found extra items in the box with a note from Ira Mosley telling me I'd forgotten a few things and he was including them free of charge. Nice touch; when I buy another antenna it'll be from his company.

A nice thing about the TA-33JR is: The higher you put it, the more apt the neighbors are to think it's a TV antenna. Mine's now on a 60' crank-up mast and while it looks huge down near the house, the perspective at altitude is wholly different. Resist the temptation to run more than 1KW SSB and you may have yours for 30 years as well (you could also buy new traps every now an then, like I do...).

Bill Chidester
KE4WS Longwood, Fl.
bill@c3177208.ssr.hp.com

1730. Is this the same guy that...?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 21:23:54 UTC
From: fletcher@moho.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9204302122.AA19948@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290354

Excerpted from Info-Hams 92 #435

>From: centerline!noc.near.net!uhasun!arrlhq!lhurder@uunet.uu.net
>Subject: ARLB037 - Increase in FCC enforcement actions
>...
>On the same day Donald Bishop, N0EA, an Amateur Extra
>Class licensee, was issued an NAL for 10,000 dollars for
>transmitting from a mobile installation on frequencies
>near 7420 and 15050 kHz.
>...

Is this the same Donald Bishop as the editor of Mobile Radio Technology?

Reid

1731. Alinco 110/112 Manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 21:31:49 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9204302131.AA20864@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290355

Sometime ago I read about revised manuals for the Alinco Mobile. Could someone steer me to the "revised" (re-written, i.e. not Alinco's) manual(s)?

Thanks

ROBERT GIDEN, N7KCG (Wa. St. Univ.)
Tel: 509/335-2967 (Hm:509/229-3472) Fax: 509/335-2863
BITnet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.Bitnet Internet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU

1732. Re: Chimney mounted beams?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 21:42:47 UTC
From: kenastonmr@memstvx1.memst.edu
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.154247.2000@memstvx1.memst.edu>
Source record: 290356

In article <9204301104.AA08128@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>, bert@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM writes:
>

> Can the 'average' residential chimney support a small tribander and rotor
> without guying? This has to be a no-holes-in-the-roof installation to
> pass my wife's review

> 73,
> Bert Hyman W0RSB
> bert@rsvl.unisys.com

I have a TA-33-Jr with a RadioShack TV rotator on a 10 ft mast which is guyed with three Dacron lines running to roof vent pipes. It works great (in comparison to a wire antenna). Try it; you'll like it, although the neighbors might not.

Monte R. Kenaston, N7NJY Bitnet: kenastonmr@memstvx1
Department of Anthropology Internet: kenastonmr@memstvx1.memst.edu
Memphis State University Phone: 901-678-3328
Memphis, TN 38152 Fax: 901-678-2069

1733. Chimney mounted beams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 21:44:33 UTC
From: taylor@tix.UUCP
Message-ID: <9204302119.AA08897@timeplex.com>
Source record: 290357

Well, at 86 mph there's about 22 lbs per sq ft. of pressure (from EIA-RS-222) and 4 sq. ft. of antenna is placing about 90-100 lbs horizontal load on ur mast. If the mast is say, 10 feet high, thats about 900 to 1000 ft/lbs of bending moment. Do you really want to do that to your chimney ?

Masts, towers etc. are designed for such loads. Masonry usually is less resilient[D[D[D[D[D[D[D[Ds tolerant of bending unless designed for the load.

Seth T. KC2WE...the opinions are my own & not those of ascom Timeplex

1734. Re: FCC 3-Letter Call letters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 21:45:28 UTC
From: 00rdharringt@bsu-ucs.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.164529.7216@bsu-ucs.uucp>
Source record: 290358
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.folklore.urban

In article <1992Apr26.011627.1@acfcluster.nyu.edu>, axd7104@acfcluster.nyu.edu (Aaron Dickey) writes:
> In article <92101.125627ASAHC@CUNYVM.BITNET>, ASAHC@CUNYVM.BITNET (Asher Samuels) writes:
>> A few years ago, WOR was forced to become WWOR (channel 9 in the NYC area)
>
> I wasn't talking about the tv station though, just the radio station (710
> am). It's still WOR.

Don't forget WGN of Chicago and WJR and WWJ of Detroit.

--
/---------------------------------------v-----------------------------------\
Rob Harrington	Ball State University
Department of History	Muncie, Indiana, USA
Vax--00RDHARRINGT@leo.bsuvc.bsu.edu	Unix--herring@bsu-cs.bsu.edu
>---------------------------------------^-----------------------------------<
| Yeah, Yeah, Yeah, Yeah, Yeah -- Shane MacGowan |
| Aoibheann beatha an scol/aire! |
\---/

1735. Ham postcript graphics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 21:49:52 UTC
From: Geoffrey_C._Williams.Wbst207V@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"30-Apr-92.17:48:17".*.Geoffrey_C._Williams.Wbst207V@Xerox.com>
Source record: 290359

Sorry to be a pest but I know someone posted these files, or at least a bunch of ham related graphics a week or so ago. But I guess I deleted them just before I was going to use them, anyway can anyone help me out?
73's Geoff Williams

1736. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 22:25:27 UTC
From: spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.222527.10058@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 290360

In article <1992Apr30.161633.289@pictel.com>, wpns@pictel.com (Willie Smith) writes:
>perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>>Has anyone ever played with ACSSB ?
>
>I'm not sure what the technical problems associated with ACSSB are, or
>how it sounds, but I suspect that there are reasons it's not more
>popular.
>
>Willie Smith
>wpns@pictel.com

Well, I kicked around the idea of building ACSSB equipment for a
senior project, and after I got into it a bit I realized that it
really would be very difficult w.r.t. FM, AM, SSB, etc. The idea
is to Phase-Lock to a subcarrier above (I think) the audio passband, like
4500 Hz or something like that. From this, the RF osc is locked to
this and the signal is synchronous demodulated. However, heres the problem:

This is difficult. Also the S/N of the subcarrier has to be enough for
the PLL to lock onto it, and the carrier and pilot tone need to be locked
to each other at the transmitter end, also. This is very tricky. Not
saying its impossible, but its tricky.

The "Amplitude Compandoring" is a system of non-linear pre-emp and
de-emp not unlike DBX. It is supposed to increase S/N and emulate
the "capture effect", but I really doubt if it'd do as well as FM.
(not completely educated guess).

Also, I cant imagine that the noise performance would be better than
FM. It'd give slightly worse performance than SSB due to the wasted
energy in the subcarrier (compared to transmitter w/same pwr.). Now
NBFM doesn't give much noise improvement over AM which is worse, of
course then SSB... I guess thats how they figure it would cancel out.
I'd need to see it to believe it.

I personally don't see the bandwidth savings to be good enough at this
time to trade off the complexity of the system.

So, instead I built a 70-cm transverter!

Fred M. Spinner, KA9VAW

1737. A few questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-04-30 22:42:30 UTC
From: spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Apr30.224230.10241@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 290362

I need to find a source for a commercially made 4-5 foot dish
of reasonable quality in a small quantity. Anyone out there
know where I could find such a source?

Also, anyone know the address and phone for International Crystal
Manufacturing in Oklahoma?

Lastly, for those of you knowledgable in the ham satellite area,
last night I received telemetry (AX.25) from Dove (DO-17) and
am curious if anyone can lead me to being able to decode this.
(for flamers: I joined AMSAT at Dayton, got their info sheet, and
it doesn't have this info)

Anyway, heres an exact sample (retyped by me):

DOVE-1>STATUS: 80 00 00 7F 17 18 FF 01 00 D0 00 00 0A 0C 3C 05 1B 00
02 04 01

DOVE-1>BRAMST: DOVE is undergoing tests in preperation for its full
commissioning. Thank you for your patience

DOVE-1>BCRXMT:vmax=763408 battop=766771 temp=159463

DOVE-1>LSTAT:I P:0x3000 o:0 l:14141 f:14141, d:0 st:0

DOVE-1>TIME-1:PHT: uptime is 001/10:51:45

DOVE-1>TLM:00:58 01:56 02:8B 03:33 04:59 05:58 06:70 07:50 08:6E 09:70
0A:A4 0B:E5 0C:E7 0D:DB 0E:00 0F:24 10:DC 11:BC 12:01 13:37
14:BE 15:AC 16:78 17:6E 18:6F 19:71 1A:70 1B:05 1C:76 1D:70
1E:DB 1F:64 20:D4

DOVE-1>TLM:21:C7 22:74 23:1A 24:14 25:20 26:00 27:00 28:77 29:00 2A:10
2B:01 2C:00 2D:66 2E:60 2F:A4 30:D0 31:A4 32:00 33:00 34:C2
35:AC 36:B0 37:AC 38:C8

...AND IT REPEATS....

Sorry if this takes up too much bandwidth but there is considerable
interest in this here at Rose among the club members. Thanks for
any info on any of this.

Fred M. Spinner, KA9VAW
President, Rose-Tech Radio Club (for only 2 more weeks---
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology and then no more Internet for awhile!
---waaaah!)
(well, as least I'll finally get my BSEE!)

1738. [FWD] GLB-400 Simple Sizer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 00:35:11 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9205010020.AA09258@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 290364

>>>How do and Mornin --
>>>
>>>I had a GLB 400 back in the mid 70's (76 I think). Dont have it
>>>anymore but still have the book on the sucker. Send me a PO
>>>address and I'll send you a copy (if I can still find it).
>>>
>>>GLB had several mods out on the 400, one of them was a "out of band"
>>>mod that was intended for those who worked MARS or CAP (of which
>>>I have a copy). It was a sweet synthesizer then (wouldn't mind
>>>getting my hands on one today) back then.
>>>
>>>JD--K1ZAT/3 (MD)

1739. DX Bulletin 22 ARLD022

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 03:30:29 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992May01.033029.25161@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290366

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================
```

ZCZC AE84
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 22 ARLD022
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 1, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD022
ARLD022 DX news

Thanks to Bob, W5KNE, and QRZ DX for the following DX information.

BURKINO FASO. Peter, XT2BW, is the only active station from Burkino Faso. His assignment is until December 1992, although a six to twelve month extension may be in the works. Listen for him on 40 through 10 meters, including the WARC bands. QSLs to WB2YQH.

CRETE. SV1AHH/SV9 will be active through May 3 on 20 through 10 meters, with an emphasis on RTTY.

CHINA. Operators at the Nanjing Institute of Technology club station BY4WNG, have built a TNC. DXers and tech wizards may check out a description of the TNC which is available on the VS6UF-1 BBS on 2111l kHz.

MICRONESIA. Barry, WC5N, will be active between May 2 and 9 as V63BW. Check 20, 17, 15, 12 and 10 meters for this mostly CW operation. QSL to W5EW.

M-V ISLAND. An all band/mode operation by a team led by UT4UZ is reportedly in the works for May 21 through June 16. Keep an eye on the Cluster for this one.

FALKLAND ISLAND. VP8s signing /92HY are celebrating Heritage Year.

UGANDA. The 5X5CW operation planned by John PA3CXC, has been put on hold due to hostilities in the region.

IOTA NEWS. Here are some of the recent offerings for IOTA Hunters,
4K4, Dickson, AS-005
TM5, Pilier, EU-064
LU/D, Martin Garcia, SA-055,

KL7CYL, Kodiak, NA-019,
CT1CBI/P Baleal, EU-040,
V73EU, Majuro, OC-029, and
SV8/SM0TXM, Paros, EU-067.

CRYSTAL BALL. Some goodies that are active now or planned for the near future include G4SMC/8R1 until May 20, 4U7ITU until May 3, and 8Q7 by a group of JA operators until May 6.

NORTH KOREA. Avoid the rumor mill. Stay tuned to W1AW DX Bulletins on HF and various BBS services for the official word.
NNNN

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

1740. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 30 April

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 04:05:11 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.704693111@honte>
Source record: 290367
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 121, 04/30/92
10.7 FLUX=127.9 90-AVG=187 SSN=131 BKI=2232 3102 BAI=007
BGND-XRAY=B3.1 FLU1=4.9E+04 FLU10=9.5E+03 PKI=3323 3222 PAI=010
BOU-DEV=018,017,024,018,033,005,002,015 DEV-AVG=016 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C4.7 @ 0811UT XRAY-MIN= B2.9 @ 0304UT XRAY-AVG= B5.2
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 1540UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 0635UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 1710UT PCA-MIN= -1.7DB @ 1350UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55276NT @ 1026UT BOUTF-MIN=55235NT @ 1736UT BOUTF-AVG=55263NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+112NT@ 1732UT GOES7-MIN=N:-037NT@ 1153UT G7-AVG=+073,+047,+007
GOES6-MAX=P:+119NT@ 2244UT GOES6-MIN=E:-019NT@ 1737UT G6-AVG=+085,+012,+030
FLUXFCST=STD:125,125,125;SESC:125,125,125 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,015/015,015,018
KFCST=2233 3322 2233 3322 27DAY-AP=024,012 27DAY-KP=1244 5543 2224 4332
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

1741. Re: Chimney mounted beams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 04:13:48 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May1.041348.28174@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290368

You probably don't really want to mount the antenna near the chimney, as
the soot and other exaust will put carbon and stuff all over the antenna
and degrade performance. Especially on the insulation parts of the antenna.

I've used old steel water pipe (about 1 1/2" diameter) running from a
concrete footer in the ground up aside the house, and held by a holder
attached to the house just under the roof gutter to the sill board.
and extending about 8 feet above. We have a big TV antenna, a 2M ground
plane, a UHF TV antenna, and a small 3M (FM broadcast folded dipole).
All mounted on the same mast. For about 6 years at least.
Use continious lengths of pipe above the top mast support. Pipe unions
arn't designed to take twisting or bending action (remember statics and
dynamics class?).

1742. 2SAT backlighting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 06:33:24 UTC
From: sknapp@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1992May1.063324.10846@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 290369

Hello all,

The backlighting on my Icom 2SAT suddenly went bad, the light no longer works at all. The light button does still work (the light-B-# extended receive thing works fine). The radio is not more than 6 months old and did not have the light used to what I would call 'excess'. Any ideas? Anyone have this problem?

Does anyone know of a cheaper than Icom service facility that they wish to recommend? How about bash? (Because when all else fails, it is getting sent back.

Thanks!

Steven M. Knapp Computer Engineering@
sknapp@iastate.edu Iowa State University
Friley 2298 Stanton Ames, IA 50012

1743. DMM recomendation, Fluke79?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 06:43:32 UTC
From: sknapp@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1992May1.064332.11195@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 290370
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hello all,

I was thinking about 'investing' in a Fluke 79 DMM. Any
recommendations? Opinions? The 80 series is too expensive. But I can swing for
the 79. Also is $150ish a fair price? A good price? (interested? I can get you
the PH# of the distributor)

PLEASE EMAIL as I do not read this group often enough...
If there are any FAQ's pertaining to this or reviews of DMM's on file
somewhere please direct me!

Thanks in advance!

Steven M. Knapp Computer Engineering@
sknapp@iastate.edu Iowa State University
Friley 2298 Stanton Ames, IA 50012

1744. Re: Hang onto yer radios; was: Re: Boycott Icom (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 09:29:09 UTC
From: dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com
Message-ID: <16610129@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com>
Source record: 290371

It seems to be seen as heresy if anyone criticies the R390. One interesting thing worth reading is "Symmetric MOSFET mixers of high dynamic range" by R. P. Rafuse P122-123 of the proceedings of the 1968 international solid state circuits conference. (friday 16th Feb 1968, University of pennsylvania)

Rafuse has the sense to measure the R390 with signals inside the bandwidth of its preselector, and quotes a -7dbm single tone signal as causing 1 dB suppression of a weak signal. He rates the R390 as having 79dB dynamic range, but one has to be careful with this sort of data, there are many different definitions of dynamic range.

If you are interested in high dynamic range receivers, you may find it worth looking up the G3PDM recever published by the RSGB in their " Radio Communication" handbook (their equivalent of the ARRL handbook) depending on the age of the book you find, you will see either the mark 1 or mark 2 version, it is worth tracking down both.

The mixer in rafuse's paper quoted above eventually went into production in the Racal RA1772 family of HF receivers.

Cheers
David

1745. Re: Is this the same guy that...?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 12:02:53 UTC
From: tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992May1.120253.2702@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 290372

fletcher@moho.uwyo.EDU (Walter Reid Fletcher) writes:

>Excerpted from Info-Hams 92 #435

>>From: centerline!noc.near.net!uhasun!arrlhq!lhurder@uunet.uu.net
>>Subject: ARLB037 - Increase in FCC enforcement actions
>>...
>>On the same day Donald Bishop, N0EA, an Amateur Extra
>>Class licensee, was issued an NAL for 10,000 dollars for
>>transmitting from a mobile installation on frequencies
>>near 7420 and 15050 kHz.
>>...

>Is this the same Donald Bishop as the editor of Mobile Radio Technology?

>Reid

Yep.

Tom WB9RXJ

1746. ATTENTION >> MAGUIRE@SPPVM1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 12:41:23 UTC
From: rliles@heimdall.mlb.semi.harris.com
Message-ID: <1992May1.124123.891@mlb.semi.harris.com>
Source record: 290373

Someone by the partial address of MAGUIRE@SPPVM1 sent me a request for additional information on my PK-232 mod. Unfortunately, the return address must have been incomplete.

I don't know who you are, but if you will contact me again, I'll be happy to answer your questions.

Ray
rliles@heimdall.mlb.semi.harris.com

1747. Re: Senate Scanner Ban Bill Vote Coming

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 13:15:23 UTC
From: jrsargeant@lescsse.jsc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <jrsargeant.704726123@node_d3ff>
Source record: 290374
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In <1992Apr30.130056.170@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> whs70@dancer.uucp (24411-sohl) writes:

>In article <1992Apr29.194055.17093@here.and.now> me@here.and.now writes:
>>I have assumed that the only reason violations of the ECPA are going
>>unchallenged is because the authorities are awaiting the outcome of the
>>various court cases challenging its legality.
>>
>>In any case, it would seem that the senate scanner bill means that
>>someone out there is intent on enforcing the ECPA at the source.
>>Jon

>The reason most ECPA violations are unchallenged is because most can
>never be detected. The real issue with the new anti-scanner
>legislation is that it will prohibit the sale and manufacture of
>radio equipment that is capable of receiving cellular frequencies.

>Such an outright ban on the availability of radio receiving equipment
>that covers specific frequency ranges has NEVER, to the best of my
>knowledge, ever been done before.

>As with most thing that the government meddles in, today the
>discussion is just on cellular frequencies. How quickly other
>groups that use radio are likely to ask for such similar
>protection (ie. scanners/receiver legislation that would ban
>frequency coverage that picks up police, etc) is anybodies guess, BUT
>if you grant such protections to one class of radio use, the stage
>has been set for other's to follow.

And strict interpretation of the bill as I read, could ban almost any tuneable
receiver since it is very easy to build a converter for almost any frequency.
This would "modify" the receiver to be "capable of recieving" the prohibited
frequencies!

>Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.
>---
>Bill Sohl (K2UNK) BELLCORE (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
>Morristown, NJ email via UUCP bcr!dancer!whs70
>201-829-2879 Weekdays email via Internet whs70@dancer.cc.bellcore.com
--
Jack R. Sargeant, Sr. W0RIJ These opinions are mine and only mine
Computer Systems Specialist (unless you want to claim them).
Lockheed Engineering & Sciences Co.
Someday (maybe) we'll get E-Mail and FTP access. In the meantime, we post.

1748. Kenwood TH-78A Owners Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 13:20:54 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992May1.132054.2289@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 290375

I'm starting a mailing list for Kenwood TH-78A owners. At first, it
will be handled manually. If you want to get on the list, please
send me your e-mail address, full name, and TH-78A serial number. Because
I'm doing this manually, I can only accept actual owners at this time.
If anyone has the time and capability to set up an automated server,
please let me know.

For submissions to the mailing list, just send me e-mail and indicate
in the subject line that you want it distributed.

Thanks...Joakim
--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: ASEL CAP: Freedom 226 Mobile FCC: N1JHW
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

1749. Repeater Replacement Question.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 13:40:26 UTC
From: stigall@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu
Message-ID: <1992May1.134026.1755@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 290376

Hello,

Here in Indiana we have decided to replace our old (pre 1971) RF deck
on our 146.04/64 repeater with something new. We have an SCOM 7K
controller which we like very much so we don't need anything with a
built-in controller, unless it's easy to disable. Some of the options
we are considering are:

1. MELCO (Maggiore) Hi Pro which would be easy to interface.
2. ICOM repeater which the interfacing problems are unknown.
3. Kenwood commercial repeater, also unknown interfacing.
4. Spectrum Communications rcvr/xmtr/power amp also easy to i-face.

Any comments about these options would be appreciated.

--
** Any opinions expressed are entirely my own, not my employers. **
* John Stigall - Indiana University Computing Services Network *
** stigall@ucs.indiana.edu > Ham Radio: N9LKL@K9IU.IN.USA.NOAM < **

1750. DSP-12, where to get it.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 14:17:31 UTC
From: gingell@aurw6b.UUCP
Message-ID: <9205011345.AA10458@aurw6b.aur.alcatel.com>
Source record: 290377

B.J. N3JLQ asks

> I have been interested by all the talk about dsp2232 vs dsp12, and
> was curious as to where the dsp12 is sold? I know several places that
> sell AEA equipment, but have looked through magazines and catalogs, and
> have seen nothing about Grace equipment. Is this stuff aimed at EE's rather
> than hams, or am I just looking in the wrong place? I'm sure that both units
> are out of my price range, but I wanted to dream.
> Thanks in advance.

LL Grace usually has a full page ad in The Amsat Journal, also in QEX
the ARRL's monthly Experimenters Exchange magazine. They also advertize
occasionally in QST. They are a small outfit and you can reach them by
phone at 609-751-1018, 41 Acadia Drive, Voorhees, NJ 08043. Ask for
a data sheet. As far as I know, all sales are direct, there are no
US dealers however in other countries their products are carried by
dealers (for instance in the UK I have seen ads in the RSGB's Radio
Communications Magazine). It is no more aimed at EE's than the DSP2232
- if you just want to plug it in and use the provided built in features
then fine. If you want to add new functions you can do that too, but
be warned this is a major project requiring extensive assembly language
programming knowledge in both v40 (=8086) and 56000 languages AND an
understanding of DSP. I have no doubt that when the AEA toolkit comes
out it will require a similar level of expertise.

To put it in perspective, I have been in the telecom business for 30 years
the last 20 of which I have done a lot of DSP, assembly language and
high level language. I think it is no trivial task to add a new mode
but it sure is challenging and exciting. I was inspired by a couple
of notes on the net in the last few days to look into implementing an
ACSSB transverter - it would be tricky but it could be done.

Buying something like this from a small company has advantages and
disadvantages. On the one hand, with a large company you have the
economies of scale and a greater likelihood that they will be in
business in the future, still supporting the program (net.flames.icom
excepted). On the other a small company is usually more approachable
and flexible in dealing with special requirements of customers. The
DSP-12 has been out for nearly 12 months now (I got mine over 6 months
ago) and the toolkit with source code and schematics has been available
from the beginning. Big companies don't usually like to give out stuff
like that unless pressed by competition.

Just a point of view from a satisied customer.

Mike Gingell, KN4BS, Raleigh, NC USA (919) 850-6444
UUCP: ...!mcnc!aurgate!aurfs1!gingell
Internet: gingell%aurfs1%aurgate@mcnc.org

1751. Knoxville repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 15:06:15 UTC
From: dfrey@opusc.csd.scarolina.edu
Message-ID: <1992May1.150615.17310@opusc.csd.scarolina.edu>
Source record: 290278

I will be traveling to Knoxville, TN next week for a few days of shooting with a video crew at Oakridge. I would appreciate any information on repeaters in the area.
Always anxious to meet fellow hams in an unfamiliar area.
Please E-mail *any* info you are willing to share. Thanks in advance.

73 David, KD4NAR

1752. Re: Grounding and lead in water

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 15:13:24 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360082@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290279

About the only source of lead from water systems was from copper pipe soldered with lead/tin solder. Iron pipe was galvanized with zinc and contained no lead. Lead was however used for some drain plumbing and could cause problems from people who got their domestic water from wells. New plumbing codes require copper pipe to be soldered with lead free solder.
I have plastic pipe in my house and the state electrical inspector still required me to put a ground clamp on my plastic cold water pipe to pass inspection. I already had 2 8 foot grounding rods driven into the ground for my service entrance ground but that wasn't enough to keep him happy. HiHi.

Roger Mitchell
N0MCR

1753. What's a good method for digital data modulation?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 17:06:04 UTC
From: tching@caldwr.water.ca.gov
Message-ID: <879@caldwr.water.ca.gov>
Source record: 290280
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I'm wanting to send digitally encoded data over the air. Typical
bit rate might be around 70KHz - 120KHz. Since I'm very new to this,
there are several questions that I need to know.

1) What is the best type of encoding to use? i.e. Manchester,
B8ZS, etc...

2) What's the best/easiest modulation method? i.e. FSK, QPSK, FM, etc...

3) What frequencies are legal to use for short distances? (about
100 yards max - just like a garage door opener)

4) What is the power level needed to do the above at the rated freq?

5) What are some semi-counductors that would do the above?

6) Any other points that I have overlooked or might overlook?

Thanks in advance... PLEASE e-mail to the address below. I have
rare opportunities to get these news groups.

tching@water.ca.gov
tracy ching
water resources
(916) 653-4653

1754. Questions about operating from Angola Africa

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 17:12:01 UTC
From: fortmiller@danger.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <595@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 290281

My brother might be going to Angola Africa for 6-12 months starting in September to work (very low pay) for ADRA (Adventist Development and Relief Agency). My question is what would he need in terms of a FCC license and foreign permits to be able to operate on the Ham bands to communicate back to the US using voice? He currently has no FCC license. What ham bands would be best? Any recommendations for the minimum equipment needed (must be cheap, reliable and reasonably portable)? About how long would it take to get the proper permits and who would one contact for them?

Please send your replies via Email.

Ed Fortmiller | fortmiller@danger.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corporation | --or-- fortmiller%danger.enet@decwrl.dec.com
60 Codman Hill Road, BXB2-2/E6 | --or-- fortmiller%danger.enet@crl.dec.com
Boxboro, MA 01719-1708 | --or-- ...!decwrl!danger.dec.com!fortmiller
Phone: (508) 264-5076 | --or-- Edward.Fortmiller@bxb.mts.dec.com
FAX: (508) 264-5014 |
DTN: 293-5076 |

1755. Re: Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 17:12:16 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May1.171216.28233@casbah.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 290282

In article <614@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
> ...
>Please bear in
>mind that the ARRL lab's current standard for tone spacing in
>blocking and two-tone DR tests is 20 kHz. For a given radio,
>wider tone spacings generally give better IMD and blocking DR
>numbers, narrower tone spacings, worse. Also, we generally make
>our measurements with an IF bandwidth of 500 Hz, or as close to
>it as the equipment allows. *Changing this bandwidth also changes
>the numbers*, as does whether or not a togglable preamp or
>attenuator was in or out of the line. Because of this, comparing
>numbers in the table(s) we're talking about to those in a
>particular *QST* Product Review or manufacturer's ad does not
>necessarily lead to absolute results -- not so much a case of
>apples and oranges as Northern Spy v Winesap.
>
(Signature deleted)

My perusal of old QST's, a fine magazine that it is, provides
and additional reason to be careful in making comparisons -
change in testing equipment and its limitations.
While Dave has first hand knowledge of the test setup and its evolution
over time, my knowledge comes from reading old reviews carefully
(and sometimes between the lines too). The numbers in the product
review are a function of the test equipment and the radios. They
both have changed over time. Consider, for instance, the measurement
of dynamic range. If I have read between the lines carefully, the equipment
in the early 70's could measure dynamic range upto 120db. The Drake
TR7 tested then had its dynamic range listed at 120db. The equipment
that ARRL uses today seems more capable (unless they have been
manufacturing the numbers :) :)). So if the Drake TR7 had been
tested with today's equipment when it was new (an impossibility
unless you can travel faster than light) the results may have been
even more impressive.

BTW, I do not own a DRAKE TR7 nor do I have any financial interest
in Drake.

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

1756. ARLP018

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 17:26:37 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <621@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290283

ZCZC AP26
QST de W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 18 ARLP018
>From Tad Cook, KT7H
Seattle, WA May 2, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB PROP ARL ARLP018
ARLP018 Propagation de KT7H

Solar activity continues its downward spiral. Last week this bulletin predicted a near term solar flux low of 160 around May 7. But instead the flux dropped below 130 over the past week, which is the lowest it has been since it hit 128 two years ago on May 5, 1990. This low activity resulted in unspectacular ionospheric propagation.

What little flare occurrence we had was hardly disruptive. The Boulder A index only went as high as 10 on the 24th and 25th.

The 90 day average for the solar flux is around 190, and the daily flux numbers should continue below the moving 90 day average until after May 10.

10 meters won't be much good for worldwide communications over the next week. Based upon the central U.S., 20 meters should be open to Europe best before sunset. To Japan, 15 meters should be best before sunset, with 20 meters best from very late in the evening until sunrise, 40 meters best around sunrise, and 80 meters best just before sunrise. To South America, 80, 40 and 30 meters should be open all night, and 20 meters will be best from before sunset to late in the evening.

Sunspot Numbers from April 24 through 30 were 198, 209, 191, 137, 152, 163 and 131, with a mean of 168.7. 10.7 cm solar flux for the same period was 160.9, 153.8, 143.2, 137.2, 128.5, 130.5 and 127.9, with a mean of 140.3.
NNNN

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.

---
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ

1757. Re: Chimney mounted beams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 17:26:58 UTC
From: admiral.uucp!jess@uunet.uu.net
Message-ID: <NNV4JB1w164w@admiral.uucp>
Source record: 290284

taylor@tix.UUCP (Seth Taylor) writes:

> Masts, towers etc. are designed for such loads. Masonry usually is
> less resilient[D[D[D[D[D[D[D[Ds tolerant of bending unless designed
>
> Seth T. KC2WE...the opinions are my own & not those of ascom Timeplex

Seth, how about having him drop his mast from 10 feet (really, a rather unmanageable length anyway) to, say, 4 feet. I used to run an 8-element 6 meter yagi using chimney straps on a brick chimney without the slightest problem using only a 3-foot mast. Worked fine, and it was up there for years and years.

Jess

--
admiral!jess@uunet.uu.net (Jess Girard) <uunet!admiral!jess>
The Admiral's Public UNIX - Greenwich, CT - System Administrator: Doug Fields
(HST/V32) (203)661-2873 -- (PEP/V32) -1279 -- (V32) -0450 -- (V29/MNP6) -2967
>FREE!< Unix shell accounts, Usenet access, and Internet-style mail available

1758. ARLD022

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 17:27:22 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <622@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290285

ZCZC AE84
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 22 ARLD022
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT May 1, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD022
ARLD022 DX news

Thanks to Bob, W5KNE, and QRZ DX for the following DX information.

BURKINO FASO. Peter, XT2BW, is the only active station from Burkino Faso. His assignment is until December 1992, although a six to twelve month extension may be in the works. Listen for him on 40 through 10 meters, including the WARC bands. QSLs to WB2YQH.

CRETE. SV1AHH/SV9 will be active through May 3 on 20 through 10 meters, with an emphasis on RTTY.

CHINA. Operators at the Nanjing Institute of Technology club station BY4WNG, have built a TNC. DXers and tech wizards may check out a description of the TNC which is available on the VS6UF-1 BBS on 21111 kHz.

MICRONESIA. Barry, WC5N, will be active between May 2 and 9 as V63BW. Check 20, 17, 15, 12 and 10 meters for this mostly CW operation. QSLs to W5EW.

M-V ISLAND. An all band/mode operation by a team led by UT4UZ is reportedly in the works for May 21 through June 16. Keep an eye on the Cluster for this one.

FALKLAND ISLAND. VP8s signing /92HY are celebrating Heritage Year.

UGANDA. The 5X5CW operation planned by John PA3CXC, has been put on hold due to hostilities in the region.

IOTA NEWS. Here are some of the recent offerings for IOTA Hunters,
4K4, Dickson, AS-005
TM5, Pilier, EU-064
LU/D, Martin Garcia, SA-055,
KL7CYL, Kodiak, NA-019,

CT1CBI/P Baleal, EU-040,
V73EU, Majuro, OC-029, and
SV8/SM0TXM, Paros, EU-067.

CRYSTAL BALL. Some goodies that are active now or planned
for the near future include G4SMC/8R1 until May 20, 4U7ITU
until May 3, and 8Q7 by a group of JA operators until May
6.

NORTH KOREA. Avoid the rumor mill. Stay tuned to W1AW DX
Bulletins on HF and various BBS services for the official
word.
NNNN

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ

1759. PC-TRACK.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 17:39:42 UTC
From: mdc@vixen.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May1.173942.5776@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 290286
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Is PC-TRACK (PCT214 or PCT214.zip) available any place but
WSMR-SIMTEL20.Army.Mil? I have a problem trying to get in there.

Maybe if I had the node number (I think it was 76.2.??.0) this
machine might be kind and find SIMTEL20. Also wasn't there some things
that had to be done ("binary" or something) to get a good
transfer to a UNIX system?

e-mail please because I sometimes am a week or two before
I can get time to sift thru a number of messages.

Thanks
All standard disclaimers should be applied at this point.
David C. Marden, Bell Communications Research, 100 Schultz Dr. P.O.
Box 7050 Red Bank, NJ 07701 908-758-5643 vixen!mdc@bellcore.bellcore.com
Also known as King Edward the second, Amateur Golfer (KE2AG)

1760. Re: Auto RFI: Honda Civic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 17:51:34 UTC
From: don@hpwrce.HP.COM
Message-ID: <17210003@hpwrce.HP.COM>
Source record: 290287

Mark,
Just had a thought. Don't know about Honda but my Toyota truck will
accept several types or manufacturers of spark plugs. One of these
plug types include a built in resistor to cut down on ignition noise.
You may have had resistive type of plugs in your car in the beginning,
maybe your mechanic replaced with a non resistive type of plug.
Check your owners manual, if in question, call a parts house......
For what it's worth.....WB6LPJ

1761. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 18:35:36 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscit.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <50030005@hpscit.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 290288

If ACSSB is so great, then why did they decide NOT to use it on the new 220 MHz. UPS system. They told the FCC that they needed to rip off our band to establish a new technology, ACSSB, and now that they have the band, they have gone back to FM. Anyone know the scoop on this?

Rick N6RK

1762. Re: SWR Foldback Circuits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 18:53:09 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscit.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <50030006@hpscit.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 290289

> / hpscit:rec.radio.amateur.misc / perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM (Perry Scott) / 1:42 pm Apr 28, 1992 /
> I was playing with my Kenwood 440's SWR foldback circuit last weekend, and
> seek comments from the wisdom of the Net.
>
> The idea is to reduce transmitter power as SWR increases. This is in most
> modern radios, making them virtually indestructable.
>
> The results are amazing. For example, for 50 watts forward, the TS440
> should allow (1+p) = 85/50, or SWR = (1+.7)/(1-.7) = 5.67.
>
> However, the TS440 folds back to about 10 watts at this kind of SWR. I
>
> Has anyone tried something like this ? Is there something wrong with my
> equations ?
>
> Perry Scott
> AA0ET
> ----------

A VSWR of 5.67 could represent an impedance as low as 50 divided by 5.67 or 8.82 ohms. 10 watts into this load would require a current of 1 amp. On the other hand, normal operation at 100 watts into 50 ohms (VSWR=1) would require 1.4 amps. So you are actually getting close to the rated output current. Since the efficiency will be far lower with the 8.82 ohm load than the 50 ohm load, it is reasonable to have to derate the current limit somewhat to keep dissipation within limits. Note that the VSWR detector is not smart enough to know whether the VSWR=5.67 represents an 8.82 ohm load or a 283.50 ohm load (or a reactive load for that matter), so it has to be designed for the worst case.

Rick N6RK

1763. RESULT: rec.radio.broadcasting passes 234: 34

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 19:49:03 UTC
From: wdp@gagme.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992May1.194903.16241@uunet.uu.net>
Source record: 290290
Cross-posted to: news.announce.newgroups,news.groups,rec.radio.noncomm,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

Voting on the proposed creation of rec.radio.broadcasting has
ended as of 4/30/92. The proposal received 234 yes votes
to 34 no votes, thus satisfying the Usenet criteria of both a 2/3
majority and 100 more yes votes than no votes, required for the
creation of this forum.

There were a few duplicate yes votes, which have been removed, no
switched votes, and a couple of no votes which did not strictly comply
with the voting guidelines, but were included anyway since intent
seemed clear.

CHARTER: Rec.radio broadcasting is intended as a worldwide forum
dedicated to discussion of subjects pertaining to 'domestic' radio
broadcasting. By the term 'domestic', we mean radio which is intended
basically for reception within the country from which it originates.
In other words any and all broadcasting which is not primarily intended for
reception in other countries/continents.

Valid subjects might include (but not be limited to) ...

* Technical and engineering matters
* Programming and formats (such as.. but not limited to..)
* Music and entertainment
* News & talk shows
* Political coverage
* Specialized formats
* Legislation and regulations affecting the medium
* Technologies affecting the medium
* Ideas for improving radio broadcasting
* Differences and similatrities between nation's broadcast services
* Low-power radio broadcasting
* Community broadcast radio
* Pirate broadcasting
* Broadcast DX
* Radio's historical & cultural significance
* Information exchanges for those seeking employment in radio.
* Shop talk, gabfesting and general communications between broadcast
professionals, hopefuls and listeners across the globe!

About the only traffic which is NOT welcome on this group is..

Flames and endless arguments over personal tastes in music/programming.
Unwarranted and excessive profanity and/or personal attacks.
Articles not pertaining to radio broadcasting. (*)

Articles about two-way, cellular, or other non-broadcast radio services,
unless they directly relate TO broadcasting. (*)

(*) - except matters of urgency to computer users, the public at-large,
or other matters of great impact or importance.

While this WILL be a moderated forum, I will restate that I believe in
minimal moderation and _NO_ censorhip! This means I will not kill any
incoming articles because they clash with some personal opinion or
belief. In other words, the ONLY reasons that an article might be killed
is if it falls into one of the above categories, or if it is one of
many identical responses to a posters question. In the latter
case, I would post a few of the identical responses and e-mail the remainder
to the poster requesting the information, giving a credit line to those who
posted, but were not printed. This is done to conserve net bandwidth.

So, without further adieu, here are the votes which came in over the past
month starting with the YES votes:

1 10U6123@csdvax.csd.unsw.EDU.AU
2 10U6579@csdvax.csd.unsw.EDU.AU
3 "Aaron Dickey, The Happy Spore"
4 Alan Tai
5 ALLEN.RIELAND@mail.admin.wisc.edu
6 alpo!kam@uunet.UU.NET (Kurt A Melden)
7 AMARGERI@sd-vax.bbn.com
8 andrea@chinet.chi.il.us (Andrea Donderi)
9 ANDREW WEISKOPF
10 andrewb@suite.sw.oz.au (Andrew Bettison)
11 Andy Malis
12 Arlen Diamond
13
14 AXD7104@ACFcluster.NYU.EDU
15 babani@acsu.buffalo.edu (Rusty Babani)
16 barrey@frodo.novell.com (Barrey Jewall)
17 barry@coyote.datalog.com (Barry Mishkind)
18 bbx!yenta!karenm@unmvax.cs.unm.edu (Karen Millar)
19 Benjamin Fan
20 Beth.P.Krakower@Dartmouth.EDU
21 Bill.Blomgren@f326.n3603.z1.FIDONET.ORG (Bill Blomgren)
22 biwi
23 B.J. 01-Apr-1992 1105
24 bolero.ati.com!duncan (Jim Duncan)
25 bradford.ac.uk!R.A.Macgill
26 "Brandon Magee"
27 brownd@stolaf.edu (David H. Brown)
28 broy%spermy.hsc.usc.edu@usc.edu (Binayak Roy)
29 Bruce Klopfenstein
30 Bruce 'Loodvrij' Keeler
31 BSCHLESINGER@NSSDCA.GSFC.NASA.GOV
32 bst@wang.com (Bruce Tannenbaum)

"Carl P. Zwanzig"
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cumminje@nextwork.rose-hulman.edu
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Dan Faulkner
Daniel Gulino danielm@tekgen.bv.tek.com
Dan_Jacobson@ATT.COM
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88 "Gary R. Smith KE9MI"
89 gds@CS.UCLA.EDU (Greg Skinner)
90 genghis@uiuc.edu (Tim Elliott)
91 George.Wilson@p1.f230.n3603.z1.FIDONET.ORG (George Wilson)
92 gilman@cshl.org
93 G.Marshall@ee.surrey.ac.uk
94 gpratt@attmail.att.com (Gary E Pratt)
95 Grace Seibert
96 gulino@ouvaxa.ucls.ohiou.edu
97 Harald Brinkmann
98 "Hardcore Alaskan"
99 harding@nas.nasa.gov (Stephen R. Harding)
100 haskin@cs.swarthmore.edu (Guy Haskin)
101 HAVANAMOON@cup.portal.com
102 hickok@hickok.cray.com (George Hickok ext 2621)
103 hofkin@Software.ORG (Bob Hofkin)
104 hunter@nlm.nih.gov (Larry Hunter)
105 I met Elvis + lived...
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107 ico.isc.com!rcw@scicom.alphacdc.com (Robert White)
108 igor@charles.ucdavis.edu (Frog's Experimental Account)
109 izm00@juts.ccc.amdahl.com (Israel Moskowitz)
110 J Paul Holbrook
111 James "P.N." Vaughton
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116 jesup@cbmvax.cbm.commodore.com (Randell Jesup)
117 jk3502@emunix.emich.edu (Jeffrey Kaplan)
118 Joel B Levin
119 Joe_Moulins@mindlink.bc.ca (Joe Moulins)
120 "John DiLeo, CSB"
121 John G Dobnick
122 John Magnus Collins
123 John Maraist
124 jrd@gagme.chi.il.us (John R. Dennison)
125 "Julian Lorkin" <9LORKIN@WINVMJ.VNET.IBM.COM>
126 Justin Decheck
127 Jyrki Kuoppala
128 k083240@hobbes.kzoo.edu (Where did spring go?)
129 katefans@chinet.chi.il.us (Chris n Vickie)
130 "Kauto Huopio, OH5LFM"
131 keating@manta.nosc.mil (Roger Keating)
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183 rankin@mik.uky.edu
184 reynhout@cs.uri.edu (Andrew Reynhout)
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186 ria@math.ufl.edu
187 "Richard Crowley, AL3-60, 503-642-6705"
188 Richard Mee
189 richard@netcom.com (Richard O. Jones)
190 Rick Nimtz
191 rko@cs.tut.fi (Risto Kotalampi)
192 rlink@acpub.duke.edu (Robert E. Link)
193 rogue%cs.utexas.edu (Dwight Everhart)
194 root@secondsource.COM (Admin)
195 RSL01@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
196 rsm@delfax.Amiga.OCunix.On.Ca (Rick Morrow)
197 Ryan Christian Nelson
198 saf@netcom.com (Steve A. Feinstein)
199 SAMSAULS@vaxb.acs.unt.edu
200 Scott Fybush
201 "Seth Klein"
202 "Seth Tisue"
203 Simon P Aulton
204 sjl@glensjl.glenbrook.com (Scott Loftesness)
205 spt@acsu.buffalo.edu (Scott P. Toenniessen)
206 ss@panix.com (Steve Steinberg)
207 Steve Bauer
208 stuart@apollo.hp.com
209 STUWILKR%EKU.BITNET@uga.cc.uga.edu
210 The Gary Allen Show
211 The MITRE Corporation, Bedford, MA
212 THEY CALL ME RIGHTOUS
213 Thomas Lapp
214 Tim Myers
215 tkoppel@carl.org (Ted Koppel)
216 To make no mistakes - make no decisions
217 toad@cellar.org
218 Tom Limoncelli
219 Tony Joines
220 topcat@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Kelly Reese)
221 tosh!starta@asuvax.eas.asu.edu (John Starta)
222 U of E Radio
223 uug@cpsc.ucalgary.ca (William Graham)
224 VANTTILA@tnclus.tele.nokia.fi (Veli-Matti Anttila)
225 wa2ise@cbnewsb.att.com (Robert F Casey)
226 "W.DEVONPORT"
227 weaver@sfc.Sony.COM (Eric Weaver)
228 WEOS-FM
229 "WFFT - Radio, F M Operations"
230 wgreene@oldblev.lonestar.org (Wayne Greene)
231 What's with the 3 watches?
232 YO-YO MAN

233 Zimri Smith
234 zygot.ati.com!john (John Higdon)

These people votes no;

1 V. Balaji"
2 atkinson@madmaxx.itd.nrl.navy.mil (Randall Atkinson)
3 baldwin@csservera.scs.usna.navy.mil (LT J.D. Baldwin)
4 bongo.info.com!julian (Julian Macassey)
5 brspyr1.brs.com!schwartz (David Schwartz)
6 "byrns-j"
7 cdr@kpc.com (Carl Rigney)
8 Clayton Glad
9 cward@mordor.dseg.ti.com (Christopher Ward)
10 David L. Wilson
11 (Eli Messinger)
12 edwardp@cs.umb.edu (Edward P. Piecewicz)
13 evan@fsg.com (Evan L. Marcus [Fusion Systems Group, Ltd.])
14 "Gary D. Archer"
15 gt4503e@prism.gatech.edu (Tracy K. Wood/KD0UP)
16 Jay Maynard
17 John Peng-Yung Cheng
18 JOSHUA HOSSEINOFF
19 "Kenton A. Hoover"
20 krauss@penelope.Oswego.EDU (John E.Krauss)
21 mehta@ucunix.san.uc.EDU (mehta)
22 palmer@hsi86.hsi.com (Mike Palmer)
23 ralph@mtunp.att.com (Ralph Brandi)
24 rick@CRICK.SSCTR.bcm.tmc.edu (Richard H. Miller)
25
26 Rodney Chen
27 shiau@eniac.seas.upenn.edu ("Duckie" Shiau)
28 snielsen@computer-science.strathclyde.ac.uk
29 sv001.sandiego.ncr.com!kevin (Kevin Sanders 3602)
30 Timothy VanFosson
31 Tom Fitzgerald
32 tommyo@stud.cs.uit.no (Tommy Olsen)
33 tom@tredysvr.tredydev.unisys.com (Tom Albrecht)
34 Vince Mehringer

After the 5 day waiting period, baring and 'serious' objection,
rec.radio.broadcasting should be newgrouped and appear at your site.

If your site does not carry rec.* groups, contact me for information
on direct posting, and possible e-mail distribution.

My e-mail address is wdp@airwaves.chi.il.us (William Pfeiffer)

Thanks to all who participated.

William

1764. Curtis Keyer IC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 20:37:02 UTC
From: mjm@hpcvia.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <78100001@hpcvia.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 290291

Does anyone know of a store or distributor that sells the Curtis electronic keyer IC?

Thanks.

Mike Monroe
Hewlett-Packard
InkJet Components Division
Corvallis, OR

1765. Looking for oscilloscope

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 21:01:23 UTC
From: darnold@felix.filenet.com
Message-ID: <17568@fritz.filenet.com>
Source record: 290292

I don't know anything about oscilloscopes, and little about electronics.
Could somebody recommend a good oscilloscope for a new amateur?

I would consider new or used. If used, please recommend one that is
readily available.

Is there such a thing as a Digital Oscilloscope that is actually a
board that will plug into my PC with software for viewing the
sampled waveform? If so, what is the product called, and where
can I get one.

Thank you.

Dave Arnold - KD6IFY
Internet: darnold@filenet.com
UUCP: uunet!felix!darnold

1766. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 21:10:20 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.1.17.10.20.1992.22672@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290293

> One of the reasons that Fedex gave for taking a bite out of 220 was

Actually it was UPS (you know the clowns that won't even start looking
for your missing overnight package until it's been gone a week).

I think the real promise is spread spectrum. It's not so hard to do
and probably (if you can beleive Qualcomm's marketing) will result in
more users per MegaHertz.

-Ron

1767. Re: Electrolytic Caps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 21:15:24 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.1.17.15.24.1992.22977@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290294

It's my experience from putzing around with old equipment that it isn't age that kills these electrolytics, it's lack of use. I've got tube gear that's worked continuously for years. However, taking something out of mothballs and firing it up usually results in the caps failing within a few hours.

-Ron

1768. Aloha!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 21:37:07 UTC
From: 1843eip@hickam-emh.af.mil
Message-ID: <9205012120.AA05284@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290295

Well, folks, I can hear the fat lady starting to tune up out on Prince Kuhio beach...so that means it's time for me to be moving on...but before I bid aloha to the islands, I just wanted to say mahalo to all of you for almost four years of good times here on this group, and especially for helping to rekindle my interest in this great hobby/service and spurring me on to upgrade from Tech to Extra...and to add that I hope to be able to rejoin you from the ham mecca of North America, Dayton, Ohio...

73 es aloha,
Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM (coming soon: NH6ZW/N8 AFA1??)

(exiting slowly stage right, with "Aloha O'e" playing softly in the background)

1769. Re: Undocumented Kenwood Features/Games TM-741/TM-732

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 21:47:16 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992May1.214716.26167@anasaz>
Source record: 290296

In article <kvoabpINN1n6@west.west.sun.com> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]) writes:
>FUN AND GAMES WITH KENWOODS LATEST DUAL BANDERS
>
>UNDOCUMENTED FEATURES ON THE TM-741A and TM-732A
>
>by Fred Lloyd, AA7BQ
>
>Over the weekend, I took some time to experiment with my Kenwood mobile
>rigs and was quite surprised at what I found.

Now we know why Fred volunteered for the tape creation for the callsign project - he has LOTS of spare time on his hands that he does not know what to do with :-) :-) :-) :-)

>TM-741A
>
>The 741 has three undocumented games built into it which are somewhat
>amusing. There is a "slot machine", a "space invaders" and a "musical
>keyboard".

I'm going to have to go visit Fred now and play games with his radios (gives new meaning to the expression "goofing around with my radios" :-)

>Game 2 - "Space Invaders"
>
>Activate game 2 as shown above. The leftmost display will clear to
>all zeros. The center display is the "target". The rightmost display
>is some sort of shot counter. Manipulate the lower button row to
>play the game. The rig plays a tune when the game is over. Scores
>advance (with the phaser sound) as the game progresses. I don't know
>much more about it and don't exactly know the object of the game but
>I'm sure that someone will figure it out. Again, the VFO key cancels
>the game mode.

I used to have a game mode similar to this on one of my watches (makes me wonder if their display controller is a big brother to that watch!).

The way to get points (on the watch, anyway) was to push the "fire" button when the rightmost display displays the same digit as the target.

I'd be interested to know if its the same game (and even MORE interested if it turns out that the game is truly run from the display controller (BIG assumption warning :-)).

--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
EEK! The 1992 Summer Callsign Project lives! Details: Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM

1770. Propagation Forecast Bulletin 18 ARLP018

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 22:30:27 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992May01.223027.18185@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290297

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AP26
QST de W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 18 ARLP018
>From Tad Cook, KT7H, Seattle, WA
May 2, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB PROP ARL ARLP018
ARLP018 Propagation de KT7H

Solar activity continues its downward spiral. Last week
this bulletin predicted a near term solar flux low of 160
around May 7. But instead the flux dropped below 130 over
the past week, which is the lowest it has been since it
hit 128 two years ago on May 5, 1990. This low activity
resulted in unspectacular ionospheric propagation.

What little flare occurrence we had was hardly disruptive.
The Boulder A index only went as high as 10 on the 24th
and 25th.

The 90 day average for the solar flux is around 190, and
the daily flux numbers should continue below the moving 90
day average until after May 10.

10 meters won't be much good for worldwide communications
over the next week. Based upon the central U.S., 20
meters should be open to Europe best before sunset. To
Japan, 15 meters should be best before sunset, with 20
meters best from very late in the evening until sunrise,
40 meters best around sunrise, and 80 meters best just
before sunrise. To South America, 80, 40 and 30 meters
should be open all night, and 20 meters will be best from
before sunset to late in the evening.

Sunspot Numbers from April 24 through 30 were 198, 209,
191, 137, 152, 163 and 131, with a mean of 168.7. 10.7 cm
solar flux for the same period was 160.9, 153.8, 143.2,
137.2, 128.5, 130.5 and 127.9, with a mean of 140.3.
NNNN
```

1771. Re: Alinco Manuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 22:56:11 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9205012249.AA10460@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290298

Re: Finding "revised" Alinco manuals for the 110/112.

Received a call in response to the Alinco Manual query from "Jay".
Tried your number Jay - it cannot be reached from this calling area.
Please E-mail your none-800 number and I'll get back to you by that route.

Thanks.

ROBERT GIDEN, N7KCG (Wa. St. Univ.)
Tel: 509/335-2967 (Hm:509/229-3472) Fax: 509/335-2863
BITnet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.Bitnet Internet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU

1772. Subscribe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 22:56:58 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9205012250.AA10581@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290299

```
subscribe Info-Hams
```

1773. Ham Radio Interference from Neighbor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 22:58:33 UTC
From: remedios@hpindda.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <100010009@hpindda.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 290300

I have a neighbor who operates a ham radio and I am getting
interference on my TV from it. I spoke to him about it and
he suggested my getting high pass filters for my TVs and my
VCRs. I did this but it did not help much. I spoke to him
again and he said that he is licensed and is operating under
the rules and regulations of the FCC. He said my only other
alternative would be to get cable TV. I do not wish to do
this. But even if I did, I am afraid that it may not solve
the problem because when I watch videos and disconnect the
outdoor antenna from my TV, I still get some interference
although not as bad as when I have the antenna attached.

Is there anything I can do besides getting cable that can
solve this problem?

Is there anything he can add to his equipment so it will not cause
so much interference? He says he uses low pass filters.

Thanks in advance,
Jim Remedios
remedios@hpda.cup.hp.com
hplabs!hpda!remedios
(408)447-2382

1774. Re: Electrolytic Caps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 23:05:49 UTC
From: royle@tekig6.PEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5297@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 290301

ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron):

>It's my experience from putzing around with old equipment that it
>isn't age that kills these electrolytics, it's lack of use. I've
>got tube gear that's worked continuously for years. However, taking
>something out of mothballs and firing it up usually results in the
>caps failing within a few hours.

Conventional electrolytic caps consist of a metal plate (usually aluminum) and a conductive liquid, or electrolyte, separated by an oxide layer on the aluminum. The oxide layer -- the capacitor's insulator -- is grown on the aluminum as a result of direct current flowing through the capacitor. A freshly-manufactured capacitor will have a lot of leakage current due to the lack of an oxide layer. As leakage current flows, the oxide will grow, which reduces the current. This process continues until the layer is thick enough to reduce the leakage current to a very small value. If voltage is continuously or periodically applied to the cap, any leakage current will grow more oxide until the current again drops to a low value. But if the capacitor sits around for a few years with no voltage applied, the oxide layer deteriorates. (I don't know the mechanism.) When voltage is then applied it's like a newly manufactured capacitor and heavy leakage current flows. This results in capacitor failure due to heat and/or gas generation. Old capacitors can be re-formed by applying a low voltage. The voltage is increased until a few mA of current flows. (The 1991 ARRL Handbook recommends 10 mA. I'd keep the current at a level to maintain a power dissipation of no more than a watt or so for a common-sized can.) Leave the voltage there until the current drops, then increase the voltage to bring the current back up. Continue until the full working voltage is applied. Take precautions appropriate for the possibility of an exploding capacitor. It would be a very good idea to use a current-limiting resistor in series with the supply. A fixed-voltage supply could be used and the current adjusted by gradually decreasing a series resistor.

Note that electrolytic capacitors will self-adjust their voltage rating to suit the applied voltage. If a 500 volt cap has 300 volts across it for a long time, the oxide layer will deteriorate so that the leakage current will be low at 300 volts but not at 500. If power supply repairs result in higher voltage being applied to the capacitors, you may need to re-form them by gently increasing the voltage from the old value to the new.

Roy Lewallen
W7EL

1775. Re: Alinco Manuals

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-01 23:44:42 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9205012336.AA15342@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290302

Re: Finding "revised" Alinco manuals for the 110/112.

Received a call in response to the Alinco Manual query from "Jay".
Tried your number Jay - it cannot be reached from this calling area.
Please E-mail your none-800 number and I'll get back to you by that route.

Thanks.

ROBERT GIDEN, N7KCG (Wa. St. Univ.)
Tel: 509/335-2967 (Hm:509/229-3472) Fax: 509/335-2863
BITnet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.Bitnet Internet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU

1776. Re: A few questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 00:26:19 UTC
From: km@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <14537@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 290303

In article <1992Apr30.224230.10241@cs.rose-hulman.edu> spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU writes:

>Also, anyone know the address and phone for International Crystal
>Manufacturing in Oklahoma?

ICM
P.O. Box 26330
10 N. Lee
Okalhoma City, OK 73126-0330

1-800-426-9825

-Ken Mitchum (KY3B)
km@cs.pitt.edu

1777. RE: Senate Scanner Ban Bill Vote Coming

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 01:28:02 UTC
From: st355340@umbc2.umbc.edu
Message-ID: <2MAY92.01280205@umbc2.umbc.edu>
Source record: 290304
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Seems like if this bill passes, then the anti-gun lobbyists should then be able to have guns banned on the basis that some users use them to kill each other.

Gary Goldberg ST355340@UMBC2.UMBC.EDU KA3ZYW/KT

1778. TJ9W

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 02:15:21 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <71443@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 290305

sims@sauron.msfc.nasa.GOV (Herb Sims) asks:
>Anyone have QSL information for TJ9W or KC7UU/5N2?

No idea about the 5N2 other than trying KC7UU, who would surely send on a card for you if there's a manager.

I've never heard of TJ9W, but if this was a talking-type QSO, I would suspect it's really PJ9W, whose cards go to OH6XY at Box 1, SF-21171, Korppuu, Finland (op Carl Ikaheimo). This info is from the latest W6GO/K6HHD managers' list.

For those interested, YA5MM cards are arriving, less than 6 weeks after the operation - great service! Mine came in the same mail as the ones from D2ACA, which was 11 months ago....

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1779. Re: A few questions.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 03:37:04 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6497@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 290306

In article <14537@pitt.UUCP> km@cs.pitt.edu (Ken Mitchum) writes:
>In article <1992Apr30.224230.10241@cs.rose-hulman.edu> spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU writes:
>>Also, anyone know the address and phone for International Crystal
>>Manufacturing in Oklahoma?
[address deleted]
> 1-800-426-9825

...or, easier to remember, 1-800-ICM-XTAL.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"You're the only extremist I've ever known who has a sense of
humor." -- Richard Nixon, to Pat Buchanan

1780. Re: DSP-12 vs DSP2232 shootout

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 03:47:34 UTC
From: david@wilson.jobsoft.com
Message-ID: <1992May2.034734.15896@wilson.jobsoft.com>
Source record: 290307

In <1992Apr30.013344.27915@NCoast.ORG> allbery@NCoast.ORG (Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH) writes:

>As quoted from <1289@idacrd.UUCP> by n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier):
>+---------------
>| From article <9204281317.AA08241@aurw6b.aur.alcatel.com>, by gingell@aurw6b.UUCP (Mike Gingell):
>| > I feel I must respond to Bob McGwier, N4HY who posted what seemed to
>| > me to be an unsolicited advertisemnt for the AEA's DSP2232. As others
>|
>| the DSP-2232, his name is Rod Procter, (206)-774-5554. For three
>| years I have worked on this for the good of amateur radio and with
>| hopes that one day it would be a success in commercial HF markets.
>|
>| I demand an apology.
>+---------------

>Here we are, hams finally start to get into DSP and all we can do is
>overinflate the DSP-23/DSP-2232 rivalry???! Drop it already! Hams are
>supposed to be in the forefront of radio, so get one or the other or design
>your own or SOMETHING and get moving on pushing the limits of DSP already!
>(The above NOT directed at McGwier or Brooks, who are clearly already doing
>so.)

>++Brandon

I agree absolutely what have you done constructive lately, obviously
you had nothing better to do one night than bother someone that
was doing something useful.

Dave

--
David R. Wilson, WB4LHO
Smyrna, Tennessee USA
INET: david@wilson.jobsoft.com
UUCP: ...!uunet!mjbtn!wilson!david

1781. Re: Senate Scanner Ban Bill Vote Coming

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 06:39:45 UTC
From: steve@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992May02.063945.29965@wattres.San-Jose.CA.US>
Source record: 290308
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Apr30.130056.170@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> whs70@dancer.UUCP () writes:
>In article <1992Apr29.194055.17093@here.and.now> me@here.and.now writes:
>>I have assumed that the only reason violations of the ECPA are going
>>unchallenged is because the authorities are awaiting the outcome of the
>>various court cases challenging its legality.

>The reason most ECPA violations are unchallenged is because most can
>never be detected. The real issue with the new anti-scanner
>legislation is that it will prohibit the sale and manufacture of
>radio equipment that is capable of receiving cellular frequencies.

I can just imagine the Congress (opposite of progress) in their hurry to get this legislation out accidentally banning cellular telephone completely. If it's not legal to receive on those frequencies, then a cellphone obviously can't receive those frequencies. Or a cell site.

The possibilities for spectrum freeing are amazing!

:) :) :) (: (: (:

I suppose they will next outlaw buying/selling various combinations of capacitors/inductors/varactors that can be made into receivers for these frequencies? What after that??

(no smiley)

73 de KD6GGD
--
Steve Watt KD6GGD steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
...!apple!wattres!steve ...!mips!wattres!steve ...!decwrl!gigo!wattres!steve
Left to his own devices, he'd be /dev/null.

1782. Re: Senate Scanner Ban Bill Vote Coming

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 08:01:33 UTC
From: root@sanger.chem.nd.edu
Message-ID: <1992May2.080133.10858@news.nd.edu>
Source record: 290309
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Apr29.194055.17093@here.and.now> me@here.and.now writes:
>In article <1992Apr29.194055.17093@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>, rats@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (RS
PRO-2006) writes:
>|>
>|> SCANNER LAWS
>|>
>... rest deleted ...
>
>I'm confused. When the ECPA was passed in 1986, I was upset and send
>my senator a letter. In return, he sent a letter saying how much he
>appreciated my views and included a copy of the ECPA. Upon reading the
>copy, I noticed that it is incredibly vague. It states that it is
>illegal to receive ANY transmission not intended for public use. This
>would include the Secret Service and the DEA, as well as most
>transmissions outside the amateur and commercial bands (aircraft,
>police, military, etc).

This is merely part of a growing trend known as "government by litigation".
Goverment passes very vague laws so that hordes of lawyers and judges are
needed to interpret and set precedents. Eventually the law has enough
behind it to stand up in court, even if the law does not then mean what
was originally intended.

In other words, if you pay your lawyer(s) enough, the ECPA (or anything
else) can be used for whatever you want to use it for. A good place to
start would be with what is intended by "received" and "public use".
Public Service Bands for public use, right? The Police Bands are used
by the police, and they serve the public, don't they? Sure they do!

1783. Re: Undocumented Kenwood Features/Games TM-741/TM-732

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 10:44:24 UTC
From: ccoprfm@prism.gatech.EDU
Message-ID: <56377@hydra.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 290310

Does anyone have the original article here describing these "features" :) ?

I saw two follow-ups to it, but somehow missed the article that has the instructions on how to get to this stuff in it.

Would someone who has a copy of it mind mailing it to me?

Thanks,

--
Monte Freeman -- Operations Department / Information Technology
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
uucp: ...!{decvax,hplabs,ncar,purdue,rutgers}!gatech!prism!ccoprfm
Internet: ccoprfm@prism.gatech.edu

1784. Standard C528 rechargable battery mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 14:15:14 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May2.141514.4838@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290311

copied from packet:
(with some, but not all, grammer errors fixed :-))
Sb: STANDARD C528\520 BAT.MOD PT1.
From : GB7OMM @ GB7OMM.#34.GBR.EU

Hi All,
another mode from Elio IK4NYY.
I would like to thank him for the mod plus a very big Thanks to Steve's (G8SFR) Xyl Alison for retypeing out the mod for me into English.
This has been sent mainly as a guide and that i can not be of any help if you run into trouble, but i bet there are more tech minded people that can help you.

73 De Steve G0OMM @ GB7OMM.#34.GBR.EU

With this simple mod, you can upgrade your Standard C520/528 using rechargable batteries without having to spend a lot.
You will need to get 6 rechargeables of 600\700 mah, a resister of 33ohm 2 watt and two diodes of 1 amp type 1N4004.
Start by taking off the outside cover. Now to open the transceiver, you need to remove the small metal plate where you will find the battery pack held in place by 4 little screws, the cross-headed screws mounted laterally on the back.
It's all you have to do, the transceiver will open.
Carefully open the two parts holding together from the flat cable upon which half you should find the finger control/keyboard and a long wire approx 7 cms.
You can't miss it, it's the only wire there is.
Now, from the point where this is soldered onto the lower, bottom part of the transceiver, solder a small piece of wire about 3 or 4cms.
The other end should be soldered to the PCB where there is a large/fat/wide soldered little square (PCB Track?) which also cannot be missed tacking as orientation the connector from the external power supply: The said little square stands on its own and with this the mod on the inside of the apparatus are complete and can now recharge them

Now let us look at the battery pack (Model CBT 151).
Open the two parts and take out only that one where you see the sign + (positive).
Note where the first battery is, its positive pole resting on the little metallic tab(tongue) having the shape and the characteristics of a corner angle slipped off from its housing towards the top.
Do not worry, it is only fixed in and divides with cutters in the middle of the corner/angle.
Be careful when separating with the cutters, The two parts may tend to fall apart, thus, if you are not careful you can lose a piece.

If this happens, do not worry , but be very careful that this does not happen.
Take the smallest piece, namely that which is mounteed next to the + symbol and solder on top of the terminals the two diodes in series opposite in between, namely an anode and a cathode.
Mind that the pieces of the terminals are chromed metal, ie, on the point when you intend to solder the join, it is necessary you clean in a bit first with a thin sanding paper, solder it and try to slide it away; you can also help by using some soldering flux such as a deoxydising one.
Do this soldering, solder the diodes to the very edges of the resister (divie the leads furthest most extreme side k cathode diod-resistance).

Now remount the first piece on the capaciter moulded sockets of resistor of 33 ohms and diodes so that they can be fixed in the restricted space at the side of the first battery.
Also replace the other piece of the metal tab onto place and solder it on top of the terminal along the resister (on to which is attached :- A anode of the diode.
That is basically it.
One last thing, make absolutely sure that there exists no kind of electrical contact from the two metal tabs from your solders.
Mount on the battery carriers the six rechargeable batteries, check again the whole thing and connect on the switch of the external feeder/power supply a voltage of 10 to 12 volts and let the batteries charge up.
The apparatus can then work on batteries and with the power supply; When working with the latter, The batteries will just charge up, In spite of all the modification...
END......
++
Note: I haven"t tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

1785. callsign server update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 14:16:12 UTC
From: bowen@acsu.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <1992May2.141612.12199@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 290312

Marvin has had new Canadian data added. Thanks to Mark Bramwell for
providing the new stuff. For those of you running your own servers,
you can grab the Canadian database via anonymous ftp from

ftp.cs.buffalo.edu:pub/ham-radio/canadian.Z

It's in FCC format so you just need to merge it with the US database
and build the new hash tables.

Let me know if there are any problems.

Devon

1786. Re: motorola 2m rigs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 14:32:36 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May2.143236.6573@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290313

In article <1992May1.031212.4291@iscsvax.uni.edu> simmons5275@iscsvax.uni.edu writes:
>does anyone out there know if Motorola makes 2m or 70cm handhelds. I love
>the uniquely american quality of this complany and am kind of partial to them.

If you are looking for used radios, most any larger hamfest will probably
have someone selling used police handhelds and such. But these will be
limited to at most about 6 frequencies (ie, crystals). They are durable.
If not a hamfest, and you are willing to spend $, call up the local 2 way
radio shop, and inquire.
I'm using a modified HT220 handie for my packet radio. This rig has an added
power amp to make 8W.

1787. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 01 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 17:23:12 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.704827392@honte>
Source record: 290314
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 122, 05/01/92
10.7 FLUX=130.9 90-AVG=185 SSN=114 BKI=1142 3332 BAI=011
BGND-XRAY=B4.2 FLU1=1.2E+05 FLU10=9.4E+03 PKI=1231 2343 PAI=011
BOU-DEV=005,009,044,017,022,027,030,017 DEV-AVG=021 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C2.8 @ 2257UT XRAY-MIN= B3.6 @ 0547UT XRAY-AVG= B5.0
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0725UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1820UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 1410UT PCA-MIN= -0.8DB @ 1120UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55278NT @ 1312UT BOUTF-MIN=55240NT @ 1941UT BOUTF-AVG=55263NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+142NT@ 1939UT GOES7-MIN=N:-024NT@ 0611UT G7-AVG=+084,+041,+010
GOES6-MAX=P:+152NT@ 1940UT GOES6-MIN=E:-023NT@ 1941UT G6-AVG=+093,+005,+030
FLUXFCST=STD:130,130,130;SESC:130,130,130 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,015,012/015,020,018
KFCST=2233 3322 3334 3333 27DAY-AP=012,013 27DAY-KP=2224 4332 3223 3234
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

1788. Oil Caps?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 17:39:05 UTC
From: msv@unlinfo.unl.edu
Message-ID: <1992May2.173905.20314@unlinfo.unl.edu>
Source record: 290315

Is there a formula for converting the AC voltage ratings on
oil filled caps (new non PCB) to DC voltage ratings?

Thanks very much!

MvR

1789. Understanding the Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcasts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 19:46:03 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.704835963@honte>
Source record: 290316
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
UNDERSTANDING THE DAILY SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL DATA BROADCAST
--------------------------------------------------------

Revision 1.01

The Solar Terrestrial Dispatch (STD) has been providing a daily
broadcast of solar geophysical indices and other data over the electronic
networks.

Computer software (in MSDOS format) to automatically extract the data in
these daily reports, archive it, and/or graphically analyze it, is available
through anonymous FTP or from our computer BBS system. For those with FTP
capabilities, you may obtain this software under the filename "BCAST101.ZIP"
from one of the following sites:

- solar.stanford.edu, in the "pub/Software" directory.
- nic.funet.fi, in the "pub/dx/software/msdos/solar" directory.
- wsmr-simtel20.army.mil, in the directory: "pd1:<msdos.database>"
- wuarchive.wustl.edu, in the directory: "mirrors/msdos/database"

The software may also be freely downloaded from our computer BBS system by
dialing: (403) 756-3008. You will find BCAST101.ZIP in the Utilities file
section of the BBS.

A sample broadcast message follows below. This sample broadcast data
set will be fully described in this document.

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 248, 09/05/91
10.7 FLUX=163.5 90-AVG=206 SSN=204 BKI=5454 3323 BAI=025
BGND-XRAY=B8.6 FLU1=2.7E+05 FLU10=8.3E+03 PKI=5454 4333 PAI=029
BOU-DEV=093,051,073,060,023,030,012,021 DEV-AVG=045 NT SWF=05:079
XRAY-MAX= M4.4 @ 0111UT XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @ 0914UT XRAY-AVG= C2.5
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2250UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1700UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1425UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55331NT @ 2250UT BOUTF-MIN=55263NT @ 1649UT BOUTF-AVG=55301NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+113NT@ 0607UT GOES7-MIN=N:-052NT@ 0911UT G7-AVG=+067,+063,+002
GOES6-MAX=P:+101NT@ 1925UT GOES6-MIN=N:-010NT@ 1439UT G6-AVG=+073,+026,+014
FLUXFCST=STD:160,157,155 ; SESC:160,155,150 BAI/PAI-FCST=15,10,10 / 15,15,18
KFCST=3344 5433 2334 4211 27DAY-AP=019,011 27DAY-KP=2333 4333 2233 2322
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.1/2B,N20E29(6857),0523-0555-0641,II=2@0551,IV=3@0602;
**MINFLR:M4.4@0111;**MINFLR:M2.3@0528;**MINFLR:M1.6@1209;
**TENFLR:2200,DUR:N/A
!!END-DATA!!
```

LINE 01

!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 248, 09/05/91

!!BEGIN!! : Signifies the start of the report, for computer-controlled
extraction of the data.

(1.0) : Represents the version number of the data set. The
appropriate software with the same version number must
be used to extract and interpret the data sets.

DAY 248 : The day of the year for the report.

09/05/91 : Equivalent Month/Day/Year of the report.

LINE 02

10.7 FLUX=164.5 90-AVG=206 SSN=204 BKI=5454 3323 BAI=025

10.7 FLUX=164.5 : The 10.7 cm solar radio flux as reported by the
NRC-Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory (DRAO) in
Penticton, British Columbia, Canada (formerly produced
by the Algonquin Radio Observatory in Ottawa).

90-AVG=206 : This value represents the 90-day average 10.7 cm solar
radio flux.

SSN=204 : This value is the observed sunspot number as observed by
Mt. Wilson Solar Observatory and reported by NOAA.

BKI=5454 3323 : These digits represent the 8 three-hourly Boulder K-indices
as observed by the Boulder USGS magnetometer. The first
digit represents the observed K-index for the period from
00:00 UT to 02:59 UT. The second digit represents the
observed K-index from 03:00 to 05:59 UT, and so forth.
If data is unavailable, it is replaced with an asterisk.

BAI=025 : This value is the observed 24:00 UT Boulder A-Index for
Boulder, Colorado.

LINE 03

BGND-XRAY=B8.6 FLU1=2.7E+05 FLU10=8.3E+03 PKI=5454 4333 PAI=029

BGND-XRAY=B8.6 : This is the background x-ray flux value as reported by the
Space Environment Laboratories. This value is produced by
observing the background x-ray emissions in the soft-xray
band (1 to 8 Angstroms). Consult the "Glossary of Solar
Terrestrial Terms" as produced by the STD for information
on understanding the x-ray classification scheme. This
document is available for anonymous FTP from the site:
"solar.stanford.edu" in "/pub", or on "nic.funet.fi".

FLU1=2.7E+05 : This value is the observed proton fluence at greater than
1 MeV (million electron volts).

FLU10=8.3E+03 : This is the observed proton fluence at greater than 10 MeV.

PKI=5454 4333 : These digits represent the 8 three-hourly estimated
planetary K-index values for the UT day. The format is
the same as is used for the Boulder K-indices noted above.

PAI=029 : This value represents the estimated planetary A-index value
for the UT day. Occassionally, this value is not available
at the time the data set is compiled. If this is the case,
a preliminary calculation is made to estimate the planetary
A-index value using the planetary K-indices. Although this
will not produce an officially accurate result, the results
calculated in this way are usually accurate to +/- 2 points.

LINE 04

BOU-DEV=093,051,073,060,023,030,012,021 DEV-AVG=045 NT SWF=05:079

BOU-DEV=093,051,073,060,023,030,012,021
These values represent the observed maximum deviation in
the Boulder USGS magnetometer. The values are in nano-
tesla (nT, or reported as "NT" elsewhere in the report).
The first value represents the observed maximum deviation
of the geomagnetic field (using the most disturbed magnetic
component) during the period 00:00 UT to 02:59 UT. In this
example, the maximum deviation observed was 93 nT between
00:00 UT and 02:59 UT. The second value represents the
maximum deviation between 03:00 UT and 05:59 UT. Each of
these values correspond to the observed Boulder K-index
as reported on line 2 of this daily report.

DEV-AVG=045 NT : This value represents the average daily maximum deviation
of the Boulder magnetometer, given in units of nanotesla
(or NT). It is produced by simply averaging the 8
three-hourly maximum deviation values given on this line.

SWF=05:79 : The first value (05) represents the number of possible
episodes of Short Wave Fades (SWFs) observed during the
UT day. Short wave fading is simply a period of time when
the absorption of High Frequency (HF) radio waves increases
which produces a decrease in signal strengths of HF signals
OVER SUNLIT AREAS. In other words, this value represents
the approximate maximum number of times HF signals may have
faded out during the UT day. It is important to note that
SWFs are the strongest over the low and middle latitudes
and are ONLY observed during the daylight hours, preferably
when the sun is higher in the sky.

The second value (79) represents the estimated maximum
number of minutes that solar-flare activity may have
produced observed SWFs. In this example, solar activity
may have produced observed SWFs as many as five times
during the UT day. The estimated maximum number of

minutes that signals may have been degraded was 79.

Please note that these values are estimated maximums.
It is important to remember that most regions of the world
are in darkness for many hours each UT day. During periods
of darkness, SWFs will not be observed. Therefore, these
values are most useful as indicators of the possible
ionospheric disturbances which may have occurred during
the daytime hours. Days with 00 episodes of SWF activity
denote low levels of daytime sporadic HF signal absorption.

LINE 05

XRAY-MAX= M4.4 @ 0111UT XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @ 0914UT XRAY-AVG= C2.5

XRAY-MAX= M4.4 @ 0111UT
This value represents the maximum observed X-ray level
during the UT day, as well as the time of its occurrence.
In this example, x-rays during this UT day peaked at a
class M4.4 level at 01:11 UT.

XRAY-MIN= B8.0 @0914UT
This section of the report represents the minimum observed
x-ray level during the UT day. Same format as the maximum.

XRAY-AVG= C2.5 : This value represents the average x-ray flux observed
during the UT day. This value is determined by averaging
all of the 1-minute x-ray values during the UT day. This
average value might not always be determined by a full set
of one-minute daily values. If data from the GOES
spacecraft supplying this information is temporarily
halted, this value will be calculated from those daily
one-minute values which are received. It is therefore
possible, (although extremely unlikely) that this average
value may be produced from only one or two one-minute flux
measurements.

It is important to distinguish the difference between the
background x-ray flux and the average x-ray flux. The
average x-ray flux is the actual numerical average of all
daily x-ray bursts (including all x-ray flares). The
background x-ray flux is the lowest stable x-ray level
observed during the day which is not associated with x-ray
bursts. The x-ray average will therefore almost always be
higher than the background x-ray flux. In this example,
the average x-ray flux is a fair bit higher than the
background level, possibly due to a number of x-ray bursts
which occurred during the UT day.

LINE 06

NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2250UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1700UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%

NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2250UT
This is the maximum observed neutron monitor count as
observed by the Thule neutron monitor. It indicates a
maximum observed value of 3% which occurred at 22:50 UT.
Significant maximums of greater than 10% may be related to
Ground Level Events (GLEs) which are associated with near-
relativistic particle bombardments from major solar flares.
These neutron monitor values are determined by examining
the 5-minute averages of the neutron monitor count rates.

NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1700 UT
This is the observed minimum neutron monitor count as
measured by the Thule neutron monitor. Values below
-5% may be related to Forbush decreases (FDs) which are
most often associated with strong geomagnetic disturbances.

NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%: This value represents the average neutron monitor count as
observed by the Thule neutron monitor. Average values
below -5.0% are associated with Forbush decreases.

LINE 07

PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1425UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB

PCA-MAX= +0.7DB @ 1425UT
This section shows the maximum Polar Cap Absorption (PCA)
level observed during the UT day by the Thule T30A
Riometer. Positive values indicate elevated levels of
ionospheric absorption over the polar regions. As a
result, positive values (particularly in excess of about
1.0 to 2.0 dB) are sufficient to cause notable attenuation
of HF signals over or near the polar regions. Values
larger than 3.0 to 4.0 dB may cause heavy to complete
absorption of HF radio signals over the polar and possibly
some high latitude signal paths. Riometer values less than
or equal to 0.0 dB are associated with negligable
absorption levels over the polar regions. Note that small
levels of absorption (of only a few tenths of a dB) may be
sufficient to cause errors in navigational signals such as
OMEGA navigational signals traversing the polar regions.

PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT
This is the minimum PCA level observed during the UT day.

PCA-AVG= -0.1DB : This is the average PCA level observed during the UT day
and is calculated by averaging the 5-minute averaged
riometer measurements during the UT day.

LINE 08

BOUTF-MAX=55331NT @ 2250UT BOUTF-MIN=55263NT @ 1649UT BOUTF-AVG=55301NT

BOUTF-MAX=55331NT @ 2250UT
This is the maximum observed value of the Total magnetic
Field (TF). The total field value is calculated by using
all three orthogonal components of the geomagnetic field.
These values are valid for Boulder, Colorado. The field
values are in units of nanotesla (NT). The time of the
maximum is also indicated.

BOUTF-MIN=55263NT @ 1649UT
This is the minimum observed value of the total field at
Boulder, Colorado.

BOUTF-AVG=55301NT
This is the daily average of the total magnetic field
strength as observed at Boulder for the UT day.

LINES 09 & 10

GOES7-MAX=E:+113NT@ 0607UT GOES7-MIN=N:-052NT@ 0911UT G7-AVG=+067,+063,+002
GOES6-MAX=P:+101NT@ 1925UT GOES6-MIN=N:-010NT@ 1439UT G6-AVG=+073,+026,+014

These two lines report the maximum, minimum and observed
average values of the geomagnetic field at geosynchronous
altitudes as observed by the GOES-6 and GOES-7 spacecraft.
GOES-7 is the primary spacecraft and is therefore reported
first.

The first capital letter following the "GOES7-MAX="
statement indicates which component of the magnetic field
experienced the maximum value observed during the UT day.
There are three possible letters which may be used here,
representing one of the three possible magnetic components:
P = The component parallel to the Earths rotation
axis. Positive values are northward. Negative
values are southward.
E = This is the Earthward component. Positive
values represent a downwardly directed field
(ex. toward the Earth or Earthward).
N = This component is perpendicular to the other
two. Positive values represent a westwardly
directed field. Negative values are eastward.
The figure following the "P:", "E:", or "N:" is the
observed magnitude of that component, followed by the time
that the value was observed. In this example, the GOES-7
spacecraft Earthward magnetic component was the observed
maximum component during the UT day. The magnitude of this
maximum Earthward component was +113 nanoteslas. This
represents a downwardly directed magnetic field with a
strength of 113 nT. GOES-7 observed this max at 06:07 UT.

This same format is followed for the minimum values
observed on GOES-7 as well as for the values on GOES-6.

G7-AVG=+067,+063,+002
This line reports the average geomagnetic field strengths
for the three magnetic components of the GOES-7 spacecraft.
The first value will ALWAYS represent the Parallel magnetic
component. The second value will ALWAYS represent the
Earthward magnetic component. And the last value will
ALWAYS represent the Perpendicular component. So in this
example, the average daily magnetic field strength for the
parallel component was +67 nT. The Earthward component had
an average field strength value of +63 nT while the
perpendicular component had an average value of +2 nT.

This same format is followed for the average values of the
GOES-6 secondary spacecraft.

LINE 11

FLUXFCST=STD:160,157,155 ; SESC:160,155,150 BAI/PAI-FCST=15,10,10 / 15,15,18

FLUXFCST=STD:160,157,155 ; SESC:160,155,150
The first three values represent the 72-hour forecast
10.7 cm solar radio flux values as produced by the Solar
Terrestrial Dispatch (STD). The second group of three
values are the 72-hour 10.7 cm solar radio flux forecast
values as issued by the Space Environment Services Center.
If either of these two forecasts are unavailable, "N/A"
will be used in place of the digits.

BAI/PAI-FCST=15,10,10 / 15,15,18
The first group of three values represent the 72-hour
forecast Boulder A-Index (BAI) values as issued by the
Space Environment Services Center. The second group of
three digits represent the 72-hour forecast Planetary
A-Index values (PAI) as issued by the United States Air
Force (USAF) Global Weather Central.

LINE 12

KFCST=3344 5433 2334 4211 27DAY-AP=019,011 27DAY-KP=2333 4333 2233 2322

KFCST=3344 5433 2334 4211
These digits represent the 48-hour K-index fourcasts as
released by the Space Environment Services Center. The
first value represents the forecast K-index value for 00:00
to 02:59 UT. The second value represents the forecast K-
index value from 03:00 UT to 05:59 UT, etc. The sixteen
digits define the expected K-indices for the next 48 hours.

27DAY-AP=019,011: These values are the historical estimated planetary A-index values that were observed 27 days ago (approximately one solar rotation). The first value represents the observed estimated planetary A-index value 27 days ago. The second value represents the value observed 26 days ago. These two values may help serve as a guide to the possible intensity of recurrent geomagnetic phenomena.

27DAY-KP=2333 4333 2233 2322
These digits are the estimated planetary K-index values that were observed 27 days ago. The first group of eight digits (2333 4333) represent the three-hourly planetary K-indices that were observed 27 days ago. The second group of eight digits (2233 2322) represent the K-index values that were observed 26 days ago.

LINE 13, 14...

WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.1/2B,N20E29(6857),0523-0555-0641,II=2@0551,IV=3@0602;
MINFLR:M4.4@0111;MINFLR:M2.3@0528;**MINFLR:M1.6@1209;
**TENFLR:2200,DUR:N/A

These lines summarize the Warnings and Alerts which are active at the end of the UT day. Each warning category is prepended with a SINGLE asterisk. Each alert category is prepended with DOUBLE asterisks. The end of each warning and alert is appended with a semicolon if more warnings follow. If no warnings follow, a carriage return concludes the category. Warnings and alerts may span several lines. These WARNINGS are valid:

*MAJFLR = Potential Major Flare Warning
*PROTON = Potential Satellite Proton Event Warning
*PROTFLR = Potential Proton Flare Warning
*GSTRM = Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning
*MSTRM = Potential Minor Geomagnetic Storm
*JSTRM = Potential Major-Severe Geomagnetic Storm
*AURMIDWCH= Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH
*AURMIDWRN= Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WARNING
*AURLOWWCH= Low Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH
*AURLOWWRN= Low Latitude Auroral Activity WARNING
*PCA = Potential Polar Cap Absorption Event Warning

The following ALERTS are valid:

**MAJFLR = Major Solar Flare Alert
**MINFLR = Minor Solar Flare Alert
**MINSTRM = Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert
**MAJSTRM = Major Geomagnetic Storm Alert
**SVRSTRM = Severe Geomagnetic Storm Alert
**PCA = Polar Cap Absorption Event Alert
**PCAENH = Polar Cap Absorption Enhancement Alert
**PROTN10 = Satellite Proton Event Alert at > 10 MeV

**PROTN100= Satellite Proton Event Alert at > 100 MeV
**PROTNENH= Satellite Proton Enhancment Alert at > 10 MeV
**MAGSI = Magnetic Sudden Impulse Alert
**245STRM = 245 MHz Radio Noise Storm Alert
**TENFLR = Tenflare Alert
**SWEEP = Sweep Frequency Event Alert
**FORBUSH = Forbush Decrease Event Alert
**GLE = Ground Level Event Alert

Each of the alerts may be followed by a colon and very terse descriptive text describing parameters of the event. For example, the alert section within this example reads:

ALERTS=**MAJFLR:X1.1/2B,N20E29(6857),0523-0555-0641,II=2@0551,IV=3@0602;
MINFLR:M4.4@0111;MINFLR:M2.3@0528;**MINFLR:M1.6@1209;
**TENFLR:2200,DUR:N/A

This line consists of FIVE alerts (each set of double asterisks denotes the start of a new alert): One major flare alert, three Minor Solar Flare alerts and a Tenflare alert. In this example, the major flare was a class X1.1/2B event located at N20E29 within Region 6857. It began at 05:23 UT, peaked at 05:55 UT and ended at 06:41 UT and was associated with a Type II sweep (importance 2) at 05:51 UT and a Type IV sweep (importance 3) at 06:02 UT. If a tenflare would have been associated with this event, it would have been treated as a separate alert with a time corresponding to the time of the major flare. In this ficticious example, no tenflare was observed.

The first minor solar flare was a class M4.4 which occurred at 01:11 UT. The second was a class M2.3 at 05:28 UT. The third was a class M1.6 at 12:09 UT and the Tenflare was observed at 22:00 UT. The DURation of the tenflare was unknown (not available) at the time the report was compiled.

Notice that the last alert is not followed by a semicolon. This marks the end of the alert section.

LAST LINE

!!END-DATA!! : The last line of the daily report will ALWAYS contain this final statement, which signifies the end of the data set.

FINAL NOTES

Additional warnings and alerts may be added to those mentioned here. The format of this data set may also change over time. Data may be added or deleted from the existing data set. However, for the most part, the structure will remain the same. Comments may be appended to the message following the dataset (ex. following the !!END-DATA!! marker), although this will not be a common practice. The length of the daily data set should be approximately 15-16 lines, but may vary slightly depending on the number of warnings and alerts that are active during each day.

This is the same data set that is sent to other organizations and institutions for research or professional purposes. Individuals or organizations with a need to directly receive this data through email should send requests for placement on the mailing list to: Oler@Hg.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu. Only those with a professional need, or those who receive the data too late to be of value, are encouraged to request direct access to the mailing list.

There may be infrequent days when no data sets are broadcast. This may be due to local computer problems, or perhaps possible problems with sites forwarding the data sets through the nets. In most circumstances, the data sets should arrive daily. They are usually released once a day, sometime after approximately 02:00 to 03:00 UT. This time lag into the new UT day is required so that all of the data associated with the previous UT day may be collected and processed for inclusion with the daily data set.

** End of Daily Solar Geophysical Broadcast Description **

1790. Re: Fluke 97 Scopemeter, any comments on them?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 20:13:56 UTC
From: winslow@capella.EETECH.McGill.CA
Message-ID: <1992May2.201356.7365@thunder.mcrcim.mcgill.edu>
Source record: 290317
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

well, I had the Fluke rep. come down to my office & give a demo. I'd been screwing around with this piece of crap Beckman Industrial calls a scope for the last 2 hours trying to get a decent reading on a nonlinear capacitive discharge. Fluke guy walks in & tries to show me his "look at the nice sine wave demo". Boring. Stop says I, plug it into this. Okay says he. I press the AutoSetup button and bingo: one perfect reading to go. I started to jot down the readings in my notebook when he just plugged the 97 into my the HP on my desk. Initial connect to hardcopy: less than 5 minutes. I ordered one on the spot.
That was back in December: still haven't got it. Fluke is backordered up the wazoo. They say May 15th. According to the Fluke rep, software bugs aren't the major concern for the 97 that they usually are for most embedded systems: he says that the entire firmware (about a megabyte) resides in nonvolatile ram. Bug fixes can be downloaded to the client through the serial port. Excellent move. Made me feel comfortable ordering a revision 1.00 unit.

winslow(at)capella.eetech.mcgill.ca

1791. Standard C168A 2m

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 21:14:50 UTC
From: st355340@umbc2.umbc.edu
Message-ID: <2MAY92.21145011@umbc2.umbc.edu>
Source record: 290318

Does anyone have any info on this HT? Particularly mods and not obvious features. I purchased two of them and want to know what others think. Thanks.

Gary Goldberg st355340@umbc2.umbc.edu KA3ZYW Bowie, MD

1792. RADIO SHACK!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-02 23:33:44 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199205022328.AA03174@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 290319

One assumes that Jon Biddell and others who hold RS in such low regard will cease doing business with them, and we will see an end of the diatribes on this net.

73,
Dube Todd AB5AP <dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com>

1793. Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-03 00:05:46 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May3.000546.1467@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 290320

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NORAD two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity. In addition, element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 0 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 1 and 2 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NORAD and NASA. The format description is:

Line 1
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods, plus signs = 0; minus signs = 1)

Line 2
Column Description

01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1794. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-03 00:13:55 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May3.001355.1771@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 290321

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from blackbird.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space.news and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #981 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 92121.02750007 .00000214 00000-0 24589-3 0 5754
2 00424 80.4646 332.7005 0023196 319.4176 40.5239 13.67701069476024
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 92119.73096978 -.00000079 00000-0 99999-4 0 7748
2 03029 13.9927 15.1533 0019702 249.8651 109.8763 1.00272727 89626
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 92121.53752222 .00113142 23458-4 40030-3 0 4019
2 04966 51.4740 150.9615 1703389 127.1069 249.7978 12.32227217671113
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 92117.78958133 -.00000038 00000-0 17595-4 0 4235
2 07646 49.8314 356.8309 0205726 275.4641 82.2905 13.82176952869776
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 92120.22091232 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 4244
2 08820 109.8345 228.7223 0043579 92.1487 268.4047 6.38664407117492
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 92120.71261077 -.00000261 00000-0 99999-4 0 7750
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SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 92120.18026055 .00002975 00000-0 10034-2 0 2793
2 21578 98.5137 196.1706 0005524 95.9049 264.2813 14.37682293 41220
TDRS 4
1 21639U 91 54 B 92119.88155889 .00000111 00000-0 99999-4 0 1752
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2 21639 0.0185 146.1876 0005225 267.2094 306.6602 1.00272833 845
Meteor 3-5
1 21655U 91 56 A 92121.54703890 .00000441 00000-0 11293-2 0 2834
2 21655 82.5567 305.9340 0014198 345.7508 14.3139 13.16808712 34110
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 92 98.07630694 .00001931 00000-0 19047-3 0 1050
2 21701 56.9842 129.1333 0004125 93.1907 266.9594 14.96285154 31011
DMSP B5D2-6
1 21798U 91 82 A 92117.55283958 .00000678 00000-0 38068-3 0 1263
2 21798 98.9335 111.6499 0012579 185.4018 174.7033 14.13417861 21181
Glonass 53
1 21853U 92 5 A 92113.58634370 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1278
2 21853 64.7835 135.5054 0007762 209.2495 150.7566 2.13102605 1809
Glonass 54
1 21854U 92 5 B 92114.34883557 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1288
2 21854 64.7977 135.4440 0017228 5.2719 354.7927 2.13101644 1816
Glonass 55
1 21855U 92 5 C 92114.40750280 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1293
2 21855 64.7944 135.4580 0007505 220.0328 139.9579 2.13102015 1804
JERS-1
1 21867U 92 7 A 92114.49752892 .00016442 00000-0 13645-2 0 1591
2 21867 97.7081 190.3762 0002365 126.4576 233.6856 14.98853765 10856
GPS BII-12
1 21890U 92 9 A 92113.50861923 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 730
2 21890 54.6803 288.9551 0061387 138.1019 222.3695 2.00576991 1227
Soyuz TM-14
1 21908U 92 14 A 92111.73972900 .00032410 00000-0 38508-3 0 759
2 21908 51.6001 175.6346 0015420 332.5385 27.4446 15.60719140 5374
Cosmos 2182
1 21920U 92 16 A 92114.51725098 .00635289 27941-4 32976-3 0 672
2 21920 67.1499 317.2385 0124900 92.4841 268.9223 16.04456182 3535
Gorizont 25
1 21922U 92 17 A 92113.88357766 -.00000300 00000-0 99999-4 0 760
2 21922 1.3908 272.1896 0003181 224.4500 135.8038 1.00282031 212
1992 017D
1 21925U 92 17 D 92113.75032625 .00000022 00000-0 99999-4 0 730
2 21925 1.4210 272.2300 0022771 280.1343 79.0462 1.01086251 209
1992 017E
1 21926U 92 17 E 92112.36675498 .00005443 00000-0 15810-2 0 749
2 21926 47.2855 222.0513 7274717 3.4725 359.8370 2.28814950 413
1992 017F
1 21927U 92 17 F 92112.40284550 .00001615 00000-0 14499-2 0 716
2 21927 47.3142 222.0941 7251939 3.6847 359.5760 2.28316639 418
Cosmos 2183
1 21928U 92 18 A 92114.45617531 .00334937 56905-4 44396-3 0 360
2 21928 64.8658 2.8693 0037646 84.8558 275.7402 16.04934270 2402
GPS BII-13
1 21930U 92 19 A 92112.72077974 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 736
2 21930 55.1271 49.4205 0077016 157.6646 202.6838 2.00566525 200
1992 019B
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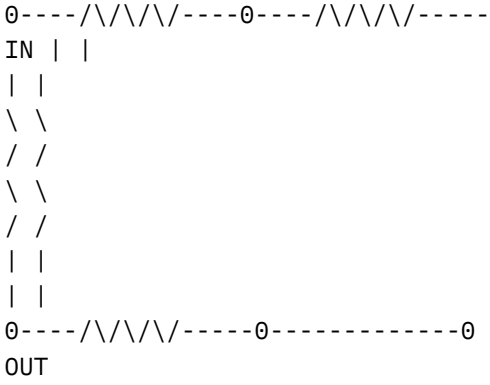
1 21931U 92 19 B 92113.97555235 .00004134 00000-0 39326-3 0 746
2 21931 21.1793 314.5223 0132090 331.4658 27.8845 14.81989655 1906
Cosmos 2184
1 21937U 92 20 A 92114.45520573 -.00000055 00000-0 -65935-4 0 741
2 21937 82.9340 335.1901 0032070 257.4862 102.2705 13.72461742 1126
1992 020B
1 21938U 92 20 B 92113.35293067 .00002621 00000-0 27670-2 0 735
2 21938 82.9329 335.9928 0026627 246.6726 113.1627 13.74194684 977
TELECOM 2B
1 21939U 92 21 A 92110.65748100 -.00000243 00000-0 00000+0 0 756
2 21939 0.0499 159.1544 0038330 45.8482 167.7320 1.00847255 58
INMARSAT2F4
1 21940U 92 21 B 92113.54059096 -.00000129 00000-0 99999-4 0 100
2 21940 1.9597 10.2565 0031180 164.6869 195.3204 1.00720433 38
1992 021C
1 21941U 92 21 C 92114.77354142 .00002959 00000-0 44200-2 0 753
2 21941 4.0301 6.8704 7270765 183.3083 165.2617 2.24241133 855
1992 021D
1 21942U 92 21 D 92114.24574117 .00009578 00000-0 90515-2 0 60
2 21942 3.9897 5.6779 7262662 184.0162 165.6072 2.26827382 842
ProgressM12
1 21946U 92 22 A 92113.91663293 .00047813 00000-0 55971-3 0 110
2 21946 51.5983 164.6645 0015578 340.5781 19.4721 15.60916990353653
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

1795. <None>

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-03 02:52:48 UTC
From: simmons5275@iscsvax.uni.edu
Message-ID: <1992May2.215248.4336@iscsvax.uni.edu>
Source record: 290322

I am going through the painful task right now of learning some more electrical fundamentals than just plugging parts into pc boards. In order to accomplish this ... MIRICLE ... I found a copy of the ARRL handbook for Radio Amateurs. So far I've pretty much understood everything except for one problem. When you are calculating resistances or capacitances in series or parallel it gives you really nifty formulas to do so. But the problem I have is what do to do when they are in both, parallel and series? (see fig. below) If there are any circuit designers out there who have a clue about this, Id like to know. I haven't taken any electronics classes, im an accounting major and cant fit them in, and would rather not if I can learn the stuff on my own. Thanks for the help.



Rob
(Have a call sign for you in about 3 weeks)
May the FARCE be with you!

1796. Amateur Radio Elmers List Info and Administrivia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-03 04:27:35 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1992May3.043543.8249@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 290323
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

Archive-name: elmers/admin
Last-modified: 30 Apr 1992
Changes: Ham history moved to footnote, news.answers reference added

This administrivia file and the companion Amateur Radio Elmers Resource Directory are intended for non-commercial distribution via Usenet. Any other uses, please E-mail for permission.

A Brief Historical Overview:
++++++++++++++++++++++++++

If there is any one constant in the changing state of the communications art, it is that "Hams" (Amateur Radio Operators) have always been on the forefront of it. Rumors abound where the term "Ham" came from. Some of the more amusing are described at the end of this article.

Regardless of origin of the name, a "Ham" is universally recognizable as one who experiments in radio and communications.

Whether it be constructing a low-power CW radio with vacuum tubes, or designing TCP/IP packet networks, such experimentation has historically spilled over into the mainstream such as was the case with Edwin Armstrong, who developed the regenerative oscillator and FM radio, or General Curtis LeMay (W6EZV) who was instrumental in making Single-Sideband the communications standard for the Strategic Air Command and eventually the U.S. Air Force. Although packet-switching techniques originated from DARPA (Defense Advanced Research Projects Agency) and the ARPANet, no one can deny the tremendous influence that amateurs have had in demonstrating the viability of TCP/IP and AX.25 communications via radio links. The efforts of AMSAT (the Amateur Satellite Corporation) including the development of many ham satellites and the low-orbiting Microsats (communications satellites no bigger than a breadbox that use store-and forward packet techniques) have certainly advanced the state-of-the-art in communications, one of the defined purposes of the Amateur Radio Service, as recognized by international treaty.

Since in many cases hams are writing "the book", there is often no "book" or other established reference for a beginner to refer to. Traditionally, information has been passed on from ham to ham via word-of-mouth. Like many of the traditional crafts, a variation of the Master-Apprentice system has emerged, the Elmer-Novice relationship. Called "Elmers" because they are usually older and wiser, having the benefit of many years in the hobby, including several failed projects, and an electric shock or two, they have traditionally been the mainstay

of amateur radio, and the source of many new hams, particularly those interested in working on emerging technologies.

Even more importantly, Elmers provided an outlet for the impatient newcomer who wanted "to know everything, and right away." Faced with such a request, a good Elmer will smile and proceed to lead the novice through some project or operating experience. Several hours, days, or weeks later, the novice would have his answers, but would have earned them. Even better, the sense of accomplishment would boost the novice's confidence and nudge him or her down the road to being a model, experienced ham operator.

Many present hams feel that such an experience is missing today. In today's hustle-bustle world, the response to such natural curiosity and desire to learn is, more often than not, "I'm too busy" or "RTFM." As a result, the quality of new hams declines and the knowledge and operating habits they develop in their first formative months and years leave much to be desired. And the very same hams who claim that they "can't understand the new generation" also, in almost the same breath, lament about the "decline of amateur radio."

What is an Elmer today?
++++++++++++++++++++++

An Elmer today is of any age, male or female, who has some expertise and is willing to share it with beginners. Elmers don't even need to be licensed amateurs, just people with knowledge in some area of electronics or communications technology.

What is a Usenet Elmer?
++++++++++++++++++++++

With the ever-widening scope of the Internet, and the amateur radio newsgroups on Usenet, the potential for Elmers to share their knowledge to a wide audience has never been greater. To that end, I have started to maintain a list of such Elmers. Volunteers need only send me their name, E-mail address, and area of expertise.

Those desiring a more extensive list, or who need more specific assistance, are encouraged to contact Rosalie White, WA1STO, Educational Services Manager at the American Radio Relay League, 225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 or via electronic mail addressed to rwhite%arrlhq.uucp@uhasun.hartford.edu.

The latest version of the list can be found in the companion posting to this message, "Amateur Radio Elmers Resource Directory." If you sent me mail and are not on it, please resend as it may have been lost on the way or once it reached my host, or I am waiting on further revisions to your entry (with the list's increasing size, I like to keep the entries as descriptive as possible).

(Note to readers of Info-Hams Digest: Because of its size, the companion list is not (yet) sent via the mailing list. The latest copy

can be obtained via anonymous FTP or FTP mail server from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu under file ~/pub/ham-radio/elmers_list.)

Currently, the list is over 40 Elmers strong, is cross-posted to the news.answers newsgroup, and has become an invaluable resource for many, as well as an opportunity for the volunteers to share their knowledge. Thanks to all the volunteer Elmers, as well as courteous list users, for making this service a success.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
pschleck@acm.unomaha.edu

* Possible origins of the word HAM:

The acronym "Home Amateur Mechanic" or...

from the Cockney pronunciation of "L'amateur" or...

the initals of the founder of the American Radio Relay League, Hiram Maxim, W1AW (his actual middle name being Percy apparently notwithstanding) or...

from the call letters of one of the first amateur stations at Harvard, H.A.M. (please, no flames from W1XM at MIT)

(Dale Mosby, N7PEX, offers the explanation that HAM must stand for "Hardly Any Money," considering the investment one could make in the hobby.)

Knowledgable individuals from the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), and other radio historians, seem to agree that the terms "Ham" and "Lid" (an inept operator) both originated with landline telegraphy. A "Ham" was a show-off and a "Lid" was a telegraph operator so inexperienced, he had to use a pot or can lid to rest his telegraph sounder on to properly copy the code.

As an interesting historical footnote, early telegraph operators may have been the first to experience the infamous curse of our communications age, Repetitive Stress (or "Carpal Tunnel") Syndrome (called "Glass Arm" in those days, which encouraged the invention of the semi-automatic or "bug" key).

1797. Amateur Radio Elmers Resource Directory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-03 04:34:58 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <1992May3.044959.8516@news.unomaha.edu>
Source record: 290324
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

```
Archive-name: elmers/list
Last-modified: 30 Apr 1992
Changes: Added Billson, Modified Appell, Carruth, and Schallehn

More information about this list can be found in the companion posting
to this file, "Amateur Radio Elmers List Info and Administrivia."

73, Paul, KD3FU

Quick Search Index by Subject:

(Note: This index is not necessarily all-inclusive and some Elmers are
listed more than once.)

AMTOR/RTTY MICROWAVE

Appell Graham (1.2 Ghz repeaters)
Graham Lau (Transverters up to
Sayer (also decoding CHU's 10.5 Ghz)
ASCII time code)
MOBILE
ANTENNAS
Hare (RFI issues)
Brewer (wire HF) Humphries
Billson (HF)
Brubaker (HF) NATIONAL TRAFFIC SERVICE (NTS)
DePolo
Elmore Doane
Halbert (simple designs) Elmore
Potter Harding (Packet and VHF)
Salnick
Salyzyn NOVICE/TECH INSTRUCTIONS
Sefranek
Stockton Billson
Taylor Larson
Magid
ANTIQUE AND OLDER EQUIPMENT Maia
Reeves
Keyes (including HF and CW) Witte
Lucas (40's-60's)
Moore (VHF) PACKET

ARES/RACES Elmore (including TCP/IP)
Graham (VHF)
Gefaell Harding
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Magid Salyzyn (Canadian)
Wilson Sayer (VHF)
Schallehn (Kantronics, FAQ's)
ARRL
PART-15 BROADCASTING
Wilson
Norment
BATTERIES
PRODUCT INFO/FEEDBACK
Stuart
Appell (Alinco, et al)
CALLSIGN PROJECT/NTIS
PUBLICATION/WRITING
Carruth (et al)
Lau (QST/QEX)
CIVIL AIR PATROL (CAP)
QRP (LOW POWER)
Syriac
Billson
COLLEGE CLUBS Halbert (HF)

DePolo RADIO FREQUENCY INTERFERENCE (RFI)
DeVidts
Schleck Hare (including Automotive)
Graham (including PC's)
CW (MORSE CODE) Heller (including TVI)
Stockton
Elmore Witte
Keyes
Stockton RECIPROCAL LICENSING/FOREIGN OPERATION

EQUIPMENT TESTING/TROUBLESHOOTING DeVidts (South America)
Flaherty (South Pacific)
Billson Lucas (United Kingdom)
Hare Salyzyn (Canada)
Salnick
Salyzyn REPEATERS
Stockton
Tescher DePolo (including 440 Mhz)
Graham (including 1.2 Ghz)
FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS (FAQ's) Witte

Norment (Part 15 Broadcasting) SATELLITES
Salyzyn (Hams on Usenet)
Schallehn (Packet) Day
Syriac (General)
SEMINARS/LECTURES
HANDICAPPED OPERATING
Humphries
Billson Stuart (Batteries and Power
Doane Supplies)

HF/CONTESTING/DX SLOW-SCAN TELEVISION (SSTV)

Brubaker Langner
Elmore
Salnick TANDY COLOR COMPUTER AND OS-9
Squicciarini
Witte Billson

HOMEBREWING/DO-IT-YOURSELF UNIX

Billson (6809 uP) Gefaell
DePolo Sayer (especially SunOS)
DeVidts (Digital Design) Tescher
Halbert (QRP)
Keyes (Junk Box projects) VHF/UHF
Kohnen (Tubes)
Lau (Transverters, VHF/UHF, Day (DX)
Filters, repeatable projects) DePolo (Weak Signal)
Moore (Junk Box projects) Flaherty (including Amplifiers)
Norment (Part-15 Broadcasting) Graham (Commercial Radio
Salyzyn Conversions)
Sefranek (Power Supples and Humphries
Microcontrollers) Lau (SSB and CW to 222 Mhz)
Stockton Moore
Stuart (Batteries and Power Witte
Supplies)
Taylor (Tubes and Amplifiers) VOLUNTEER EXAMINER (VE) PROGRAM
Tescher
Billson
INTERNET SERVICES DePolo
Heller
Schleck Kohnen
Maia (W5YI VEC)
MARS Reeves
Sternitzke (W5YI Asst. VEC)
Doane (Navy) Syriac
Miller (Air Force) Witte
Taylor (Army)

Amateur Radio Elmers Resource Directory (as of 4/30/92)
++

Jay Appell --> KA1SNA

1976-1978 FCC Personal Users Radio Advisory Committee
Task force for Rules Rewrite Citizens Radio Service
Rules interpretation

1990-Current Consultant to Alinco Electronics

Currently work for Stratus Computers/Technical Support Engineering

Address: Jay_Appell@cac.stratus.com
Telephone: 1-800-458-0042 X2548

I enjoy Amtor, RTTY, and SCA reception.

I have considered putting together a DSQ primer booklet for those interested in DSQ only. If I receive enough response I will consider the project.

If you would like to leave me mail by modem, use the BBS 1 Hopedale Center at 508-478-6969. This is a new amateur BBS running from 7AM to 7PM EDST. The board usually runs beyond 9PM daily. Until I can get another server, online times will vary. We honor modems running 9600 baud/MNP 5.

Discussion groups have been setup for all ham radio vendors. Comments shared on this BBS will be conveyed to the ham radio company referenced in the forum. This platform will make companies aware of how the amateur radio community feels about their products. Please indicate otherwise if you don't want the comment forwarded.

++

Bob Billson, KC2WZ Internet: bob@kc2wz.bubble.org
21 Bates Way UUCP: ...!uunet!kc2wz!bob
Westfield, NJ 07090
908-232-2603 (evenings)

Advanced (since 1975) Troubleshooting
Homebrewing C and 6809 uP programming
Antennas (particularly HF) Volunteer Examiner
Troubleshooting Digital Communications
QRP

OS-9 operating system (UUCP is run on my Tandy Color Computer 3 :-))

10m is my favorite band even when it is "dead".

Member of Handi-Hams. Work as an Interpreter for the Deaf (I am hearing).

Interested in helping *any* would-be ham get their ticket. Ham Radio is a great(!) hobby and should not kept a secret!

++

John Brewer WB5OAU

brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com

Miscellaneous, Wire antennas

++

Alan Brubaker, K6XO
alan@dsd.es.com

HF Antenna Systems
Contest Operating
General HF Operations
Propagation

++

73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
EEK! The 1992 Summer Callsign Project lives! Details: Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM

I'm willing to act as a reference for anyone wanting info on getting
tapes (especially Callsign tapes) from the Department of Commerce
National Technical Information Service (NTIS) or wanting other info on
callsign-project related stuff.

One of these days I'll actually be around for the un-net! I promise, really!

++

Mark Day, N4OQK
mad@turing.acs.virginia.edu

Ten years experience as a ham including:

VHF/UHF DX
Satellite Communications

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-=-
Jeff DePolo WN3A Twisted Pair: (215) 386-7199
depolo@eniac.seas.upenn.edu RF: 444.250+ (no, we're not moving)
University of Pennsylvania Carrier Pigeon: 420 S. 42nd St. Phila PA 19104

President, University of Pennsylvania ARC
Chief Technical Officer, University of Pennsylvania ARC
Repeater Tech, Near-Far ARC
Repeater Tech, Holmesburg ARC
VE Team Leader, University of Pennsylvania ARC VE Team

Affiliations: ARRL, UPenn ARC, Holmesburg ARC, NEAR-FAR ARC, Colorado
Repeater Association, Mt. Airy VHF Society (Packrats),

Main interests: VHF/UHF weak signal, design and construction, antenna design,
VHF/UHF propagation, HF DX, VHF/UHF contesting

Volunteer Examiner
VHF/UHF Weak Signal
Repeater design
General Homebrewing
Antenna design/theory
University clubs

++

Maurice E. Devidts, NE3S, CE3HWZ

President Emeritus, University of Maryland ARA (W3EAX)
Electrical Engineering Student

ceham@wam.umd.edu

College Clubs (US and South American)
US-to-South-American Traffic and Phone-Patch nets
Digital Design/Homebrewing

++

Betsey Doane, K1EIC

DOANE@CSTATEU (Bitnet)

DOANE%CTSTATEU.BITNET@YALEVM.YCC.Yale.Edu (Possible Internet path)

I am Section Traffic Manager of Ct. and Packet Region Manager first
Region on the Eastern Area Staff. I would be happy to help folks on
packet operation (AX.25), NTS procedures, Amtor, General Field
Organization, ARRL and Navy MARS. My real loyalty is to NTS! I am
also a blind amateur radio op having been on the air for 31 years and
can probably give a hand with regards to equipment or referrals to
somebody if needed.

++

Kim Elmore, N5OP
1103 South Gay Drive
Longmont, CO 80501

elmore@rap.rap.ucar.edu
elmore@virga.rap.ucar.edu
n5op@n5op.ampr.org

I'm the Technical Coordinator for the Colorado Section.
Areas of expertise:
RFI/EMI
Antennas
DX'ing
Contesting
HF propagation
CW

Areas where I have enough knowledge to be dangerous:
Troubleshooting
TCP/IP and Packet
Traffic Handling
Homebrewing and construction practices

++

Reciprocal Licensing (South Pacific)
VHF (Propagation, Power Amplifiers)

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/5W1JX |"The enemy of the good is the better."
->paulf@Stanford.EDU | -- William "Wild Bill" Donovan

++

The Turing Project! Public Electronic Access Communications Experiment (PEACE)
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>
	Jon Gefaell, Systems Engineer		Jon@Turing.ACS.Virginia.EDU		\ O	
	----------------------------		KD4CQY@Maxim.KD4CQY.ampr.org		\ + O	
	Data Communications Group		KD4CQY@WA4TFZ.CHO.VA.USA.NA		/\ +	
	Information Technology and		-ARES- TCP/IP 145.03 FM08br		/ \	
	Communications. Univ of VA		Lat +38.0419 Long -78.5109		/ |
<>==============================<>==============================<>=========<>

Enthusiastic new ham willing to help others get licensed, or provide
assistance on homebrew projects, particularly with regard to packet
communications, TCP/IP, Unix-based computers, etc.

++

KJ6NN
Philip Graham
723 Berkshire Place
Milpitas, CA 95035

EMAIL: phil@ncd.com

My skills are listed below in no special order
- PC RFI reduction (Wrote a chapter for the new ARRL RFI BOOK)
- Repeaters (How to put one up)
- Repeaters (How to use one, without making others mad)
- 1.2 GHz (My repeater is on this band)
- VHF packet only (I hate HF packet)
- HF DX
- HF AMTOR, RTTY, ASCII
- Putting up a tower and/or HF beam

++

Dan Halbert, KB1RT
QTH is West Newton, MA, near Boston.

halbert@crl.dec.com

Building homebrew QRP gear, Advice on simple antennas

++

Steve Harding KA6ETB

Primary interest NTS:
Northern Calif Net (NCN) NTS packet manager
Acting net manager Santa Clara Valley section traffic net (147.165 & 224.14)
Occasional NCS NCN-VHF session (145.41)
Member - BoD Northern Calif Packet Assn.

email: steveh@arasmith.com

Packet: KA6ETB @ N6LDL.CA
Phone: 408.996.2689

++

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |
(203) 666-1541 - voice
(203) 665-7531 - FAX
ARRL Laboratory Engineer

Radio Frequency Inteference (RFI) matters
Equipment Testing

I want stories about automotive EMI problems, dealings with dealers,
and, if possible, solutions. I plan to forward these to my contact at
the Society of Automotive Engineers (SAE).

If anyone knows the *right* people at any particular company, I want
to know. I am also pursuing (via the SAE) more official channels.

++

Dave Heller K3TX

wells!k3tx@dsinc.dsi.com

TVI (long time manager of major TVI committee)

The VE business (though why anyone would want to know is
beyond me)

General operating (i.e., keep CB'isms off the Ham Bands.)

++

Ed Humphries Texas Instruments, Inc. 512-250-6894
N5RCK Internet ed.humphries@hub.dsg.ti.com

Vice President, Williamson County (TX) ARC

Advice on 2-meter FM
VHF Antennas
Mobile Installations
Organizing Amateur Radio Seminars and Programs

++

R.D. Keys

Dept. of Crop Science
NCSU
Raleigh, NC 27695-7620

rdkeys@ccvr1.cc.ncsu.edu

de NA4G, "Boat Anchor Bob", an ol' cw fart .....

If I can be of assistance in older equipment, junk-boxing
your way to hamdom, the cheapskate's approach, let me
know.

22 yrs a ham, extra class, mostly cw, mostly boat anchors
and radio in the traditional sense.

{Telegraphy has been in my family for almost 100 years!}

++

Ian Kluft KD6EUI PP-ASEL Amdahl Corporation, UTS Systems Software Division
ikluft@uts.amdahl.com Sunnyvale, CA

Maintainer of rec.radio.amateur.misc and rec.radio.cb FAQ lists

Please direct all submissions, feedback, and administrivia to
hamradio-faq@uts.amdahl.com or cb-faq@uts.amdahl.com.

++

I'll be glad to help out with tube circuits and VE testing.
(W5YI VE# 3182)

73,
Louis J. Kohnen K2ANC
Penfield, NY near Rochester

K2ANC.Wbst128@xerox.com

++

John Langner WB2OSZ
115 Stedman St.
Chelmsford, MA 01824-1823
(508) 256 6907 (home - civilized times only please)
johnl@stardent.com

Slow-Scan Television

++

Alan Larson WA6AZP

larson@snmp.sri.com

My areas are fairly general, and I teach classes
(Novice, with code, and upgrade sessions) at W6YX. My
main audience is to the Stanford (University)
community.

++

Zack Lau KH6CP/1 Expertise: Design of SSB/CW amateur transceivers
c/o ARRL Lab : up to 222 MHz. Design of transverters

Newington CT 06111 : up to 10.5 GHz. Basic lossy filter
(203)-666-1541 : design. Developing repeatable projects
arrlhq!zlau@uhasun.hartford.edu : using cheap, easy to get parts.

Especially looking to help anyone wanting to be a QST/QEX
author--I can't write it all myself!

++

Pete Lucas G6WBJ

Please use the following addresses for reply: + \/Natural
+ \/\Environment
JANET : PJML@UK.AC.NERC-WALLINGFORD.IBMA + \/\/Research
Internet : PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + \/\/\Council
EARN : PJML%UK.AC.NWL.IA@UKACRL + NERC Computer Services
RADIO : G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU {144.650MHz} + Holbrook House
SPAN : STAR::\PJML%IA.NWL.AC.UK@NSFNET-RELAY.AC.UK + Station Road
PHONE : +44 (0)793 411613 + SWINDON SN1 1DE
FAX : +44 (0)793 411503 + GREAT BRITAIN

I can provide advice & assistance to any hams (or prospective hams) who
might be interested in things like reciprocal licenses, the differences
between European and USA Bandplans/operating practices etc.

Similarly, where to go in Britain to take ham tests, how to get
information on joining RSGB or local radio clubs, details of
hamfests/swapmeets etc. over this side of the pond...

Also advice on old tube-type radios (from the 1940s to the 1960s) and
'low budget' radio - converting commercial VHF 2-way dispatcher radios
to work on packet etc.

++

Joel Magid WU1F

magid@wrksys.enet.com

ARES/RACES
Novice Instruction
General Theory

++

Fred O. Maia, W5YI

3511297@mcimail.com

P.O. Box 565101
Dallas, TX 75356

1-(800)-669-9594

Volunteer Examiner Coordinator
The W5YI Report

License Exam Study Materials
VE Exam Schedules Nationwide

++

Jeff Miller NH6ZW AFA8JM
1843rd EI Group

1843eip@Hickam-EMH.AF.MIL

USAF MARS

++

Tom Moore K1KAY

tom@xn.ll.mit.edu

Junque-box specialties
old conversions vhf-oriented
shoulder to cry (or laugh) on

++

Dave Norment, KA3PGN

ka3ovk!ka3pgn@UB.com
ka3pgn%ka3ovk@uunet.uu.net

Broadcast Engineer, WINX-AM

Part 15 Low-Power Broadcasting
Ramsey FM-10
Carrier Current

In short: I encourage broadcasting in general, be it professional or low-
power, just so it's done with respect to the law. Also more than happy
to discuss engineering and amateur radio. QSX 10m USB around 28.485 Mhz.

Author, Introduction to Part 15 Broadcasting (coming soon...)

++

Dave Potter, K1MBO

potter@think.com

electronics theory, regulations, antennas and
transmission lines, operating practices.

++

Tony Reeves
KK6XC
QTH Beach Area of So. Los Angeles
Torrance, Redondo Beach, Hermosa Beach, Manhattan beach

tony@hacgate.scg.hac.com

Novice training, local VE for Novice-Tech tests,
General questions

++

Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

I can help people with HF stuff, cheap antennas, and am willing to help
troubleshoot problems with rigs.

I believe that one of the pillars of ham radio - construction/
understanding at the burn-your-hand-with-a-soldering-iron level - is
drifting out of ham radio. With Japanese radios which cost so much,
fewer and fewer hams are willing to risk their warranty to service their
own equipment. I would like to see a turn-around here...

++

Mark Salyzyn, VE6MGS mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org

Qualifications:
Repair Technician(6yr), Electrical Engineer(10yr), Advanced Amateur(3yr)

Advice of value:
HF + VHF construction, homebrew, repair, circuitry, programming and mods
Packet Radio (Radio, TNC, AX.25 but skimpy currently on TCP/IP)
Canadian Tests, Rules and Regulations
Antennas, Design and Installation
General Electronics, Repair, Diagnosis and Design
CW training
Having fun with Amateur Radio communications

Maintainer of Hams on Usenet List

++

Nick Sayer <mrapple@quack.sac.ca.us> | "They robbed from the rich, and gave to
N6QQQ @ N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA | the... criminally insane!"
37 19 49 N / 121 57 36 W | --Stimpy
+1 408 249 963[012] (modem) | (The Adventures of Robin
Hoek)

HF RTTY/AMTOR, Decoding CHU.
VHF Packet
Unix, especially SunOS.

(MC68HC11 Mailing List has moved, mc68hc11-request@elden.cse.nau.edu
is now the place to write to get connected.)

++

Steve Schallehn, KB0AGD | Internet : steve@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Kansas State University | UUCP : ..!rutgers!ksuvax1!ksuvm.bitnet!steve
Manhattan, Kansas 66506 | Bitnet : STEVE@KSUVM
Packet: KB0AGD @ K0VAY.#NEKS.KS.USA.NA

A contact for people with question about Kantronics packet
equipment. I am not affiliated with Kantronics, but know quite
a bit about them.

Maintainer of rec.radio.amateur.packet FAQ list

Please direct all submissions, feedback, and administrivia to
packet-faq@uts.amdahl.com

++

Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
pschleck@acm.unomaha.edu

Internet Services (Finding FAQ's, using Usenet, FTP, telnet, using
Archie, FTP mail-servers, mailing lists, etc., etc.)

College Clubs

Ask me about the Ham-Univ mailing list for College Clubs.

Maintainer of this list

++

Tom Sefranek WA1RHP

tcs@ll.mit.edu

Elmering for the last 20 years.
Almost all fields,
Specializing in power supplies, micro-controllers, antennas

++

Marty Squicciarini NR3Z

skitch@nadc.navy.mil

DX and Contesting
QSL'ing

++

Steve Sternitzke, NS5I

sds@sat.datapoint.com

I work with the W5YI-VEC organization ("official" title - assistant VEC)
and I write the VE manuals for W5YI. Add my name to the list of people
who are available to answer questions about volunteer exams, FCC

policies (as related to hams), the licensing question pools, etc.

++

David Stockton, GM4ZNX

dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com

SWL since 1960
Licensed since 1984 (UK full class A)
Degrees in electronics&comms and digital techniques etc.
Currently senior design engineer doing RF design

Fairly broad interest in amateur radio (but not contests!)

Antennas, Transmission lines,filters from fundamental theory to practice
Receiver structures and circuits from simple to state of the art.
Transmitters, ATUs
Test equipment
Wide experience of troubleshooting/repairing equipment.
Professional experience of EMC/RFI

My morse is flaky, but I keep working on it
No interest in contests
No interest in packet radio or in fixing computers

++

Ken Stuart, W3VVN
48 Johnson Road
Pasadena, Md. 21122
401-437-1758 (home)

kstuart@oasys.dt.navy.mil

via packet: W3VVN @ N3ETI.MD.USA

Have been licensed since '53, currently Advanced class. ARRL Technical
Advisor since '80 on Batteries and Power Supplies. You may have seen
my article in the Feb. '91 issue of QST on NiCads. Authored the rewrite
of the power supply chapter of the ARRL handbook in '85 when the new
format was generated (large page, versus the old small size). Most
of the stuff is still unmodified. Currently lecturing on battery
care and feeding to clubs in the Baltimore/Annapolis area.

I have been employed as a power supply design engineer for about the
last 25 years.

++

Diana L. Syriac
Leominster, MA
dls@genrad.com
KC1SP

QSL Bureaus (how to use them)
Volunteer Examiner Service (how to become one)
Macintosh Hamstacks
Civil Air Patrol

++

Roger Taylor K9ALD

rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu

K9ALD RT 5, Box 70, Mahomet, IL 61853 217-586-4958

Help on antennas, Army MARS, components, Tube circuits,
linear amplifiers, trouble shooting.

++

Ren J. Tescher N0PVI Resume~
ren@virga.rap.ucar.edu AAS, Electronic Technology
Technician AAS, Computer Systems Technology
Research Applications Program (RAP) 4 years consumer electronics repair
National Center for 2 years calibration lab and repair
Atmospheric Research (NCAR) 1 year unix sysop
Rm 259 Flatirons West, 2555 55th St. ethernet and serial cable
PO Box 3000, phased-array radar
Boulder, CO 80307 (303)497-8407 doppler weather radar
He knows enough to be dangerous. non-freon appliance repair
PC's
dona nobis pacem strung interior phone lines, too!

++

Mike Waters AA4MW/7

waters@nddsun1.sps.mot.com

Miscellaneous

++

Put me down for ARES, RACES, and ARRL Field Organization as my
primary areas of interest (I probably qualify at one level
or another for all of the other topics except for perhaps
MARS, CAP, and Skywarn. And if I don't know the answers
I usually know who to ask locally...).

73's de Steve Wilson, KA6S

SCV Section Manager
813 Berryessa St.
Milpitas, Ca 95035

Hm (408)946-7410 Wk (408)473-2580

stevew@wyse.com
Steve_D_Wilson@cup.portal.com

++

Bob Witte HP Colorado Springs Division
bobw@col.hp.com P.O. Box 2197
Phone:(719) 590-3230 Colorado Springs, CO 80901
Radio: KB0CY
"All Disclaimers Apply."

Volunteer Examiners
Novice Instructors
VHF and Repeaters
HF Operating
Electronics Theory
RFI
Miscellaneous

++

End of Directory

1798. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 02 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-03 05:00:46 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.704869246@honte>
Source record: 290325
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 123, 05/02/92
10.7 FLUX=135.8 90-AVG=183 SSN=109 BKI=2551 2221 BAI=016
BGND-XRAY=B4.6 FLU1=1.5E+05 FLU10=1.0E+04 PKI=2442 1222 PAI=010
BOU-DEV=012,103,114,009,012,010,017,007 DEV-AVG=035 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C3.8 @ 0453UT XRAY-MIN= B4.2 @ 1028UT XRAY-AVG= B8.1
NEUTN-MAX= +000% @ 0000UT NEUTN-MIN= +000% @ 0000UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.0DB @ 0000UT PCA-MIN= +0.0DB @ 0000UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55277NT @ 1300UT BOUTF-MIN=55234NT @ 1732UT BOUTF-AVG=55261NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+108NT@ 2003UT GOES7-MIN=N:-021NT@ 0505UT G7-AVG=+079,+041,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+119NT@ 2004UT GOES6-MIN=E:-018NT@ 1940UT G6-AVG=+090,+005,+028
FLUXFCST=STD:137,140,142;SESC:140,140,140 BAI/PAI-FCST=016,012,010/015,015,010
KFCST=3344 4332 3343 3332 27DAY-AP=013,025 27DAY-KP=3223 3234 3553 3332
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

1799. Re: Performance of old gear. (Was: Boycott Icom)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-03 06:01:50 UTC
From: rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil
Message-ID: <4775@taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 290326

The sherwood calog has information (newer receivers) more current
than the 1985/6 dates mentioned for some other pubs.....

--
Josh Rovero (rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil) | or Internet 5346p@cc.nps.navy.mil
Department of Oceanography, Code OC/Rv | Bitnet 5346p@NAVPGS
Naval Postgraduate School |
Monterey, CA 93943 (408) 646-2084 |

1800. Amateurs on USENET List May 1992 Part 1/2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-03 06:28:25 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May3.062825.18937@ve6mgs.uucp>
Source record: 290327

I would be pleased to take any e-mail updates to this list. I have split this
list into two parts.

Enjoy, 73 de VE6MGS/Mark -sk-

```
# Network address to name or call letters lookup table
# archived for ftp @ ftp.cs.buffalo.edu:hams_on_usenet courtesy of
# bowen@cs.buffalo.edu as suggested by Paul Schleck/KD3FU
# archived for ftp @ nro.cs.athabascau.ca:hams/usenet-hams [131.232.1.1] as
# suggested by Lyndon Nerenberg/VE6BBM
# Please send corrections/deletions/additions to mark@ve6mgs.ampr.org,
# mark@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca or ...!adec23!mark (depending on how the ball
# bounces :-)
# Last update May 2 1992
#
# This document may be distributed freely, as long as there is no financial
# gain. I do not condone this list being used for generating junk mail or
# other annoyances as this is not the purpose of the list.
#
# Entries have this format (-> denotes separated by at least one tab):
# Address (Name) -> Call -> Date
#
# Address
# Network address popularily used by individuals on the network. Although
# the address that many news posters add may be incorrect, personnal
# e-mail contacts or updates are always placed first in the list of
# duplicate calls. Removal of entries is by complaint only, so some
# (mainly .EDU) may be invalid over time. Some GENIE Hams are included
# (Generated by Brian Murrey/KB9BVN) in this list, their addresses are
# listed as ??@<GEnie> which of course is unaddressable. Mike Shirley
# WB6WUI mikey@slic.cts.com is willing to relay manually to GENIE.
# Name Name of the individual.
# Call Call letters of the individual.
# Date Last update YY-MM[-DD] International format.
#
# A trailing * denotes not searched in call book for verification yet, @
# means not found in my call book (1987). ? after means recheck may be required
# (eg. Call does not match name).
#
## ISREAL 4X,4Z
gorski@cs.HUji.ac.IL (Azriel Gorski) 4x1pi 91-12-14@
RAFI%BGUVMS@TAUNIVM.TAU.AC.IL (Rafi) 4z4tj 91-10@
## CYPRUS 5B
ami9667@venus.tamu.edu (Andreas Michael Iacovides) 5b4sj/5 92-4-24
## GERMANY DB-DH
```

klaus@ccsq.hanse.de (Klaus Kleemann) db2hk 91-10
meyer@fuhainf2.fernuni-hagen.de (Bernd Meyer) db6ag 91-10
BTITMARS%ESOC.BITNET@vm.gmd.DE (Barry Titmarsh) dc0hk 92-3-31@
olaf@dc1ik.ka.sub.org (Olaf Erb) dc1ik 92-2-20?
uj65@dkauni2.bitnet (Olaf Erb) dc1ik 92-2-20?
jk04@dkauni2.bitnet (Olaf, Roland Harter in CB) dc1ik 91-11-21?
DC2SF@DC2SF.ampr.ORG (Stefan Siebenhaller) dc2sf 91-10
alf@dfv.rwth-aachen.de (Ralf Crumbach) dd2kz 92-4-24
sww@versatc.versatec.COM (Stephan Wendl) dd2rs 91-10
UPP200%DBNRHRZ1.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Guido Kueppers) df2kw 91-10
illies@drnhh.neuhaus.de (Thomas Illies) df7hi 91-11-5
orscholz@immd4.informatik.uni-erlangen.de (Oliver Scholz) dg4nem 91-10
dg4scv@dg4scv.UUCP (Rolf Rose) dg4scv 91-10
jaervinen@bhajee.enet.dec.com (Jaervinen) dj0mar 91-11-21@
claude@bauv106.INformatik.unibw-muenchen.DE (Claude Frantz) dj0ot 92-3-9
PLONG@ESOC.BITNET (Peter D. Long) dj0tv 92-2-5
PLONG@ESOC.BITNET (Peter D. Long) g3wiz 92-2-5
eg@ikp.Uni-Koeln.DE (Eckhard Grah) dj5jq 91-10?
EG@haegar.ikp.Uni-Koeln.DE (Eckhard Grah) dj5jq 91-10?
D1PGLA@DUESVM1.VNET.IBM.COM (Peter Glasmacher) aa6hm 92-3-18
D1PGLA@DUESVM1.VNET.IBM.COM (Peter Glasmacher) dk5dc 92-3-18
gross@ifsws1.sozialforschung.uni-stuttgart.de (Frank Grossmann) dl1sbr 91-12-30
ae@ws06.pc.chemie.th-darmstadt.de (Andreas Elbert) dl3fce 92-1-13@
dl3no@infoac.rmi.de (Rupert Mohr) dl3no 92-1-7
WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET (Hans Wolf Koehler) dl3zbj 91-10
WKOEHLER@ESOC.BITNET (Hans Wolf Koehler) ab6el 91-10
manfred@isi5.ssl.berkeley.edu (Manfred Bester) dl5kr 92-2-4
stingl@gate.fzi.de (Thomas Stingl) dl5sbs 91-10
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schroeder.pad@nixbur.UUCP (W. F. Schroeder) dl5yec 91-12-18@
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IRELAND EI
tocherd@ul.ie (David B. A. Tocher) ei2amb 91-10
CHESTER%IRTCCARL@uicvm.uic.edu (Joe Chester) ei5dyb 91-11-7?
8909296@ul.IE (John Barry) ei7dnb 91-10@
phealy@cs.tcd.ie (Paul Healy) ei9gl 91-10@
FRANCE F
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montaigne_pascal@tandem.com (Pascal Montaigne) fc1poe 91-11-20?
hutin@asl.slb.com (Remi Hutin) fe6cnb 92-2-20
71750.420@compuserve.com (Remi Hutin) fe6cnb 91-11-20
HUTIN@ASL@PSI%ASLVX6@MRGATE@PRSRTR (Remi Hutin) fe6cnb 92-2-20
ENGLAND G
hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM (Hugh Davies) g0cnr 91-10
esrlb@warwick.ac.uk (Simon Browne) g0gwa 91-10@
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david@spec0.electrical-engineering.manchester.ac.uk (David Tait) g0jvy 91-10@
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Nick_Reddish@DG_UK.MCEO.DG.COM (Nick Reddish) g0ore 92-1-8@
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khill@wb3ffv.ampr.org (Kelvin J. Hill) g1emm 91-11-3
I.G.Batten@fulcrum.bt.co.uk (Ian G. Batten) g1fvc 91-12-31
nbb@crosfield.co.uk (Nick B. Bristow) g1lyx 91-10
blloyd@axion.bt.co.uk (Brian D. Lloyd) g1nna 91-10
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sid.boyce@amail.amdahl.COM (Sid O. T. E. A. Boyce) g3vbv 91-12-10
szb50@juts.ccc.amdahl.com (Sid O. T. E. A. Boyce) g3vbv 91-10
Dave_Aldridge@DG_UK.MCEO.DG.COM (Dave J. Aldridge) g3vgr 92-2-29
smith@oakhill.sps.mot.com (Trevor G. Smith) g3wqo 91-12-1
ali@ukc.ac.uk (A. L. Ibbetson) g3xaq 92-2-25
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whiting@eucad.co.uk (Neil J. Whiting) g4brk 92-4-24
chrisc@moron.vware.mn.org (Chris G. Cox) g4jec 91-10
liam@ste.dyn.bae.co.uk (Liam J. Flynn) g4uwp 91-10
gary@minster.york.ac.uk (Gary Morgan) g6ddh 92-1-2
mikec@praxis.co.uk (Michael H. Chace) g6dhu 92-3-12
uunet!g6phf.ampr.org!g6phf (Mike C. Dent) g6phf 92-2-12
g6phf@kelvin.uk22.bull.com (Mike C. Dent) g6phf 92-2-12
esx070@cch.cov.ac.uk (Brevan L. Miles) g6vdu 91-10
100015.2657@CompuServe.COM (Ron A. Collins) g6vug 91-12-7
pjml@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (Pete J. M. Lucas) g6wbj 92-3-29
K.D.Hatcher@technology.THames.ac.UK (Darren Hatcher) g7bko 92-3-5@
cs90nrs@brunel.ac.uk (Nicholas R. Swift) g7ens 91-11-13@
ig@siesoft.co.uk (Ignatius Tan) g7gbq 92-3-30@
agodwin@acorn.co.uk (Adrian Godwin) g7hwn 92-2-12@
mnoble@hvmpa.att.com (Martin J. Noble) g8bpv 92-2-20
mnoble@cbnewsf.cb.att.com (Martin J. Noble) g8bpv 92-3-5
I.P.Beeby@bnr.co.uk (Ian P. Beeby) g8ogj 92-1-25
Iain_Philipps.BRidge_House@rxuk.xerox.COM (Iain Philipps) g8sjp 91-11-12
ISLE OF MAN GD
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smckinty@sunicnc.France.Sun.COM (Steve J. McKinty) gi8oya 91-10
smckinty@r20c.te.BRitish-telecom.co.UK (Steve J. McKinty) gi8oya 91-10
JERSEY GJ
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bruce@hpqtdla.sqf.hp.com (Bruce Borrows) gm0llj 92-3-18@
pjb@castle.ed.ac.uk (Peter J. Bates) gm4byf 91-10
jdg@hpqtdla.sqf.hp.com (James D. Gentles) gm4wzp 91-10
ralexander@irnbru.enet.dec.com (Robin A. Alexander) gm4yed 92-3-3
dstock@hpqmola.sqf.hp.com (David Stockton) gm4znx 91-10
potter@films.enet.dec.com (Alan T. Potter) gm7glj 91-10@

dit@maths.aberdeen.ac.UK (David Tock) gm7kgf 92-2-11@
GUERNSEY & CHANNEL ISLANDS GU
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hb9zz@bernina.ethz.ch (Marco Zollinger) hb9cat 91-10
frode@cernvax.cern.ch (Frode Weierud) hb9chl 91-12-20
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mwm@hslrswi.hasler.ascom.ch (Mike W. McGann) hb9gau 91-12-5
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rrb@priam.cern.ch (Richard R. Baud) hb9mah 91-10
wiget@switch.ch (Marcel Wiget) hb9rwm 92-3-28
hb9zz@uhm.ampr.org () hb9zz 91-10@
aunro!impch.imp.com!ixgch!uska!he9cun (Cedric Didier Baechler) he9cun 92-3-10@
he9cun@uska.xgc.imp.com (Cedric Didier Baechler) he9cun 92-3-10@
cbaechle@iiic.ethz.ch (Cedric Didier Baechler) he9cun 92-3-10@
ganter@ifi.unibas.ch (Robert Ganter) he9qai 92-1-8@
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neil.j@pro-magic.cts.com (Neil P. Johnson) n4xsd 92-3-17

gbastin@x102a.ess.harris.com (Gary L. Bastin) wb4yaf 92-2-7
radneyt@iccgcc.decnet.ab.com (Thomas Lee Radney) kc4ybk 92-3-28
##30%UTMARTN.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Terry W. Lewis) kc4ylk 92-2-19
sazerb@pnet01.cts.COM (Steve A. Zerbe) ka4ynd 92-2-13
tom@cheroke.UUCP (Tom S. Thompson) n4yos 91-12-7
pswecker@med.unc.edu (Peter G. St Wecker) n4yrj 91-12-7
wcollin@relay.nswc.navy.mil (William Dave Collins) kc4yyx 91-10
benchoff@groupw.cns.vt.edu (Phil E. Benchoff) kc4zen 92-2-3
n4zfd!frodo@rutgers.uucp (Jim M. Blakely) n4zfd 91-12-7
J.BLAKELY1@<GEnie> (Jim M. Blakely) n4zfd 91-12-7
tucker@sed002.enet.dec.com (David R. Tucker) kc4zgo 91-12-6
mhall@ducvax.auburn.edu (Harold Mark Hall) n4zuk 91-12-7
gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary R. Coffman) ke4zv 91-10
prestipw@clutx.clarkson.edu (Pete Presti) kc4zwi 91-10@

< Continued in Part 2 >

1801. Cancel

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 01:31:26 UTC
From: linvillm@gordon-emh1.army.mil
Message-ID: <9205070130.AA14896@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290228

```
unsubscribe linvillm@gordon-emh1.army.mil
```

1802. Kenwood TM-741a GAME Dox!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 01:43:25 UTC
From: au297@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1992May7.014325.13843@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 290229

```
*=* Kenwood TM-741a GAME Dox *=*
----------------------------

Introduction:

There are actually three GAMES "hidden" on the Kenwood TM-741a Multiband
Transceiver. These are UNDOCUMENTED and I'm not exactly sure who originally
found these games??.. (I came across a brief description of these hidden
games on rec.radio.amateur.misc on UseNet, but no one had the complete
original Post!)

How to access "Game Mode":

1) Turn OFF the TM-741a.
2) Hold the [F] + [MUTE] and turn ON the TM-741a.

(You should see: -1- -2- -3- on your display, you're now
in "Game Mode"!!)

3) Select the Game you wish to play by hitting the appropriate Band
Select Button. ( -1- = Band Sel 1 <far left>; -2- = Band Sel 2 <middle>;
-3- = Band Sel 3 <far right> )

-1- ==> SLOT MACHINE Game

-2- ==> SPACE INVADERS Game

-3- ==> MUSICAL KEYBOARD

NOTE! The [VFO] will always exit you to the Main Game Menu (-1- -2-
-3-).. The [MUTE] will normally Start the Game.

Game #1: SLOT MACHINE:

To play... Hit [MUTE] to start the numbers tumbling. Starting from the
left and proceeding to the right, hit the Band Select Buttons to stop each
number! If you don't get a 3-in-a-row match, the radio plays a sound and
the game is over. ([MUTE] to play again). If you match 3-in-a-row,
then...well I won't spoil it for you!.. (It's neat!!)

Remember; [VFO] to return to the Game Menu.

Game #2: SPACE INVADERS:

The Display... You will see the following display:

000000 ------ 0-0

(Score) (Invaders) (Selected Number - Number of Lives Left)
```

To play... Hit the [LOW] key to begin. The radio will then put a random number from 0 - 9 in the first position in the dashes.. (4-----) you must then use the [TONE] key to select the number the radio selected and then quickly hit the [MUTE] key to "fire" it. The number will then disappear and a new one will appear!.. If you don't act fast, the number will move to the second dash and another random number will appear, (84----).. If you're not keeping up, eventually the numbers will reach then last dash line and you will lose a life!!.. (Once all lives are lost, the game is over!) Also, you must "destroy" 30 numbers before moving onto the next round!.. Each round will start getting faster and faster!!.. So be prepared!! (It really gets TOUGH!!) All throughout the game it will keep score of how many "hits" you made.. (I believe it's 10 points a hit, I think!)..

Remember; Hit [VFO] to return to Game Menu.

Game #3: MUSICAL KEYBOARD:

I don't think this is actually a "Game"??.. What I've been able to figure out is that when you select this "game" the following message appears on the display: Enjoy Sound Play

At this point, the whole keypad on the face-plate of the TM-741a is a "Musical Keyboard"!!.. Try it, hit any of the keys, Band Select Buttons; Cont Sel Buttons; [MUTE]; [TONE]; [MHZ]; Etc...etc..etc... (Except for the [VFO] key, that returns you to the Game Menu!)

=-=

Welp!.. That about all I know!.. Some other things you could try are:

[F] + [REV] (I think!) and Power ON.. (NOTE!!.. This MAY alter some of your memory!! SO write it all down in case you need to re-enter it!)

...this will play some wierd tune on all of your Bands!! It's actually kinda neat...

And one other.. (Which might be documented..??)

[F] + [MHZ] (I think!) and Power ON..

...this will display a light EVERYTHING on the display!!!!!

=-=

If anyone has any other "hidden" features, Mods, etc.. PLEASE send them to me at:
usr1118a@tso.uc.edu

I hope this has been useful to all!.. and I appologise not crediting the person who originally found these Games!.. (Have no idea who it was!)

Have fun, and enjoy!!... Take care!.. and 73! ....KB8NHT (..Jim)

--
ZZzzz-Ya! | -TSA- Member:

(KB8NHT) ...Jim |
<: Dies Irae :> | COMBAT ZONE BBS
-> usr1118a@tso.uc.edu <- | (513)367-1522

1803. J-ANTENNA : how does it work? how is it mounted?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 02:03:14 UTC
From: johann@nevada.edu
Message-ID: <1992May7.020314.4118@nevada.edu>
Source record: 290230
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I just picked up a J-Antenna to do my 2m packet, but I don't see by
its design how it works: it would seem the _metal_ bar across the base
short circuits the input. Except for the short ckt, the antenna reminds
me of a tuning fork...is this a close analogy?

On Mounting: Given the design of the J-Antenna and its metal base, does
it need to be isolated from the mast (which goes deep into the ground)...
Or can it be grounded without affecting the performance of the antenna?

Thanks in Advance,
Jason Cathcart
johann@nevada.edu - N7OJN @ W2XO.#WPA.PA.USA.NOAM - UCCNS:UNLV

1804. Alinco DR-1200 T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 03:13:41 UTC
From: furr@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.6.23.13.40.1992.26982@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290231

The ARC I belong to is going to buy a 2-meter rig for a new
club packet station. We are considering the new Alinco DR-1200 T,
which is advertised to have been designed for packet use.
I'd appreciate any and all info about this new radio,
including reviews; experience with it; comments based upon its
advertised features, etc., that might help us decide whether to get it
or not. Email or post OK.
Thanks, and 73,

* *
Grover C. Furr

Home: 121 Oakland Terrace Work: English Department
Newark, NJ 07106 Montclair State College
ARS AA2GP Upper Montclair, NJ 07043
email: furr@pilot.njin.net
furr@apollo.montclair.edu

* *

1805. Re: The Great White North

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 03:48:33 UTC
From: mikey@slic.cts.com
Message-ID: <mRXDkB3w165w@slic.cts.com>
Source record: 290232

davebaby@ziggys.cts.com (Dave Oleynik) 619/262-6384 writes:

> Greetings and salutations.
>
> Two friends and I are planning a bit of a pilgrimage to the
> Arctic Circle, (get there-kiss the ground-turn around head
>
> suggestions please. Are there VHF/UHF repeaters out in the
> middle of god-knows-where?

If you take one with you, then afirmative.

> Anything that's not too sarcastic will be greatly appreciated.

That wasn't too...was it?

--

Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@slic.cts.com
PO Box 460 (San Diego) UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!slic!mikey
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 GEnie: SLIC

1806. [FWD] 43RD Armed Forces Day Communications Test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 04:09:52 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9205070126.AA22395@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 290233

> Ladies and Gentlemen --
>
> The following information is provided for dissemination to all
> amateur radio operators and short wave listeners within your
> organizations who may be interested in participating.
>
> JD--K1ZAT

==========NEW PAGE==========

> 43RD ANNIVERSARY
> OF THE
> ANNUAL ARMED FORCES DAY COMMUNICATIONS CELEBRATION
>
> Extracted from: Commander, Naval Computer and
> Telecommunications Command, NAVCOMTELCOM NOTICE 5720, dated
> 24 February 1992, announcing the 43rd Annual Armed Forces
> Day Communications Celebration scheduled for Saturday,
> 16 May 1992.
>
> 1. General. The Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Air Force are co-sponsoring
> an Amateur Radio Program in celebration of Armed Forces Day per DoD
> Directive 4650.2 of 17 Jan 86, featuring the traditional
> military-to-amateur cross band communications test and message receiving
> test. The tests give amateur radio operators and short wave listeners an
> opportunity to demonstrate their individual technical skill and to receive
> recognition from the Secretary of Defense or the appropriate
> military radio station for their proven expertise.
>
> a. The proceeding will include operations in continuous wave
> (CW), single sideband voice (SSB), and radioteletype (RTTY).
>
> b. Participating military radio stations will award
> commemorative acknowledgment (QSL) cards to amateur radio operators
> achieving a verified two-way radio contact. Special commemorative
> certificates will be awarded to anyone who receives and accurately copies
> the Armed Forces Day CW and/or RTTY message from the Secretary of
> Defense. All contacts must be acknowledged by QSL card or certificate to
> validate military interest in these operators.
>
> 2. Military-to-Amateur Cross Band Test. Military-to-amateur
> cross band operations will take place from 16/1300Z (UTC
> Universal Time) to 17/0200Z (UTC) May 1992. Military stations
> will transmit on selected military frequencies and listen for
> amateur radio stations in the amateur bands indicated below.

> Frequencies assigned below are the "Assigned Frequency". To
> derive the "Window Frequency" drop 1.5 KHZ from the "Assigned
> Frequency" for USB.
>
> The military operator will announce the specific amateur band
> frequency being monitored. Duration of each contact should be
> limited to three minutes.
>
> STATION MILITARY FREQ EMISSION AMATEUR BAND
>
> AAE 4030.5 KHZ LSB 80 METERS
> ARMY HF/MARS 7358.5 KHZ RTTY/CW 40 METERS
> FT SAM HOUSTON 13994.5 KHZ USB 20 METERS
> TEXAS 20941.5 KHZ CW 15 METERS
> 27992.5 KHZ USB 10 METERS
>
> ---
>
> AAH 4033.5 KHZ LSB 80 METERS
> ARMY HF/MARS 6988.0 KHZ RTTY/CW 40 METERS
> FT LEWIS WA 10151.5 KHZ USB/CW 30 METERS
> 14488.5 KHZ USB 20 METERS
> 20975.0 KHZ USB 15 METERS
> 20995.5 KHZ RTTY/CW 15 METERS
> 27820.0 KHZ USB 10 METERS
>
> ---
> AAR 4024.5 KHZ LSB 80 METERS
> ARMY HF/MARS 7309.5 KHZ RTTY/CW 40 METERS
> FT BRAGG NC 14440.0 KHZ USB 20 METERS
> 20105.5 KHZ USB 15 METERS
> 27810.0 KHZ USB 10 METERS
>
> ---
>
> AIR 4025.0 KHZ LSB 80 METERS
> 89TH CG 6995.5 KHZ CW 40 METERS
> ANDREWS AFB 7315.0 KHZ LSB 40 METERS
> WASH DC 13986.5 KHZ RTTY 20 METERS
> 13997.5 KHZ CW 20 METERS
> 14408.0 KHZ USB 20 METERS
>
> ---
>
> NAM 4005.0 KHZ USB 80 METERS
> NAVAL COMMUN- 14443.0 KHZ USB/RTTY/CW 20 METERS
> ICATIONS DETACHMENT
> NORFOLK VA
>
> ---

>
> NAV 7372.5 KHZ RTTY/CW 40 METERS
> HQ NAVY-MARINE 14761.5 KHZ USB 20 METERS
> RADIO STATION
> CHELTENHAM
> WASH DC
>
> ---
>
> NMH 4015.0 KHZ CW 80 METERS
> U.S. COAST GUARD 7346.5 KHZ LSB 40 METERS
> RADIO STATION 14394.0 KHZ RTTY/CW 20 METERS
> ALEXANDRIA, VA 20937.5 KHZ USB 15 METERS
>
> ---
>
> NMN 7393.0 KHZ LSB/RTTY/CW 40 METERS
> COMMANDING OFFICER,
> U.S. COAST GUARD
> CAMLANT-NMN, CHESAPEAKE VA
>
> ---
> NPG 6970.0 KHZ CW 40 METERS
> NAVAL TELECOMM- 7301.5 KHZ LSB 40 METERS
> CENTER, NAVAL 7365.0 KHZ CW 40 METERS
> SHIP YARD 10259.5 KHZ CW 30 METERS
> VALLEJO CA 13927.5 KHZ RTTY 20 METERS
> 13975.5 KHZ CW 20 METERS
> 14375.0 KHZ USB 20 METERS
> 20625.0 KHZ USB 15 METERS
> 24805.0 KHZ CW 12 METERS
> 27950.0 KHZ USB 10 METERS
>
> ---
>
> NPL 7382.5 KHZ RTTY 40 METERS
> NAVAL COMMUN- 14385.0 KHZ USB 20 METERS
> ICATIONS STATION
> SAN DIEGO, CA
>
> ---
>
> NZJ 7375.0 KHZ RTTY 40 METERS
> MARINE CORPS 14480.0 KHZ USB 20 METERS
> EL TORO CA
>
> ---
>
> NAV-8 4008.5 KHZ VARIOUS 80 METERS
> 530 PELTIER AVE 14820.0 KHZ VARIOUS 20 METERS

> HONOLULU HI 18990.0 KHZ VARIOUS 20 METERS
>
> ---
>
> WAR 4018.5 KHZ LSB 80 METERS
> HQ ARMY MARS 6997.5 KHZ CW 40 METERS
> RADIO STATION 13992.5 KHZ RTTY/CW 20 METERS
> FT DETRICK MD 14403.5 KHZ USB 20 METERS
> 20995.5 KHZ USB 15 METERS
>
> ---
>
> 3. CW Transmitting. The CW receiving test will be conducted at 25 words
> per minute. The broadcast will be a special Armed Forces Day Message from
> the Secretary of Defense to any amateur radio operator or short wave
> listener desiring to participate. A 10-minute call for tuning purposes
> will begin at 17/0230Z (UTC) May 1992. The Secretary's message will be
> transmitted at 17/0240Z (UTC) May 1992 from the following stations
> on the listed frequencies.
>
> TRANSMITTING STATION FREQUENCY (KHZ)
>
> AAE, Army HF/MARS Radio Facility 7358.5, 20941.5
> Fort Sam Houston, TX
>
> AAH, Army HF/MARS Radio Facility 6988.0, 10151.5, 20995.5
> Fort Lewis, WA
>
> AAR 7309.5
> ARMY HF/MARS Radio Facility
> Fort Bragg NC
>
> AIR, 89th Communications Group 6995.5, 13997.5
> Andrews AFB, Washington DC
>
> NAM, Naval Communications Area 14443.0
> Master Station LANT Norfolk, VA
>
> NAV, HQ Navy-Marine Corps MARS 7372.5
> Station Cheltenham, MD
>
> NAV-8, 4008.5, 14820.0, 18990.0
> DIR NAVMARCORMARS Region Eight
> Honolulu, HI
>
> NMH 4015.0, 14393.0
> Coast Guard Radio Station
> Alexandria, VA
>
> NMN, Coast Guard Communications 7372.5

> Area Station Chesapeake, VA
>
> NPG, Naval Communications Station 7365.0, 13975.5, 24805.0
> Vallejo, CA
>
> WAR, HQ Army MARS Radio Station 6998.5, 13992.5
> Fort Detrick, MD
>
>
> 4. Radioteletypewriter Transmitting Test. The radioteletypewriter
> receiving test will be transmitted at 60 words per minute using 170 hertz
> (narrow) shift. A 10-minute call for tuning purposes will begin at
> 17/0300Z (UTC) May 1992. The special Armed Forces Day message from the
> Secretary of Defense will be transmitted at 17/0310Z (UTC) May 1992, and
> the second will be at 100 words per minute using 170 Hertz (narrow) shift.
> A 1-minute call f or tuning purpose will begin at 17/0330Z (UTC) May
> 1992. The Secretary's message will be transmitted at 17/0340Z (UTC May
> 1992 from the following stations on the listed frequencies:
>
> TRANSMITTING STATION FREQUENCY (KHZ)
>
> AAE 7358.5
> ARMY HF/MARS Radio Facility
> Ft Sam Houston, Tx
>
> AAH 6988.0, 20995.5
> ARMY HF/MARS Radio Facility
> Ft Lewis, WA
>
> AAR 7309.5
> Army HF/MARS Radio Station
> Ft Bragg, NC
>
> AIR 13986.5
> 89th Communications Group
> Andrews AFB, Washington DC
>
> NAM 14443.0
> Naval Computer and Telecommunications
> Master Station LANT, Norfolk, VA
>
> NAV 7372.5
> HQ Nav-Marines Corps MARS
> Radio Station, Cheltenham, MD
>
> NAV-8 4008.5, 14820.0, 18990.0
> DIR NAVMARSCORMARS Region Eight,
> Honolulu, HI
>
> NMH 14393.0

> Coast Guard Radio Station
> Alexandria, VA
>
> NMN 7393.0
> Coast Guard Communications Area
> Master Station, Chesapeake, VA
>
> NPG 13927.5
> Naval Communications Station
> Stockton, CA
>
> NPL 7382.5
> Naval Communications Station
> Stockton, CA
>
> NZJ 7375.0
> Marine Corps Air Station
> El Toro, CA
>
> WAR 13992.5
> HQ Army MARS Radio Station
> Ft. Detrick, MD
>
> 5. Submission of Test Entries. Transcriptions of the CW and/or RTTY
> receiving test should be submitted "as received". No attempt should be
> made to correct possible transmission errors. The time, frequency and
> callsign of the military station copied as well as the name, call sign,
> and address (including zip code) of the individual submitting the entry
> must be indicated on the page containing the test message. Each year, a
> large number of acceptable entries are received with insufficient
> information or the necessary information was attached to the transcription
> and was separated, thereby precluding the issuance of a certificate.
> Entries must be postmarked no later than 26 May 1992 and submitted to the
> respective military commands as follows:
>
> a. Station copying AIR send entries to:
>
> Armed Forces Day Celebration
> 89 CG/DOJM
> Andrews AFB, D.C. 20331-6345
>
> b. Stations copying NAM, NAV, NMH, NMN, NPG, NPL, NZJ and
> NAV-8 send entries to:
>
> Armed Forces Day Celebration
> HQ Navy-Marine Corps MARS
> Bldg-13 NAVCOMM DET Cheltenham
> Washington, D.C. 20397-5161
>
> c. Stations coping AAE, AAH, AAR or WAR send entries to:

>
> Armed Forces Day Celebration
> Department of the Army
> U. S. Army Information Systems Command
> ATTN: ASOP-HF
> Ft Huachuca, AZ 85613-5000
>
>
> unquote...
>
>

1807. Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 04:15:37 UTC
From: KANOUN%VSDEC.DEcnet@nl.nusc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9205070415.AA25943@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290234

Pete Lucas writes:
>...
>I always giggle when i see modern radios advertised as '100
>watt output', but then with '25 watts AM' in the smallprint at the bottom.
>They are *admitting* that their radio is overdriven and under-heatsinked.
>...

Actually, this may be more of a headroom problem than anything else. A
25 watt AM carrier with 100% modulation is 4*25=100 watts PEP, which is
exactly the same as the SSB rating in your example.

If the rig was rated for more than 25 watts AM, something would be wrong.
Either the AM rating was overly optimistic, or the 100 watt SSB rating is
lower than what the rig is actually capable of. (I'm assuming throughout this
that the rig runs REAL AM, i.e. both sidebands, not just one sideband with
a carrier inserted.)

On the other hand, if the AM rating is less than 25% of the SSB rating,
the duty cycle problem may indeed be a factor.

Regards,
Keith, WA2Q

keith@radio.nusc.navy.mil

1808. WARC'92 Frequency Allocations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 04:23:22 UTC
From: etssp@levels.unisa.edu.au
Message-ID: <17475.2a093653@levels.unisa.edu.au>
Source record: 290235
Cross-posted to: sci.space,rec.radio.amateur.misc

For those interested, here are some of the frequency allocations that were made
at the World Administrative Radio Conference (WARC) in February-March 1992.

```
Low Earth Orbit Satellites above 1 GHz
--------------------------------------
1610.0-1626.5 MHz (16.5 MHz) worldwide primary
2483.5-2500.0 MHz (16.5 MHz) worldwide primary

Low Earth Orbit Satellites below 1 GHz
--------------------------------------
137.000-137.025 MHz ( 25 kHz) worldwide primary
137.025-137.175 MHz ( 150 kHz) worldwide secondary
137.175-137.825 MHz ( 650 kHz) worldwide primary
137.825-138.000 MHz ( 175 kHz) worldwide secondary
148.000-149.000 MHz (1000 kHz) worldwide primary
149.900-150.050 MHz ( 150 kHz) worldwide primary
312.000-315.000 MHz (3000 kHz) worldwide secondary
387.000-390.000 MHz (3000 kHz) worldwide secondary
400.150-401.000 MHz ( 850 kHz) worldwide primary

Mobile Satellite Service (MSS)
------------------------------
1492-1525 MHz ( 33 MHz) region 2 primary
1525-1530 MHz ( 5 MHz) region 1 primary maritime
" " regions 2 and 3 primary
" " worldwide secondary land mobile
1930-1970 MHz ( 40 MHz) region 2 secondary
1970-1980 MHz ( 10 MHz) region 2 primary
1980-2010 MHz ( 30 MHz) worldwide primary
2120-2160 MHz ( 40 MHz) region 2 secondary
2160-2170 MHz ( 10 MHz) region 2 primary
2170-2200 MHz ( 30 MHz) worldwide primary
2500-2520 MHz ( 20 MHz) worldwide primary
2670-2690 MHz ( 20 MHz) worldwide primary
19.7-20.1 GHz (400 MHz) region 2 primary
20.1-20.2 GHz (100 MHz) worldwide primary

Mobile Services
---------------
1700-2690 MHz (990 MHz BW) worldwide primary

High Definition Television (HDTV)
---------------------------------
17.3-17.8 GHz (500 MHz) region 2 primary
21.4-22.0 GHz (600 MHz) regions 1 and 3 primary
```

Broadcast Satellite Service (BSS) Sound

1442-1492 MHz (50 MHz) worldwide primary

Space

~400 MHz (?) extravehicular activities
2025-2110 MHz (85 MHz) worldwide primary space research, operation and EESS
2110-2120 MHz (10 MHz) worldwide primary space research
2200-2290 MHz (90 MHz) worldwide primary space research, operation and EESS
24.25-24.75 GHz (500 MHz) worldwide primary intersatellite service
25.25-27.50 GHz (250 MHz) worldwide primary intersatellite service
28.50-30.00 GHz (1.5 GHz) worldwide secondary EESS
32.00-32.30 GHz (300 MHz) worldwide primary space research
34.20-34.70 GHz (500 MHz) worldwide primary space research
37.00-38.00 GHz (1 GHz) worldwide primary space research
37.50-40.00 GHz (2.5 GHz) worldwide secondary EESS
40.00-40.50 GHz (500 MHz) worldwide primary space research and EESS
74.00-84.00 GHz (10 GHz) worldwide secondary space research
156-158 GHz (2 GHz) worldwide primary EESS

Notes:

Region 1 includes Europe and Africa
Region 2 includes North and South America
Region 3 includes Asia, Middle East, and Australia
EESS Earth Exploration Satellite Service

--
Steven S. Pietrobon, Australian Space Centre for Signal Processing
Signal Processing Research Institute, University of South Australia
The Levels, SA 5095, Australia. steven@sal.levels.unisa.edu.au

1809. 2-meter ACSSB, anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 04:54:34 UTC
From: P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <62271.pjml@[139.166.142.1]>
Source record: 290236

Gary KE4ZV points out the benefits of DSB and/or partially-suppressed-carrier SSB. I wonder if any hams have tried Independent Sideband (ISB)? As its name implies, you transmit two streams of information, one in each sideband of a DSB signal. Its used quite a bit in commercial applications (two RTTY transmissions, or one RTTY and one voice transmission). Biggest problem is that the carrier reinsertion needs to be on exactly the right frequency, and phaselocked. Not a simple task.

Conventional DSB can get away with the CIO not being phaselocked to the signal; indeed a few tens of hertz drift will not upset it too much (you get a 'growl' superimposed on the signal). DSB can be received on a SSB RX this way, though since in most instances the filters in the RX will lop off one sideband, (which contains half the radiated energy) you will get a 3dB loss of S/N when receiving this way compared with making use of both sidebands at the receiver.
Its possible to do a similar trick with full-carrier AM; you put it through a sharp filter to get rid of one sideband and most of the carrier, then detect it as SSB but phaselocking the CIO to whats left of the carrier. This is a great way to clean up AM shortwave broadcasts when you suffer from sideband-splash and heterodyning. By switching sidebands, you can choose the sideband that has the least interference. Dont expect anything more than 'communications quality' though. And music sounds truly awful the moment the CIO drifts off frequency or goes out of phase-lock!..!

----G6WBJ----

| P.LUCAS@UK.AC.NSW.UA PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU |
| I am a person, not a number. Be seeing you! (The Prisoner) |

1810. Interested

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 05:03:04 UTC
From: goss@micor.ocunix.on.ca
Message-ID: <1992May7.050304.23805@micor.ocunix.on.ca>
Source record: 290237

Hi. I am interested in using a HAM radio as a data communications device. Can anyone point me to references which discuss HAM radio so I can learn more about the media?

1811. marine vhf freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 05:21:13 UTC
From: bellairs@cs.umn.edu
Message-ID: <1992May7.052113.15105@cs.umn.edu>
Source record: 290238

marine radio uses mysterious "channel" numbers instead of proper frequencies. (pilots can tune to mhz, why not sailors?) be that as it may, does anyone know the real frequencies for the marine vhf channels?

reason for asking. will be mobile at san diego and wonder if i can recv marine vhf on my 2m ht. any help?

keith bellairs aa0fd
bellairs@cs.umn.edu
bellairs@inference.com

"None of the above constitutes an opinion, in my opinion."

1812. Re: Replacement for R7000?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 05:28:51 UTC
From: rob@xyzoom.info.com
Message-ID: <1992May7.052851.12690@xyzoom.info.com>
Source record: 290239

In article <1992May6.050025.1484@xyzoom.info.com> rob@xyzoom.info.com (Rob Lingelbach) writes:
>I sold my R7000 a year ago, when I lived in a box canyon. Since then
>I have moved to a location that is absolutely a dream for monitoring
>Public Service, aircraft, military, you name it. Of course now I want
>my R7000 back.
>

I went out and got the PRO-2006, after reading Bob Parnass' review of it. Now I am evaluating it, but so far I'm encouraged by its apparent lack of intermod (I am right below several extrememly powerful paging transmitters) and fast scan speed. It isn't the radio that the R7000 is, but is better at scanning.

--
Rob Lingelbach KB6CUN rob@xyzoom.info.com -or- ...!uunet!xyzoom!rob
2660 Hollyridge Dr L.A. CA 90068 voice: 213 464-6266
"I care not much for a man's religion whose dog or cat are not the better for it." --Abraham Lincoln

1813. Keplerian Bulletin 17 ARLK017

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 08:30:37 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992May07.083037.9798@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290240

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC SK72
QST de W1AW
Keplerian Bulletin 17 ARLK017
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington, CT APRIL 25, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB KEP ARL ARLK017
ARLK017 NASA Keps

Thanks to NASA, AMSAT and N3FKV for the following Keplerian data.

Decode 2-line elsets with the following key:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

AO-10
1 14129U 83058 B 92106.25544986 -.00000195 99999-4 0 08074
2 14129 026.2835 088.6432 6056195 335.6009 004.8955 02.05878764038496
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87054 A 92107.77060878 0.00000175 18085-3 0 1716
2 18129 82.9297 193.7615 0013136 64.3738 295.8780 13.72279722241364
UO-11
1 14781U 84021 B 92108.10120908 0.00001328 23716-3 0 2715
2 14781 97.8587 146.3559 0010790 281.1651 78.8331 14.68469563434172
RS-12/13
1 21089U 91007 A 92102.43889264 0.00000133 12955-3 0 2124
2 21089 82.9211 242.2361 0029174 163.5593 196.6514 13.73986102 59231
AO-13
1 19216U 88051 B 92105.82240803 0.00000100 11016-2 0 03529
2 19216 056.9892 031.2677 7313296 282.6516 010.9867 02.09720988029408
UO-14
1 20437U 90005 B 92107.72726648 0.00000383 16535-3 0 5713
2 20437 98.6395 190.0703 0011461 357.9183 2.1929 14.29610151116491
AO-16
1 20439U 90005 D 92100.74745699 0.00000500 19521-3 0 4232
2 20439 98.6469 183.6894 0012674 19.5038 340.6626 14.29674197115506
DO-17
1 20440U 90005 E 92101.05618440 0.00000558 21725-3 0 4234
```

2 20440 98.6467 184.0968 0012960 18.2613 341.9031 14.29797567115552
WO-18
1 20441U 90005 F 92106.76017079 0.00000431 18343-3 0 4275
2 20441 98.6451 189.8065 0013108 4.1863 355.9425 14.29796854116374
LO-19
1 20442U 90005 G 92104.75842473 0.00000454 17670-3 0 04207
2 20442 098.6405 187.9269 0012809 004.9280 355.2575 14.29876730116097
FO-20
1 20480U 90013 C 92100.28309038 0.00000042 14461-3 0 3024
2 20480 99.0683 31.6202 0541226 348.8668 10.0873 12.83209148101669
AO-21
1 21087U 91006 A 92107.76261320 0.00000079 76081-4 0 3715
2 21087 82.9488 8.3802 0036358 128.0801 232.3644 13.74478034 60860
UO-22
1 21575U 91050 B 92106.71000176 0.00000489 18042-3 0 1388
2 21575 98.5093 182.7168 0008142 126.9097 233.2805 14.36617215 39289

Keplerian bulletins are transmitted twice weekly from W1AW. The
next scheduled transmission of these data will be Tuesday, April 28,
1992, at 2230z on Baudot, AMTOR and ASCII.
NNNN

1814. Re: Yaesu FT-990 Assessment Request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 12:44:24 UTC
From: ginsburg@wellfleet.COM
Message-ID: <9205071246.AA01602@ginzo.wellfleet>
Source record: 290241

> Please reply if you have used a Yaesu FT-990, won't you? The reason for asking
> is that I am considering buying one and your experiences would help.

> Jim Lindwedel,
> KC6IRM

I'm also considering this radio and would like to hear from people with 990
experience.

Thanks and 73,
Scott WA2CJT

--
Scott Ginsburg Voice: 617-275-2400 x496
Wellfleet Communications Internet: ginsburg@wellfleet.com
15 Crosby Drive
Bedford, MA 01730 --... ...-- -.. . .-- .- ..--- -.-. .--- -

1815. ARLB040 - Foreign Government officials studying at ARRL HQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 12:54:55 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <649@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290242

ZCZC AG62
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 40 ARLB040
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT May 5, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB040
ARLB040 ARRL hosts course

Government officials from five nations are this week attending the annual U.S. Telecommunications Training Institute course in Amateur Radio administration at ARRL Headquarters in Newington, Connecticut.

Those attending include Michael J.B. Olivier, Director of Communications, Botswana Red Cross Society, Botswana; John K. Tandoh, Chief Communications Officer, Communications Research and Development, Ghana; Carlos R. Funes P., District Chief, HONDUTEL, Honduras; A. Cristian Antoche, Chief, Bucharest Department, General Inspectorate of Radiocommunications, Romania; and Adam O. Kimbisa, Secretary General, Tanzania Red Cross Society, Tanzania.

The course is conducted by International Amateur Radio Union President Richard Baldwin, W1RU, assisted by IARU Secretary Larry Price, W4RA, and ARRL Headquarters staff members.

The objectives of the course are to acquaint telecommunications officials with many aspects of Amateur Radio, especially its value to society, and how it is regulated by countries around the world.
NNNN

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL, MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ

1816. Re: Lowpass filters for HF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 13:37:54 UTC
From: jayk@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360084@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290243

>Industrial Communication Engineers makes some very reasonably priced
>Low Pass Filters. They work fine, and run much cooler at full
>power than some of the others available. Check their ads in QST.
>I measured the attenuation, insertion loss, and insertion SWR of
>mine, and all were excellent.
>
>Scott Ellington K9MA
>sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu

I also have the I.C.E. low pass filter and agree with everything Scott said.
When compaired on a spectrum analyzer with a better known brand, that costs
$10 more, the I.C.E. more than held its own. The filter seems to have no
problem handling what my Alpha 76PA (3-8874s) can put out.

73, Jay K0GU jayk@hpxxx.fc.hp.com

1817. Mods for PRO-38

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 13:47:02 UTC
From: arb2@bunny.gte.com
Message-ID: <17036@bunny.GTE.COM>
Source record: 290244
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have a Radio Shack PRO-38 handheld scanner and I am interested in modifying it to receive aircraft bands from 118 to 136 MHz. Anyone have mods or ideas on how I can do this? Thanks.

arb2.bunny.gte.com

1818. PC RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 14:11:52 UTC
From: SUSEEA@MAINE.MAINE.EDU
Message-ID: <92128.101152SUSEEA@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>
Source record: 290245

Has anybody out there found the solution to RFI generated
by personal computers. Tuning my reciever to 137mhz
revealed massive interference traced to my PC. Since
it is essential that my PC run when tuning to 137mhz
how can I reduce or eliminate the problem at the PC?
Thanx in advance. Reply here or to my e-mail address.
Suseea@maine.maine.edu

1819. Data on RCA or ITT tube wanted.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 14:42:52 UTC
From: davek@mph.sm.ucl.ac.UK
Message-ID: <16223.9205070836@mph.sm.ucl.ac.uk>
Source record: 290246

I've recently purchased a number of valves that are made either by RCA or ITT. The RCA ones are marked:

RCA
JAN
DOD006
26720
80-20

The ITT ones are marked

ITT
DOD-006
7724
20948

The supplier told me the RCA ones are the RCA 7213 and the others similar, but I would like it confirmed if this is true.

The Valves are of a coaxial construction and look designed for UHF. I have data on the RCA 7213 which is briefly

3kV @ 1A HT
700V screen
1500W anode dissipation
1100W output at 600MHz
Frequency of maximum ratings 1215MHz.

Looking at the tubes (size, coaxial construction etc) I can well believe they are okay at 1215MHZ and can dissipate 1500W, but I would like it confirmed before I try to design a 2m, 70cm and possibly 23cm amplifier using them.

Does anyone know of the DOD-006 (which is marked on both the RCA and ITT tubes)?

Dave Kirkby G8WRB
Dept of Medical Physics
University College London.

1820. ham RFI to Lojack ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 14:58:23 UTC
From: jmccombi@BBN.COM
Message-ID: <l0ihcfINNnf9@news.bbn.com>
Source record: 290247

[For those who don't know: Lojack(r) is a small transmitter hidden somewhere in your car. When the car is stolen, you call the police, they "activate" your Lojack, then use a doppler DF system to find your car. Lojack appears to have a near monopoly in my area; you may know this system by a different brand name.]

I'm considering having Lojack installed in my car. Should I be worried about RFI to the Lojack from my rig? How about to my rig from the Lojack? I assume the Lojack only transmits when I have reported the car stolen, but what about its receive circuitry? Is it noisy? What frequencies does the Lojack operate on? Anything near, say, 146, 222 or 440 MHz? It would be pretty embarrasing to have the Lojack think it was "activated" by my keying up the mobile rig in my car...

If you have direct experience with Lojack-type systems in a ham-radio-equipped car or can shed light on my questions, please e-mail to jmccombie@bbn.com or {harvard, others}!bbn!jmccombie. I will gladly summarize to individuals or to the net if interest warrants.

Thanks in advance and 73 de
Jon N1ILZ

1821. TALKING RECEIVERS.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 14:59:39 UTC
From: graham%drcv06.DEcnet@drcvax.af.mil
Message-ID: <9205071457.AA12126@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290248

IN THE PAST TWO YEARS, MY EYESIGHT HAS GONE SOUTH, AND ISN'T PROBABLY COMING BACK. I HAVE ACCOMODATED IN MY JOB AND HOME LIFE, BUT NOT MY HAM LIFE. I KNOW I CAN GET LOW BAND GEAR THAT TALKS FREQUENCIES TO ME, LIKE THE KENWOOD 440 OR 450. I AM A RECEIVER BUFF, THOUGH, AND WANT A VERY GOOD GENERAL COVERAGE RECEIVER AND A VHF/UHF SCANNER WHICH ALSO "TALK" THE FREQUENCIES. ARE THERE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCH RECEIVERS? I WOULD LOVE SOMETHING LIKE A BEARCAT SCANNER, BUT WITHOUT VOICE SYNTHESIS, IT'S USELESS. I KNOW THAT THE KENWOOD 450 WOULD GIVE ME GENERAL COVERAGE RECEIVE WITH THE VOICE, BUT I WANT A BETTER RECEIVER THAN THAT. ALL SUGGESTIONS ARE WELCOME.

(IF THIS TOPIC HAS BEEN RECENTLY DISCUSSED, I'M NEW, THEN EMAIL ME DIRECTLY.)

DAN GRAHAM, WA6CNN

1822. License question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 15:13:01 UTC
From: mark@lenti.med.umn.edu
Message-ID: <1992May7.151301.10251@news2.cis.umn.edu>
Source record: 290249

Hello, I'm wondering where I can find out information about ham licensing -
I got a Novice ticket in ~1977-78, lost interest and did not get the license
renewed. Now I have gotten the "bug" again and am interested in getting a Techician
ticket. My question is : Do I have to retake the 5wpm Morse test or can I
just take the theory test? If I have to re-learn Morse I probably will drop
the whole thing; I don't have the time or patience to learn it again and
certainly am not interested in communicating CW.

My call letters were WD0EJT, I'd be curious to see if they are still assigned to
me (It HAS been a long time, they have probably been reassigned), if so,
can I just upgrade?

Thanks!

mark olson
mark@lenti.med.umn.edu

1823. Re: Ham Radio Interference from Neighbor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 15:40:01 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <647@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290250

I received a personal email request for advice that I thought I would share with the net. After this I promise I will shut up about EMI/RFI for a while. :-), Ed.

To: uhasun!nvuxr.cc.bellcore.com!karayan
Subject: Re: TVI blues
Message-ID: <648@arrlhq.UUCP>

>I saw your latest posting in netnews on TVI and what the ground
>contributes to it. Finally! Somebody understands me! People keep
>telling me that I need to find good ground, etc. However, I live
>in a 2nd story apartment. The grounding path will go from my livingroom
>(where the rig is) to the kitchen (cold water pipe) and down, through
>the 1st floor and basement, to the ground. If this path doesn't
>radiate like crazy, I don't know what will.

It sure will!

>Soooo, I am running my rig into a balun, flat-ribbon feedline and
>to a 15m folded dipole. Everything is balanced after the tuner.
>Otherwise, my ground is floating -- nothing connected to the lug.
>Do you see any problems with this arrangement?

Not from an EMI standpoint. There are safety considerations that I will not get into here.

>Nevertheless, I have TVI problems galore! I haven't been all that
>successful getting out with the indoor antenna, but my two TVs get
>me just fine! I assume that the house electrical wiring picks up
>RF from the antenna and feeds it to the TVs. Am I right? Would
>power-line chokes correct the problem?

I think I would try the "standard" TVI remedies. Contact your section Technical coordiator (located through your Section Manager - page 8 of QST - or ARRL HQ.)

* Install a low-pass filter between the transmitter and the antenna tuner. If the TVI is on channels harmonically related to 15 meters, ie channel 3 and channel 6, this will probably be the cure. Even if not, put it on anyway. The TVI might stem from both station harmonics and fundamental overload. This way you will be confident that it is not your station.

* Purchase some FT140-43 ferrite cores. (#43 is the material of choice for 15 meters. If you also operate on 80, get some FT-140-J, FT-140-75, or FT-140-77. If you have RG-8 (or equiv size) cable, or a BIG line cord or plug, you may need to use an FT-240 size core.)

* Wrap about 10 turns of the transmitter's AC line cord around one of these cores, as close as possible to the transmitter. This is a common-mode choke. (If you have other AC-powered equipment connected to the transmitter, ie keyer, SWR meter, TNC, etc, install one of these on its AC line cord, too. The idea here is to prevent any chassis RF (harmonics or fundamental) from seeking earth via the power lines.)

* Do the same thing with the coax cable between the tranmitter and the tuner. This is also a common-mode choke.

* Now you know that the transmitter is (probably) clean.

* Simplify the TV installation. Multiple TVs, VCRs, etc make it impossible to troubleshoot. Get it down to one antenna or cable and a TV. If it is cable and a non-cable-ready TV, use the set-top converter or VCR as you normally do. After you get the bugs out, you can start adding stuff back one at a time.

* If you have a TV preamp, booster or distribution amp, get it the heck out of there. These things are notorious for overload.

* Install a high-pass filter on the TV (or before the set-top converter/VCR.) If using a set-top converter/VCR, you may need to use one before the converter AND before the TC.)

* Install a common-mode choke in the same location(s). If the TV is using a CATV or community antenna, I would try the common-mode chokes before the high-pass filter, just to play the percentages.

* Install a common-mode choke on the TV and set-top converter/VCR AC-line cords.

* If you still have interference, try using a differential-mode AC-line filter on the TV, set-top converter or VCR, and the station transmitter. Radio Shack catalog 15-1111 is universally available.

* If you still have TVI, either you have one of those "wierd" problems that you don't even want to think about, or you have a TV that is just so susceptible that it can't be helped. If so, call me here at HQ. I will offer some advice. But please, read the RFI Tips handout and the Radio Frequency Interference book before you call me. I don't mind helping, but would prefer that we not have to cover the basics.

>Needless to say, I have not advertised that I am a ham and I operate
>in the deep dark of the night. No wonder I'm getting nowhere; that's
>when 21m is dead. Any advice?

Yeah, move! Actually, the best solution is to clean up your own house. That may take care of everyone's problem. If not, at least you can demonstrate that it is not your equipment. Do be careful, though. If you mishandle the situation you may find yourself having to buy a few hundred ferrites, high-pass filters, etc. You are not bound by law to purchase any filters to compensate for inadequate filtering in consumer equipment. Some hams take the easy way out and pay for the one filter needed to help one neighbor. You probably can't afford that luxury.

>I would appreciate any pointers, Ed. Thanks in advance.
>George, N2OWO

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

1824. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 15:46:04 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <650@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290251

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>The lightning arrestor should not be necessary if you always detatch the
>radio when not in use.

Alan,

No one I know ALWAYS detaches the antenna when not in use. :-). 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

1825. Re: DSP is _____?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 15:49:46 UTC
From: gingell@aurw6b.UUCP
Message-ID: <9205071327.AA13757@aurw6b.aur.alcatel.com>
Source record: 290252

rob simmons5275@network.UCSD.EDU asks
> Excuse me if this is a dumb question, but I am new to this hobby.
> Anyway, what the $^%#$%# is DSP? It is so anoying to hear
> others talking about something that youdont have the slightest clue
> what it is!

DSP is Digital Signal Processing, that means using digital techniques
to do what you would otherwise do with analog circuits - filters,
modulation etc. The advantages are that it can be done much more
accurately, that one can use all the cost advantages of modern digital
technology (integrated circuits) and a single box can be programmed
to do many different functions, including some that have not been thought
of yet - just by changing the program in ROM or RAM.

For a simple example imagine a filter made of coils and capacitors, it
provides its frequency response by phase shifting the signal by varying
amounts at different frequencies and then recombining them such that at
some frequencies the signals add and at others they cancel. Now in the
digital equivalent we do exactly the same thing except with NUMBERS. We
sample the input signal at regular intervals using an analog to digital
converter which produces a stream of numbers. If you were to plot these
numbers out on a piece of graph paper and draw a smooth line through
them you would see the original waveform. Now if we take this stream of
numbers and delay it and add it multiplied by a scale factor we are
taking to copies of the signal and recombining them to produce a
new stream of output numbers. We now pass this to a Digital to Analog
converter which generates a voltage proportional to each number and
we smooth the result with a simple analog filter. The result - a
digital filter. For a modulator - multiply the stream of numbers
by another stream representing points on a sine wave.

Easy isn't it?

Mike Gingell, KN4BS, Raleigh, NC USA (919) 850-6444
UUCP: ...!mcnc!aurgate!aurfs1!gingell
Internet: gingell%aurfs1%aurgate@mcnc.org

1826. Yaesu t727r

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 15:59:39 UTC
From: bradw@hotcity.COM
Message-ID: <bradw.0sov@hotcity.COM>
Source record: 290253

I have a yaesu t727r that has been modified to transmit on all freqs (police fire etc). I paid $300 for it. is anyone familiar with this dual band HT? if so, please e-mail me. I dont have a manual for it, and im not sure if I got ripped or not. Im currently not licensed and would like to test it out. is there any way to do this without breaking any laws? Also, i plan to get my tech class lic. who do I contact to do this? thanks.

- Brad -

1827. Re: Morse in "Morse"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 17:12:07 UTC
From: kam@cs.bham.ac.uk
Message-ID: <KAM.92May7171208@mr-macgregor.bham.ac.uk>
Source record: 290254

In article <"29-Apr-92.10:07:03.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>,
hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM writes...
>The music over the closing credits of the British TV detective show "Inspector
>Morse", which otherwise has nothing to do with amateur radio, features the word
>"morse" sent repeatedly in CW. A CW pun?

In fact, in a recent documentary programme (shown on British
television) about "the making" of the Inspector Morse series, it was
revealed that the person responsible for all the (original) music in
the series plays a greater "pun" on Morse's name and the morse code
than has so far been commented upon in this "thread": Not only is the
title music's rhythm arranged to spell "M O R S E", but every episode
has its own unique incidental piece which spells out the name of
the guilty party for that particular episode! It is (apparently)
always played within the first 15 minutes of the programme, but is
designed to be obscure, so that even the best CW operator can't easily
discover it hidden within the music without knowing what they're
suppose to be listening out for.

It's nice to think that radio hams might be being given a subliminal
advantage in forecasting the outcome of each programme, though!

73s to all, Keith (G7AFQ)
--
_ _ _ _ The University of Birmingham
') / / / '))) / School of Computer Science
/ -' /> o /- /__ / / / __. __ / _ . . . Edgbaston, Birmingham.
/ _(__(_(__/ (_ / ' (_(_/|_/ (_(_,(_)_(_/_/ ` K.A.Marlow@cs.bham.ac.uk
========================
--.- .-. --.. ..--.. -.. . --. --... .- ..-. --.- Disclaimer: standard

1828. WANTED: Tek analog oscilloscope

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 17:31:53 UTC
From: darnold@felix.filenet.com
Message-ID: <17645@fritz.filenet.com>
Source record: 290255
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,misc.forsale

I need a Tek analog scope around 40 Mhz, with at least 2 channels and
delayed sweep. Such as the 465, 453, etc.

My budget is around $400.

Thank you.

Dave Arnold - KD6IFY
Internet: darnold@filenet.com
UUCP: uunet!felix!darnold

1829. Re: Digital shaft encoder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 17:47:18 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscit.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <50030010@hpscit.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 290256

> / hpscit:rec.radio.amateur.misc / MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP)
/ 7:56 am May 6, 1992 /
> Does anyone make a shaft encoder
> whose output is an analog voltage?
>

That function is performed by a conventional potentiometer.
For antenna work, use a 5 turn potentiometer to get
360 degree coverage. Or use a 2 to 1 gear set with a
270 degree pot.

You can buy digital potentiometers from Hewlett Packard's
Opto Division. You would need to connect their digital
output to a counter and a DAC to get back to an analog voltage,
but why go to all this trouble when a potentiometer already
has an analog output.

Rick N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

1830. Re: Auto RFI: Honda Civic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 17:53:27 UTC
From: fms@sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <2838@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 290257

In article <1992May6.213717.8818@usl.edu>, jpd@pc.usl.edu (Dugal James P.) writes:
>
> Could the ignition noise be from the radiator fan instead? [...]
>

Interesting idea, but the noise I'm getting definitely varies with the speed
of the engine -- not a likely occurrence if the noise were caused by
the fan. I have noticed that the rear wiper motor causes interference as
well, but since I don't run the rear wiper much, it doesn't bother me. This
ignition noise, however... :-(

73 de Faith N1JIT

--
Faith M. Senie InterNet: fms@vos.stratus.com
Stratus Computer, Inc. InterNet: fms@hoop.sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Blvd. Pkt Radio: n1jit@ka1srd.ma.usa.na
Marlboro, MA 01752 Phone: (508)460-2632

"I'm afraid I don't know very much about Romulan Disruptor settings" --Spock

1831. Kenwood TH-78A Owners Mailing List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 18:40:46 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992May7.184046.17693@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 290258

The Kenwood TH-78A Owners Mailing List is now available. If you want
to join the mailing list, please send a request to aviator@athena.mit.edu
with your full name, preferred e-mail address, and TH-78A serial number.
Submissions should be sent to the same address, with an indication in
the subject line that it is intended for distribution.

Currently, no modification or out-of-band information is available for
the TH-78A.

...Joakim

--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: ASEL CAP: Freedom 226 Mobile FCC: N1JHW
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

1832. TALKING RECEIVERS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 18:54:44 UTC
From: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <9205071853.AA04178@ficus.webo.dg.com>
Source record: 290259

One idea would be to take a non-talking receiver with a computer control capability & write a talking control program for the computer.

Probably fairly easy for the Icom R7000 and the like. Icom even supplies a GW-BASIC control program for the thing if you ask them. Adding a speech synthesis routine would be real easy...I think there are some shareware ones available that'll do the numbers.

Pete

Peter Simpson, KA1AXY voice: (508) 870-9837
Data General Corp. fax: (508) 898-4212
4400 Computer Dr. E236 INTERNET: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.com [128.221.228.82]
Westboro, MA 01580 #include <std_disclaimer.h>

1833. Help: Mobile Ant as compact HF dipole

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 18:57:36 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92May7185736@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 290184

All:

I was wondering if I could get some feedback on a crazy idea
I just thought of. Could I use a mobile trapped verticle as a
compact outdoor HF dipole ? -----|||-----------| |-----------|||-----
where the ||| are the traps and antenna
would be fed in the center with a 50ohm feed. I would, of course,
have to have two HF mobile antennas. I also assume
that there would be worse performance than a "real" dipole.

My problem is that if I can't stick it out my apartment window,
I can't operate HF. I just moved in and am not ready to approach the
landlord regarding putting upo dipoles on the roof.

So I was thinking of sticking this thing out my window with a bracket
whenever I wanted to operate HF and could change bands by changing the
traps.... Would the tuning of the length be the same as in the
mobile, car, configuration ? Might I get out with reasonable
signals ??

Thanks for your comments, Mike WB2TBQ or HATZAKIS@CAMIS.STANFORD.EDU

1834. Help: Finding Tubes for SB-200, T-160L

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 19:01:15 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92May7190115@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 290185

All:

Can anyone tell me how hard it is to find the tubes for my old SB-200
linear amp ? I have had it for years and think it might
be time to change the "shoes"

The tubes are either UE572B or T-160-L. Are there any subs ? Are
they hard to replace, I have no manual ? Ie., is there any tuning
or balancing required...?

Thanks, Mike WB2TBQ, HATZAKIS@CAMIS.STANFORD.EDU

1835. Kenwood TH-77A Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 19:12:24 UTC
From: derry@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <derry.705265944@milton>
Source record: 290260

After reading the header, guess what I'm asking about. I'm sure there's a file out there somewhere, but I didn't see it in the FTP sites. Sounds like there are some hardware mods, but are there software mods, too? Any info would be greatly appreciated!
Thanks! :-) Derry

Derry Lyons / derry@u.washington.edu

1836. Performance of Old Gear

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 19:30:40 UTC
From: ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <07MAY92.16671282.0013.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Source record: 290261

[deletions regarding underated components...]

It's not that the components are underated but that these are low-level modulated radios. They are modulating a grid, base, or gate and are only around 33% efficient. With 100 Watts DC input, they only get about 33 watts output. On the other hand, high-level modulated gear like my DX-100, where the plate is modulated are most efficient with usually somewhere near 60% or greater.

I believe this is why you can only get 25 Watts of carrier out on AM from the newer trade deficit radios. :-) and the older grid modulated rigs like my DX-60 and Knightkit T-150.

Having fun reading the discussions!! Nice to hear that some of the hams on the net are having a blast with the radios from the past. I know I do See you in the AM windows on 75m and 40m with AMERICAN MADE radios...

Russ Ochsner, KA2KFH
Canton, New York

1837. More on old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 19:50:09 UTC
From: harp@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <harp.42@bnr.ca>
Source record: 290262

Old true AM rigs such as the DX 100, Apache, and Globe King 500 had true AM modulation where the final amplifier ran class C and was modulated directly. I took almost as much audio power to do this as RF power. These rigs sounded great on AM. This was Plate Modulation. You modulated the power supply serving the final amp. It took less power to do screen grid modulation but these were inferior to the big guys.

Later SSB rigs started producing the SSB signal at a low level and mixing/hetrodyning it to get it to the final frequency, amplify it class A or AB1 at the final. An AM signal had to be amplified at class A. The same hardware couldn't produce as much power this way. That's why modern SSB transmitters that also can run AM produce such wimpy signals.

Heathkit's Maurauder could never produce the AM signal that it's predecessor Apache could. The Maurauder was Heath's first serious SSB transmitter.

****
* Alan Harp K4PB * Bell-Northern Research * CW FOREVER *
* mail: harp@bnr.ca * Research Triangle Park, NC * *
****

1838. Re: TALKING RECEIVERS.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 20:01:24 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3295@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 290263

In article <9205071457.AA12126@ucsd.edu> graham%drcv06.DEcnet@drcvax.af.mil (DRCV06::GRAHAM) shouts:

IN THE PAST TWO YEARS, MY EYESIGHT HAS GONE SOUTH, AND ISN'T PROBABLY COMING BACK. I HAVE ACCOMODATED IN MY JOB AND HOME LIFE, BUT NOT MY HAM LIFE. I KNOW I CAN GET LOW BAND GEAR THAT TALKS FREQUENCIES TO ME, LIKE THE KENWOOD 440 OR 450. I AM A RECEIVER BUFF, THOUGH, AND WANT A VERY GOOD GENERAL COVERAGE RECEIVER AND A VHF/UHF SCANNER WHICH ALSO "TALK" THE FREQUENCIES. ARE THERE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCH RECEIVERS? I WOULD LOVE SOMETHING LIKE A BEARCAT SCANNER, BUT WITHOUT VOICE SYNTHESIS, IT'S USELESS. I KNOW THAT THE KENWOOD 450 WOULD GIVE ME GENERAL COVERAGE RECEIVE WITH THE VOICE, BUT I WANT A BETTER RECEIVER THAN THAT. ALL SUGGESTIONS ARE WELCOME.

the R7000 has voice and a remote control (as options).
if the kenwood transcievers do voice then you have all the bands
covered.

jv

``Bunnies believe in deeds, not words.''

_____
| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

1839. Can I build a 2m radio on a "Protoboard" and expect it to work OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 20:18:52 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5475@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 290264

By "Protoboard" [i think it's a brand-name], I mean one of those boards
that I can stuff components and wires into - they look like big waffles
with really tiny holes.

Will it work OK or will the strips of wire in the "Protoboard" tend to
radiate, possibly making it fail?
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

1840. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 20:19:00 UTC
From: jfs4892@zeus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7MAY199215190765@zeus.tamu.edu>
Source record: 290265

In article <1992Apr29.161538.0165035@locus.com>, marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com (Mark Heroux) writes...
>In article <6lgv8xp@rpi.edu> abelsm@aix.rpi.edu (Mike Abelson) writes:
>>A friend mentioned to me that Icom is 'supposedly' manufacturing the
>>Radio Shack 2-meter handheld for Tandy.
>
>Speaking of the Radio Shack 2-meter HT, I was in a local Radio Shack
>last week, and while paying for my purchase, I asked the person behind
>the counter if he had one of the new 2-meter HT's in the store.
>
>He replied, "No, we can't keep them in the store."
>
>I replied, "These must be pretty popular items."
>
>He went on to explain that the reason he couldn't keep them in the
>store wasn't demand, but that he couldn't get any shipped from the
>warehouse unless he had pre-paid orders from customers.
>
>I wanted to make sure I understood what I'd just heard, so I said,
>"So if I pay the full amount now, you will order me one, and that's
>the only way I can get one."
>
>He replied that that was correct.

I had the same thing happen when I was looking for a 2m handheld over X-mas...NOW they can carry them, but they shot themselves in the foot by not carrying them in the stores when they 1st came out. (I ended up with a Yeasu FT-470, BTW.) BTW, I heard that the RS 2m was made by Standard, but I really don't know. (And neither did the sales rep.)

John - N5ZKC

1841. Re: Performance of Old Gear

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 20:21:22 UTC
From: sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1992May7.202122.5560@sal.wisc.edu>
Source record: 290266

One reason the AM power capability of many solid state transmitters is limited is that the peak power of AM is 4 times that of the carrier. No matter how large the heat sink is, the peak power is limited. Also, distortion products increase very rapidly as the output stage is driven towards saturation. Typical high quality transmitter output stages are designed to operate at a peak power of less than half the saturated output, just to minimize distortion products. So, a transmitter capable of 100 W PEP on SSB and 100 W AM would have to be designed for a saturated output of 800 W or so. That just wouldn't be economical. (However, with the appropriate thermal design, such a transmitter could be operated at 400 W PEP on SSB, as well.)

In summary, if you want a 100 W solid state AM transmitter, you should be prepared to pay for one capable of 400 W PEP.

Scott Ellington K9MA
sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu

1842. Re: Auto RFI: Honda Civic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 20:22:23 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.7.16.22.23.1992.5126@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290267

Could be the alternator. Run down to Radio Snack and get one of their CB/Stereo car power filters (looks like a cylinder about 1.5" diameter x 2" with wires coming out of it).

-Ron

1843. Re: Field strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 20:26:48 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.7.16.26.48.1992.5617@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290268

> This is a very difficult question to answer. You would expect that the level
> of the dangerous 60 Hz radiation would decrease by the square of the distance,

Yes, they've been trying to coorellate and exposure/risk curve and the
fanatics have been claiming strange phenomena that weaker fields are
more dangerous than stronger ones. Of course, the other possibility
(one that I think probably applies to this and other scare things
like asbestos) is that the reason they can't come up with a decent
coorelation is because there is none.

-Ron

1844. Re: Re: Yaesu FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 20:28:47 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com
Message-ID: <27890018@hpsad.sad.hp.com>
Source record: 290269

```
*> Yaesu accessories are generally useful and fairly priced. Speaker mics
*> and headsets from Icom radios also work on the FT470.
*
*Warning: while my Yaesu microphones always work the icom, and many of
*the Icom mikes work the Yaesu, I've got one Icom speaker mike that the
*will key the Icomm (32AT) fine, but won't make the FT470 transmit.
----------

Both Icoms and Yaesus go into transmit by switching a resistor across
the mic input. The Yaesus require a lower resistance to go into transmit.
Put an ohm meter on the mic connector of the speaker mic and push the
PTT button to see what it has. Icoms can apparently work with 15 Kohms,
Yaesus need around 2 Kohms or less. My Yaesu would go into transmit
with 5 Kohms when I was on a 7.2 volt battery, but I had to drop to
2 Kohms when running off the battery of my motorcycle. If you butched
a smaller resistor into the problem speakermic it would work fine.

Frank Ball 2LR-D frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com
Hewlett Packard pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb
1212 Valley House Drive (707) 794-4168 work (707) 538-3693 home
Rohnert Park CA 94928-4999 KC6WUG Seca 750 XT350 IT175 DoD#7566 I'm the NRA.
```

1845. ICOM IC-245/SSB Manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 20:32:19 UTC
From: ws1f@norman.VI.RI.CMU.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May07.203219.25052@cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 290270

I'm trying to get a hold of a service and/or user manual for an ICOM IC-245/SSB (this is the model with the "detachable" SSB module that mounts under the radio). If anyone has access to either manual, I would be most grateful if it could be loaned for a few days. It seems that the tuner drifts significantly on mine, and the transmitter needs repair. I would pay for postage both ways, as well as any other inconvenience.

If anyone has had luck solving the frequency drift problem as the rig warms up, I would appreciate your insights.

Thanks in advance for the assistance.

-Tom KA3FXX

+---+
W.H. "Tom" Sands IV E-Mail: whs@j.gp.cs.cmu.edu
Programmer - Robotics Institute NeXT Mail: ws1f@norman.vi.ri.cmu.edu
Carnegie Mellon University Packet Radio: KA3FXX@W2XO.PA.USA.NA
Pittsburgh, PA 15213 --... ...--
+---+

1846. Re: License question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 20:40:53 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.7.16.40.53.1992.7264@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290271

You would have been given credit for the 5 WPM if your license was current or within it's grace period (which if you got it in 1978, then that has gone by), however good news:

The Technician Class license no longer requires morse code.

As for your callsign, it's not assigned to you, but not to anyone else either. The FCC doesn't reissue call signs (I don't think their computers are up to it). They do stop listening you after you don't renew for a while (this is the only way they find out when people die I think).

-Ron

1847. Antennas and lightening

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 20:57:46 UTC
From: garfield@sunspot.noao.edu
Message-ID: <1992May7.205746.6485@sunspot.noao.edu>
Source record: 290272

I replied to Ed on the antennas discussion. He suggested I share my remarks.

You see, I ALWAYS disconnect my antenna from my radio when not using it. I HAVE to... I live on top of a mountain at 9200 feet, and the lightening gets so thick that my kids and I just sit back and watch the show during the summer.

A couple of years ago, a house down the street had the bedroom wall launched in several different directions. The phone company has had fits up here, and I've even seen grounded equipment get craters in its IC's.

So yes, there are those of us that ALWAYS disconnect the antenna, not to mention the power. (Ever hear your house wiring spark in the middle of the night?!) Otherwise, all my silicon would be toast.

Brian Armstrong KA7KPN, National Solar Observatory, Sunspot, NM
garfield@sunspot.sunspot.noao.edu

1848. Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 22:05:46 UTC
From: P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <44016.pjml@[139.166.142.1]>
Source record: 290273

Jon Bloom KE3Z says...

>If the components within the transmitter are operating within their
>design limits during 100-watt voice transmission, how can they be
>considered "underrated?" There's nothing wrong with designing a system
>for a reasonable expected peak-to-average power ratio. (Audio system
>designers do it all the time.) In fact, if I were in the market for
>a transmitter to use for SSB only, I wouldn't *want* one with enough
>heat sink and power supply for 100% duty cycle because I wouldn't want
>to pay for a capability I didn't plan to use.
>-------

OK I agree... its just like the designers of audio gear; they usually quote
'Peak music power' in their specs. Typically these figures are several times
the RMS rating. Only the audiologically-impaired run audio amplifiers
at their peak-music-power output for any length of time.

The problem comes when you get a '100 watt PEP' radio, then hang a speech
processor on the front-end and a typical ham wattmeter on the back-end;
your average ham expects the needle to read 100 watts, so he goes on turning
up the MIC GAIN, oblivious to either the splatter he is generating, or the
heat buildup in his finals..... ALC saves some people from final-meltdown.

I have repaired several ham transceivers in which the components used for
the antenna matching network are hopelessly underrated (who uses 50-volt
rated capacitors in a circuit that, according to the calculations, will
have peak voltages of 70 volts RF, and a static 13.8v DC superimposed?
Yaesu do!). Also, the designers seem oblivious to the idea that
you choose components not only for their capacitance or inductance, but
also for their ability to handle circulating RF current without getting
hot....
Properly-rated equipment should be reliable.... i always wonder what
people are doing to their transmitters that require tube-changes after only
a few years of intermittent operation; i have four 6146's in push-pull-
parallel that have each done over 30,000 hours continuous duty, and they
still show 100% emission on the tube-tester.

---G6WBJ---

| P.LUCAS@UK.AC.NSW.UA PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU |
| I am a person, not a number. Be seeing you! (The Prisoner) |

1849. Receiver performance (was performance of old gear)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 23:21:19 UTC
From: 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May7.232119.9638@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290274

All of the postings lately on receiver testing have been great, and I especially appreciate the comments from the ARRL technical staff. Thank you.

I am still puzzled as to why we persist in putting so much emphasis on "dynamic range" as opposed to the much more accurate measurement of third order intercept point. Dynamic range CANNOT (by itself) be used to compare receivers because it is a figure that is relative to the noise floor of the receiver (which may be different for each receiver). Dynamic range is a measurement of the strong signal handling performance of the receiver. It can be measured in a number of ways, but the objective is to get the receiver to develop intermod that can be measured. Intermod in any given receiver is a function of the level of the interfering signal level, and as the interfering signals increase in level the intermod increases 3 times as much (in Db).

The ARRL measures intermod by injecting two strong signals of equal level into the receiver, and increasing their levels until intermod is detected AT THE NOISE FLOOR OF THE RECEIVER, IN A LABORATORY SETTING (A SCREEN ROOM !!!) The "spurious free dynamic range" is then the level of the interferers minus the level of the intermod (which is equal to the noise floor). A bigger number equates to a better receiver, right?

********** WRONG **********

By using dynamic range to compare two receivers you MAY end up with the wrong conclusion about the actual strong signal performance of the receiver.

To clarify: Say we have two receivers. One has a noise floor of -130 dBm, the other has a noise floor of -140 Dbm. (-140 Dbm is a more sensitive receiver than -130 dBm). Put both receivers in the ARRL screen room, connect up the HP 8640B signal generator with its excellent shielding, and sure enough the -140 dBm receiver can pick up a weaker signal. Now, connect an antenna to either receiver and inject your -140 dBm signal into the antenna port simultaneously and neither receiver will be able to copy it. The atmospheric noise will be louder than -140 dBm. Next, to do the intermod test, the tester will inject big signals into the front end and increase their level until intermod is detected in the receiver. He notes the level of the interferers and the difference is the magic number that gets published. Lets say both receivers have a dynamic range of 100 dB. In the case of the -140 dBm receiver the interferer level is at -40 dBm when IM occurs. In the case of the less sensitive receiver (noise floor of -130 dBm) the interferer level is -30 dBm. Which is the strongest receiver? The specs on the -140 dBm receiver impress you, and they both have the same dynamic range!!

Actually, ARRL began publishing 3rd order intercept a few years ago, along with dynamic range, and it is the figure that should be used to compare receivers because it is an absolute figure, not one that is relative to the noise floor. Look at 3rd order intercept, and look at sensitivity if you need to and you have a good picture of the receiver and the way it will perform in both a strong and weak signal environment. Look at dynamic range and you will get confused!

Another byproduct of using and understanding 3rd order intercept is that it does not cause receiver tests to be "noise limited". There is a REAL weakness in the ARRL technique. If the interfering signal levels are being increased, while the tester is waiting for the appearance of IM at the noise floor but noise appears first (due to phase noise in the LO) the ARRL abandons the test and says the receiver is "noise limited". This is because the noise has masked the ability to detect the weak IM at the noise floor. However, the 3rd order intercept can be measured at any level, in theory, at least. The tester could merely increase the levels until the IM appears and note the level (read the S meter) and do the calculations to determine the intercept point. The IM rises at a 3 times rate, while the phase noise rises at a 1 times rate, so the IM will quickly "outrun" the phase noise. A quick way to do the calculation is to take the difference, cut it in half and add it to the interferer level. I have done this many times with my homebrew setup.

Ok, there is plenty of food for thought. Comments please? Then I have opinions on the subject of spacing which I will try to post next week. But be thinking about it. Hint: Give me a spacing and I will give you an intercept point. Makes all the measurements in QST nearly useless! Stay tuned to this frequency.

73

Rick KT2Q

1850. Source of 460MHz Radios?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 23:27:31 UTC
From: seanp@undr.org
Message-ID: <1992May7.232749.7CRR4@undr.org>
Source record: 290275

I am presently in need of a 460/467MHz business band radio, and am looking for suggestions for sources of such a radio. I need a radio that is SYNTHESIZED (either prom programmed or by computer), it must be at least 25 watts output, and it must have at least 16 channels.

If anyone can recommend a commercial radio (Manufacturer & Model), as well as a dealer or supplier, I would be very grateful.

I have posted several messages searching for a used unit that fits these specs, but to no avail...

Sean

Sean Petty undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM
ICBMnet: 39'58'12"N 75'84'26"W seanp@undr.org

1851. Curtis Keyer IC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 23:28:46 UTC
From: mjm@hpcvia.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <78100002@hpcvia.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 290276

Many thanks to all of you who responded to my inquiry regarding the Curtis keyer IC. It is greatly appreciated.

Mike Monroe
Hewlett-Packard
Ink-Jet Components Division
Corvallis, OR

1852. Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-07 23:56:01 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705282961@honte>
Source record: 290277
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
May 08 to May 17, 1992

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

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SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FORECASTS AT A GLANCE
----------------------------------------------------

10-DAY SOLAR/RADIO/MAGNETIC/AURORAL ACTIVITY OUTLOOK

| Solar |HF Propagation +/- CON|VHF SID ENH. AU.BKSR DX| Mag| Aurora |
|Activty|LO MI HI PO SWF %MUF %|SIG LO MI HI LO MI HI %|K Ap|LO MI HI|
--|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|----|--------|
08| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 00 70| N 30 30 15 00 05 25 25|2 08|NV NV LO|
09| LO-MOD|VG G P P 40 -05 65| N 30 30 15 01 25 35 25|3 14|NV LO MO|
10| LO-MOD|VG G P P 40 -05 65| N 30 30 15 01 20 35 25|3 13|NV LO MO|
11| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 00 65| N 30 30 15 02 15 30 25|3 10|NV NV MO|
12| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 00 60| N 30 30 15 02 15 20 25|2 10|NV NV LO|
13| LO-MOD|VG G P F 40 -05 60| N 30 30 15 02 20 30 25|3 12|NV NV LO|
14| LO-MOD|VG G P P 40 -05 60| N 30 30 15 02 25 40 25|3 15|NV LO MO|
15| LO-MOD|VG G P P 40 00 60| N 30 30 15 02 25 40 25|3 15|NV LO MO|
16| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 00 60| N 30 30 15 02 25 30 25|3 15|NV NV MO|
17| LO-MOD|VG G F F 40 00 60| N 30 30 15 02 20 30 25|3 12|NV NV LO|

DEFINITIONS:

Date (day only)
Possible Magnitude of Solar Flaring (LOW=C-class, MOD=M-class, HIGH=M or X)
HF Propagation Conditions for LOw, MIddle, HIgh, and POlar areas (see below)
HF Short Wave Fade Probability (in %)
HF Maximum Usable Frequency in +/- percent above seasonal normals.
HF Prediction CONfidence Level (in %)
VHF SIGnal Quality (see below)
VHF Sudden Ionospheric ENHancement Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle, HIgh Lats
VHF AUroral BacKScatteR Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes
VHF Overall Global DX Potential (in %) - weighted for Low and Middle latitudes
Geomagnetic Activity Kp Index (peak value - see below)
GeoMAGnetic Activity Ap Index (peak value - see below)
AURORAl Activity for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes (see below)
```

HF Prop. Quality rated as: EG=Extremely Good, VG=Very Good, G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, VP=Very Poor, EP=Extremely Poor.
VHF Sig. Quality rated as: AN=Above Normal, N=Normal, BN=Below Normal, D=Disturbed (ex. associated with polar blackouts).
Kp Planetary Index rated: 0=V.Quiet, 1=Quiet, 2=Unstld, 3=Active, 4=V.Active, 5=Minor Storm, 6=Major Storm, 7=Maj-Sev Storm, 8=Severe Storm, 9=V.Severe.
Ap Planetary Index rated: 0-7=Quiet, 8-16=Unstld, 17-29=Active, 30-49=Minor Storm, 50-99=Major Storm, Severe Storm >=100.
Auroral Activity rated: NV=Not Visible, LO=Low, MO=Moderate, HI=High, VH=Very High.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (08 MAY - 17 MAY)

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | | | | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE | | | * |** | | * |** |** |** |** | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 65%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

60-DAY GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

```
_____________________________________________________________
28 | A |
27 | A |
25 | A |
24 | A A |
22 | A A |
21 | A A A |
20 | A A A A |
18 | A A A A A A |
17 | A A AAAA A A AAA A |
15 |AAA A AAAA A A AAA A A A |
14 |AAA A AAAA A U A AAA AUA A |
13 |AAA UAU AAAAUU UAU U A UAAA AUA U A |
11 |AAA UAU AAAAUUUUAUUU AUUAAA AUA U A |
10 |AAAU UUAU AAAAUUUUAUUU AUUAAA AUA UUUU UUA U |
```

```
8 |AAAU UUAU AAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAA UUU AUAUUUUU UUA U |
7 |AAAU UUAU AAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAA UUU AUAUUUUUU UUUUUAUU |
6 |AAAUU UUAUQQAAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAAUQ QUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUUUUUUAUU |
4 |AAAUUQUUAUQQAAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAAUQQQUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUUUUUUAUUQQ|
3 |AAAUUQUUAUQQAAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAAUQQQUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUUUUUUAUUQQ|
1 |AAAUUQUUAUQQAAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAAUQQQUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUUUUUUAUUQQ|
0 |AAAUUQUUAUQQAAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAAUQQQUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUUUUUUAUUQQ|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start Date: Day #069
```

NOTES:
This graph is determined by plotting the greater of either the planetary A-index or the Boulder A-index. Graph lines are labelled according to the severity of the activity which occurred on each day. The left-hand column represents the associated A-Index for that day.
Q = Quiet, U = Unsettled, A = Active, M = Minor Storm,
J = Major Storm, and S = Severe Storm.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX

```
------------------------------------------------------------

------------------------------------------------------------
210 | |
206 | * |
202 | *** |
198 | *** |
194 | **** |
190 | * * **** |
186 | * ** * **** |
182 |* * ***** ****** |
178 |* ******** ****** |
174 |* ********* ****** |
170 |** ********* ******* |
166 |*** * *** ********** ******* |
162 |******** *** ********** ******* |
158 |*************************** ********* |
154 |****************************** * ********** |
150 |****************************** * ********** |
146 |****************************** ************* |
142 |********************************** ********** |
138 |************************************************** |
134 |************************************************** * * |
130 |************************************************** * ** ***|
126 |************************************************************|
122 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #068
```

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX

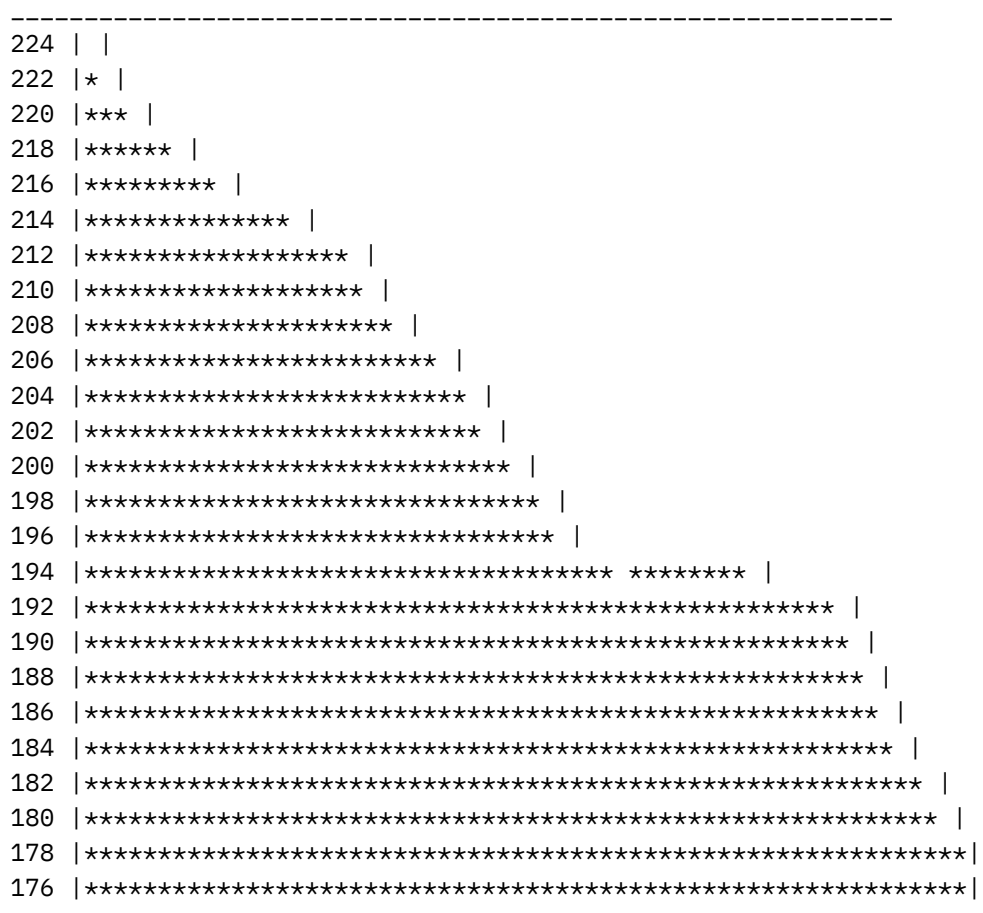

Chart Start: Day #068

NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS

```
176 | * ***** **** ******** |
165 | ******* * ***** ********* |
154 |******** * ******* ********** * |
143 |********* * ******** ********** ** |
132 |********* ********** ************* * *|
121 |********** ** *********** * *************** ***|
110 |********** *************** ****************** ***|
099 |************************** ***********************|
088 |************************** * ***********************|
077 |***************************** ** **************************|
066 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #068
```

NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (08 MAY - 17 MAY)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | **| * | * | **| **| * | * | * | **| **|
------- | POOR |* |* *|* *|* |* |* *|* *|* *|* |* |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***| **| **|***|***| **| **| **|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | |* |* | | |* |* |* | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | **| * | * | **| **| **| * | **| **| **|
```

```
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* |* *|* *|* |* |* |* *|* |* |* |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
NOTES:
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (08 MAY - 17 MAY)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*| | |
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| |*|*| | |*|*|*|*| |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*| | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| |*|*| | |*|*|*| | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |__________________|
```

LOW LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*| | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%| | | | | | | | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |__________________|
```

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 30 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (08 MAY - 17 MAY)

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | * | * | | * | * | * | * | * | |
65% | LOW | * |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations

-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
70% | LOW | | * | * | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations

-----------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
85% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca" or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

1853. Re: New source for low-cost PC boards with plated-through holes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 00:20:17 UTC
From: rubin@beech.cis.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992May8.002017.29246@cis.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 290178
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> I just came across a low-cost PC board maker who can do plated-through
>holes. The basic rate is $0.90 per square inch, plus $5 shipping and
>handling, plus $5 for negatives. For $10 and a self-addressed disk mailer,
>this outfit will send you their own PC design program, which requires a

Does anyone out there know of a place that will make PC boards in quantity.
I am looking for a company that will make me a one sided PC board from my
drawing in 100 piece lots. Needless to say I need a place that is cheeper
than $0.90 per square inch.

Thanks - Dan
--
Daniel Joseph Rubin | "...A good football team for the alumni, parking
rubin@cis.ohio-state.edu | for the faculty and sex for the students."
GO GO | - President E. Gordon Gee on the three things that
BENGALS BUCKEYES | a great university president must provide.....

1854. Results of the VOA 50th Anniversary QSO Party (LONG)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 00:45:16 UTC
From: eab@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1992May8.004516.18056@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 290179
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
RESULTS OF THE VOICE OF AMERICA 50th ANNIVERSARY QSO PARTY
--OFFICIAL RESULTS---

* = US State, Canadian Province or DX Country Winner
** = Honorable Mention Award
*** = Overall Top Score Winner Worldwide
S = Sponsor - Not Eligible for an Award

TWO-WAY AMATEUR RADIO CONTACT SCORES

California
W6YO/VOA 42 *

Colorado
K0FNN 7 *

Delaware
WA3BZT 6 *

District of Columbia
K3EKA N/A S

Idaho
W6OV/VOA 9 *

Maryland
W3EVD/VOA 41 *
WA3FYZ/VOA 39 S
K6IR/3 27
W4MLR/VOA 18
W3ABC 15
W3FZT 13
W3DFW 2

Missouri
KA0IAR 19 *

Nebraska
KA0ZSB 8 *

New Jersey
AA2GZ 3 *
WA2LBT 3 *
N2FTR 2

New York
KJ6XE 8 *
```

N2KYP 7
KB2IGG 3

North Carolina
W4OXZ/VOA 56 *
> 2nd Place Worldwide
W3WYP 29

Ohio
KK8I/VOA 25 *
KB8LSG 13
N8PCN 6

Oklahoma
N5USH 18 *

Oregon
N7CNH 9 *

Pennsylvania
WA3B 17 *
AJ3H 12

Tennessee
N4PUQ 13

Utah
K7ZTM 9 *
N7JCO 9 *

Vermont
WA1ITZ 7 *

Virginia
W6UZ/VOA 26 *
N4MM 18
AA4WB/VOA S
> AA4WB/VOA made 431 CW
contacts in the QSO Party.

Alberta, Canada
VE6IC 2 *

Ontario, Canada
VE3BR 5 *

Argentina
LU7BQ 22 *

Belize
V31VOA 119 ***
> V31VOA made 7,082 contacts;
~2,000 were on CW.

Belgium
ON6AT 2 *

Cayman Islands
ZF8AA 2 *

Cyprus
P30YX 2 *

France
FE1RVL/F6ACC 4 *

French Guiana
FY/N4QDX 2 *

Germany
DJ4XN 47 *
> 3rd Place Worldwide
DK0EE 16
DF4IJ 15 **
> DF4IJ made 657 contacts.
DJ1CK 10
DL2SDL 9
DL6ZFG 7

Gibraltar
ZB2CF 2 *

Greece
SV2AOB 8 *
SV2AVP 8 *

Italy
I1POR 13 *
I3BIP 6

Kazakhstan
UL7OB 8 *
UL7DA 2

Kuwait
9K2HF 2 *

Mexico
XQ0X 2 *

Oman
A45ZX 9 *

Paraguay
ZP5FGS 2 *

Philippines
DX2VOA 46 *

Poland
SP1PEA 2 *

Puerto Rico
NP4HY 2 *

Russia
RA6YJ 5 *
UA3VHX 5 *
UA0YO 2

Scotland
GM0KWL 18 *

Spain
EH7WRC 19 *
EA3OH/VOA 0 **
> EA3OH/VOA made 136
contacts.
ED3VOA 5 **
> ED3VOA made 647 contacts;
73 were on CW.

> Special Note: ED3VOA,
operated by EA3FAP, and
EA3OH/VOA are RFE-RL hams
who helped celebrate VOA's
its 50th anniversary by
operating from the RFE-RL
Palafrugell (Pals) Relay
Station.

St. Martin
FS/JE2HCJ 2 *

SHORT-WAVE LISTENERS

Maryland
WDX3JFH
- J. Holterman 66 ***

Minnesota
Bill McClintock 32 *

Virginia
Carlton Wolfe 8 *

Wisconsin
Kevin Klein 23 *

Austria
Heinz Haring 3 *
OE3-3008372
- Hans Pammer 2

Bulgaria
Ivan Cholakov 6 *

England
Ron Bailey 3 *

France
Jean LaFaurie 14 *

Spain
Dexter Anderson
- W4KM/VOA/SWL/EA7 13 *

Comments:

SWL-Carlton Wolfe: "I am an SWL unfamiliar with the ham-bands. I am only 13 years old. I learned more of the ham areas, and had plenty of fun."

SWL-Kevin Klein: "I was able to listen only one day. I greatly enjoyed the time spent. Thanks and 73."

K6IR/3: "It sure was a great event and a wonderful opportunity to chat with so many VOA [hams]. I have a spot on my shack wall picked out for [the VOA 50th anniversary certificate's] display."

W6OV/VOA: "Worked at VOA/Delano for 10-1/2 years."

KA0ZSB: "Congratulations on 50 years [of] broadcasting to the world."

K7ZTM: "The band was bad at our location. Maybe we will do better next time. 73."

VE6IC: "I was only able to work ONE VOA amateur station."

W3FZT: "I hope to receive one of those special VOA 50th Anniversary QSL cards. Thank you. 73."

W6YO/VOA: "I hope [all] the participants enjoyed the event. I did. [I] only wish I could have heard more, however we tried."

Jean LaFaurie - SWL/FE1RVL/F6ACC: "It has been one of the most difficult contests I met. I thank you for your indulgence on my poor participation." [Jean - No apology is necessary. We appreciate your help in the VOA's 50th anniversary celebration. 73 and good listening! - Contest Committee]

V31VOA: "I had a great time...made 7,082 contacts in 104 DXCC countries as well as all 50 US states. [I also had] 2,000 QSO's on CW. There were 67 ["VOA" contacts] with a total of 119 points received. I am looking forward to another QSO Party in 25 years!" [Congratulations, Scotty! It looks like you collected more than twice the points of any other station, and made far and away more contacts. V31VOA was truly "radioactive." Thanks for your help. - Contest Committee]

AA4WB/VOA: "What pileups! Received many kind comments re:VOA. Lots of congrats re:VOA 50th Anniversary. Many happy listeners in Europe and the former Soviet Republics. Russians and Ukrainians were especially excited. I'll print some special [VOA] QSL cards."

N2FTR: "Where was everyone??"

WA3FYZ/VOA: "I worked from my home station and the flagship VOA station, K3EKA. It was great to meet so many VOA hams on the air. Everyone all over the world seems to love "the Voice." In the hundreds of contacts I made, there was not one single negative remark about VOA! I even had one station in Russia whistle "Yankee Doodle" to prove he was a regular VOA listener!"

Bill McClintock - SWL: "Enjoyed the contest! A bit disappointed I didn't hear more after the first couple of days. Belated Happy Anniversary to VOA."

KK8I: "[I] Retired from Bethany in 1980."

I3BIP: "Many Congratulations [on VOA's 50th anniversary and to the VOA Amateur Radio Club] for [sponsoring this] event."

WDX3JFH - John F. Holterman - SWL: "It is too bad more SWLs didn't participate. I had a great time and my wife had a fit!! Congratulations to all at VOA on the 50th Anniversary and the QSO Party."

OE3-3008372 - Hans Pammer - SWL: "I get (sic) very lucky to work this special event 50th Anniversary QSO Party. The day I heard [about] the VOA QSO Party was a special day for me."

--
E. Allen (Al) Brown (B/VOA/BA) WA3FYZ/ZF2LY Voice of America
330 Independence Ave. SW, Room G-748 Computer Services Division
Washington, DC 20547 FAX: +1 202-619-3576
eab@voa3.VOA.GOV ...uunet!voa3!eab Voice: +1 202-619-2020

1855. Re: PC RFI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 01:00:29 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <651@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290180

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, SUSEEA@MAINE.MAINE.EDU writes:

>Has anybody out there found the solution to RFI generated
>by personal computers. Tuning my reciever to 137mhz
>revealed massive interference traced to my PC. Since
>it is essential that my PC run when tuning to 137mhz
>how can I reduce or eliminate the problem at the PC?
>Thanx in advance. Reply here or to my e-mail address.
>Suseea@maine.maine.edu

For the most part, the EMI generated by a computer falls into two categories:
that which can be fixed and that which cannot.

A practical solution is to start with fully shielded cables.
THen put ferrite common-mode chokes on all leads
to and from the computer and peripherals. Because the noise could also
be coming from the peripheral devices, including the keyboard and
monitor, it might be necessary to apply a common-mode choke on each end.

You might want to do some troubleshooting first. I would disconnect
and unplug all unneeded peripheral devices. You may be able to determine
that the problem is coming from a monitor, keyboard or printer, for example.

If the external cures do not effect a cure, it may be necessary to
go inside. That can be a real nightmare. Re-engineering a high-speed
digital circuit after the fact can be nearly impossible. Rise and fall
times in some circuits are critical, so you can't just hang decoupling
caps everywhere. Even adding shielding can change the heat flow and
distribution, thus affecting cooling. If the case is plastic, the
proper application of spray-on shielding (GC-Thorsen, 1801 Morgan St,
POB 1209, Rockford, IL 61102-1209,815-968-9661, catalog # 10-4807), or
EMI Tape, 3M, 6801 Riverplace Blvd, Austin, TX 78726, 800-233-3636 might
help, but even this has its risks. For example, if the case is not properly
primed the paint could flake off, sending conductive bits of paint metal
where it will certainly do the most possible harm. I suggest that you
learn as much as possible before tackling this type of task.

The ARRL book - Radio Frequency Interference, How to FInd it and Fix It -
has a chapter on computer EMI. This may be a good place
to start. I am still looking for feedback on the book,
especially this chapter. Computer EMI has not been extensively treated
in amateur literature in the past and I am always looking for more information
and other points of view.

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

1856. SM315 Abends under OS/2 V2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 01:02:43 UTC
From: feustel@netcom.com
Message-ID: <3fgkl8c.feustel@netcom.com>
Source record: 290181

I just switched to OS/2 V2.0 and everything's working well *except*
that Super Morse 3.15 dies immediately whenever I try to run it in a
dos box. This is the first dos program that I can't run under os/2.
Does anyone know whether the author will be coming out with an os/2
compatible version of the program?
--
"All evidence indicates that George Bush is the most prudent but least
principled man ever to occupy the White House."
- Loren E. Lomasky, 'Prudence vs Promises', Reason, June 1992.
=== Darryl Gates is an Evil Person ===

1857. TS-120S problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 01:09:15 UTC
From: holt@sdd.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992May08.010915.9380@sdd.hp.com>
Source record: 290182
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I recently purchased a used TS-120S. While 80 and 40 meters seem to work OK, the rig has some problems on 10-20. On these bands, the rig is oscillating as soon as the mike is keyed. It appears that the frequency of the oscillation matches the band the rig is on; i.e., when on 10 meters, the output frequency is about 28 MHz (I have only looked with a scope). The ALC meter is being violently pegged under these conditions, and the current going into the finals is in the 17 amp range.

Does anyone have any suggestions? Most of my experience is with good ol' tube rigs. I would like some pointers as to what might be going on. Thanks.

Holt Mebane, N4HR

Hewlett-Packard
San Diego Technical Graphics Division
619-592-4882

holt@sdd.hp.com
ucsd!hp-sdd!holt
uunet!ucsd!hp-sdd!holt
--
Holt Mebane, N4HR

Hewlett-Packard
San Diego Technical Graphics Division

1858. Voice of America Amateur Radio Club Gets New Call Sign - K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 01:41:22 UTC
From: eab@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1992May8.014122.18277@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 290183

___VOA Amateur Radio Club Gets New Call Sign - K3VOA

In an unprecedented move, the Federal Communications Commission has issued a license modification to the Voice of America Amateur Radio Club to change its amateur radio call sign from K3EKA to the more recognizable call sign K3VOA.

For more than ten years the club has made several informal inquiries in an effort to secure a "VOA-suffix" call sign. In every case the FCC cited that the request was directly prohibited by the Rules and Regulations Part 97.17.

During VOA's 50th anniversary in February, the new USIA Director of the Bureau of Broadcasting (which includes VOA), Chase Untermeyer, expressed a desire to visit the VOA ARC ham shack. Club president, Al Brown (WA3FYZ), felt that this would be a perfect opportunity to ask Mr. Untermeyer to intervene in the club's behalf and ask the FCC Chairman to grant an exception. Mr. Untermeyer agreed and asked Al Brown to draft a letter for him to sign, which was sent to Alfred Sikes, Chairman of the FCC, in March.

In his reply, Mr. Sikes stated that considering the importance of the 50th anniversary of the Voice of America and that other governments around the world have issued VOA-suffix call signs, "I have asked ... that Rule 97.17(f) be waived and that the VOA headquarters amateur radio station be issued a "VOA-suffix" call sign."

To our knowledge, this is the first time since the adoption of FCC Rule 97.17(f) that a waiver has been granted.

The license for the new call sign K3VOA was mailed from the FCC office in Gettysburg, PA on May 7th.

--30--

--
E. Allen (Al) Brown (B/VOA/BA) WA3FYZ/ZF2LY Voice of America
330 Independence Ave. SW, Room G-748 Computer Services Division
Washington, DC 20547 FAX: +1 202-619-3576
eab@voa3.VOA.GOV ...uunet!voa3!eab Voice: +1 202-619-2020

1859. Re: Performance of Old Gear

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 02:30:37 UTC
From: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6814@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 290186

In article <07MAY92.16671282.0013.MUSIC@SLUMUS>, ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Russ Ochsner) writes...
>[deletions regarding underated components...]
>
>
>
>Having fun reading the discussions!! Nice to hear that some of the hams
>on the net are having a blast with the radios from the past. I know I do
>See you in the AM windows on 75m and 40m with AMERICAN MADE radios...
>
>Russ Ochsner, KA2KFH
>Canton, New York

Yes! Good to hear from some of the other firebottle fans.
I have confined my Ranger/Viking I/Viking mobile/HWells T90/Apache
activity to 10 and ocassionally 15 and 20. Where on 40
does everyone meet? I have heard some activity on
7290... is that the place?

In regards to the comparison testing, how about a Collins
75A4 versus one of the current tran/receivers?

/john

```
-------------------------------------------------------
| John Brewer | Internet: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com |
| wb5oau | Packet | wb5oau@wb2ars |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

1860. Qualcomm CDMA specs available for FTP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 02:32:14 UTC
From: karn@qualcom.qualcomm.com
Message-ID: <1992May8.023214.24565@qualcomm.com>
Source record: 290187

I am happy to announce that Qualcomm has released most of the text of the CAI (Common Air Interface) for its CDMA (Code Division Multiple Access) digital cellular technology, as recently submitted to the TIA TR45.5 standards committee evaluating wideband spread spectrum digital cellular telephone technologies.

It can be retrieved by anonymous FTP from lorien.qualcomm.com (192.35.156.5) in the directory /pub/cdma.

Due to copyright considerations, chapters 2-5 of the CAI are not yet available for FTP. They deal only with the analog FM mode used for backward compatibility with existing cellular systems and as such contain material previously copyrighted by TIA. If or when we receive permission to release these chapters, we will.

The /pub/cdma directory contains the following files:

announce - this file (ascii text)
copyright - copyright notice (ascii text - please read)

FrontMatter.ps.Z - Table of Contents, compressed Postscript
Chapt1.ps.Z - Chapter 1, " "
Chapt2-5-notice
Chapt6.ps.Z
Chapt7.ps.Z
AppendA.ps.Z - Appendices
AppendB.ps.Z
AppendC.ps.Z
AppendD.ps.Z
AppendE.ps.Z
AppendF.ps.Z

The RSA MD-5 message digests for these files, as computed on a Sun Sparcstation, are as follows:

18cd3fa05520dbd289936bf8d64b0743 copyright

56d3da1d12b69756a3505ee416c8d0d3 FrontMatter.ps.Z
2da2c9970ba0566bf60130c7000fd522 Chapt1.ps.Z
3a693d7b04f2cc68fec629228f4e3885 Chapt6.ps.Z
8e31076167186c84a762f3c5867b0bc5 Chapt7.ps.Z
d99d63bd845fc98939ffebbba31fe6f4 AppendA.ps.Z
93a61a01890c5deeaef0844533440fd8 AppendB.ps.Z
dd7c78429f9a7456db36abffb312b6fe AppendC.ps.Z
ba162fc6eeccaa68605c2756815ff748 AppendD.ps.Z
9de7775645fc1ffeca42161d8e6ca921 AppendE.ps.Z
5757c868512e77986bd297d60a6554d6 AppendF.ps.Z

As Qualcomm's connection to the Internet is a 56kb/s link, we encourage other sites with faster connections to also make these files available so we can minimize the load on our connection.

Thanks!

Phil Karn
Qualcomm, Inc
karn@qualcomm.com
619-597-5501

1861. Re: Voice of America Amateur Radio Club Gets New Call Sign - K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 02:46:19 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <pschleck.705293179@odin>
Source record: 290188

eab@voa3.VOA.GOV (E. Allen Brown) writes:

>___VOA Amateur Radio Club Gets New Call Sign - K3VOA

>In an unprecedented move, the Federal Communications Commission
>has issued a license modification to the Voice of America Amateur
>Radio Club to change its amateur radio call sign from K3EKA to
>the more recognizable call sign K3VOA.

Whoa! Had to do a serious double-take there!

"Unprecedented" is right! To see the stubborn-as-granite FCC actually
relent and do this is like seeing water flow uphill! :-)

>For more than ten years the club has made several informal
>inquiries in an effort to secure a "VOA-suffix" call sign. In
>every case the FCC cited that the request was directly prohibited
>by the Rules and Regulations Part 97.17.

That includes individuals who have let callsigns lapse, and club
stations that let licenses expire (and no amount of hard-luck stories
and intervention of Congressmen will make the FCC change their minds).

>During VOA's 50th anniversary in February, the new USIA Director
>of the Bureau of Broadcasting (which includes VOA), Chase
>Untermeyer, expressed a desire to visit the VOA ARC ham shack.
>Club president, Al Brown (WA3FYZ), felt that this would be a
>perfect opportunity to ask Mr. Untermeyer to intervene in the
>club's behalf and ask the FCC Chairman to grant an exception.
>Mr. Untermeyer agreed and asked Al Brown to draft a letter for
>him to sign, which was sent to Alfred Sikes, Chairman of the FCC,
>in March.

>In his reply, Mr. Sikes stated that considering the importance of
>the 50th anniversary of the Voice of America and that other
>governments around the world have issued VOA-suffix call signs,
>"I have asked ... that Rule 97.17(f) be waived and that the VOA
>headquarters amateur radio station be issued a "VOA-suffix" call
>sign."

So now we know, the FCC *ISN'T* absolutely tied to their damn computer-
program-from-hell that won't let them issue licenses out of order, and
club licenses maintained manually on index cards (in the hope that they
will "go away").

I'm both very happy for the VOA and very angry about "yet another
example" of how a little back-room dealing and ego-stroking can get

special government perks for government insiders that private citizens get laughed at for requesting.

Now that the FCC has relented on this one, does that mean that they are going to get deluged with requests from other government agencies? Will the president start signing Executive Orders to grant special callsigns for them too? Will some enterprising ham with the time, energy, and money now undertake a lawsuit against the FCC to force them to give to all what they have now only given to a few?

>To our knowledge, this is the first time since the adoption of
>FCC Rule 97.17(f) that a waiver has been granted.

>The license for the new call sign K3VOA was mailed from the FCC
>office in Gettysburg, PA on May 7th.

Congratuations! (I hope you choke on it :-)

Followups to *.policy.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

1862. Re: Ham Radio Interference from Neighbor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 02:47:36 UTC
From: day@william.vancouver.wsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May8.024736.18552@clark.edu>
Source record: 290189
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1992May5.091615.3780@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <TED.92May4130138@lole.nmsu.edu> ted@nmsu.edu writes:
>>
>> >I have a neighbor who operates a ham radio and I am getting
>> >interference on my TV from it. I spoke to him about it and
>> >he suggested my getting high pass filters for my TVs and my
>> >VCRs. I did this but it did not help much. I spoke to him
[...]
>>
>>it should be kepted in mind that amateur operators do _not_ have carte
>>blanche to operate in such a way as to cause interference. part of
>>complying with the fcc regs is to _not_ interfere.
>>
>>apparently this guy doesn't understand this. nor does he understand
>>that it is _his_ responsibility to remediate the problem, possibly by
>>not transmitting.
>
>Fortunately the above is false. The FCC has made it very clear that as
>long as the amateur is operating within the rules for emissions out of
>band, it is the *consumer's* responsibility to solve interference problems.
>The FCC routinely sends it's interference booklet to anyone who complains
>of TVI. In it they make it very clear that consumer equipment is often
>susceptable to interference from transmitting equipment that is operating
>perfectly legally and that it is *not* the amateur's responsibility to
>cure the problem. Amateurs are often willing to work with consumers to
>*help* them solve interference problems caused by poorly designed consumer
>equipment, but it is *not* the amateur's responsibility to modify the
>consumer's equipment so that it will operate properly. The *only* time

Most of the books I've seen (License manuals and assorted other ham books)
say that the ham should NEVER modify someone else's equipment to solve
interference problems, but that he/she should recommend having a qualified
technician do it. If the ham modifies someone's equipment they run the risk
of being blamed for any malfunction, even if the problem has absolutely
nothing to do with the modification. Unfortunately, in today's
scientifically illiterate society, people will blame malfunctions on just
about anything!

[...]
>Gary KE4ZV

--

Steve Day
N7VHY

1863. STS-49 elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 03:41:50 UTC
From: wats@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM
Message-ID: <22267@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM>
Source record: 290190
Cross-posted to: sci.space.shuttle,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
Elements as monitored from WA3NAN Goddard Amateur Radio Club at
approx 03:15 UTC May 7, 1992:

STS-49
1 21963U 92 A 92129.01531795 .00097200 00000-0 00000-0 0 18
2 21963 28.3308 53.9839 0055130 49.7812 185.9980 15.90545960 14

Bruce P. Watson (wats@scicom)
--

_____________________________________________________________________
|wats@scicom | "If there was anything to telepathy, telekinesis, etc., |
|Bruce Watson| they would be available as accessories in a new car" |
```

1864. R-150-S Country List

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 03:52:40 UTC
From: giasij@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <28svxgd@rpi.edu>
Source record: 290191

Hi all, I am kinda having a minor crisis here.. as I mailed to Box 88
MONTHS (Try 3 letters since July 1991.. I know I know.. unrest and all)..

But no reply.. and I NEED a R-150-S country list.. as the CQ-Ms are
this weekend.. not going to be a serious effort.. but really wanted the list.
Does anyone have one electronically.. or can point me in the right direction..
Or email me if you have it on paper and could possibly arrange a FAX??
TNX es 73 Luigi, AA1AA

J.L. Luigi Giasi, AA1AA (ex-KA1UTU)
giasij@rpi.edu
luigi@rpi.edu
jlgiasi@umassmed.ummed.edu

1865. re: Marine VHF Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 04:26:00 UTC
From: bennett@erich.triumf.ca
Message-ID: <7MAY199221260553@erich.triumf.ca>
Source record: 290192

Someone recently asked for the frequencies of the Marine VHF channels. (Should this be in an "Annually asked Questions list? :-))

Here is a list, with a bias in the usage list towards Canada, West Coast....

Marine VHF channel frequencies and usage

Chan	Ship Tx	Ship Rx	Area	Use
01	156.050	160.650	IC	Ship/shore - telephone
02	156.100	160.700	IC	Ship/shore - telephone
03	156.150	160.750	IC	Ship/shore - telephone
04	156.200	160.800	I	Ship/shore - telephone
04A	156.200		C	Canadian Coast Guard - authorized stations
05	156.250	160.850	I	*Ship/shore - telephone
06	156.300			Intership - Safety
07	156.050	160.650		*Ship/shore - telephone
07A	156.350			Intership-Ship/shore - commercial
08	156.400			Intership - commercial
09	156.450			Intership-Ship/shore
10	156.500			Intership-Ship/shore - commercial
11	156.550			Vessel Traffic Management
12	156.600			Vessel Traffic Management
13	156.650			Bridge to bridge - 1 watt - Safety of Nav.
14	156.700			Vessel Traffic Management
15	156.750			EPIRB Buoy
16	156.800			- authorized stations
21B	161.650		C	Canadian Coast Guard - Weather Broadcasts
22	157.100	161.700	I	*Port Operation
22A	157.100		CA	US/Canadian Coast Guard - Public Working Freq.
23	157.150	161.750	IC	Ship/shore - telephone (in Canada)
23A	157.150			*Port Operation (USCG)
24	157.200	161.800		Ship/shore - telephone
25	157.250	161.850		Ship/shore - telephone
26	157.300	161.900		Ship/shore - telephone
27	157.350	161.950		Ship/shore - telephone
28	157.400	162.000		Ship/shore - telephone
60	156.025	160.625	IC	Ship/shore - telephone
61	156.075	160.675	I	*Ship/shore - telephone
61A	156.075		C	Intership-S/S - Can. Coast Guard Private
62	156.125	160.725	I	*Ship/shore - telephone
62A	156.125		C	Intership-S/S - Can. Coast Guard Private
63	156.175	160.775	I	*Ship/shore - telephone
64	156.225	160.825	IC	Ship/shore - telephone

65 156.275 160.875 I *Ship/shore - telephone
65A 156.275 CA Port Operation (Canadian Coast Guard Private)
66 156.325 160.925 I *Ship/shore - telephone, Port Operation
67 156.375 Intership-Ship/shore
68 156.425 Intership-Ship/shore - non-commercial
69 156.475 Intership-Ship/shore
70 156.525 Digital Selective Calling - Distress and Safety
71 156.575 Vessel Traffic Management
72 156.625 Intership
73 156.675 Intership-Ship/shore
74 156.725 Vessel Traffic Management
(75 and 76 not used - guard band for Ch. 16)
77 156.875 Pilotage - vessel docking/manoeuvers
78 156.925 161.525 *Port Operation
78A 156.925 *Port Operation (seems to be US intership)
79 156.975 161.575 I *Port Operation
79A 156.975 Intership-Ship/shore - commercial
79B 161.575 C Commercial Fishing - Receive only
80 157.025 161.625 I *Port Operation
80A 157.025 Intership-Ship/shore - commercial
81 157.075 161.675 I *Port Operation
81A 157.075 A *Port Operation (USCG)(CCG anti-pollution)
82 157.125 161.725 I *Port Operation, s/s telephone
82A 157.125 A *Port Operation (USCG)(CCG)
83 157.175 161.775 I *Ship/shore - telephone (CCG)
83A 157.225 A *Intership, Port Operation (USCG)
84 157.225 161.825 Ship/shore - telephone
85 157.275 161.875 Ship/shore - telephone
86 157.325 161.925 Ship/shore - telephone
87 157.375 161.975 Ship/shore - telephone
88 157.425 162.025 IC *Ship/shore - telephone
88A 157.425 A *Intership

The channel usage marked with an asterisk (*) are from tables in Icom IC-M2 and IC-M55 marine radio manuals, and are probably fairly "generic", and subject to change in different jurisdictions. Other channel usage is from my station licence for the Canadian West Coast, and from things overheard on the air. "Your usage may vary."

Channels marked (CCG) or (USCG) are for Canadian or US Coast guard authorized stations only.

Channel 70 is supposed to be reserved for a future selective calling system, but is (illegally) being used for intership communications (even by the RCMP!)

The letters under "area" mean:
I: International only (non-US) according to Icom
C: Canadian usage
A: American usage

Channels with an "A" suffix are simplex operation on the ship transmit frequency of an international duplex channel.

Canada uses a "B" suffix to denote broadcast (one-way) use of the shore transmit side of an international duplex channel.

There are no repeaters (as hams know them) in the marine service (so far as I know). If you are willing to pay for a phone call, the telco might let you place a call to another vessel on the same (or different) channel, and so get the effect of a repeater.

Peter Bennett, VE7CEI
Bitnet: bennett@triumfer
Internet: bennett@erich.triumf.ca
Packet: ve7cei@ve7kit.#van.bc.ca

1866. Re: Yaesu FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 06:12:35 UTC
From: sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com
Message-ID: <1992May8.001235.4024@bb1t.monsanto.com>
Source record: 290193

In article <1992May6.073858.9438@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

> The older Yaesu drop in
> charger sucks and will fry your battery packs, but Yaesu has a new pulse
> charger that is really nice and is very kind to batteries.
>
What is its model number? I have heard many rumors, but I can't
seem to nail its designation down.

> Gary KE4ZV
--

Scott Keller +1 314 537 6317 The Agricultural Group of Monsanto Company
sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com KA0WCH packet: ka0wch@k0pfx.mo.usa.na

1867. Mobile rig locks up bank teller computer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 06:19:57 UTC
From: cberthel@cc.utah.edu
Message-ID: <1992May8.001957.1@cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 290194

Just wondering if this is a common problem. A friend recently visited the drive through window at the bank. While waiting for teller to take care of his transaction, he was talking on his 2m mobile rig. The RFI from his rig caused the bank teller's computer terminal to lock up. As soon as he quite transmitting, the terminal was okay. Then when he transmitted again, it interfered with the bank terminal again. Is this the ham radio's fault? Or was the computer poorly shielded for RF?

Cheryl - N7XHZ

1868. DX Bulletin 23 ARLD023

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 06:30:51 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992May08.063051.3500@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290195

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AE85
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 23 ARLD023
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 8, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD023
ARLD023 DX news

Thanks to Paul, KB1BE, and the Connecticut DX Association for the
following DX information.

MALYS VYSOTSKI, 4J1. Better known as M-V Island, this one is
scheduled for a two week Dxpedition, again using the call sign
4J1FS, from May 26 to June 9. The operation was organized by club
stations OH2AQ, OH1AF and UZ1AWT. It will feature five stations
simultaneously, all bands and modes, including the WARC bands.

Frequencies for CW operation are 1832, 3501, 7001, 14025, 21025 and
28025 kHz. Look for them on SSB around 1852, 3795, 7095, 14195,
21295 and 28495 kHz. check the WARC bands on 10105, 18069, 18145,
24891 and 24945 kHz. RTTY is planned for 14084, 21084 and 28084
kHz.

A 23 operator team is planned for this operation. Stay tuned to
W1AW for QSL route information.

CP, MOZAMBIQUE. Look for C9RTT on 28465 kHz around 1250z and C9RDM
in the same general 10 meter SSB area at around 1455z.

ITU, GENEVA. 4U7ITU will be operated by I1YRL and IK1PML on all
bands with cw being the only mode. This event will be held on May 9
and 10.

8R, GUYANA. G4SMC/8R1 will be active May 20 for a two week stint.
He plan an all band effort, 80 through 6 meters, with CW and SSB.

CQ M CONTEST. This annual Russian contest runs this weekend.
W/K/VE stations send signal report and serial number beginning
with 001. This is a better than good opportunity to work some rare
```

DX countries and Oblasts. See April 1992 QST for more information.
NNNN

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

1869. Re: Handhelds loosing memory when battery goes really flat

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 08:54:26 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992May8.085426.4967@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 290196

In article <1992May5.230029.25285@njitgw.njit.edu> mcs1472@hertz.njit.edu (mark c sugarman cis stnt) writes:
>
> The Alinco DJ-560 Does the same thing

Missed the original post (autodeleted over the weekend) but, my W2E recently did the same thing. really annoying part was it happend really fast and I could not turn it off ! The W2 uses a keyboard button to turn on and off the rig.

Mike

1870. Can I build a 2m radio on a "Protoboard" and expect it to work OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 08:59:40 UTC
From: eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.SE
Message-ID: <9205080857.AA13244@eeiua>
Source record: 290197

In Info-Hams Bulletin no. 473 Andrew Scott Beals writes:

> By "Protoboard" [i think it's a brand-name], I mean one of those boards
> that I can stuff components and wires into - they look like big waffles
> with really tiny holes.

> Will it work OK or will the strips of wire in the "Protoboard" tend to
> radiate, possibly making it fail?

I think you're talking about either breadboards or veroboard. You can remove the components from
a breadboard and re-use them, whereas you solder the stuff into a veroboard. Is one of these
right?
Either way, I doubt it'll work. At the very least its performance will be unpredictable. My guess (as a constructor with little experience) is that apart from the possibility of strips
radiating, you will get unwanted capacitances and impedances in the circuit.
I am building a 30Mhz frequency meter from a kit at the moment. There are about 20 ICs in the
kit and I wanted to socket them, but the instructions *specifically* say not to. I presume that
the PCB was also designed to eliminate stray capacitances and I reckon I can't use sockets for
the same reason. The instructions are also very particular about the way the PCB is wired.
My guess is that these problems will be exacerbated at the much higher frequencies used in the 2m band. I think you'll have to look at designing your own PCB, but I'm open to correction
on this one.
Best wishes,
Simon Woodworth.
(eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.se - don't blame my employers for anything I say!)
"Real men don't set stun!" (Star Trek bumper sticker)

1871. Re: Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 09:03:38 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992May8.090338.5398@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 290198

In article <37466.pjml@[139.166.142.1]> P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (pjml, Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Swindon.) writes:
>
>Also, many modern solidstate TXes are woefully overdriven. IMHO the true
>test is 100% duty-cycle key-down (or two-tone-test for SSB) just like you
>do for RTTY or SSTV. Speech-waveform SSB is easy on the output stages,
>so you can get away with feeble heatsinks and underrated components in
>the PA tank circuit, as well as a power-supply rated for at most 20%
>duty-cycle. I always giggle when i see modern radios advertised as '100
>watt output', but then with '25 watts AM' in the smallprint at the bottom.
>They are *admitting* that their radio is overdriven and under-heatsinked.
>One supplier used to offer a 'standard' and 'heavy duty' power supply, the
>difference being that the 'heavy-duty' one could take 50% duty-cycle....
>they did not state what the 'standard duty' one would manage!

Err, no. 25 W AM carrier gives 100W pep. My rig is similarly specified. It is also specified 100% key down 100W CW and FM. The PSU I use will handle this, but a lighteweight 50% overrated PSU may be just as good. You need to see how the duty cycle is measured. Running FM for 5 mins TX then 10 min RX may be stated at the limit. TXing for more than 5 mins at full power seems a little pointless. Either too much waffle or a very slow information transfer.

Mike

1872. Motorola info please??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 09:09:29 UTC
From: sknapp@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1992May8.090929.11201@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 290199

Would anyone know of any good places to look for info on Motorola trunk mount radios? The one I am looking for is a Mietrek (sp) I think.

Thanks for the info!

Steven M. Knapp Computer Engineering@
sknapp@iastate.edu Iowa State University
Friley 2298 Stanton Ames, IA 50012

1873. Re: Yaesu FT-990 Assessment Request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 09:43:47 UTC
From: hufschmi@isibee9.NoSubdomain.NoDomain
Message-ID: <1992May8.094347.14114@bernina.ethz.ch>
Source record: 290200

I would be very much interested in a comparison between the FT-990
and the Kenwood TS-850SAT. The reviews in QST suggest that the
receiver of the FT-990 is considerably worse than that of the TS-850.
Is that true and how do the two rigs compare with regard to ruggedness?
Considering that I work almost 100% CW (including DX and contesting),
which is the one I should buy?

Thanks and 73
Markus Hufschmid
HB9BTL

+--------------------------------------+
| M. Hufschmid, Ph.D. |
| Signal and Information Processing Lab |
| Swiss Federal Institute of Technology |
| CH-8092 Zurich, Switzerland |
| HUFSCHMI@ISI.ETHZ.CH |
+--------------------------------------+

1874. Re: Receiver performance (was performance of old gear)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 11:22:18 UTC
From: bruce@merlin.think.com
Message-ID: <BRUCE.92May8112218@merlin.think.com>
Source record: 290136

In article <1992May7.232119.9638@cbfsb.cb.att.com> 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com (richard.e.stealey) writes:
...
Actually, ARRL began publishing 3rd order intercept a few years ago, along with dynamic range, and it is the figure that should be used to compare receivers because it is an absolute figure, not one that is relative to the noise floor. Look at 3rd order intercept, and look at sensitivity if you need to and you have a good picture of the receiver and the way it will perform in both a strong and weak signal environment. Look at dynamic range and you will get confused!

Well, both are useful. 3rd order intercept is an absolute measure, but it measures the point at which the IMD products are a loud as the signals themselves; by that point, you've already "gone to hell in a handbasket". In particular, by the time you get to 3oIMD signal levels, you've already probably suffered tremendous desense.

All you have to do is add two numbers to get more useful information out of the dynamic range numbers. For example, here are a few figures from the ARRL lab tests which someone was kind enough to post last year ("preamp on" numbers, I believe):

QST | Xmtr | Rcvr
Rig Review| Harm. Spurs IMD | Min Sig BlkRng IMD DR 3rdO Icpt
Issue | dBpep dBpep dBpep| dBm dB dB dBm

IC-745 09/85 -65 -65 -35 -140 115 92 -3
IC-765 12/90 -64 -64 -40 -142 146 96 +2
HW-9 07/85 -42 -42 -128 122 88 +4
Omni V 11/90 -62 -48 -33 -135 135 95 +6.5
Paragon 05/88 -56 -61 -33 -137 136 101 +12.75
TR7/DR7 05/79 -46 -52 -33 -133 120 84 -7
TS-440 12/86 -65 -43 -28 -139 111 89 -6.5
FT-747 08/89 -54 -60 -32 -136 109.5 90 -1
FT-1000 03/91 -60 -45 -36 -136 137 94 +5

Add the MDS to the DR numbers, and you get the "onset" numbers for Desense and IMD:

Onset Onset
Rig Desense IMD
dBm dBm

IC-745 -25 -48
IC-765 +4 -46
HW-9 -6 -40

Omni V +0 -40
Paragon -1 -36
TR7/DR7 -13 -49
TS-440 -28 -50
FT-747 -26.5 -46
FT-1000 +1 -42

Each of these two numbers, and MDS, tells you something. Since IMD is a problem much before desense, desense isn't likely to be an issue except in a single-strong-signal environment. Also, IMD products tend to get bad very quickly with sources above the onset of IMD, so the IMD floor is very important when trying to pull out weak signals in the presence of strong ones (e.g., contest situations, 40m).

--WT1M
--
--Bruce Walker
Thinking Machines Corporation, Cambridge, MA
bruce@think.com; +1 617 234 4810; WT1M

1875. Re: Ham Radio Interference from Neighbor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 11:32:50 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.rl.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May8.113250.10312@lonex.rl.af.mil>
Source record: 290201

In article <10699@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu> bill@platypus.uofs.edu writes:
>4. If Citizen A's TV, VCR, or other equipment (there used to be a lot of problems
> with susceptability of mast mounted pre-amps) is found to be the cause of the
> RFI, Citizen A gets fined for wasting the BundesPost's time.
>
If we used this same method here, all the lobbiest and the lawyers would
be out of business!

my 0.02, WF2V

1876. Re: Can I build a 2m radio on a "Protoboard" and expect it to work OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 11:57:34 UTC
From: jlnance@eos.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May8.115734.26817@ncsu.edu>
Source record: 290202

It would be difficult, though not impossible to build a 2M receiver on a proto-
board. The reason being that the stray indictance of all the wires on the
protoboard will end up affecting your circuit. Though I have never used it,
I understand that the 'dead bug' style of construction, where the circuit is
build using an unetched copper clad board for a ground plane, and soldering
the components directly to each other and the board works well at high freq-
uncies. This months QST has a project using this type of construction if you
want more information.

Jim Nance
KB4FXD

1877. protoboard

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 12:19:27 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9205081219.AA25820@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290203

A few years ago someone tried to build a 25 Mhz 250mw LASER driver using
a protoboard. It was a mushy mess. Difficult to drive. Cross coupling
nightmare. All our prototyping now gets done on D.S. Cu Vector board with
the ground plane removed from under rf conductors (to reduce capacitance).
Find a circuit board. It will be fairly easy to play with the
'spokes' since the wheel has already been invented.
73 de Skip, NT1G

1878. Kenwood TS-120S Problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 12:32:12 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92May8123212@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 290142

Holt:
I have had the same problems. It is a bit tricky to fix, but I did
it without anything too fancy. If you want, send me your address and
I will send you the tech bulletin, or you can contact Kenwood and they
will send you the update or hang on, I'll just describe it to you...

The problem is RF getting back into the radio and the follow steps
will help:

1. Check the tightness of the Coax connector at rear. It has to be
real taught

2. Check for any loose screw in the internal boards, make sure they
are grounded well.

3. Check Diodes D2,D3 and D8 for high reverse leakage. I just ordered
them from kenwood and replaced them. It is tricky, but is worth the peace
of mind.

4. Make sure the following values are on the board, if not, change
R47 = 10ohms (was 33)
R50 = 680ohms (was 680)
C61 = 220pf, should be removed
Add 2 1s1587 (V11-0370-05) in series from junction of C4 and D8
(also, 1S1587==1s1585)

The white/Brown AVB line that runs from the filter unit to the RF unit
needs to by bypassed with a0.01uF cap. There is a place that you can
move over some wires on a post and use the remaining post to bypass
this line.

Give it a try, but it worked for me, and I had a bad problem with
oscilation.

Good Luck, Mike WB2TBQ

1879. Satellite Tracking: Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 12:40:10 UTC
From: awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992May8.124010.19767@mercury.cair.du.edu>
Source record: 290204

I'm trying to reconcile the Keplerian elements provided on Internet with the tracking procedures referenced in Taggart's weather satellite book so I can predict Mir orbits (packet stuff).

I include below a sample Kep set and what I've done in trying to extract this information in the form used by Taggart. He does show how to deal with extracting the nodal perdiod from the mean motion data in the Keps. However, I can't determine where to get the longitude of the ascending node info, and I'm not sure if I've done the other calculations correctly. Could someone check these for me?

Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 92121.79014164 .00022445 00000-0 26246-3 0 2567
2 16609 51.5996 124.9596 0015527 12.2078 347.9049 15.61351852354886

Reference Date: 121st day of 1992 (plus .8 * 24 hrs)
Orbit Number: 3548
Equator Crossing Time: 124.9596 (right ascension of ascending node?)
Longitude of Ascending Node: ?
Nodal Period: (1440 minutes / 15.61351852) * 1.00056 or 92.279 minutes
Increment Between Orbits: (.25 X nodal period) = 23.07 degrees

--
Art Winterbauer N0OQS
Internet: awinterb@du.edu OR awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu

1880. K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 12:46:38 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <5BCBF39DDEDF203D9E@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 290205

> I'm both very happy for the VOA and very angry about "yet another
> example" of how a little back-room dealing and ego-stroking can get
> special government perks for government insiders that private citizens
> get laughed at for requesting.
>
> (stuff deleted)
>
> Congratuations! (I hope you choke on it :-)
>
> Followups to *.policy.
>
> 73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

This is the most incredible sour grapes posting I have EVER SEEN!! Of COURSE exceptions get made! Such as where and when Air Force One can land. And so the FCC's a little tighter than everyone else. How many agencies have 500,000 special cases sitting out there just waiting for a crack in the veneer? If ever an exception was going to be made, I think this was the right one. I certainly do not think this should open the door for every out of date call-sign to be reissued to Joe Ham or the Good Ol' Club, or for me to get my old K4 call back (which I, too, would kill for). Let's have a little perspective here.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.uncg.edu

1881. Re: Trip to France

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 12:56:59 UTC
From: waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May8.125659.23173@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290206

Subject: Re: Trip to France

stuart@marksys.mendelson.com (Stuart Tener) writes:

>I am going to be taking a trip to Paris, France this summer. I am looking
>for any hints or tips which may be useful for my trip.

>What must I do in terms of getting a tourist visa?

>How can I obtain recipercal licensing for amateur radio?
^^
The ARRL can provide the information and necessary forms to obtain a
recriprocal license. I am not sure if they provide the stuff to just
members or also to non-members.

You will find that getting a recriprocal license may not be cheap. If I
remember correctly, Great Britain wants someting like 25 pounds for one.
The main concern here is to get any application in three months or so
before you plan to be in the country as I understand it can take some
time to get the license.

Contact the ARRL and good luck!!!

>What is the cheapest way to obtain airline tickets?

>73,
>Stuart
>stuart@marksys.mendelson.com

73,

John L. Broughton WB9VGJ
AT&T Network Systems ##
c/o AT&T Bell Laboratories # The tree of liberty must be watered periodically #
1200 E. Warrenville Rd. # with the blood of tyrants and patriots alike. #
P.O. Box 3045 # It is its natural manure. #
Naperville, IL 60566-7045 # -- Thomas Jefferson #
(708) 713-4319 ##
john.l.broughton@att.com
att!john.l.broughton

1882. Re: Re: Antennas and lightning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 13:12:32 UTC
From: waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May8.131232.24077@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290207

Subject: Antennas and lightening
In article <1992May7.205746.6485@sunspot.noao.edu> garfield@sunspot.noao.edu (Brian Armstrong) writes

>I replied to Ed on the antennas discussion. He suggested I share my
>remarks.
>
>You see, I ALWAYS disconnect my antenna from my radio when not using
^^

So do I if there is any chance of a thunderstorm -- this is only good practice. Also, a forgotten item is the rotator cable; put a connector in it near the rig so it can also be disconnected. I agree with the unplugging the AC line; do it! To prevent any damage from arcing due to a strike, place the disconected end of the coax in a glass jar.

It is not that difficult to do and certainly cheaper than buying all kinds of lightning protection gear. Our club had a program given by an expert in lightening protection and he gave good advice about what will work and what won't and how to protect your gear (it is not as easy as you might think). I told him I unplugged everything and he said that should provide the best protection one could get. However, my ground cable is still connected to the ground bar in the main service box, so there is a potential if lightning gets into the AC lines in my house. But then I wouldn'd have need for my ARRL insurance if it would be impossible to have damaged equipment, would I?

Lightning is not predictable and I don't believe any manufacturer who says any device will stop it.

>it. I HAVE to... I live on top of a mountain at 9200 feet, and
>the lightening gets so thick that my kids and I just sit back and
>watch the show during the summer.
>
>A couple of years ago, a house down the street had the bedroom wall
>launched in several different directions. The phone company has
>had fits up here, and I've even seen grounded equipment get
>craters in its IC's.
>
>So yes, there are those of us that ALWAYS disconnect the antenna,
>not to mention the power. (Ever hear your house wiring spark in
>the middle of the night?!) Otherwise, all my silicon would be
>toast.
>
>Brian Armstrong KA7KPN, National Solar Observatory, Sunspot, NM
>garfield@sunspot.sunspot.noao.edu

73,

John L. Broughton WB9VGJ
AT&T Network Systems ##
c/o AT&T Bell Laboratories # The tree of liberty must be watered periodically #
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(708) 713-4319 ##
john.l.broughton@att.com
att!john.l.broughton

1883. Talking Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 13:25:40 UTC
From: CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9205081325.AA28884@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290208

I mistakenly thought everybody knew... well since that was an incorrect assumption -----
My TS-440S talks to me in English or Japaneese (depends on a switch setting on the inside of the radio) and tells me what dial frequency I am on when I press a button marked "Voice". And when I press a mode selection switch, it tells me in cw which one I just pressed. The add-on module for the voice readout is an accessory, and many Kenwood products have it available. Because of the technology and fascination with bells-and-whistles, probably any recent (last 5 to 6 years) radio has the capability. Look in the Ads under optional accessories. Good luck. Severl seeing impaired hams here in Rochester New York successfully use the TS-440S for SWL'ing and SSB and CW amateur communications.

73 sk ..... de ka2y k

1884. Re: K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 13:34:18 UTC
From: k9jma@cbnewsc.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May8.133418.19152@cbnewsc.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290209

In article <5BCBF39DDEDF203D9E@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:
>> I'm both very happy for the VOA and very angry about "yet another
>> example" of how a little back-room dealing and ego-stroking can get
>> special government perks for government insiders that private citizens
>> get laughed at for requesting.
>>
>> (stuff deleted)
>>
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>>
>> Followups to *.policy.
>>
>> 73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU
>
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>sign to be reissued to Joe Ham or the Good Ol' Club, or for me to get my old
>K4 call back (which I, too, would kill for). Let's have a little perspective
>here.
>
>steve - W3GRG
>mosier@uncg.bitnet
>mosier@steffi.uncg.edu
>
>

No, not sour grapes. This is not an example of special privilege for a public purpose (as is executive transport with special equipment) this is an example of special privilege for the purpose of allowing these members of the government to pursue their hobby in a way more to their liking.
On taxpayers time and money yet!

The excuses for these excesses just won't do any more. Throw the bums out!

1885. Re: OSCAR HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 13:41:37 UTC
From: zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <671@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289948

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1328@idacrd.UUCP> n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier) writes:
>>

much deleted

>BTW, I don't approve of RF switched power amps either. They cause your
>exciter to look into an open circuit for a short time every time they
>key. With some of the tempermental exciters like the Kenwood 790A on
>the market, RF switched power amps can lead to premature exciter power
>module failure.

Interesting. I assume Gary is referring to the lower bands-145 and 436
MHz, and not the 1269 MHz band. The M57762 used for 23 cm seems pretty
rugged, and is rated in the spec sheet to withstand a 16:1 VSWR. I've
not performed destructive testing, however. Of course, coax losses on
23 cm can make even an open circuit look halfway decent at the transmitter.
Most of my experiences are with this power module used in other places
besides the TS-790, though I know the 790 uses it.

I use DC switching for my remote 70 cm amp/preamp. Its pretty easy to
multiplex a DC voltage with 70 cm RF. Must admit that building TR
sequencers does get boring...but I don't like hot switching relays
-- Zack KH6CP/1

>Gary KE4ZV

1886. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 14:13:28 UTC
From: zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <672@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289951

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <01GJVY20F5XG9GVE15@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu> DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:
>>
>>I often hear the statement that the 58-foot length of RG-58 coax is
>>a "matching section". When will we get the notion out of our col-
>>lective heads that you can use 50-Ohm characteristic imoedance line
>>to match to 50 Ohms. If the swr is 3-to-1 at one end of the line,
>>it will be 3:1 at the other of the line is low loss. RG58 has low
>>enough loss at hf, especially if it's only 58 feet.
>
>Sorry, this is incorrect reasoning. While it's certainly true that you
>can't use a section of 50 ohm cable to match a non-50 ohm load *precisely*
>to a 50 ohm source, the 50 ohm cable *will* act as an impedance transformer.
>If your load presents the cable with a 3:1 mismatch, then the load impedance
>is either 150 ohms, or 16.66 ohms. Now a quarterwave section of 50 ohm cable
>will transform a 150 ohm impedance to 86.6 ohms. That's a much better match

Gary has transposed the numbers. An 86.6 ohm quarter wave
cable will transform the 150 ohm impedance to 50 ohms. The 50 ohm quarter
wave cable will transform the 150 ohm impedance to 16.66 ohms

Zo (quarter wave matching section)= (Zinput*Zoutput)^0.5

A common example is to use 70 ohm cable to match 100 ohms down to 50 ohms.
As a quick check, the matching section impedance is always BETWEEN the
input and output impedances.

Zack KH6CP/1

>to 50 ohms than 150 ohms. Sure the *cable* may have an SWR of 3:1, you're
>counting on that because a cable with unity SWR *isn't a transformer*.
>Cable losses due to SWR are miniscule at HF. All you really care about
>is presenting the transmitter with a load impedance it can handle.
>As far as the transmitter is concerned, it's looking at a load of
>86.6 ohms. Even solid state rigs can deal with that.

>
>>Now if you're using the LOSS of the cable to accomplish the match
>>by changing the constant vswr circuit into a spiral trajectory which
>>ultimately ends up at the 1 + j0 point, you are throwing the baby
>>out with the bath water.
>>
>>Almost everyone I've talked to who uses a G5RV, and there are very
>>many of them, tell me they use a "tuner".
>>

>>Personally, if you're running any lowloss ladder line at all, run it all the way to the shack and forget the coax.
>>
>>sign me "bewildered"
>>
>>73, k9cun
>
>The G5RV uses several tricks to present a reasonable load impedance to
>the transmitter. The 300 ohm ribbon line section acts as a transformer
>from the *non-resonant* flattop to a 4:1 balun that is connected to the
>coax. The coax further acts as a transformer to the transmitter. The
>flattop is never a 300 ohm load in the ham bands so the ribbon always
>has some value of SWR on it that allows it to behave as a transformer.
>The balun steps the resulting impedance down four times and the coax
>then transforms that even closer to 50 ohms. The combinations of lengths
>are chosen so that the resulting impedance presented to the transmitter
>approaches 50 ohms on all 5 major ham bands. It is never a perfect match,
>but it is "close enough" that the transmitter can work into it.

I've come to the conclusion that G5RV himself never used a 4:1 balun with his famous antenna. Of course, the transmitter he originally used with the antenna wasn't even 50 ohms, according to the RSGB article I looked up.
--Zack KH6CP

>Remember, SWR is your friend. It can help you transform a nasty impedance
>into one more to your liking. Transmitters don't care about SWR on the
>cable. All they want is an impedance presented to their output terminals
>that they can handle.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

1887. Uplink frequencies for RS-12/13.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 14:24:33 UTC
From: alan@bambam.es.com
Message-ID: <1992May8.142433.25851@dsd.es.com>
Source record: 290210

Does someone on the net have the uplink frequencies for RS-12/13, and is anyone active on the birds? I tried to get a signal through RS-12 yesterday and had no luck, so I am not certain that I was on the correct uplink frequency. I heard several stations on the RS-12 downlink including an Italian station (I think it may have been mode K). I heard U.S. stations calling CQ RS-12, one on CW and one on SSB, so RS-12 seems to be alive and well. The reason for all of the sudden interest is that we are going to try to make a few QSOs through RS-12/13 on Field Day this year, hopefully using unsophisticated equipment. We have two near-overhead passes during the Field Day period. Please post any replies to the net so that others will have the information and hopefully give RS-12/13 a try. Thanks...

--
Alan Brubaker, K6XO |~~|_ "Pumps have handles, Hams have names;
<IYF disclaimer> | * |mine's Lee, what's yours?" - Lee Wical,
Internet: alan@dsd.es.com|____|KH6BZF, the Bloomin' Zipper Flipper.

1888. Re: K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 14:31:06 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92May8103107@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 290211

In article <1992May8.133418.19152@cbnewsc.cb.att.com> k9jma@cbnewsc.cb.att.com (edwin.m.schaefer) writes:
In article <5BCBF39DDEDF203D9E@uncg.bitnet> MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:
>> I'm both very happy for the VOA and very angry about "yet another
>> example" of how a little back-room dealing and ego-stroking can get
>> special government perks for government insiders that private citizens
>> get laughed at for requesting.
>>
>> (stuff deleted)
>>
>> Congratuations! (I hope you choke on it :-)
>>
>> Followups to *.policy.
>>
>> 73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU
>
>This is the most incredible sour grapes posting I have EVER SEEN!! Of COURSE
>exceptions get made! Such as where and when Air Force One can land. And so
>the FCC's a little tighter than everyone else. How many agencies have 500,000
>special cases sitting out there just waiting for a crack in the veneer? If
>ever an exception was going to be made, I think this was the right one. I
>certainly do not think this should open the door for every out of date call-
>sign to be reissued to Joe Ham or the Good Ol' Club, or for me to get my old
>K4 call back (which I, too, would kill for). Let's have a little perspective
>here.
>
>steve - W3GRG
>mosier@uncg.bitnet
>mosier@steffi.uncg.edu
>
>

No, not sour grapes. This is not an example of special privilege for a public purpose (as is executive transport with special equipment) this is an example of special privilege for the purpose of allowing these members of the government to pursue their hobby in a way more to their liking. On taxpayers time and money yet!

The excuses for these excesses just won't do any more. Throw the bums out!

Sorry to include both previous posts, but I couldn't find a good place to truncate either of them.

Gee whiz Paul. If you really didn't want it to sound like a sour grapes attitude then you really should have taken more time to reword it before sending it.

Every now and then someone or some entity comprised of people may test the waters for a change in policy. They may do this by making "one time only" exceptions, or by other means. Their decision whether or not to ever do that kind of thing again, much less expand it, may hinge in large part upon the response received from that test.

If that is the case then I believe that the *WORST* thing to do would be to criticize them for the action. Instead, appriciative, suportive positive responses should be send to the FCC, without prematurely demanding any further relaxation of the existing rules. Later, at the "appropriate" time, this case could be mentioned and used to support such a request.

Imagine, if you will, a dozen hams in a town waiting for variances to begin erecting their 100' towers when there is an existing limit of 50'. If the board granted ONE and didn't rule on the remaining eleven then what do you think would be the best way to proceed?
Shout "FAVORITISM" and "THROW THE BUMS OUT"
Demand that the remaining 11 be granted immediately
Wait until the tower is erected and use it as an example

I think that the last example would be the best, especially if it's a good installation without neighbors complaints. You can point to the boards wisdom and good judgement. You can commend them for being community minded. You can use POSITIVE words to make your case.

Congratulations to the VOA on their 50 years of service and to their ARC for their commerative effort.

If the FCC would ever reconsider it's ruling on it's callsign policy I'd probably just keep the old tech call anyhow... I've gotten accustomed to it.

-val- -. ---.. --- . ..-.

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

1889. Re: Ham Radio Interference from Neighbor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 14:42:22 UTC
From: wpns@pictel.com
Message-ID: <1992May8.144222.1649@pictel.com>
Source record: 290212

ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:
[lotsa good stuff]
>* Purchase some FT140-43 ferrite cores. (#43 is the material of choice for
>15 meters. If you also operate on 80, get some FT-140-J, FT-140-75, or
>FT-140-77. If you have RG-8 (or equiv size) cable, or a BIG line cord
>or plug, you may need to use an FT-240 size core.)

Anyone have a list of what materials are good for what frequencies?
I'm particularly interested in 2M, 440, 900, and maybe 1200, FWIW. I
got some ferrites at a local hamfest, but I dunno what material they
are, I suppose I'll use them anyway.

Willie Smith
wpns@pictel.com

1890. Pro-2006: 3 Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:02:10 UTC
From: pas@jupiter.ic.cmc.ca
Message-ID: <1992May8.150210.21312@ccs.QueensU.CA>
Source record: 290213
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.radio.scanner

Hello netters,

My Pro-2006 arrived from Grove! A great radio! Last night I
was searching around the 894 Mhz area and picked up airline phones!
I wasn't sure if I would need all the features of the 2006 but
certainly don't regret getting them now... for example, to pick
up these airplane phones, I had to change the receiving mode from
narrow FM to AM... no problem with the 2006!

Anyway, I have three questions:

1. When listening to cellular phones in both the 830-850 range
(mobiles) and 870-890 range (base), I get a high pitched whine
from the speaker whenever a transmission is coming through.
It's not very loud, varies with the volume control and is
certainly in the upper half of the human frequency hearing
range. What's interesting is that there is no such
whine from the radio when listening to some trunking
communications near 860 Mhz suggesting the radio is working
OK since I presume the same circuitry is being used.
Anyone notice something similar? Anyone have a circuit
for a low-pass filter or tone control I could put in the
audio path?

2. The sound squelch doesn't work on all birdies published in
the owners manual? This is contrary the excellent
review of the Pro-2006 by Bob Parnass. Have you noticed
this in your 2006?

3. A challenge for circuit designers: I would like to add
CTCSS tone decoding (PL tones) to the radio. This is
no problem if you want ALL channels to only break squelch
on reception of the proper PL tone: just buy a $59 board
from Communications Specialists and install it. I did
this to my old Pro-2003 and it works great. Now I would
like CTCSS/PL tone decoding on my Pro-2006 but ONLY on
one of the ten 40-channel banks... So what I need is
some signal from somewhere in the radio that indicates it
is scanning in say bank 361-400, for example. I could
then use this signal to enable the CTCSS card for that
bank. The big question is: from where in the radio
can I tap a signal which indicates it is scanning in the
361-400 bank? I've thought of two options, neither
very attractive:

a) watch the address bus of the RAM chip and trigger
on the starting address of the stored channels
of the bank. This means finding out the memory
map of the CPU and how frequencies and their
attributes (delay, NFM, WFM, AM etc) are stored.
Probably not easy.

b) programming channel 361 and 400 to some quiet
frequency and in WFM (wide FM) mode. Then I
could watch the WFM output pin of the CPU to toggle
my CTCSS card on/off. Problems: can't use WFM for
anything else and it's possible the WFM pin changes
for other reasons.

Any help on these three questions would be appreciated!

Peter Stokes

1891. Re: 30-1000MHz Antenna Suggestions?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:03:02 UTC
From: dalyb@gtephx.UUCP
Message-ID: <1992May8.150302.9657@gtephx.UUCP>
Source record: 290070
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992May4.303048.K624c@undr.org>, seanp@undr.org (Sean Petty) writes:
> I have the following requirements:
>
> Must be omni-directional
> Must be reasonably sized (No 20' high or long antennas!)
> Must have an UHF, N, or F connector.

Probable the best omni wideband antenna for your needs is a discone.
Radio Shack sells one -- I personally don't have one, but I do know
people whao are happy with the performance.

--
Brian K. Daly WB7OML @ AG Communication Systems, Phoenix, Arizona
UUCP: {...!ames!ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!zardoz!hrc | att}!gtephx!dalyb
Phone: (602) 582-7644 FAX: (602) 582-7111
~

1892. Re: Tree Climbing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:07:49 UTC
From: bcoleman@hayes.com
Message-ID: <5540.2a0a9945@hayes.com>
Source record: 290214

In article <VBREAULT.92May6115707@rinhp750.gmr.com>, vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com (Val Breault) writes:
>
> I suggest a couple of pulleys in each tree and each pulley laced with
> a long LONG dacron rope. I've heard that dacron isn't affected by
> the ultraviolet light like nylon is.

UV doesn't really affect Nylon. It breaks down polyurethane rope in short order. Nylon, however, stretches easily and can break. Dacron rope is rather UV immune and doesn't stretch much.

Good advice. Wrong reasons.
--
Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! CIS: 76067,2327 AppleLink: D1958
Principal Software Engineer ! Packet Radio: AA4LR @ W4QO
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! UUCP: uunet!hayes!bcoleman
POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA ! Internet: bcoleman%hayes@uunet.uu.net
Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."
Quote: "The same light shines on vineyards that makes deserts." -Steve Hackett.

1893. Re: TS-120S problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:13:48 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.8.11.13.48.1992.15516@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290215
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> I recently purchased a used TS-120S. While 80 and 40 meters seem to work OK,
> the rig has some problems on 10-20. On these bands, the rig is oscillating
> as soon as the mike is keyed. It appears that the frequency of the oscillation
> matches the band the rig is on; i.e., when on 10 meters, the output frequency
> is about 28 MHz (I have only looked with a scope).

The rig is supposed to oscilate on the the band is set too :-).
I assume we are talking SSB here and the problem is that there is
substantial signal on the output even when none is present at the input.

Sounds like maybe RF feedback. The transmitted RF is getting back
into the rig. I had this problem with my TS440 when I first brought
it home because it was pooring down rain and we wanted to kludge
together something to play with it so we built a whip antenna out of
the mobile antenna section of the ARRL handbook and grounded it to the
third pin of the electrical outlet. Some much RF that the rig
wouldn't unkey itself after you let up on PTT. Didn't get much
signal out, either. We also managed to fry the output transistor in
the keyer.

Is this rig grounded? Is it connected to some semblence of an RF
load? Did somebody monkey with the microphone cable? I'd try it into
a Dummy load if you haven't tried that already and recheck the
grounding. What are you using for a power supply? How does the rig
perform in other modes?

-Ron

1894. ARLD023 - W1AW DX bulletin #23, May 8, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:16:27 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <653@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290216

ZCZC AE85
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 23 ARLD023
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT MAY 8, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD023
ARLD023 DX news

Thanks to Paul, KB1BE, and the Connecticut DX Association for the following DX information.

MALYS VYSOTSKI, 4J1. Better known as M-V Island, this one is scheduled for a two week DXpedition, again using the call sign 4J1FS, from May 26 to June 9. The operation was organized by club stations OH2AQ, OH1AF and UZ1AWT. It will feature five stations simultaneously, all bands and modes, including the WARC bands.

Frequencies for CW operation are 1832, 3501, 7001, 14025, 21025 and 28025 kHz. Look for them on SSB around 1852, 3795, 7095, 14195, 21295 and 28495 kHz. Check the WARC bands on 10105, 18069, 18145, 24891 and 24945 kHz. RTTY is planned for 14084, 21084 and 28084 kHz.

A 23 operator team is planned for this operation. Stay tuned to W1AW for QSL route information.

CP, MOZAMBIQUE. Look for C9RTT on 28465 kHz around 1250z and C9RDM in the same general 10 meter SSB area at around 1455z.

ITU, GENEVA. 4U7ITU will be operated by I1YRL and IK1PML on all bands with cw being the only mode. This event will be held on May 9 and 10.

8R, GUYANA. G4SMC/8R1 will be active May 20 for a two week stint. He plan an all band effort, 80 through 6 meters, with CW and SSB.

CQ M CONTEST. This annual Russian contest runs this weekend. W/K/VE stations send signal report and serial number beginning with 001. This is a better than good opportunity to work some rare DX countries and Oblasts. See April 1992 QST for more information.
NNNN

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ

1895. ARLP019

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:17:05 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <654@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290217

```
ZCZC AP27
QST de W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 19 ARLP019
>From Tad Cook, KT7H
Seattle, WA May 9, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB PROP ARL ARLP019
ARLP019 Propagation de KT7H

The sunspot cycle hit another low this week. On May 3 the
solar flux dropped to 125.6, the lowest since nearly two
years earlier on May 4, 1990. The only disturbed day was
May 2 when a minor flare drove the Boulder K index briefly
to 5. Otherwise propagation was fair through the week.

At this stage of the cycle numerous small simple sunspot
groups appear briefly, only to fade away. It is clear
that we are seeing a drop in activity as the solar cycle
heads toward the next cycle minimum. Solar indices will
decline over the next few years as we fade from the cycle
maximum in July, 1989. We can still expect brief periods
of intense activity, particularly from recurring coronal
holes on the solar surface.

The solar minimum for the month should occur around now,
and the solar flux should climb again toward a peak near
180 around May 16. Another minimum should follow around
the end of the month. A slight increase in geomagnetic
activity is possible around the 15th to the 18th of May.
Some forecast models suggest a temporary increase in
solar activity from late May until July.

Sunspot Numbers from May 1 through 7 were 114, 109, 107,
136, 128, 135 and 135, with a mean of 123.4. 10.7 cm
solar flux for the same period was 130.9, 135.8, 125.6,
134.7, 133.0, 130.6 and 129.1, with a mean of 131.4.
NNNN

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
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MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ

1896. Re: DSP is _____?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:18:57 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1310@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290218

From article <1992May6.124134.4497@iscsvax.uni.edu>, by simmons5275@iscsvax.uni.edu:
> Excuse me if this is a dumb question, but I am new to this hobby.
> Anyway, what the $^%#$%# is DSP? It is so anoying to hear
> others talking about something that youdont have the slightest clue
> what it is!
>
> rob

Rob:

DSP stands for Digital Signal Processing. In the simplest possible terms, it is taking an analog waveform, and turning its voltage amplitude into a number, and then handing this sequence of numbers (called samples) to a computer for processing. In most cases these days, when you hear DSP talked about in this news group, you are talking about the computer being a special purpose microprocessor, especially designed to run like a bat out of hell, doing the jobs necessary to do fancy signal processing. It is called digital since the analog waveform has been turned into a digital representation. This is done with an A/D or analog to digital converter chip. The reverse process is done with a D/A and usually passing through a filter afterwords to smooth the waveform. The reason for all the hullabaloo is that these DSP chips have become more affordable, commercial companies are putting them into multimode boxes, and targeting them for the amateur radio market (such as AEA and its DSP2232).

Hope this helped.

Bob N4HY

1897. Re: K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:27:55 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <ue6lrlNNl7m@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290219

Yup, throw the bums out. Then the positions will be vacant. Then they'll get filled by the people who weren't chosen the first time. That'll make sure that the quality of government declines even further.

Is that what you really wanted? Are you saying you'll provide a suitable candidate (yourself, perhaps) who will be better than the previous crop? Or are you just being a short-sighted slogan-chanting reactionary fool?

People get the government they deserve.
- Brian

1898. Re: Trip to France

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:35:28 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <ue740INNlca@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290220

>>How can I obtain recipercal licensing for amateur radio?

> recriprocal license. I am not sure if they provide the stuff to just

Is that "reciprocal"???

Are hams such poor communicators because they can't spell? Hell, half the hams on packet can't even find the shift-lock key to turn it off!

Going to hell in a handbasket, that's what we are. It's a large basket. Getting larger all the time.

Obligatory helpful advice: The ARRL has some information on reciprocal licensing. Call them. You might also contact the tourism bureau or embassy for the country you're thinking of visiting.
- Brian

1899. Re: Mobile rig locks up bank teller computer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:51:55 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May08.155155.12292@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290221

In article <1992May8.001957.1@cc.utah.edu> cberthel@cc.utah.edu writes:
>Just wondering if this is a common problem. A friend recently visited
>the drive through window at the bank. While waiting for teller to
>take care of his transaction, he was talking on his 2m mobile rig. The

I can take most local DEBOLD ATM machines out of service by using
my HT near them. Radio looks clean on a scope so I guess I am getting into
some sort of anti-tamper circuit.

--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1900. Re: Antennas and lightning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:57:33 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <ue8ddINNluc@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290222

If your antenna are all DC-ground and coax-fed, it should be sufficient to THOROUGHLY ground the coax shield at the entry point to the building.

In commercial mountaintop radio sites, there is typically an entry panel which consists of a thick metal sheet that is very well grounded, and all the coax going in the building is connected to bulkhead connectors to feed through the panel. The key to this is using immense short ground connections to a very good ground. I believe you can even get bulkhead coax feedthroughs that incorporate an integral spark gap lightning protector.

I think I'd use telephone line protectors for rotator cables; they're commonly available and not very expensive. A three-pair model would handle the six wires most rotators need; models up to 25 pairs are available if you have a lot of wires to protect - circularity switching relays, preamp power, etc. I'd probably chose one of the models with carbon spark gaps, gas discharge tubes, and internal fuses.

You know, your local library has probably got a lot of information on this subject. I've attached below a subject retrieval for "lightning protection" from our on-line library catalog for the UC system.
- Brian

>find titlewords LIGHTNING PROTECTION
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1901. DSP2232 modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:57:37 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1312@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290223
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Howdy:

I have been on a roll of late. The KAM killers are done. I delivered
to AEA all the dual port modems they wanted and am now working on a
couple they didn't ask for, and then finally I will attempt the ones
that are probably not doable.

The DSP2232 now does

dual port VHF/VHF Packet
dual port VHF/HF packet
dual port Baudot / VHF packet
dual port AMTOR / VHF packet
etc. All the ones KAM claims in its ads that it alone does.
I am doing some it is not (yet) capable of

dual port 2400/VHF Packet (this is V26B and I will call it that)
dual port V26B/HF packet
dual port Baudot/V26B
dual port AMTOR/V26B.

The ones I think MIGHT be possible, but have not yet attempted include

dual port G3RUH/G3RUH (or K9NG/K9NG 9600 bps if you prefer).

This requires a note. My 9600 bps modem in the DSP1232/DSP2232 are
the ONLY 9600 bps modems with an adaptive equalizer on the receive side.
It adapts quickly enough to use it locally on my 9600 bps bulletins
boards and digi/nodes. These guys are running txd's around 20ms
and the thing adapts quickly enough to easily handle that. I will describe
the thing in detail in another forum. (Thank goodness K9NG had the
foresight to use a scrambler). The eye pattern is displayed on the
tuning LED's on the front panel on all my modems (the one with two
data states), and the G3RUH lights two LED's with a BIG black hole
in the middle. This signifies the opening of the eye with the
adaptive equalizer. Why did I do this? UOSAT left the UO22 transmitter
in a mess. It is badly distorted as the transmitter spectrum has a
well at DC. The eye patterns in the raw signal are 50% shut. This
is enough to recover timing but is trouble when the signal gets much below
loud. This adaptive equalizer opens the eye more than enough for me
to get 5 times the copy of the old modem (not only myself but KA2MOV,
KE7GH, and N6KK report similar results) and at my location it reads
about 15% more than my NB96 (G3RUH by PacComm). The reason for the
detail about this is that this will be the thing that goes first
when I run out of processor ticks trying to do the dual port 9600's.

If I am required to do this, it will be clearly stated that you must use decent radios, with reasonably equalized signals out of the discriminator for it to work well.

Someone put a note on here about doing V.29 through a microphone jack with a telephone modem chip. That served as a major impetus to try it. If a chip designed to do this on a telephone wire can do it, I can beat it with the DSP2232, and will attempt to do so. It would be nice to do 9600 through the mike jack rather than off the discriminator.

I have completely revamped the WEFAX, and SSTV modems. WOW! I wrote an application for the PC that takes WEFAX DSP2232 output and displays it. 600 pixels per line, no timing information is encoded so the picture slides and phasing must be maintained for now with the help of your finger on cursor keys. Never mind, the charts and weather pictures coming out at 16 shades of grey(more than they encode originally, just convenient) are outstanding!! I can't wait for Steve (N6IA) to get his new analog mode done so that I can get the SSTV stuff on the screen. The demodulated waveforms on the oscilloscope look great but we need this mode for it all to hang together. This will transmit and receive. The unit is now fully rated at 38400 bps on the serial line to the computer BIDIRECTIONAL. I have written a terminal emulator and display software (my first big assembler programs ever) and it all seems to glue togther. This is too exciting.

Bob

1902. Parking fee at Foothill Ham Flea Market

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 15:58:42 UTC
From: phil@hansen1.ncd.com
Message-ID: <10523@lupine.ncd.com>
Source record: 290224

There will be a new parking fee at the Foothill Ham Flea Market tomorrow.

Bring 4 quarters if you don't want a ticket...

Phil
DE KJ6NN

1903. Re: Can I build a 2m radio on a "Protoboard" and expect it to work OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 16:16:40 UTC
From: kressig@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com
Message-ID: <1992May8.101641.110@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com>
Source record: 290225

In article <5475@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>, abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Andrew Scott Beals) writes:
> By "Protoboard" [i think it's a brand-name], I mean one of those boards
> that I can stuff components and wires into - they look like big waffles
> with really tiny holes.
>
> Will it work OK or will the strips of wire in the "Protoboard" tend to
> radiate, possibly making it fail?

It won't work. Protoboards are notorious for bad grounds, ground loops and quite a few other things. You can build small circuits to debug at low frequency but at high frequency and power you're asking for trouble.

Good Luck,
Bob, WB0NSA, <kressig@mcopn3.dseg.ti.com>

1904. Re: OSCAR HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 16:30:54 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May8.163054.19354@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290226

In article <3292@atlas.tegra.COM> vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>
>In article <1992May6.092645.10152@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
> The station you describe sounds like an excellent setup, in fact
> it's identical to the one I'm currently using. You definitely want
> mast mounted preamps. They make a big difference. Three manufacturers
> who make good ones are ARR (Advanced Receiver Research), SSB Electronics,
> and Toyko Hy-Power units sold by Henry Radio. They are all good. The
> ARR units require external sequencing relays, but are perhaps the best
> performers. ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>Not necessarily true, especially for OSCAR use. The sequencers are
>used for high power T/R switching. The units will switch normal power
>levels fine and for OSCAR you set it up for recieving *only* and
>transmit on another band where you shut the pre-amp off.
>
>I have the ARR and have been quite happy with them.

I prefer the ARR preamps myself, *but* the good ones don't offer *any*
RF switching. So if you want to be able to operate both mode B and mode
J, you need external sequencing relays. The sequencer can be a simple
switch in the shack since you only have to flip it when you change
modes, but I also use the setup for terrestrial work so I prefer an
automatic sequencing system. It's safer too, you never have to worry
about forgetting to throw the switch. I have the system setup so that
when I power down the station the preamp is switched *out* of the line.
That gives a little peace of mind when lightning comes lurking. BTW
the relays are setup to *terminate* the preamp's input and output in
50 ohm dummy loads when not in line. The ARR preamps are very hot and
they are *not* unconditionally stable when they see a non-standard
load.

For those who don't know, ARR offers RF switched preamps in addition
to their standard receive only models. I don't care for their choice
of relays, nor do I like the spike of RF that hits the GASFET before
the relays engage. GASFETs can gradually degrade from such spikes
until you have an attenuator rather than a preamp up at the top of
the tower. I went through 3 of them before I designed my own system.

Gary KE4ZV

1905. Problem w/ address from List of Hams on Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 16:40:05 UTC
From: hgpeach@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1992May8.124006.7392@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 290227

I tried to send a message to a ham who was in the recent List of Hams on Internet. The address was userid@ticj02.uucp . Neither our machine, its resolver or even nic can figure it out. Anyone know how you send something to a uucp domain?

--
Harold G. Peach, Jr. >< N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

1906. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 16:47:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May8.164753.19578@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290128

In article <50030007@hpscit.sc.hp.com> rkarlqu@hpscit.sc.hp.com (Rick Karlquist) writes:
>
>You gave a very good treatment of what is wrong with ACSSB.
>Keep posting to this group!

Thank you.

>A few nitpicks about DSB, however. For the same transmitter power
>and noise power density, there is no advantage in terms of SNR between
>DSB and SSB (see Carlson: Communications Systems). Also, QRM appearing
>in only one sideband will still be demodulated, but it will be 3 dB.
>down compared to an SSB system. (The 3 dB. advantage applies to QRM
>only, not noise floor). Use of a squaring loop will result in threshold
>effects similar to FM (only without the FM improvement factor above
>threshold), so a PLL carrier recovery system is still superior
>for weak signal work. It is interesting to note that stereo FM uses
>a pilot in preference to a squaring loop. Also, DSB has the problem
>with AGC following fast fades that SSB or ACSSB has.

I agreed about the AGC problems and the squaring loop threshold, though
they can both be mitigated with proper time constants for continous
speech. You can get 6 db improvement in single channel interference
rejection though by using pseudo-Weaver phasing in your detector, not
just the 3 db of a less ambitious detector. That advantage, plus no
Donald Duck, makes the system attractive, especially for naive commercial
users who don't want to fiddle with a clarifier. In commercial use signals
aren't likely to be extremely weak and the bandwidth conservation makes
the system an attractive option over NBFM where FM improvement is much less
than with WBFM.

Gary KE4ZV

1907. Re: ICOM 735

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 16:52:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May8.165239.19656@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290129

In article <20360071@hplsla.hp.com> charlier@hplsla.hp.com (Charlie Panek) writes:
>Gary Coffman (KE4ZV) writes:
>>The transverter jacks are
>>standard and work very well with the Microwave Modules and SSB
>>Electronics transverters. You should remove the input attenuator
>>on the MM units as Icom puts out 5 mw instead of 100. The SSB
>>units are happy as is.
>
> There seems to be some confusion about the signal level coming out
>of the '735's "xverter out" jack:
> -My 735 manual says its "about 30 mV".
>
> -The other day I took home a spectrum analyzer and measured (at 29 MHz)
>-47 dBm, which is about 1 mV rms.
>
> -Gary says its 5 mW or about .5 Volts rms.
>
>Is there that much variance from unit to unit? Is my xverter output broken?
>Was there a change in the later versions of the '735?
>
> Gary: what do you do about the power amp in the 735? Do you just
>heat up a cantenna with 100 W, or have you rigged up something to disable it?
>It looks to me that the ALC will cut back the level of the xverter out
>as well...

You *are* feeding the accessory jack with the proper voltage to *enable*
the transverter jacks and *disable* the power amp aren't you? You *did*
increase the coupling capacitor value to the TV jacks didn't you?

Gary KE4ZV

1908. Re: K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 17:04:37 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <pschleck.705344677@odin>
Source record: 290130
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:

>> I'm both very happy for the VOA and very angry about "yet another
>> example" of how a little back-room dealing and ego-stroking can get
>> special government perks for government insiders that private citizens
>> get laughed at for requesting.
>>
>> (stuff deleted)
>>
>> Congratuations! (I hope you choke on it :-)
>>
>> Followups to *.policy.
>>
>> 73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

>This is the most incredible sour grapes posting I have EVER SEEN!! Of COURSE
>exceptions get made! Such as where and when Air Force One can land. And so
>the FCC's a little tighter than everyone else. How many agencies have 500,000
>special cases sitting out there just waiting for a crack in the veneer? If
>ever an exception was going to be made, I think this was the right one. I
>certainly do not think this should open the door for every out of date call-
>sign to be reissued to Joe Ham or the Good Ol' Club, or for me to get my old
>K4 call back (which I, too, would kill for). Let's have a little perspective
>here.

>steve - W3GRG
>mosier@uncg.bitnet
>mosier@steffi.uncg.edu

OK, perhaps subtlety doesn't come across too well in a written form. If
my sarcasm, smileys, and worst-case "what-ifs" got misinterpreted, then
I apologize.

While I agree with another poster that we should respond to this
happening as positively as possible, and the hopes that the FCC will see
the light and open up more of the callsign blocks for special cases, I
am very concerned that the FCC has acted arbitrarily. Without special
policies for issuing such callsigns, the agency is potentially opening
up a serious can-of-worms. The FCC has abandoned its previous policy
(i.e. "Forget it!") and has left itself open to charges of favoritism.

Computer automation has advanced by leaps and bounds. One of the
principal justifications for denying PRB-3 (and implementing a
long-overdue, but paper-trail intensive, No-Code technician license) was
the entrenched Honeywell mainframe-based license tracking system. With

the recent contract by the FCC to upgrade its systems (check the Ham-Policy digest archives for more information), maybe better, more maintainable systems combined with special enabling legislation, could make special-event callsigns a reality again. (We already have special legislation providing for the issuance of club license again. How is that coming?).

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

1909. Re: Can I build a 2m radio on a "Protoboard" and expect it to work OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 17:04:58 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12016@ksr.com>
Source record: 290131

abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Andrew Scott Beals) writes:
>By "Protoboard" [i think it's a brand-name], I mean one of those boards
>that I can stuff components and wires into - they look like big waffles
>with really tiny holes.
>Will it work OK or will the strips of wire in the "Protoboard" tend to
>radiate, possibly making it fail?

If you mean the white plastic things that you can buy at Radio Shack, not only can't you build a 2m radio with it, you can't even build an 80m radio!!! The parasitic capacitance between traces is horrendous -- I once tried to breadboard a 3.57MHz crystal oscillator using one, and was surprised to find it oscillating at about 1.5MHz -- all on parasitic reactances...

The PC-board version of protoboards that RS carries might work well enough for HF, but I'd be mighty suspicious at 2m.

1910. Re: DSP is _____?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 17:06:31 UTC
From: bly@btree.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May8.170631.10991@btree.uucp>
Source record: 290132

In article <1992May6.124134.4497@iscsvax.uni.edu> simmons5275@iscsvax.uni.edu writes:
>Excuse me if this is a dumb question, but I am new to this hobby.
>Anyway, what the $^%#$%# is DSP? It is so anoying to hear
>others talking about something that youdont have the slightest clue
>what it is!
>
>thanks !
>rob
Digital Signal Processing
or
Dumb Stupid Person

1911. Re: Mobile rig locks up bank teller computer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 17:09:32 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12017@ksr.com>
Source record: 290133

cberthel@cc.utah.edu writes:
>Just wondering if this is a common problem. A friend recently visited
>the drive through window at the bank. While waiting for teller to
>take care of his transaction, he was talking on his 2m mobile rig. The
>RFI from his rig caused the bank teller's computer terminal to lock up.
>As soon as he quite transmitting, the terminal was okay. Then when he
>transmitted again, it interfered with the bank terminal again. Is this
>the ham radio's fault? Or was the computer poorly shielded for RF?

It is certainly the terminal's fault. He should call the bank and let them know (since that probably means the ATM is radiating out like crazy), and maybe suggest that some OTHER enterprising CB or cellphone operator might figure out a way to make the machine cough up money for free using interference (unlikely, but it'll likely scare the bank to think that anyone with a cellphone even MIGHT be able to crash the ATM).

1912. Re: STS-49 elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 17:17:40 UTC
From: rwmira01@vlsi.louisville.edu
Message-ID: <rwmira01.66.0@vlsi.louisville.edu>
Source record: 290134
Cross-posted to: sci.space.shuttle,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <22267@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM> wats@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM (Bruce Watson) writes:

>Elements as monitored from WA3NAN Goddard Amateur Radio Club at
>approx 03:15 UTC May 7, 1992:
>
>STS-49
>1 21963U 92 A 92129.01531795 .00097200 00000-0 00000-0 0 18
>2 21963 28.3308 53.9839 0055130 49.7812 185.9980 15.90545960 14
>

Thanks for posting them. I would however like to point out to those who may only get this version is they will change. Endeavor will going through a series of orbital maneuvers to intercept the Intelsat. After Intelsat is repaired and put back out, Endeavor will be moved to a different orbit. NASA's Spacelink (telnet spacelink.msfc.nasa.gov) will post the ones for the rest of the mission, after Endeavor finishes its sat-grab.

Rob
--
Rob Miracle | Internet: rwmira01@vlsi.ct.louisville.edu
Programmer/Analyst-III | BITNET: rwmira01@ulkyvx
University of Louisville | CompuServe: 75140,625
Louisville, KY | To boldy go where no one has gone before.

1913. Re: License question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 17:27:28 UTC
From: levin@star-trek.bbn.com
Message-ID: <l0leg0INNhmg@news.bbn.com>
Source record: 290135

ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:

>You would have been given credit for the 5 WPM if your license was
>current or within it's grace period (which if you got it in 1978,
>then that has gone by), however good news:

>The Technician Class license no longer requires morse code.

On the other hand, having learned enough code to pass it once, it
shouldn't be too hard to relearn enough to pass again.

I decided to get a Tech license, but before I went I put in a couple
weeks of spare time reviewing and practicing code and wound up with a
Tech plus code at no additional charge and little additional sweat
(well, I've only got a couple CSCEs to show so far, it's only been a
month). If I hadn't passed the novice code test 29 years ago, maybe I
wouldn't have bothered. :-)

73 / JBL (soon-to-be N1???; ex- KN7YEG)
=
Nets: levin@bbn.com |
or {...}!bbn!levin | "I gotta go."
pots: (617)873-3463 | -- I. Shoales

1914. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 18:44:46 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570382@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290137

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:

>>>The lightning arrestor should not be necessary if you always detatch the
>>>radio when not in use.
>>
>>No one I know ALWAYS detaches the antenna when not in use. :-). 73, Ed.

>I was once operating as a storm was beginning, and when I finished, I
>disconnected the antenna. As I removed the coax from the rig, a spark about
>six inches long shot from the UHF connector on the end to the metal rack
>cabinet.

A coaxial lightning arrestor would not have prevented this unless the
case of the arrestor were grounded to earth. But you could get the same
effect with a simple grounded barrel (double-female) connector. What the
lightning arrestor does is to limit the voltage difference between center
conductor and shield. If you ALWAYS disconnect the antenna when not in use
(and never operate during a lightning storm!) then you don't need the
arrestor. (However, the arrestor is highly recommended for absent-minded
people like me!)

AL N1AL

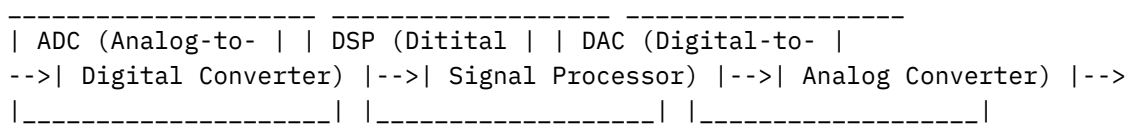
1915. Re: DSP is _____?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 18:58:54 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570383@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290138

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, simmons5275@iscsvax.uni.edu writes:

>Excuse me if this is a dumb question, but I am new to this hobby.
>Anyway, what the $^%#$%# is DSP? It is so anoying to hear
>others talking about something that youdont have the slightest clue
>what it is!

Say you want to build a CW audio filter. You could build a simple op-amp
circuit or you could go "high-tech" with a DSP-based system:



The ADC converts the input audio signal into a continuous stream of
digital numbers. Each number represents the input voltage at an instant of
time. The DSP is just a special-purpose microprocessor which performs the
calculations on the numbers to implement the type of filter you want.
The DAC converts the nubers back to a voltage which you can then amplify
and send to your speaker or headphones. Not shown, but usually required,
are low-pass analog filters before the ADC and after the DAC.

All this complexity would not make sense for a simple CW filter, but the
DSP is capable of far more sophisticated signal processing. For example,
DSP's are used in modems to convert digital data to/from the tones required
to send the data over a telephone or radio link. The advantages over
analog techniques are many: You can implement different modem standards
and baud rates (signalling speeds) with no changes in hardware. Fancy
adaptive equalization algorithms can correct for the frequency response
of the phone line or radio (again with no additional hardware.)
Noise filtering and detection algorithms can be more sophisticated than
with analog circuitry. Also the filters can easily be designed to have
no phase distortion, which is very difficult to do with analog filters.

AL N1AL

1916. Ic24AT to a W2A?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 19:00:44 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May8.190044.29379@ve6mgs.uucp>
Source record: 290139

faunt@cisco.com (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) sez:
>The one thing that might be useful to you is that the W2A has
>DTMF squelch, and that is not even an option on the 24.
Sorry, UT-50/51 works fine for this option ...

Ciao, 73 de VE6MGS/Mark -sk-

1917. Re: New source for low-cost PC boards with plated-through holes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 19:02:56 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570384@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290140

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, nagle@netcom.com (John Nagle) writes:

> I just came across a low-cost PC board maker who can do plated-through
>holes.
...
> Haven't tried these people yet, but they're the first low-end outfit
>I've seen that does plated-through holes. If you try them, please report
>back on your experiences. Thanks.

I have ordered their PC design software and have asked for more info on
prices in quantity, etc. I'll report to the net what I find out.

AL N1AL

1918. Re: Receiver performance (was performance of old gear)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 19:18:51 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570385@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290141

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, bruce@merlin.think.com (Bruce Walker) writes:

>... 3rd order intercept ...

>All you have to do is add two numbers to get more useful information out of
>the dynamic range numbers. For example, here are a few figures from the
>ARRL lab tests which someone was kind enough to post last year ("preamp on"
>numbers, I believe):

> QST | Xmtr | Rcvr
>Rig Review| Harm. Spurs IMD | Min Sig BlkRng IMD DR 3rdO Icpt
> Issue | dBpep dBpep dBpep| dBm dB dB dBm
>---
...
>TR7/DR7 05/79 -46 -52 -33 -133 120 84 -7
...

That's the problem with not reporting the whole story. You can't alwyas
add the numbers as theory predicts and get the right answer. The TR7
actually has a Third Order Intercept of around +20 dBm. Evidently the
dynamic range in the ARRL tests was being limited by something else.

Also: Although theory predicts that third-order distortion falls 3 dB
for every 1 dB in signal level, in practice this is only an approximation,
and often not a very good one. You can plot the third-order intercept
point as a function of signal level -- you typically don't get a
straight line.

>Each of these two numbers, and MDS, tells you something.

Agreed. One thing I really miss in the ARRL reviews is noise figure.
MDS gets you close, but it depends on receiver IF bandwidth. Even if
they tell you what the nominal filter BW is, production filters vary
widely from their nominal specs. Also the noise bandwidth is different
from the quoted 6 dB bandwidth. This means that, using the published
data, you can only estimate noise figure to within +/- 2 or 3 dB.

AL N1AL

1919. STS-49 Elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 20:13:53 UTC
From: garym@telesoft.com
Message-ID: <1992May8.201353.15350@telesoft.com>
Source record: 290143
Cross-posted to: sci.space.shuttle,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
ELEMENT SET JSC-003 FOR STS-49 -- ORBIT 12

STS-49
1 21963U 92 26 A 92129.66513576 .00081235 00000-0 25599-3 0 30
2 21963 28.3323 49.1447 0042948 57.6876 302.7846 15.88163932 128

Satellite: STS-49
Catalog number: 21963
Epoch time: 92129.66513576 =====> (08 MAY 92 15:57:47.72 UTC)
Element set: JSC-003
Inclination: 28.3323 deg
RA of node: 49.1447 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-49
Eccentricity: .0042948 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 57.6876 deg from NASA flight Day 1 vector
Mean anomaly: 302.7846 deg
Mean motion: 15.88163932 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 8.1235e-04 rev/day^2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 12

Orbit matching with the Intelsat is scheduled for days three and four.
Prior to this Intelsat will be lowered to an orbit with apogee of 389 km and
perigee of 370 km.

INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 92122.08631382 .00003483 00000-0 24652-3 0 8361
2 20523 28.3280 98.7358 0009079 301.8613 58.1105 15.01967836117447

--
Gary Morris Internet: garym@telesoft.com
Ada Software Development UUCP: uunet!telesoft!garym
TeleSoft, San Diego, CA Phone: +1 619-457-2700
```

1920. QSL info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 20:24:19 UTC
From: milewski@oregon.uoregon.edu
Message-ID: <1992May8.202419.7587@nntp.uoregon.edu>
Source record: 290144

I was really pleased to receive the YA5MM card in the mail the other day.
Very Prompt work.

This got me looking through the log and I have a few cards outstanding
that I'd like to followup on:

I worked OD5ZN on Oct. 19, 1991 and QSL'd via LZ1BB. So far no answer.
Is he slow or should I try again?

Also, worked HZ1AB during the CW DX contest on Feb. 16, 1992. No card yet
through K8PYD.

And finally, PY0FZ on March 15, 1992. I went through PY7ZZ.

These may be fairly common but for an FT101B barefoot and a ground mounted
vertical it's a big deal! HI HI

Thanks & 73
Steve/AA7FL

1921. Re: Handhelds loosing memory when battery goes really flat

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 21:09:34 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <1992May8.210934.21051@usl.edu>
Source record: 290145

In article <1992May8.085426.4967@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:
>...my W2E
>recently did the same thing. really annoying part was it happend really
>fast and I could not turn it off ! The W2 uses a keyboard button to turn
>on and off the rig.

My TH-77 does begins to beep faster and faster until the display blanks,
as the nicad cells die. To be able to power it off I disconnect the battery
by sliding it half-off, wait a little while, then slide it back on.
This is usually enough for the nicad to recover a bit, so that the power-off
button works. This may be unnecessary, but I haven't had it lose memory
contents in a long while.
--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx @k5arh (land), UO-22 (sat.)
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504
University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

1922. AURORA WARNING: Middle Latitude Auroral Activity Warning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 22:03:06 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705362586@honte>
Source record: 290146
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

ISSUED: 22:00 UT, 08 MAY

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HIGH RISK PERIOD: 10 - 11 May (UT days)
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 08 - 12 May

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE - HIGH

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >48 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW - MODERATE

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: GOOD - FAIR

AURORAL ACTIVITY MAY BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

CENTRAL OREGON TO SOUTHERN IDAHO/EXTREME NORTHERN UTAH TO SOUTHERN
WYOMING TO SOUTHERN NEBRASKA AND POSSIBLY EXTREME NORTHERN AND
NORTHEASTERN KANSAS TO CENTRAL MISSOURI TO SOUTHERN ILLINOIS TO
SOUTHERN INDIANA OR POSSIBLY CENTRAL KENTUCKY TO CENTRAL VIRGINIA.

(The above line depicts the estimated absolute lowest latitude from which
auroral activity may be observed. The following line depicts the estimated
boundary of moderate levels of auroral activity under dark sky [ex. no light
pollution] conditions.)

MODERATE AURORAL ACTIVITY MAY BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM

NORTHERN WASHINGTON STATE TO NORTHCENTRAL IDAHO TO SOUTHERN MONTANA
TO NORTHEAST WYOMING TO SOUTHERN SOUTH DAKOTA OR NORTHERN NEBRASKA TO
CENTRAL IOWA TO CENTRAL ILLINOIS TO CENTRAL INDIANA TO SOUTHERN OHIO
TO SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA AND PARTS OF MARYLAND, DELAWARE, AND MOST OF
NEW JERSEY.

(These lines are based on anticipated levels of geophysical activity. Actual
conditions may vary considerably both in time and space.)

SYNOPSIS...

A major class M7.4/4B solar flare erupted out of a well-placed region on
the Sun at 15:46 UT on 08 May. This flare had strong characteristics
indicative of a large coronal mass ejection. We are beginning to observe
positive signs of such an ejection at the present time, indicating an

interplanetary disturbance was successfully launched and is in transit to the Earth. The disturbance is expected to arrive near 03:00 UT on 10 May (give or take several hours) and produce fairly strong (minor to major) auroral storming on 10 May, possibly stretching into 11 May (UT days). Although the moon will be about 50 to 60 percent illuminated, conditions should be near-optimal for observing auroral activity after midnight on 10 and 11 May. The disturbance is expected to last approximately 36 to 48 hours, with the most energetic phase of activity enduring for 18 to 24 hours. If the disturbance arrives near the forecasted time, North America (particularly central and western areas) will be well-placed for observing the initial main phase of energetic auroral activity. If the disturbance is early, eastern North America should also be well-placed. However, if the disturbance is late, the Australian/New Zealand regions and regions of northern Europe will be best placed for observing the energetic phase of activity.

There is also a chance middle latitude regions will be able to observe auroral activity on 09 May (UT time, or the local evening of 08 May for North America). Levels of auroral activity have increased notably over the last 24 hours due to previous solar-initiated disturbances (unrelated to todays major flare). Activity has become energetic enough over some regions to be seen from the middle latitudes.

The present disturbance is expected to give way to substantially more disturbed auroral conditions on 10 May when the impact from todays major flare materializes.

** End of Warning **

1923. AURORA WATCH: Low Latitude Auroral Activity Watch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 22:11:49 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705363109@honte>
Source record: 290147
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

UPDATED: 22:00 UT, 08 MAY

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MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 10 - 11 May

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: LOW - MODERATE

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >48 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW - MODERATE

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM LOW LATITUDES: POOR - FAIR

AURORAL ACTIVITY MAY BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

CENTRAL OREGON TO SOUTHERN IDAHO/EXTREME NORTHERN UTAH TO SOUTHERN
WYOMING TO SOUTHERN NEBRASKA AND POSSIBLY EXTREME NORTHERN AND
NORTHEASTERN KANSAS TO CENTRAL MISSOURI TO SOUTHERN ILLINOIS TO
SOUTHERN INDIANA OR POSSIBLY CENTRAL KENTUCKY TO CENTRAL VIRGINIA.

(The above line depicts the estimated absolute lowest latitude from which
auroral activity may be observed. The following line depicts the estimated
boundary of moderate levels of auroral activity under dark sky [ex. no light
pollution] conditions.)

MODERATE AURORAL ACTIVITY MAY BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM

NORTHERN WASHINGTON STATE TO NORTHCENTRAL IDAHO TO SOUTHERN MONTANA
TO NORTHEAST WYOMING TO SOUTHERN SOUTH DAKOTA OR NORTHERN NEBRASKA TO
CENTRAL IOWA TO CENTRAL ILLINOIS TO CENTRAL INDIANA TO SOUTHERN OHIO
TO SOUTHERN PENNSYLVANIA AND PARTS OF MARYLAND, DELAWARE, AND MOST OF
NEW JERSEY.

(These lines are based on anticipated levels of geophysical activity. Actual
conditions may vary considerably both in time and space.)

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A major class M7.4/4B solar flare erupted out of a well-placed region on
the Sun at 15:46 UT on 08 May. This flare had strong characteristics
indicative of a large coronal mass ejection. We are beginning to observe
positive signs of such an ejection at the present time, indicating an
interplanetary disturbance was successfully launched and is in transit to the

Earth. The disturbance is expected to arrive near 03:00 UT on 10 May (give or take several hours) and produce fairly strong (minor to major) auroral storming on 10 May, possibly stretching into 11 May (UT days). Although the moon will be about 50 to 60 percent illuminated, conditions should be near-optimal for observing auroral activity after midnight on 10 and 11 May. The disturbance is expected to last approximately 36 to 48 hours, with the most energetic phase of activity enduring for 18 to 24 hours. If the disturbance arrives near the forecasted time, North America (particularly central and western areas) will be well-placed for observing the initial main phase of energetic auroral activity. If the disturbance is early, eastern North America should also be well-placed. However, if the disturbance is late, the Australian/New Zealand regions and regions of northern Europe will be best placed for observing the energetic phase of activity.

The potential for observing low latitude auroral activity is not particularly high at the present time, although there is sufficient uncertainty to warrant this WATCH for the lower latitudes.

** End of Watch **

1924. Yeasu FT-470 Mods...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 22:46:00 UTC
From: jfs4892@zeus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <8MAY199217464255@zeus.tamu.edu>
Source record: 290148

Does anyone know of any (good) mods for the Yeasu FT-470? I love the unit, and I have done the 2m rx extend mod for 130-180 MHz rx and 140-150 MHz tx. What I need are mods for 440...preferably rx & tx up to 470, at least, if they exist. (Needed for a job...they have their own freq - 463.525/468.525.. would like to be able to use my own unit in a pinch, if need-be.) Also, if anyone has any more good tx mods for 2m, send them to me, I'd like to take a look at them.
BTW, I also already have a "trick" mod whereby I can MANUALLY tune in any freq between 400-500MHz via memory tune, but that's a pain if it can be avoided. Send mods to JFS4892@zeus.tamu.edu...Thanks.

73
John, N5ZKC

DISCLAIMER -> I AM aware that tx outside ham bands is illegal, I just like to dabble/play with new mods, just for the heck of it. As for the 463.525 freq, I would already be authorized for that before I'd use it...Also, the 2m mods could be useful in the future for future jobs, like EMT....

1925. Re: License question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 22:48:46 UTC
From: mrosen@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992May8.224846.21595@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 290149

If I have a novice license that's still current, I can take the test for technician plus, right? That was my understanding from looking at the no code technician class book at Radio Shack. I would only need to take part 3A, I believe.

Mike
KA3NEC

1926. Re: Repeater Controller

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 23:27:29 UTC
From: adair@msa3b.UUCP
Message-ID: <1905@msa3b.UUCP>
Source record: 290150

fireman@wam.umd.edu (Aaron Joseph Peterson) writes:

>I am looking for a computerized repeater controller. Someone told me that
>a controller exists that is based on a 286 computer.
>Does anyone know who makes this animal?
>I want a controller that can:
>1-Be controlled remotely by a computer (ie. modem or packet)
>2-Do voice mail
>3-Do autopatch

Contact A/D Technologies (404) 992-2026

I have had the pleasure to use their
controller for the last year and have had a ball.

It is a board that plugs into a 286 machine (it will run on a
XT mchine) manyI/O lines analog and digital. It has
really good voice mail, complete remote control,
remote bas support, and many many other features.

It isn't cheap but the price/performance is the
best in the industry... I think the price is
arourd $1995, but call them to confirm.

No, I am not associated with A/D Tech, just satisfied
user.

Owen
--
Owen Adair WD4FSU
Dun & Bradstreet Software (404) 239-3690
...gatech!nanovx!msa3b!adair

1927. Re: Re: Antennas and lightning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 23:49:37 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <655@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290151

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com (john.l.broughton) writes:

>Subject: Antennas and lightening

>In article <1992May7.205746.6485@sunspot.noao.edu> garfield@sunspot.
>noao.edu (Brian Armstrong) writes

>>You see, I ALWAYS disconnect my antenna from my radio when not using
> ^^
>
> So do I if there is any chance of a thunderstorm -- this is only good
^^

This is part of the point I was originally trying to make. At least in
this neck of the forest, the weather is a bit tricky to predict. I
remember one winter a sudden SNOW squall came up -- the snow was flying
everywhere. My family and I were suddenly startled by a very nearby
bolt of lightning in January! You just never know.

I suppose that if your weather is more predictable, and you ALWAYS
remember to disconnect your antenna if you leave the house (many times
one is delayed for a bit and inclement weather arrives) you might be
able to get away without a lightning arrestor, but I just wouldn't trust
myself that much. I would rather put the arrestor on to minimize (not
eliminate) the risk of mishap.

BTW - I have learned my lesson! I will 'never' say 'always' on the
internet again. I have been corrected. Now, I originally did my
follow-up comment to rib Al Bloom a bit. Al, you can gloat a bit... it
backfired nicely. :-) :-), 73, Ed.

> Also, a forgotten item is the rotator cable; put a connector
> in it near the rig so it can also be disconnected. I agree with the
> unplugging the AC line; do it! To prevent any damage from arcing due
> to a strike, place the disconected end of the coax in a glass jar.

A real good point.

> It is not that difficult to do and certainly cheaper than buying all
> kinds of lightning protection gear. Our club had a program given by
> an expert in lightening protection and he gave good advice about what
> will work and what won't and how to protect your gear (it is not as
> easy as you might think). I told him I unplugged everything and he
> said that should provide the best protection one could get.

True indeed. However, if there is ANY chance one might occasionally forget
this important step, other forms of protection do make for some added

'insurance.'

> my ground cable is still connected to the ground bar in the main service
> box, so there is a potential if lightning gets into the AC lines in
> my house. But then I wouldn'd have need for my ARRL insurance if it
> would be impossible to have damaged equipment, would I?
>
> Lightning is not predictable and I don't believe any manufacturer who
> says any device will stop it.

It can be done, but the cost is quite high. The purpose of a lightning
arrestor is to prevent equipment damage from NEARBY strikes.

Ah, aren't follow-up postings fun? 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

1928. Re: Mobile rig locks up bank teller computer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-08 23:59:21 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <657@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290152

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, cberthel@cc.utah.edu writes:

>Just wondering if this is a common problem. A friend recently visited
>the drive through window at the bank. While waiting for teller to
>take care of his transaction, he was talking on his 2m mobile rig. The
>RFI from his rig caused the bank teller's computer terminal to lock up.
>As soon as he quite transmitting, the terminal was okay. Then when he
>transmitted again, it interfered with the bank terminal again. Is this
>the ham radio's fault? Or was the computer poorly shielded for RF?

>Cheryl - N7XHZ

It is not the ham radio's fault. The computer system probably has a label
that states, among other things, that the computer must not cause interference
to radio services and must suffer any interference that may be caused to
it. The FCC states in their Interference Handbook that audio devices that
receive interference are improperly functioning as radio receivers. I would
put computers into the same catagory.

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
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(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

1929. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 01:47:15 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May9.014715.21088@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 290117

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 49
1 21963U 92 26 A 92129.20832175 .00081235 00000-0 25599-3 0 28
2 21963 28.3317 52.5519 0043892 52.4677 210.7539 15.88153076 35
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

1930. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 02:02:23 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May9.020223.21415@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 290116

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space.news and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #985 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 92121.02750007 .00000214 00000-0 24589-3 0 5754
2 00424 80.4646 332.7005 0023196 319.4176 40.5239 13.67701069476024
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 92125.71482786 -.00000078 00000-0 99999-4 0 7771
2 03029 13.9999 15.0973 0014208 243.3671 116.4534 1.00272750 89681
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 92129.15625778 .00096700 23857-4 34699-3 0 4185
2 04966 51.4723 127.4129 1695958 144.8255 227.7412 12.33774254672050
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 92127.91192207 -.00000040 00000-0 15721-4 0 4246
2 07646 49.8308 316.8909 0205593 308.9044 49.3673 13.82177182871171
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 92120.22091232 .00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 4244
2 08820 109.8345 228.7223 0043579 92.1487 268.4047 6.38664407117492
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 92125.70012993 -.00000261 00000-0 99999-4 0 7766
2 10061 9.6431 55.2231 0002903 350.3290 9.7566 1.00256233 55901
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 92126.83036176 -.00000189 00000-0 99999-4 0 5296
2 10637 33.3832 107.5516 1346755 12.6669 350.3104 1.00250730 5130
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 92125.26426964 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 8736
2 10684 64.1889 68.5871 0066690 164.6580 195.5211 1.98069999 89606
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 92118.10942732 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 6250
2 10893 63.9805 309.3097 0200529 13.0080 347.5339 2.01628825102321
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 92128.01930258 .00000109 00000-0 99999-4 0 4300
2 10953 8.5573 57.8809 0004456 110.6830 249.2456 1.00287640 3994
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SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 92128.10228279 .00000797 00000-0 30708-3 0 8297
2 10967 108.0194 306.1508 0002932 230.4702 129.6119 14.37607455725538
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 92126.73073084 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 6848
2 11054 63.4876 304.9607 0068739 120.0015 240.6621 2.00575066 99491
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 92127.70788659 .00000081 00000-0 10130-3 0 9743
2 11080 99.1475 25.2919 0009715 43.2543 316.9370 13.83671266683388
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 92124.32615691 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 4242
2 11141 64.1712 68.5568 0049137 21.2753 338.8953 1.92895038 98059
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 92123.54915353 .00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 3745
2 11690 64.5558 70.7226 0132823 201.3383 158.0810 2.00550153103980
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 92113.08123957 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 6729
2 11783 63.1246 304.4863 0196643 28.9912 332.0945 2.03456675 87966
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 92122.80371403 -.00000204 00000-0 99999-4 0 3259
2 12472 5.1352 67.2907 0001777 27.5893 332.3308 1.00324745 39090
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 92121.05743237 .00000104 00000-0 10993-3 0 9244
2 13301 82.9341 160.2513 0028965 78.7217 281.7198 13.68007913491038
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 92129.13351429 .00000436 00000-0 10722-3 0 2991
2 13367 98.2843 185.6332 0007691 116.8207 243.3781 14.57064595521925
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 92129.03448919 .00000051 00000-0 46841-4 0 1772
2 13777 98.9992 324.1431 0011786 282.4783 77.5099 13.99110100143536
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 92123.29981906 .00000120 00000-0 11551-3 0 29
2 13916 82.9437 225.4885 0039136 32.7075 327.6491 13.74248866456764
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 92127.01601610 .00000125 00000-0 99999-4 0 6807
2 13969 6.0922 59.2069 0005552 12.4993 347.3621 1.00278314 6317
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 92126.94683146 .00000110 00000-0 99999-4 0 6782
2 14050 3.9073 69.9491 0001371 272.2650 87.4694 1.00287335 5044
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 92118.39741150 .00000008 00000-0 99998-4 0 8739
2 14129 26.3832 86.6167 6055175 339.0055 4.0578 2.05880892 38738
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 92127.23245570 -.00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2256
2 14189 63.7489 66.2623 0138554 230.8779 127.8719 2.00563147 64585
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 92129.11170586 .00000442 00000-0 10791-3 0 977
2 14780 98.1903 190.1327 0003418 104.7952 255.3622 14.57128566435337
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 92128.13366476 .00001345 00000-0 23981-3 0 2761
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2 14781 97.8547 165.5925 0011132 210.0735 149.9828 14.68534349437116
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 92127.41240792 -.00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 5779
2 15039 63.5009 65.2824 0038240 223.3125 136.3741 2.00570695 57860
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 92121.39598516 .00000118 00000-0 11471-3 0 2245
2 15055 82.9531 278.5989 0026133 220.5651 139.3577 13.73549680393859
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 92127.84780280 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2891
2 15271 62.8398 303.4975 0121731 338.8547 20.6410 2.00559631 54988
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 92127.88403181 .00002277 00000-0 27583-3 0 8811
2 15331 82.5359 79.3047 0018494 226.3464 133.6194 14.83126731410132
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 92128.03988054 .00000616 00000-0 34840-3 0 914
2 15427 99.1449 154.1296 0014513 229.0047 130.9849 14.13387434381401
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 92128.07270467 -.00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 9733
2 16129 64.2654 66.8236 0125103 144.5308 216.2919 2.00565666 48194
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 92129.27801012 .00018961 00000-0 22045-3 0 2688
2 16609 51.5992 87.1895 0015731 39.5076 320.7166 15.61619514356053
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 92128.73547887 .00000247 00000-0 13410-3 0 6961
2 16613 98.7179 202.7388 0001155 50.5096 309.6177 14.20042223 7210
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 92128.46500270 .00001819 00000-0 22441-3 0 7313
2 16881 82.5275 137.1840 0017729 246.4226 113.5102 14.82258040311238
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 92122.52217736 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 5728
2 16908 50.0107 312.1530 0011670 139.1802 220.9908 12.44403120260068
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 92128.00819122 .00000579 00000-0 26531-3 0 9395
2 16969 98.5371 148.6400 0014156 64.3375 295.9248 14.24651535292798
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 92129.11268037 .00000160 00000-0 14402-3 0 1383
2 17527 99.0346 200.0429 0001005 81.2494 278.8780 13.94912271265581
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 92125.68940367 -.00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 830
2 17561 0.0514 40.8558 0031899 259.0680 59.7951 1.00268277 2205
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 92128.89405019 .00014123 00000-0 16616-3 0 9849
2 17845 51.5993 89.1259 0014924 38.4393 321.7926 15.61595691355992
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 92128.05287303 .00000858 00000-0 46111-3 0 4417
2 18123 98.8034 319.4984 0013591 215.9568 144.0624 14.15136738251932
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 92129.06099096 .00000175 00000-0 18085-3 0 1997
2 18129 82.9282 178.0363 0012162 9.6641 350.4714 13.72283679244282
Meteor 2-16
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1 18312U 87 68 A 92128.85029427 .00000100 00000-0 84760-4 0 8767
2 18312 82.5549 102.7849 0012897 107.9095 252.3465 13.83942758238504
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 92120.64174564 .00000193 00000-0 16240-3 0 7257
2 18820 82.5443 167.8390 0015583 204.2072 155.8358 13.84633192214619
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 92128.04476174 .00000634 00000-0 30037-3 0 3395
2 18822 98.5466 359.6056 0007689 73.5374 286.6636 14.22643864220869
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 92124.67253145 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 5224
2 19163 64.9250 136.3236 0007215 200.2093 159.8114 2.13102181 30150
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 92 66.54075536 .00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 7293
2 19165 64.8998 138.2368 0003831 320.6857 39.3640 2.13102489 29539
METEOSAT 3
1 19215U 88 51 A 92125.00000000 -.00000259 00000-0 00000+0 0 4248
2 19215 0.1875 46.1206 0000730 21.6854 103.6920 1.00255949 2228
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 92123.46460863 .00000140 00000-0 99999-4 0 4231
2 19216 56.9673 27.8385 7300661 284.7547 10.6562 2.09715734 29773
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 92127.76719248 .00002396 00000-0 30383-3 0 4327
2 19274 82.5153 236.8724 0021441 29.9308 330.3088 14.81211180206846
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 92126.14146652 .00000049 00000-0 10874-3 0 9285
2 19336 82.5422 150.6916 0018099 37.2253 323.0118 13.16947416181509
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 92 89.55523126 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 7028
2 19503 65.6117 16.5868 0004867 200.6348 159.3536 2.13102745 27510
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 92128.07903783 .00000490 00000-0 28480-3 0 8347
2 19531 99.0791 91.1623 0012376 137.6623 222.5491 14.12681602186332
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 92125.55356538 -.00000257 00000-0 99999-4 0 4261
2 19548 0.4944 78.9161 0003130 24.5097 256.6264 1.00272363 607
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 92127.60705093 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 5971
2 19749 64.8753 135.8581 0007619 273.9737 85.9604 2.13101894 25858
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 92128.60301985 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 6494
2 19750 64.8912 135.8611 0007815 255.5088 104.4059 2.13101738 25874
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 92127.42611967 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 4258
2 19802 55.0535 170.2369 0043764 171.4595 188.6910 2.00551457 23578
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 92128.41134310 .00035680 00000-0 19652-2 0 4942
2 19822 75.0843 247.0686 3960278 123.5122 280.8264 7.52102360 50219
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 92128.81287628 .00000211 00000-0 17982-3 0 6760
2 19851 82.5196 38.0812 0012905 227.8368 132.1695 13.84282146161107
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MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 92122.38949269 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 3747
2 19876 0.3176 33.4319 0007735 347.7977 338.7384 1.00274952 7350
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 92122.50346654 -.00000238 00000-0 99999-4 0 4266
2 19883 0.0737 42.3202 0002403 44.5459 273.0796 1.00271985 81704
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 92124.77294975 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 4253
2 20061 54.9126 347.9675 0104085 192.7838 166.9982 2.00563091 21263
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 92128.09269874 .00000093 00000-0 92419-4 0 5767
2 20103 82.9614 136.3897 0036222 278.8412 80.8642 13.73786157142432
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 92126.60458453 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 3763
2 20185 54.8885 171.0306 0013762 188.1290 171.9304 2.00564467 19876
GMS 4
1 20217U 89 70 A 92124.99418067 -.00000259 00000-0 99999-4 0 4225
2 20217 0.3339 340.7444 0001367 130.8665 248.3936 1.00263429 10377
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 92127.63831696 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 3755
2 20302 54.1050 288.7845 0018983 337.3711 22.5233 2.00564898 18693
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 92128.81324686 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 5779
2 20305 82.5467 90.8562 0017654 48.7016 311.5585 13.15994580121785
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 92127.57945868 .00000293 00000-0 21035-3 0 5259
2 20322 99.0112 141.4451 0007932 255.2605 104.7678 14.03337934126165
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 92128.89404867 .00016164 00000-0 18911-3 0 857
2 20335 51.6005 89.1264 0015273 38.5559 321.6677 15.61599866355994
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 92127.65009536 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 3273
2 20361 55.1514 112.9930 0063606 78.3474 282.3607 2.00562217 8173
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 92128.69424636 .00000444 00000-0 22631-3 0 8393
2 20436 98.7432 203.4753 0000366 127.3101 232.8169 14.20008192118743
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 92126.20420743 .00000472 00000-0 20013-3 0 5776
2 20437 98.6374 208.3935 0010813 304.1649 55.8446 14.29630501119133
UO-15
1 20438U 90 5 C 92126.70666313 .00000289 00000-0 12982-3 0 4745
2 20438 98.6412 208.5787 0009591 304.2016 55.8250 14.29036979119170
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 92128.25166377 .00000444 00000-0 18871-3 0 4738
2 20439 98.6454 210.9867 0011313 301.2379 58.7691 14.29698673119432
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 92127.71825752 .00000499 00000-0 20954-3 0 4745
2 20440 98.6455 210.5650 0011463 302.6260 57.3798 14.29823671119364
WO-18
1 20441U 90 5 F 92127.75396399 .00000442 00000-0 18748-3 0 4746
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2 20441 98.6449 210.6468 0011925 302.8082 57.1946 14.29817039119378
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 92128.13017209 .00000453 00000-0 19169-3 0 4740
2 20442 98.6456 211.1273 0012481 300.8877 59.1066 14.29899974119435
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 92127.55505855 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 3765
2 20452 54.2400 227.9288 0046212 58.7014 301.7854 2.00555325 16673
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 92129.22804074 .00000199 00000-0 17309-3 0 8445
2 20478 99.1167 203.7241 0000450 9.2284 350.8889 13.94880670 35307
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 92123.82141321 .00000083 00000-0 23531-3 0 4234
2 20479 99.0714 50.8098 0540099 295.6634 58.9630 12.83278015104683
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 92124.29621343 .00000031 00000-0 12035-3 0 3728
2 20480 99.0723 51.1736 0540280 294.5744 59.9974 12.83210765104747
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 92127.89839853 .00000272 00000-0 55836-3 0 5271
2 20491 99.0610 76.5588 0469633 214.3853 142.6022 13.02943284106212
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 92128.10842601 .00008259 00000-0 32089-3 0 9382
2 20496 43.0985 93.0424 0016953 66.0629 294.1996 15.26258188123403
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 92129.16662034 .00355563 64507-4 45090-3 0 1028
2 20497 43.0836 206.8649 0015550 4.9925 355.1067 16.06340668126284
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 92127.46401227 .00000162 00000-0 16127-3 0 5264
2 20508 82.9524 271.6109 0043179 226.9745 132.7790 13.73416654109618
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 92128.65803387 .00001960 00000-0 27219-3 0 8830
2 20510 82.5347 180.0000 0018376 183.6766 176.4311 14.77354453117858
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 92129.19389105 .00014629 00000-0 26997-3 0 8585
2 20523 28.3261 52.1590 0156379 336.9601 22.4040 15.34965101118510
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 92126.96257720 -.00000033 00000-0 99999-4 0 3740
2 20533 55.2391 348.1583 0039278 90.0794 270.4158 2.00558997 15435
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 92128.30482783 .00011557 00000-0 40857-3 0 204
2 20546 94.1338 228.0217 0101271 331.4330 28.1380 15.24369862114248
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 92129.06429460 .00001870 00000-0 16808-3 0 7347
2 20580 28.4687 152.4606 0004841 116.3498 243.7555 14.91420101110955
MACSAT 2
1 20608U 90 43 B 92128.14954150 .00001099 00000-0 19085-3 0 5792
2 20608 89.9210 186.8536 0105057 265.2859 93.6332 14.64003185106442
Glonass 44
1 20619U 90 45 A 92127.03839302 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 944
2 20619 65.2260 15.3089 0022078 214.8646 145.0454 2.13102949 15300
Glonass 45
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1 20620U 90 45 B 92127.15641441 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 1473
2 20620 65.2241 15.3059 0008545 34.1604 325.9503 2.13102959 15314
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 92127.21680235 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 250
2 20621 65.2360 15.3240 0012149 203.7392 156.2560 2.13101719 15313
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 92128.89405299 .00014612 00000-0 17166-3 0 8846
2 20635 51.5993 89.1257 0014830 39.0746 321.1757 15.61596637355993
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 92128.64936107 .00003163 00000-0 24106-3 0 6355
2 20638 53.0030 212.1354 0012575 243.6107 116.3602 15.04782586105970
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 92128.36972095 .00000071 00000-0 57844-4 0 4253
2 20670 82.5444 100.7024 0016109 144.2826 215.9416 13.84119558 93984
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 92128.52634407 .00002360 00000-0 23383-2 0 8503
2 20712 17.6122 139.2511 7202742 334.3854 2.8022 2.33965506 7795
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 92127.28094100 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2756
2 20724 54.6793 168.8054 0099012 138.5427 222.2880 2.00564491 12866
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 92128.05053814 -.00000154 00000-0 -90769-4 0 3802
2 20788 98.9027 159.2713 0014621 358.3445 1.7687 14.01260227 85700
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 92128.75222808 .00000219 00000-0 18899-3 0 4262
2 20826 82.5250 38.9314 0014744 47.7493 312.4914 13.83494102 81226
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 92127.33103403 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 3256
2 20830 55.0648 111.1420 0068414 110.8893 249.8341 2.00559630 11942
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 92127.23600002 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2250
2 20959 54.9048 170.5302 0059279 217.4843 142.1776 2.00568139 10537
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 92128.09528556 .00000983 00000-0 37102-3 0 6424
2 20978 98.7890 174.8335 0078644 268.9918 90.2198 14.31915932 74730
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 92128.19210300 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 7499
2 21006 64.8478 135.2395 0061072 188.5081 171.4114 2.13102501 11010
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 92127.43365434 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 7956
2 21007 64.8709 135.3041 0037948 182.5556 177.4417 2.13100722 10994
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 92127.31708836 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 7489
2 21008 64.8523 135.2808 0011259 288.2371 71.6652 2.13100123 10996
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91 6 A 92129.16457731 .00000091 00000-0 89011-4 0 4023
2 21087 82.9429 352.5446 0037022 70.7574 289.7567 13.74482748 63806
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 92128.72760645 .00000072 00000-0 70781-4 0 2759
2 21089 82.9260 222.7480 0031042 92.2217 268.2493 13.73991055 62844
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MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 92125.00000000 -.00000013 00000-0 00000+0 0 2248
2 21140 0.5959 347.2695 0001188 50.1907 180.6845 1.00263918 3863
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 92128.18527137 .00000108 00000-0 10406-3 0 3275
2 21152 82.9267 178.2246 0041056 199.0389 160.9233 13.73444084 57848
Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 92129.25032479 .00004284 00000-0 32062-4 0 9434
2 21213 72.6499 162.1858 0010521 268.8634 91.1394 15.72786940 64214
Glonass 50
1 21216U 91 25 A 92127.27254744 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 6973
2 21216 64.9794 15.3120 0007128 225.8983 134.1027 2.13103834 8494
Glonass 51
1 21217U 91 25 B 92126.39393968 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 6967
2 21217 64.9616 15.3606 0009675 245.2288 114.7275 2.13102723 8473
Glonass 52
1 21218U 91 25 C 92126.04185438 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 6950
2 21218 64.9582 15.3602 0008480 309.7552 50.2240 2.13102985 8460
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 92128.70708855 .00021525 00000-0 28761-3 0 5935
2 21225 28.4654 334.4067 0006600 115.2096 244.9168 15.56485063 61673
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 92128.68644931 .00000044 00000-0 99999-4 0 2255
2 21232 82.5508 354.4858 0018315 327.4135 32.5854 13.16806772 49955
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 92128.07410835 .00000815 00000-0 38580-3 0 2858
2 21263 98.6972 158.5360 0012131 312.6224 47.3888 14.22026510 50920
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91 39 A 92127.40935799 .00001007 00000-0 14477-3 0 5407
2 21397 82.5235 90.6405 0021170 254.1480 105.7394 14.75392399 49675
GPS BII-11
1 21552U 91 47 A 92125.51552735 .00000007 00000-0 99999-4 0 1772
2 21552 55.3706 108.5345 0030673 225.8936 133.8503 2.00552596 6095
ERS-1
1 21574U 91 50 A 92129.22451966 .00000328 00000-0 13659-3 0 3503
2 21574 98.5546 203.7657 0001385 85.4567 274.6775 14.32242768 42441
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 92127.74349497 .00000590 00000-0 21439-3 0 1744
2 21575 98.5092 203.5005 0008944 73.3308 286.8854 14.36645974 42308
ORBCOMM-X
1 21576U 91 50 C 92127.69003330 .00000730 00000-0 26579-3 0 2288
2 21576 98.5111 203.0954 0004694 73.8412 286.3284 14.35973978 42273
TUBSAT
1 21577U 91 50 D 92127.18645885 .00000435 00000-0 16296-3 0 1736
2 21577 98.5112 202.8010 0007532 73.2993 286.9014 14.36238487 42218
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 92128.74055020 .00002280 00000-0 77171-3 0 2848
2 21578 98.5108 204.6362 0005747 77.3415 282.8401 14.37714207 42455
TDRS 4
1 21639U 91 54 B 92123.87058831 .00000111 00000-0 99999-4 0 1766
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2 21639 0.0185 138.4000 0005599 274.8974 306.7717 1.00274700 880
Meteor 3-5
1 21655U 91 56 A 92127.47357806 .00000440 00000-0 11293-2 0 2866
2 21655 82.5542 301.7439 0013209 331.1247 28.8976 13.16810693 34892
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 92 98.07630694 .00001931 00000-0 19047-3 0 1050
2 21701 56.9842 129.1333 0004125 93.1907 266.9594 14.96285154 31011
DMSP B5D2-6
1 21798U 91 82 A 92128.02969786 .00001052 00000-0 57921-3 0 1353
2 21798 98.9332 122.1134 0013280 156.5005 203.6729 14.13432689 22669
Glonass 53
1 21853U 92 5 A 92128.13333094 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1432
2 21853 64.7917 135.0135 0007359 212.0369 147.9414 2.13102466 2119
Glonass 54
1 21854U 92 5 B 92127.95730507 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1432
2 21854 64.7927 135.0171 0015485 5.6611 354.3804 2.13102578 2106
Glonass 55
1 21855U 92 5 C 92127.07747227 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1433
2 21855 64.7929 135.0326 0007793 221.1864 138.7808 2.13102154 2073
JERS-1
1 21867U 92 7 A 92129.25357196 .00004437 00000-0 37447-3 0 1799
2 21867 97.7091 204.9658 0001131 175.8124 184.3254 14.98642046 13068
GPS BII-12
1 21890U 92 9 A 92128.46504711 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 819
2 21890 54.6886 288.3844 0061925 138.9812 221.4460 2.00575769 1529
Soyuz TM-14
1 21908U 92 14 A 92128.89405346 .00014290 00000-0 16800-3 0 868
2 21908 51.6002 89.1262 0015190 38.6777 321.5728 15.61596824355994
Cosmos 2183
1 21928U 92 18 A 92129.21700484 .00242773 33186-4 29334-3 0 615
2 21928 64.8614 308.5230 0034653 88.5610 271.9426 16.06639899 4779
GPS BII-13
1 21930U 92 19 A 92120.19932342 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 768
2 21930 55.1336 49.1218 0076646 157.5622 202.7704 2.00567452 353
1992 019B
1 21931U 92 19 B 92128.38253663 .00004261 00000-0 40732-3 0 842
2 21931 21.1837 217.5722 0130377 144.2645 216.6601 14.82118750 4040
Cosmos 2184
1 21937U 92 20 A 92128.81705458 .00000081 00000-0 81929-4 0 796
2 21937 82.9334 324.5841 0032080 216.9791 142.9098 13.72464672 3095
1992 020B
1 21938U 92 20 B 92123.91027328 .00000347 00000-0 35544-3 0 804
2 21938 82.9301 328.1635 0028428 212.3309 147.6107 13.74235227 2420
TELECOM 2B
1 21939U 92 21 A 92125.47091901 -.00000041 00000-0 99999-4 0 859
2 21939 0.0633 88.2413 0047103 111.9375 159.6236 1.01017742 191
INMARSAT2F4
1 21940U 92 21 B 92123.51766731 -.00000205 00000-0 99999-4 0 159
2 21940 1.9882 11.5861 0002461 114.3756 248.9656 1.00276343 138
1992 021C
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1 21941U 92 21 C 92128.09422955 .00002183 00000-0 30735-2 0 848
2 21941 4.0557 0.9600 7272252 194.4339 120.1977 2.24306349 1152
1992 021D
1 21942U 92 21 D 92128.29370582 .00004800 00000-0 50143-2 0 134
2 21942 4.0295 1.5260 7258256 193.8420 122.7428 2.27029991 1161
ProgressM12
1 21946U 92 22 A 92128.89404558 .00016476 00000-0 19262-3 0 259
2 21946 51.6008 89.1262 0015365 38.6403 321.5660 15.61600526355992
RESURS F14
1 21951U 92 24 A 92129.22125769 .00125861 00000-0 96530-4 0 230
2 21951 82.0808 7.9751 0010634 266.5265 93.4676 16.14561402 1434
1992 025A
1 21953U 92 25 A 92129.23459843 .00166383 56969-5 13584-3 0 238
2 21953 69.9682 26.2919 0049675 20.6839 339.6743 16.11101509 1427
STS 49
1 21963U 92 26 A 92129.20832175 .00081235 00000-0 25599-3 0 28
2 21963 28.3317 52.5519 0043892 52.4677 210.7539 15.88153076 35
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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1931. Re: Simple 33MHz receiver circuit?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 02:10:04 UTC
From: michaeln@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <61250002@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 290153

since you don't say what mode you want to recieve but say your using 2 tone sequencial i will assume that you want either am or fm. someone else stated you could re-align a simple cb handheld or you could check and see if radio shack still sells the "reciever in a chip". it's a single chip that with a few added componets builds a complete receiver for fm. the chip comes with instuctions/plans. also, motorolla has a simular chip. they "as i remember" also have on board squelch in them. or you could always call ramsey. 73's mike ka7hbb

1932. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 08 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 03:43:22 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705383002@honte>
Source record: 290154
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 129, 05/08/92
10.7 FLUX=142.6 90-AVG=176 SSN=139 BKI=3335 5443 BAI=026
BGND-XRAY=B3.3 FLU1=3.2E+05 FLU10=1.4E+04 PKI=3345 6434 PAI=031
BOU-DEV=031,030,038,109,083,042,044,021 DEV-AVG=049 NT SWF=01:111
XRAY-MAX= M7.4 @ 1546UT XRAY-MIN= B2.9 @ 1442UT XRAY-AVG= C3.9
NEUTN-MAX= +000% @ 0000UT NEUTN-MIN= +000% @ 0000UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.0DB @ 0000UT PCA-MIN= +0.0DB @ 0000UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55277NT @ 0054UT BOUTF-MIN=55198NT @ 1703UT BOUTF-AVG=55244NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+146NT@ 0821UT GOES7-MIN=N:-041NT@ 1236UT G7-AVG=+065,+072,+002
GOES6-MAX=P:+130NT@ 2052UT GOES6-MIN=E:-023NT@ 1715UT G6-AVG=+072,+028,+047
FLUXFCST=STD:145,145,150;SESC:147,150,155 BAI/PAI-FCST=030,036,023/020,025,035
KFCST=3445 5444 4446 6544 27DAY-AP=005,006 27DAY-KP=1111 2212 1122 2222
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*GSTRM;*AURMIDWRN;*AURLOWWCH
ALERTS=**MAJFLR:M7.4/4B,S25E10(7154),1512-1546-1713,IV=3@1519;
**TENFLR:3100SFU@1514,DUR=102;**PROTNENH
!!END-DATA!!
```

NOTE: Neutron monitor and PCA statistics are not available for 08 May.

1933. Re: Tree Climbing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 04:21:00 UTC
From: bennett@erich.triumf.ca
Message-ID: <8MAY199221213926@erich.triumf.ca>
Source record: 290155

In article <5540.2a0a9945@hayes.com>, bcoleman@hayes.com (Bill Coleman) writes...
>In article <VBREAULT.92May6115707@rinhp750.gmr.com>, vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com (Val Breault) writes:
>>
>> I suggest a couple of pulleys in each tree and each pulley laced with
>> a long LONG dacron rope. I've heard that dacron isn't affected by
>> the ultraviolet light like nylon is.
>
>UV doesn't really affect Nylon. It breaks down polyurethane rope in
>short order. Nylon, however, stretches easily and can break. Dacron
>rope is rather UV immune and doesn't stretch much.
>
>Good advice. Wrong reasons.
>--
Nylon and Dacron (polyester) rope are about the same strength, but Dacron stretches much less than Nylon. Dacron is used on sailboats for halyards and sheets (lines that raise and control sails) where accurate adjusment is required. Nylon is used for mooring and anchor lines, where the stretchability will serve as a shock absorber. (Question after being anchored in a storm - How much force was on my 1/2" anchor line when it measured 3/8" diameter? :-))

To support an antenna between trees, I think nylon would be preferred _because_ it will stretch.

Both nylon and dacron are much less affected by Ultra-violet light than is polypropolene ("hardware store" rope - usually brigh yellow or blue), and are considerably stronger to start with.

Peter Bennett VE7CEI Bitnet: bennett@triumfer
TRIUMF, Vancouver, B.C., Canada Internet: bennett@erich.triumf.ca

1934. Re: Ic24AT to a W2A? (DTMF squelch)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 05:38:03 UTC
From: sknapp@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1992May9.053803.26829@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 290156

In article <1992May8.190044.29379@ve6mgs.uucp> you write:
>faunt@cisco.com (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) sez:
>>The one thing that might be useful to you is that the W2A has
>>DTMF squelch, and that is not even an option on the 24.
>Sorry, UT-50/51 works fine for this option ...

SORRY, but the UT-50 is CTSS (PL) encode and decode
UT-51 is CTSS (PL) ENCODE only, no selective squelch here!

The UT-49 (for the SAT) or the standard W2A/2SRA/4SRA has DTMF (touch-tone)
squelch. BIG difference.

Steven M. Knapp Computer Engineering@
sknapp@iastate.edu Iowa State University
Friley 2298 Stanton Ames, IA 50012

1935. Handheld suggestions for beginner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 07:14:26 UTC
From: mrosen@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992May9.071426.4391@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 290157

I have a novice license obtained when I was a kid in camp back in '84.
I never did put it to use as I got hooked on modems when I was 16.
Now I'm thinking of getting into it and I plan to take the test to
obtain my technician plus (since I already have my novice) to get a
jump on things for the day I can afford a rig.

For now, I'd like to get a handheld transceiver/scanner. I hear that
2-meter is the most popular band, as popular as CB. Then, I believe
there is 440 MHz and 800 MHz... What would you all recommend as far
as which band radio I should get or whether there are good dual band
combinations?

That takes care of the transceiver part of the question. What
handhelds have good scanners that would suit a beginner well? I'd
like something with DTMF encoders and possibly decoders if not too
expensive. I hope to look for something at a hamfest when I have the
money to shell out...

Thanks,
Mike
KA3NEC

1936. Digital shaft encoder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 12:03:32 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9205091203.AA16330@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290158

> Does anyone make a shaft encoder
> whose output is an analog voltage?
>

-That function is performed by a conventional potentiometer.
-For antenna work, use a 5 turn potentiometer to get
-360 degree coverage. Or use a 2 to 1 gear set with a
-270 degree pot.

-You can buy digital potentiometers from Hewlett Packard's
-Opto Division. You would need to connect their digital
-output to a counter and a DAC to get back to an analog voltage,
-but why go to all this trouble when a potentiometer already
-has an analog output.

-Rick N6RK
-rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

Well, it's like this: even the best potentiometers are non-linear.
Shaft encoders _ought_ to be much more linear. Good pots have a
a +/- 0.25% linearity error, so I'll be lucky to get +/- 0.9 degree
precision (360 * 0.0025 = 0.9). Furthermore, a 3- or 5-turn pot,
connected 1:1 to the mast, will lose a lot of resolution. For
example, I want to have the pot "talk" to a 12-bit A/D board. If I
use a 5-turn pot, then best resolution I'll be able to get is
equivalent to (4096 / 5) = 819 = 9.7 bits = +/- 0.44 degree. So, if
my goal is 1/2-degree pointing precision, I can't do it with a 5-turn
pot because the best it can do is +/- (0.9 + 0.44) = +/- 1.34 degree.
When your 1-dB beamwidth is only 2 degrees (or less), this in not
enough precision.

Bottom line : I'd like to find a shaft encoder that delivers
10 bits resolution per/rev with "perfect" linearity. The original
request was for something with an analog output so it could talk to
the A/D board that I already have.

Mike Owen W9IP
MROWEN@STLAWU

1937. IC-229H Mods query

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 13:09:52 UTC
From: jferguso@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992May9.130952.11153@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 290159

Does anybody have some mods for the Icom IC-229H?

John

1938. FT 2400H Reply Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 13:24:25 UTC
From: WRIGHT%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9205091324.AA19182@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290160
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

Greetings Fellow Amateurs,

Last week or so I read mr. P.Lucas G6WBJ review of the FT2400 - HT
and posted it to you University Amateur Radio BB. The following is a
reply from another FT 2400 user and what Yaesue has done for him:

From Steven "Buck" Duley KA4DRZ
==========
Date: Tue, 05 May 92 20:42:28 EDT
From: DULESE@morekypr
Subject: Addendum: Yaesu FT2400H PR
To: BB.MARC@morekypr

I would like to add that I own an FT2400H. Both the heatsinking and
memory loss problems have been fixed in the new lots of rigs being
released. I was recently "telephoned" by Yaesu and asked if I would
be willing to part with my rig for a week so that they could make these
new mods to my rig. Impressive! At that point I had never spoken with
any of their reps! Now that's what I call "standing behind your product"!

Also, the new Yaesu FT-530 has been slated for release in late
August. This is a dual-band HT with a serious attitude. From what I
learned when speaking with Yaesu on the phone, this radio has several
features UNIQUE to Yaesu. They had to postpone it's release in order
to activate ALL the patents on the features! If you have the latest
issue of "Radio Fun" you can scope this baby out on the inside back
cover.

73 de KA4DRZ .-.-. ...-.-
==========

Just wanted to share this with you folks
Mr. Duley is the out going President of the Morehead State University
Amateur Radio Club/

Tim Wright KD4??? 2 weeks to go
WRIGHT@morekypr.BITNET

1939. Re: Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 13:24:38 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May9.132438.22524@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290161

In article <37466.pjml@[139.166.142.1]> P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (pjml, Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Swindon.) writes:
>Of course if you look to transmitters, then you hit the dreaded SWR-
>shutdown circuit effect, which was never a problem in the days of tube-type
>radios. I have operated various professional HF links using gash lengths of
>wire as antennas, and tube-type radios; with an old-style pi-tank you can
>load up almost anything and it will transmit. Modern solid-state radios,
>even with automatic ATUs, often go into reduced-power-mode when given what
>they think is a silly antenna.
>Seems that among the designers of modern transmitters, non-resonant
>antennas are seen as a special case! I prefer to think of a resonant antenna
>as the special case, and design for the general case of a non-resonant
>antenna with masses of reactance.

This point is well taken, the newer radios now come in two boxes, one with the active devices and the other with the impedance matching circuitry. Older radios had it all in one box.

>Also, many modern solidstate TXes are woefully overdriven. IMHO the true
>test is 100% duty-cycle key-down (or two-tone-test for SSB) just like you
>do for RTTY or SSTV. Speech-waveform SSB is easy on the output stages,
>so you can get away with feeble heatsinks and underrated components in
>the PA tank circuit, as well as a power-supply rated for at most 20%
>duty-cycle. I always giggle when i see modern radios advertised as '100
>watt output', but then with '25 watts AM' in the smallprint at the bottom.
>They are *admitting* that their radio is overdriven and under-heatsinked.
>One supplier used to offer a 'standard' and 'heavy duty' power supply, the
>difference being that the 'heavy-duty' one could take 50% duty-cycle....
>they did not state what the 'standard duty' one would manage!

I take exception to this complaint. Radios are designed for the duty cycles they are expected to encounter. This was true with radios that glow in the dark too. The TR4 claimed 400 watts PEP in SSB service, but could only sustain 25 watts in AM service. That was a fire bottle radio. The older radios uniformly quoted their *input* power while modern radios uniformly quote *output* power. This should be kept firmly in mind when comparing radios of yore with modern radios. Since AM consumes 4 times as much PEP power as a SSB signal, a 100 watt SSB radio *should* only produce 25 watts AM to be consistent with it's ratings. There's no "overdrive" involved.

Amateur radios are rated for ICAS service. Only broadcast stations like W1AW need CCS rated radios because *good* operators *listen* more than they talk. 1/2 :-)

Gary KE4ZV

1940. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 13:55:05 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May9.135505.22779@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290162

In article <32920086@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM> jpp@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (Jonathan Patrizio) writes:
>
>>That pilot tone limits the weak signal performance of ACSSB very markedly.
>>If it is 30 db down, then you have to have a signal 30 db out of the
>>noise for the pilot to be *even* with the noise floor. Getting a PLL
>>to lock on a signal with a S/N of 1 isn't easy. It can be done, but
>>lockup time is on the order of seconds. Meanwhile, a NBFM carrier a
>>mere 12 db out of the noise is armchair copy. That pilot also needs
>>to be phase locked with the missing carrier and that isn't trivial
>> either.
>
>Gary,
> The pilot tone level for Luisignan's system was -10dB , if I
> remember correctly. I think this casts doubt on your argument.

A -10 db pilot is only slightly better on average than a controlled carrier AM signal as far as transmitter efficiency is concerned. The high pilot level is confirmation of what I was saying about weak pilots being difficult to acquire.

> The requirement for a PLL to lock is calculated in the loop
> noise bandwidth. This is typically 10 Hz in this kind of system.
> This would be 26.5 dB better than that in a 4500 Hz bandwidth.
>
> Thus for a signal 12 dB out of the noise in a 15 KHz FM system,
> the signal to noise ratio in a 4500 Hz system is 12 + 5.2 dB or
> 17.2 dB. The loop S/N is 17.2 - 10 + 26.5 or 33.7 dB.
>
> I think this signal would be armchair copy on ACSSB too!
> Even when the 4500 Hz channel has 0dB S/N the loop has a 16.5 dB
> S/N.
> This means that the loop stays in lock, even when you can't hear
> the speech.

The narrower the loop bandwidth, the longer it takes to acquire lock. In channelized VHF service, stations can be up to plus/minus 1000 Hz off their assigned channels and still be legal. In such cases, a wider search bandwidth must be used to acquire lock, or a slow sweep must be done with a narrow bandwidth. That's not very acceptable for quick two way exchanges. Remember that ACSSB uses a pilot for AFC to compensate for just such off frequency operation. Staying in lock after lock has been acquired is an easier problem. Note too that FM improvement means that the 12 db out of the noise FM signal will have better than 20 db quieting while the SSB signal will have only 17.2 db

quieting assuming the AFC can keep it precisely centered in an
ideally shaped IF filter. Under normal conditions it won't achieve
that much. Note also that the ACSSB signal offers no suppression
of the types of impulse noise common in mobile environments. Another
big plus for FM.

>>A better system for bandwidth conservation is DSB with synchronous
>>detection. This can offer a 6 db advantage over pure SSB with ordinary
>>product detection and only occupies 6 kHz.
>
> I don't understand how a 6 KHz wide system conserves bandwidth
> better than a 3 KHz wide system ?

It conserves bandwidth over a 15 kHz FM system while *outperforming*
the 3 kHz system in important ways. It offers superior interference
suppression when competing waveforms overlap, it offers easy squaring
loop based synchronous carrier reinsertion, and the transmitter and
receiver circuitry is simpler.

>>Of course spread spectrum with good correlation gain is even better.
>
> ... but doesn't it have even more bandwidth ?

That's not a problem since many signals can share the *same* overlapping
bandwidth as long as their spreading sequences are different. What counts
is the number of communications links per Mhz of spectrum, not the width of
any particular signal. Under heavy loading, spread spectrum degrades
gracefully while narrow band systems begin to generate serious conflicts.

Gary KE4ZV

1941. Re: Yaesu FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 14:02:40 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May9.140240.22867@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290163

In article <May.6.14.10.39.1992.25638@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>> Yaesu accessories are generally useful and fairly priced. Speaker mics
>> and headsets from Icom radios also work on the FT470.
>
>Warning: while my Yaesu microphones always work the icom, and many of
>the Icom mikes work the Yaesu, I've got one Icom speaker mike that the
>will key the Icomm (32AT) fine, but won't make the FT470 transmit.

Icom radios will key with higher resistance "leaky mics" than Yaesus.
The easy cure is to change the resistor to a lower value. Both systems
introduce a DC leakage path to ground in the audio lead to generate PTT.
This leakage is several times the nominal 600 ohm audio impedance. In
the Icom 10k will activate PTT while Yaesu specifies 2.2k. Most Icom
mics are around 4.7k and usually work ok with the Yaesu. In cases where
they don't, paralleling another 4.7k resistor across the one in the
Icom mike will make it work.

Gary KE4ZV

1942. Re: Zepp Vs. G5RV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 14:21:40 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May9.142140.22991@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290164

In article <01GJP2H14XG0F6W57R@TNTECH.BITNET> JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jeff M. Gold) writes:
>Maybe someone out there can help me... I purchased a Zepp
>(flat top) antenna kit at a ham fest (from a reputable wire
>dealer). It is center fed with a ladder line coming down.
>It is up at about 40 feet with a slight "V" configurations
>(legs come out parallel to the ground but at a slight angle)
>
>I noticed the antenna worked real well and was receiving and
>sending at about 2-3 S units better than my Vertical (which
>works real well for me). At higher frequencies I noticed
>that there was a lot of RF getting back into the radio even
>though I used a tuner and got the SWR to what looked like a
>1:1. It was the worst on 15 meters.
>
>A friend offered to give me wire to build a G5RV (he
>purchased a kit made by Antennas West that was totally
>pre-fabricated) and it works real good.. A couple of other
>people around here have built G5RVs and have had real good
>luck with them.. when I looked in the antenna book and got
>an article on the G5RV it seemed as if the big difference
>was that the G5RV has at least 68 feet of coaxial cable
>attached directly to the ladder or twin lead line. I had
>about 56 feet of RG8 cable in around so I soldered it to the
>end of the ladder line...took the ladder line out of the
>house ... boy what a difference... took care of the feedback
>problem and still seems to have some gain...is it now a
>Zepp5RV?
>
>I would really like to know more about these antennas.

The purpose of the coax on the G5RV is to act as a transmission line transformer to match the impedance at the end of the ribbon line to something close to 50 ohms at the transmitter end of the coax. This antenna is not resonant on any ham band, but the combination of feedpoint impedance, ribbon line transformation, and coax transformation gives a reasonable impedance at the transmitter. Note that there isn't a real balun in the system and you get currents on the shield of the coax.

If your antenna tuner were a true balanced line tuner with split coils and differential capacitors, it would work better than this compromise system. Most tuners only give a passing nod to balanced lines by including a toriodal balun at their output. This works ok if the antenna is near resonance, but the Zepp isn't usually a resonant antenna either. Hence you get RF in the shack. A counterpoise ground can suppress this, but a proper

tuner and proper routing of the feeder would make that unnecessary. Good Zepp/tuner combinations will beat the G5RV, but the G5RV isn't a *bad* antenna for those not able to engineer a better solution, particularly at modest power levels. I often use one myself for portable operations.

Gary KE4ZV

1943. Ic24AT to a W2A?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 14:28:55 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.com
Message-ID: <9205091428.AA15682@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 290165

Sorry yourself, I said DTMF, not CTCSS.

Date: 8 May 92 19:00:44 GMT
From: ubc-cs!alberta!adec23!ve6mgs!mark@beaver.cs.washington.edu

faunt@cisco.com (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) sez:
>The one thing that might be useful to you is that the W2A has
>DTMF squelch, and that is not even an option on the 24.
Sorry, UT-50/51 works fine for this option ...

Ciao, 73 de VE6MGS/Mark -sk-

1944. Re: Field strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 14:33:38 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May9.143338.23081@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290166

In article <199205062028.AA24238@tilde.csc.ti.com> dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM writes:
>On a related note, one of the local TV stations initiated a manufactured
>scare story regarding electric power lines. Supposedly, the proximity
>to power transmission lines will give you cancer. I'm about 100 yards
>from a 150KV transmittion line, and, while It gives me no trouble on
>the Ham freqs, will I get cancer from the fields?

That's a hard question to answer with confidence. Some studies have
shown biological effects, both good and bad, from exposure to low
levels of low frequency radiation. Bones heal faster when exposed
to low levels of low frequency radiation. But also some cells have
shown changes in internal structure when dividing in the presence
of low level, low frequency radiation. Higher field strengths don't
seem to produce any effects according to a study commissioned by the
IBEW for their members in the power industry.

My guess is that the effect of living near the power line would be
less than the effect of the weed control chemicals sprayed by the
power company along the right of way. Prudence would suggest, however,
that pregnant women shouldn't sleep under electric blankets until more
is known.

Gary KE4ZV

1945. RTTY DX notes for week ending 17 April, 1992 (BID RTDX0417)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 14:56:11 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May09.145611.4945@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290167

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0417
RTTY DX Notes 17 April
RTTY DX notes for week ending 17 April, 1992 (BID RTDX0417)

This weekend is the 2nd SARTG AMTOR DX contest. We expect lots of
AMTOR on the bands and we wish everyone lots contacts. Don't forget
to call in FEC and pass your message on ARQ. Bands 3.5, 7, 14, 21 and
28 MHz. Time 0000-0800 UTC, 18th April, 1600-2400 UTC 18th April, and
0800-1600 UTC 19th April. Exchange RST, Name and QSO number.

Our thanks this week go to I5ICY, I5IGQ, TG9VT, VK2SG, VK2EG, W2JGR
and the Twin Cities DX Packet Cluster network, WB2CJL, N5PSI, UT5RP,
DJ3IW and the DB0SPC Central Europe DX Packet Cluster. Thank you all
for your assistance in putting these notes together.

Bandpass

Friday 10:
0639 14074 SU1ER ARQ
1226 14083 P29RB
1236 21074 TY1PS ARQ
1310-21081 RD6DZ
1311-21087 XX9AS
1401-14082 BY1QH
1505 14074 BV5AF ARQ
1550-21086 TK/DL7HZ
1605-21083 AP/WA2WYR
1733-21091 FR5ZU
2239 14074 TU2BB ARQ

Saturday 11:
0356-14082 FR5ZU
0413-14090 TK/DL7HZ
0428-14088 UG6GE
O715-14083 VK9NS
1120-21085 P29RB
1120-21085 AP/WA2WYR
1121-28093 6W1QB
1203-21079 7P8SR
1216-21089 3C1EA
1300-14088 S2/HA5BUS Note
```

1452-21085 DL8OH/CT3
1902-14068 VP5JM

Sunday 12:
0605-14085 H44JS
0652-21086 RC2CQ/UA0I
1103-21083 HS0ZAA
1305-28086 DL8OH/CT3
1412-28083 YS1OG
1511-21084 SV0DV/9 QSL via WB4TDB
1631-21082 BV7DP
1733-21092 UC2ADX
1749-14084 YL2KF
1925-14088 VQ9RS
2010-14082 5B4ZL QSL via JSB, BFPO 53, London
2052-14082 TR8MD

Monday 13:
0500-14071 9K2EC ARQ
0550-14087 UA2WJ Kaliningrad QSL via DL4LH
1015-14088 SV0DV/9
1236-21081 FR5ZU
1256-21084 RD6DZ
1306-14086 A45ZX
1310-14083 RH2LM REV
1435-14086 S2/HA5BUS
1717-21083 CU3AY
1737-21086 UI8UC
1920-14084 Z21HJ

Tuesday 14:
0113-14088 J88BS QSL via WA4WIP
0125-14081 VP5JM
0133-14091 9X5JA
0400-14085 TK/DL7HZ
0730-21088 3C1EA
1245-21088 DL8OH/CT3
1505-21086 S2/HA5BUS
1525-21090 A45ZX
2042-21085 9Y4VU
2200-14081 FG5FJ

Wednesday 15:
0011-21083 V73BN
0200-14090 VP5JM
0249-14083 8P6SM
0338-14081 TK/DL7HZ
0538-14090 SV0DV/9
0608-14085 5N3ZIP QSL via N5PSI
1133-14095 XX9AR
1612-21083 BV7DP

2149-14091 J88BS

Thursday 16:
0416-14074 HK8CTC/HR1 ARQ QSL via Box 3190, Tegucigalpa
0450-14086 ZA1TAA
0528-14083 8P6SM
0725-14083 3C1EA
0730-14082 4L0DXC QSL via UT5HP
1100-21080 VP5JM
1520-21086 S2/HA5BUS
1744-21084 9L3DX
1750-28084 6W1QB
1903-21084 TZ6BGE

Notes of interest:

Bangladesh (S2). With great surprise S2/HA5BUS showed up on RTTY doing a marvelous job on the air. The operator Imi (HA5HO) is transmitting from Dhaka and states they will be active till April 21 or 22nd. We all hope the DXAC Desk will accept this operation as done earlier for EP/HA5BUS . QSL goes to GLOBEX Foundation, Box 49, 1131 Budapest, Hungary. Their next stop will be Malaysia.

N5PSI, Mike, informs us that he became the QSL manager for 5N3ZIP. Prior to this, the Nigeria station didn't have a QSL route or QSL's. Mike will attempt to get past logs for contacts prior to April 92'. N5PSI is good in 91' and 92 callbooks. Pse QSL direct only.

ST. Kitts (V44). A Japanese group plans to be active from this Island from April 29th til May 3rd on CW, SSB and RTTY.

>From Friday April 24th Syd, (VK2SG) will take back the notes. Many people, TG9VT among others, will be in Dayton and for that he cannot distribute as normal the notes. So those interested must pick it up themselves from TG9VT APlink. VK2SG will see that it is in TG9VT box. Be welcome and the next week everything be normalized.

Thank you all for the help during Syd's absence and let me end by wishing the readers, Happy Easter.

GL DE (DX2) I5FLN at TG9VT.GTM.NA
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

1946. Re: RF shielding a new bldg?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 14:59:38 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May9.145938.23311@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290168
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992May5.003341.1@acad2.alaska.edu> aslt@acad2.alaska.edu writes:
>I have two concerns.
>
>First (and to my mind foremost) are the health considerations. I remember when
>I was an ass't chief (there were three of us - a chief and two ass't chiefs. I
>was ass't chief in charge of rewinding the carts and cleaning the equipment) at
>an FM station, we used to get pretty hefty headaches when we had to work out at
>the transmitter room. Not to mention all the other stuff that I didn't want to
>know about...

If your plant followed good engineering practice, the most likely cause of
the headaches was blower noise. In our TV plant, a metal building, we have
to use an outside antenna to receive our *own* signal. OSHA standards for
broadcast plant leakage are quite strict. In doing compliance measurements
on our plant, I only found one place with measurable leakage, still way
below OSHA limits, at the aural/visual combiner. That was caused by a worn
join gasket in the rigid line.

>Second is shielding the audio and telephone gear (and other electronic stuff)
>from picking up their transmissions. We have some pretty sophisticated audio
>gear, with more coming, and a video studio in the near future.

This is a real problem with the AM signal. It's going to pervade your site
with fairly strong voltages. The sensitive audio equipment is a prime target.
When video comes in, you're going to have problems with the FM signal as
well getting into tape machines and camera pickups. We had a problem in
our studio where we were getting perfectly satisfactory pictures from a
competitor's transmitter, five miles away, on the blue tube pickups of our
cameras. It took some series resonant traps to get rid of it.

>Are there reference works that I can go look at for guidelines? What are the
>general and commonly accepted practices for this type of activity? I would
>also be interested in hearing about people's experiences, especially gotchas to
>be careful of.

The League's interference book is a good start. The techniques used to
keep ham signals out of consumer equipment also work on professional
equipment. Your most pressing problem is likely to be keeping the AM
signal from rectifying in the microphone amplifiers of your console.
This can be difficult to solve because indiscriminate use of bypass
capacitors will ruin the frequency response you paid so much to
acheive. Common mode chokes and carefully selected bypass capacitors
are required. Usage of high impedance microphones is simply out of
the question.

Gary KE4ZV

1947. Re: Still looking for elementary DSP info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 15:00:45 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992May9.150045.9226@anasaz>
Source record: 290024

Keywords:

In article <1992May05.122622.1210@jpradley.jpr.com> grumpy@jpradley.jpr.com (Jeff Markel) writes:
]
]My previous post asking for pointers to good introductory DSP
]material has inundated me with 2 replies - one from somebody
]who asked that I publicized whatever I find out, and the other
]trying to sell me on a PC Soundblaster card as a DSP engine.

I can't recommend a good introductory text, but can comment that all
require an electrical engineer's worth of math. However, whatever you
do, go out and buy "PC-DSP" by Oktay Alkin (Prentice Hall). It comes
with a floppy that has a nice DSP workbench that runs on a PC. The workbench
is good for trying out a concept after you have read it. It costs only
$22.00 and is sold at technical book stores. This is an incredible
deal!

For DSP programming in C, you can get "Signal Processing in C" by Christopher
Reid. (Wiley) It is more mathematical, but has a lot of DSP C code. For an extra
$64.00 you can get a complete source library and a DSP workbench. I have
got the source code, but the workbench disk was unreadable so I can't
give a review of it (a new disk is in the mail according to Chris).

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
john@anasazi.com ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
- - Support ALL of the bill of rights, INCLUDING the 2nd amendment! - -
- - Definition: invertebrate ::= George Bush - -

1948. Re: License question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 15:07:50 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.9.11.07.50.1992.23129@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290169

> I would only need
> to take part 3A, I believe.

Correct. To get the technician you only need to take 3A. Your
current novice gives you credit for Element 2.
For HF privs (tech+), your novice license is sufficient proof that you
have passed a 5 WPM code test.

-Ron

1949. Re: marine vhf freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 15:17:54 UTC
From: bartb@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530038@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 290170

Marine VHF frequencies range from 156.025 to 162.000 MHz. Some channels
are ship to ship,others ship to shore and some are assigned for specific types
of operation. It's probably easier to remember channel assignments instead
of specific frequencies; some channels Xmit on one, Rcv on other freqs.

1950. Re: Yeasu FT-470 Mods...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 15:28:14 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.9.11.28.14.1992.24340@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290171

There was a list of strap changes that alter the frequency
limits. As you will notice all the mods that open up 440 on a
reasonable basis for receive, nuke 440-450 transmit which is
kind of important...

R71 R70 R72 Rx and TX Receive only
|0 0 0 430 to 440 Mhz 430 to 500 Mhz
|0 0 1 430 to 450 Mhz
|0 1 0 430 to 440 Mhz
|0 1 1 432 to 438 Mhz
|1 0 0 430 to 440 Mhz
|1 0 1 220 to 225 Mhz
|1 1 0 430 to 440 Mhz
|1 1 1 210 to 235 Mhz

> DISCLAIMER -> I AM aware that tx outside ham bands is illegal, I just like to
> dabble/play with new mods, just for the heck of it. As for the 463.525 freq,
> I would already be authorized for that before I'd use it...Also, the 2m mods
> could be useful in the future for future jobs, like EMT....

It would still be illegal. The FT470 is not type accepted for use in
those frequencies. It makes no difference if you are "authorized" to
use those frequencies or not. Use of non-type accepted equipment
ouside the amateur bands is and had been the basis for certifiate
action and monetary forfieture (of course all the ones I know have
been for people who were doing obnoxious things like operating 100
Watts in the CB bands and conducting broadcast operations using ham
equipment out of band).

-Ron

1951. ALERT: SATELLITE PROTON & PCA EVENT ALERTS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 17:09:42 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705431382@honte>
Source record: 290172
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

/\

SATELLITE PROTON EVENT ALERT

ISSUED: 16:30 UT, 09 MAY

/\

ATTENTION:

Protons at greater than 10 MeV passed the event threshold of 10 pfu at
10:05 UT on 09 May. Protons are still increasing but appear to be gradually
leveling off now near 48 pfu at 16:30 UT.

Protons have produced sufficient polar ionospheric absorption (PCA) to
significantly degrade polar and some high latitude path HF signals. PCA
levels are currently running near 2.0 dB and have stabilized at that level.
A weak PCA event officially began at 14:05 UT.

Protons and PCA are expected to remain above the event thresholds for
approximately the next 12 to 18 hours. They should begin decaying following
the shock from yesterdays M7.4/4B tenflare, which is expected sometime during
the early to mid part of the UT day of 10 May.

A fairly strong sudden magnetic impulse of near 50 gammas was observed
near 16:00 UT. This is the anticipated arrival of the shock from the
long-duration hyder flare which occurred on 07 May. Minor to possible major
storming is expected to redevelop over the next 12 hours. Then, yet another
potentially stronger enhancement in geomagnetic activity is anticipated
following the arrival of the M7.4/4B flare shock on 10 May. That enhancement
could push geomagnetic activity above the major storm threshold. We are
continuing to call for A-indices of near 48 for 10 May. Values in excess of
50 (major storm) will be possible.

** End of Alert **

1952. rec.ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 18:30:44 UTC
From: phillipsa@skyfox.usask.ca
Message-ID: <9MAY92.18304447@skyfox.usask.ca>
Source record: 290173

Quickie...
Can anyone tell me where I can find current VERY ACCURATE earth-orbit
satellite elements., for most (if not all) of the known satellites ?
Does this information periodically turn up on rec.ham-radio???

thanks... andre...

1953. Re: Can I build a 2m radio on a "Protoboard" and expect it to work OK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 20:21:49 UTC
From: geertj@ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <1992May9.202149.15963@ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 290174

In article <9205080857.AA13244@eeiua> eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.SE (Simon Woodworth) writes:
>
>In Info-Hams Bulletin no. 473 Andrew Scott Beals writes:
>
>> By "Protoboard" [i think it's a brand-name], I mean one of those boards
>> that I can stuff components and wires into - they look like big waffles
>> with really tiny holes.
>
>> Will it work OK or will the strips of wire in the "Protoboard" tend to
>> radiate, possibly making it fail?
>

It will very likely not work, i.e. not good enough to pass FCC.
If you build something on 2 meter, take a piece of un-etched PCB
(full copper on the surface) and use the copper for everything that goes
to ground. This way, you'll have a ground surface, thus very short
leads to ground, and no unintended feedback via GND.

Feed each stage with a resisitor of 33 ohms and a decoupling cap of
10 nF (ceramic!), use proper shielding and it will very likely work.

If you want I can send you a copy of an article in RadComm on this, which
was published last year or so. Please include your surface mail address.

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG

--8<--nip-nip--
"We trained hard - but it seemed that every time we were beginning to form up
into teams, we would be reorganized. I was to learn later in life that we tend
to meet any new situation by reorganizing, and a wonderful method it can be
for creating the illusion of progress while producing confusion, inefficiency,
and demoralisation." - possibly from Petronius, 100 BC

Geert Jan de Groot SFJ2-218, Philips CE-ADC,
P.O. box 80002, 5600 JB Eindhoven, The Netherlands.
Email: geertj@ica.philips.nl or ..!sun4nl!philica!geertj
Phone: +31 40 797408 FAX: +31 40 732340

1954. Re: Ic24AT to a W2A?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 21:16:31 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3297@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 290175

In article <1992May8.190044.29379@ve6mgs.uucp> mark@ve6mgs.uucp (Mark G. Salyzyn, VE6MGS) writes:

faunt@cisco.com (Doug Faunt N6TQS 415-688-8269) sez:
>The one thing that might be useful to you is that the W2A has
>DTMF squelch, and that is not even an option on the 24.

Sorry, UT-50/51 works fine for this option ...

Ciao, 73 de VE6MGS/Mark -sk-

Sorry, the UT-50 is *CTCSS* encode/decode and the UT-51 is encode only. Doug was talking about the DTMF squelch as well as paging features in the W2.

Some of the early 'S' series had some kind of DTMF options but I never heard if they were compatible with the '24.

jv

"Do policemen dream?
..Yes when they're fast asleep.
And when policemen dream?
..It proves they're fast asleep" -- Robyn Hitchcock

| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

1955. WARNING UPDATE: LOW/MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-09 22:42:57 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705451377@honte>
Source record: 290176
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

UPDATED: 22:30 UT, 09 MAY

/\

UPDATE

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 10 - 11 May (UT days)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE - HIGH

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >45 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW - MODERATE

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: GOOD - FAIR

AURORAL ACTIVITY _MAY_ BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

SOUTHERN OREGON TO NORTHERN NEVADA TO UTAH TO COLORADO TO KANSAS AND
POSSIBLY PARTS OF NORTHERN OKLAHOMA TO MISSOURI AND POSSIBLY PARTS OF
NORTHERN ARKANSAS TO KENTUCKY AND POSSIBLY AREAS OF TENNESSEE TO
NORTH CAROLINA. SPORADIC BURSTS OF ACTIVITY MAY BECOME VISIBLE OVER
PARTS OF CALIFORNIA, NORTHERN ARIZONA, NORTHERN NEW MEXICO NORTHERN
TEXAS, MISSISSIPPI, ALABAMA AND GEORGIA.

SYNOPSIS...

A strong interplanetary shock arrived at 19:59 UT on 09 May. The
impact of this shock has produced anomalies and guidance problems on some
geosynchronous spacecraft. Some of the sensors on-board GOES-7 have been
affected over the last 3 or 4 hours. This is noted since GOES-7 is also an
important bird for weather satellite imagery and may have been affected in
other ways aside from the solar monitoring equipment which is known to be
affected.

Auroral activity has increased substantially following the arrival of
the interplanetary shock. Conditions are expected to be highly favorable for
strong middle latitude auroral activity during the early UT day of 10 May
(the local evening and early morning hours of 09/10 May over North America).

We are closely monitoring conditions to determine whether a warning for
low latitude activity may be necessary. At the present time, the Low
Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH remains in effect. However, this could
change rapidly if the main phase is as energetic as it appears it might be.

A Low Latitude Auroral Activity WARNING may be issued over the next six hours.

** End of Warning **

1956. Propagation Forecast Bulletin 19 ARLP019

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 02:45:30 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992May10.024530.9825@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 290177

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AP27
QST de W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 19 ARLP019
>From Tad Cook, KT7H, Seattle, WA
May 9, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB PROP ARL ARLP019
ARLP019 Propagation de KT7H

The sunspot cycle hit another low this week. On May 3 the
solar flux dropped to 125.6, the lowest since nearly two
years earlier on May 4, 1990. The only disturbed day was
May 2 when a minor flare drove the Boulder K index briefly
to 5. Otherwise propagation was fair through the week.

At this stage of the cycle numerous small simple sunspot
groups appear briefly, only to fade away. It is clear
that we are seeing a drop in activity as the solar cycle
heads toward the next cycle minimum. Solar indices will
decline over the next few years as we fade from the cycle
maximum in July, 1989. We can still expect brief periods
of intense activity, particularly from recurring coronal
holes on the solar surface.

The solar minimum for the month should occur around now,
and the solar flux should climb again toward a peak near
180 around May 16. Another minimum should follow around
the end of the month. A slight increase in geomagnetic
activity is possible around the 15th to the 18th of May.
Some forecast models suggest a temporary increase in
solar activity from late May until July.

Sunspot Numbers from May 1 through 7 were 114, 109, 107,
136, 128, 135 and 135, with a mean of 123.4. 10.7 cm
solar flux for the same period was 130.9, 135.8, 125.6,
134.7, 133.0, 130.6 and 129.1, with a mean of 131.4.
NNNN
```

1957. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 09 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 05:23:46 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705475426@honte>
Source record: 290078
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 130, 05/09/92
10.7 FLUX=126.7 90-AVG=174 SSN=112 BKI=4423 3455 BAI=026
BGND-XRAY=B2.8 FLU1=8.6E+08 FLU10=3.5E+07 PKI=5323 3555 PAI=032
BOU-DEV=049,043,013,034,029,068,085,105 DEV-AVG=053 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B5.9 @ 1638UT XRAY-MIN= B2.4 @ 1748UT XRAY-AVG= B3.9
NEUTN-MAX= +000% @ 0000UT NEUTN-MIN= +000% @ 0000UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.0DB @ 0000UT PCA-MIN= +0.0DB @ 0000UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55302NT @ 2348UT BOUTF-MIN=55242NT @ 1603UT BOUTF-AVG=55264NT
GOES7-MAX=N:+267NT@ 2027UT GOES7-MIN=P:-064NT@ 2027UT G7-AVG=+090,+057,+015
GOES6-MAX=P:+275NT@ 2017UT GOES6-MIN=E:-159NT@ 2032UT G6-AVG=+100,+017,+045
FLUXFCST=STD:130,130,135;SESC:130,135,140 BAI/PAI-FCST=030,040,020/035,040,020
KFCST=4455 5455 5446 6555 27DAY-AP=006,009 27DAY-KP=1122 2222 1222 3222
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*AURMIDWRN;*AURLOWWCH;*GSTRM
ALERTS=**PROTN10:PEAK-FLUX=4200PFU@2035;**PCA:BEGIN=1405,MAX=18DB;
**MAGSI:55NT@1601;**MAGSI:31NT@1958
!!END-DATA!!
```

NOTE: PCA and Neutron data are still unavailable. However, PCA data was reported to peak at 18 dB. Geomagnetic activity is expected to surpass the minor storm threshold by 06:00 UT on 10 May. STD predicted Ap-indices for the next 72 hours are slightly higher: 40, 48, and 25.

1958. Re: DSP-12 vs DSP2232 shootout

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 05:26:01 UTC
From: david@wilson.jobsoft.com
Message-ID: <1992May10.052601.3313@wilson.jobsoft.com>
Source record: 290079

In <9205041339.AA11870@aurw6b.aur.alcatel.com> gingell@aurw6b.UUCP (Mike Gingell) writes:

>Brandon Alberry writes:

>>Here we are, hams finally start to get into DSP and all we can do is
>>overinflate the DSP-23/DSP-2232 rivalry???! Drop it already! Hams are
>>supposed to be in the forefront of radio, so get one or the other or design
>>your own or SOMETHING and get moving on pushing the limits of DSP already!
>>(The above NOT directed at McGwier or Brooks, who are clearly already doing
>>so.)

>Since you ask, I have been pushing the limits of DSP technology for 20 years,
>but just because I don't trumpet it abroad does not mean you can draw
>unwarranted conclusions. Anyway I see nothing wrong with a little rivalry,
>it makes people get up and do something instead of resting on their laurels.

>David R. Wilson, WB4LHO mjbtn!wilson!david@uunet.uu.net writes:

>>I agree absolutely what have you done constructive lately, obviously
>>you had nothing better to do one night than bother someone that
>>was doing something useful.

>If this was addressed to me I would just like to say that if
>this was a rhetorical question, I must disappoint you. I am the
>inventor of a unique method of single sideband modulation which has
>been described many times in ham literature and is patented worldwide.
>Plagiarized versions appear in the ARRL handbook and a recent issue
>of QEX without correct attribution. I continue to work for the
>advancement of telecommunications technology - I design new hardware
>and systems on a daily basis in my profession, and I am working on DSP
>projects that will benefit the ham community in my spare time
> - how about you?

Thanks for the clarification, and I owe you an apology, I did not
see the original article in it's entirety. I have been active
in several projects here, mostly to support public service aspects
of the hobby. Also have been actively involved in trying to
improve the capability of those using packet in this area. I have
not done much in the hardware development arena, I have been known
to help others with debugging problems with equipment and repair.

>I seem to have started something here which has grown beyond what I
>intended. What I was originaly trying to say was that no one should
>post a commercial for a product unsolicited. I also went on to
>describe the DSP-12. AT NO TIME did I run down the WORK of N4HY or
>the DESIGN of the AEA DSP2232 both of which are excellent.

I am glad that you have elaborated on this, and for my flame I truly
ask your forgiveness.

I would appreciate it if you would elaborate on your current projects
I have several repeators that I am currently attempting to keep on the
air, both digital, and otherwise. I installed a multi port packet switch
earlier this year, and have been looking for others that might be interested
in increasing the speed and connectivity of the site. At present
It has 2 ports, one 1200 baud (2 meter) and 9600 baud (440).

Just thought I would pass it along....

73
Dave

--
David R. Wilson, WB4LHO
Smyrna, Tennessee USA
INET: david@wilson.jobsoft.com
UUCP: ...!uunet!mjbtn!wilson!david

1959. ALERT: Minor Geomagnetic Storm Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 06:51:22 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705480682@honte>
Source record: 290080
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

/\

MINOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

ISSUED: 06:30 UT, 10 MAY

/\

ATTENTION:

Geomagnetic activity has surpassed the minor storm threshold at 06:00
UT. The storm start-time will be set back to 19:55 UT on 09 May to coincide
with the influential SSC that was observed then.

Minor to major geomagnetic storming will continue over the next 24 to 48
hours. Major storming is currently being observed over the North American
regions (during the local night sector). Similar minor to major storm
conditions can be anticipated over all regions during the local evening and
early morning hours.

Protons are continuing to slowly fall back from the large maximum of
4,200 pfu that was observed at 20:35 UT on 09 May. A secondary maximum is
anticipated shortly before the arrival of the shock generated by the major
M7.4/4B tenflare of 08 May. This second shock is expected to arrive near
15:00 UT on 10 May and could enhance levels of geomagnetic activity or
sustain them at the present minor to major storm levels. There is a risk
this disturbance could surpass the major storm threshold over the next 24
hours.

Polar and high latitude path HF signal propagation remains useless.
PCA remains high and is producing radio-blackout conditions over these paths.
Blackout conditions are expected to continue over the next 24 hours. Some
improvement can be expected on 11 May, with more substantial improvements on
12 May. Middle latitude regions are experiencing poor to very poor
propagation conditions during the local night sectors. Low latitudes are
observing generally fair conditions. No significant changes are expected in
these conditions for the middle and low latitudes over the next 24 hours.
Some improvements are anticipated for late on 11 May and on 12 May.

** End of Alert **

1960. Re: Yaesu FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 12:39:10 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May10.123910.26732@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290081

In article <1992May8.001235.4024@bb1t.monsanto.com> sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com writes:
>In article <1992May6.073858.9438@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>> The older Yaesu drop in
>> charger sucks and will fry your battery packs, but Yaesu has a new pulse
>> charger that is really nice and is very kind to batteries.
>>
> What is its model number? I have heard many rumors, but I can't
> seem to nail its designation down.

The one I use is the NC-42, but it requires a little bit of whittling
to fit the 470 batteries. It's intended for the new micro-HT batteries.
Yaesu came out with yet another charger for 470 batteries recently. I
saw it at Dayton. It's the NC-37. It's *supposed* to use the same pulse
charging method as the NC-42, but I haven't tried it. The NC-29 timed
charger *will* definitely fry your batteries, avoid it. I can only
recomend the NC-42 since I haven't tried the NC-37. I *know* the NC-42
won't fry your batteries and it's smaller and lighter than either of
the other two. Nice for carrying around in the briefcase for hotel
room recharges. You have to thin, or remove, the guide ridge on the
side of the charger pocket for the 470 batteries to fit. A Dremel
tool makes a neat job, but a pocket knife will suffice.

Gary KE4ZV

1961. Re: Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 13:36:55 UTC
From: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6824@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 290082

In article <1992May9.132438.22524@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes...
>In article <37466.pjml@[139.166.142.1]> P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (pjml, Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Swindon.) writes:
>
>>Also, many modern solidstate TXes are woefully overdriven. IMHO the true
>>test is 100% duty-cycle key-down (or two-tone-test for SSB) just like you
>>do for RTTY or SSTV. Speech-waveform SSB is easy on the output stages,
>>so you can get away with feeble heatsinks and underrated components in
>>the PA tank circuit, as well as a power-supply rated for at most 20%
>>duty-cycle. I always giggle when i see modern radios advertised as '100
>>watt output', but then with '25 watts AM' in the smallprint at the bottom.
>>They are *admitting* that their radio is overdriven and under-heatsinked.
>>One supplier used to offer a 'standard' and 'heavy duty' power supply, the
>>difference being that the 'heavy-duty' one could take 50% duty-cycle....
>>they did not state what the 'standard duty' one would manage!
>
>I take exception to this complaint. Radios are designed for the duty
>cycles they are expected to encounter. This was true with radios that
>glow in the dark too. The TR4 claimed 400 watts PEP in SSB service, but
>could only sustain 25 watts in AM service. That was a fire bottle radio.

True... I think a better example is made with plate modulated
firebottle rigs. Johnson Ranger/Viking/Valiant and the like. All had AM output
in the 50-175 watt range.

>The older radios uniformly quoted their *input* power while modern radios
>uniformly quote *output* power. This should be kept firmly in mind when
>comparing radios of yore with modern radios. Since AM consumes 4 times
>as much PEP power as a SSB signal, a 100 watt SSB radio *should* only
>produce 25 watts AM to be consistent with it's ratings. There's no
>"overdrive" involved.
>
Input vs output ratings were not an attempt at deception, but probably
to meet the conventional legal measurement methods defined by the FCC at
the time. The Peak power vs avg is a good one to keep in mind. Most
tuners nowadays are rated at peak power (and even then, optimistically
IMHO!). A "250 watt" modern tuner will use receiver plate-spacing variables
and #16 interconnect wire. A 250 watt Johnson matchbox uses silver plated
swithces, 3/16" plate spaceing etc. 4x250=1kw so these boxes are probably
good for a gallon of SSB.

>Amateur radios are rated for ICAS service. Only broadcast stations like
>W1AW need CCS rated radios because *good* operators *listen* more than
>they talk. 1/2 :-)
>

With only minor derating, many of the older radios were usable for CCS service.... No argument about the good operator statement Gary!!

Now comes the opinion part... modern rigs are about as exciting to use as a telephone is. One plugs it in, turns it on and talks. Older gear requires some care and feeding to get (and keep!) running, along with more understanding of the "innards". THere is no argument that watching the flicker of a pair of 807s in modulator service is much cooler than observing a LED bar meter. :-) Old gear is a blast to operate.

See you in the AM window!
/john

| John Brewer | Internet: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com |
| wb5oau | Packet | wb5oau@wb2ars |

1962. Re: Digital shaft encoder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 14:04:06 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.06lv@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 290083

In article <9205091203.AA16330@ucsd.edu>
MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>> Does anyone make a shaft encoder
>> whose output is an analog voltage?
>>
>
>-That function is performed by a conventional potentiometer.
>-For antenna work, use a 5 turn potentiometer to get
>-360 degree coverage. Or use a 2 to 1 gear set with a
>-270 degree pot.
>
>-You can buy digital potentiometers from Hewlett Packard's
>-Opto Division. You would need to connect their digital
>-output to a counter and a DAC to get back to an analog voltage,
>-but why go to all this trouble when a potentiometer already
>-has an analog output.
>
>-Rick N6RK
>-rkarlqu@scd.hp.com
>
>Well, it's like this: even the best potentiometers are non-linear.
>Shaft encoders _ought_ to be much more linear. Good pots have a
>a +/- 0.25% linearity error, so I'll be lucky to get +/- 0.9 degree
>precision (360 * 0.0025 = 0.9). Furthermore, a 3- or 5-turn pot,
>connected 1:1 to the mast, will lose a lot of resolution. For
>example, I want to have the pot "talk" to a 12-bit A/D board. If I
>use a 5-turn pot, then best resolution I'll be able to get is
>equivalent to (4096 / 5) = 819 = 9.7 bits = +/- 0.44 degree. So, if
>my goal is 1/2-degree pointing precision, I can't do it with a 5-turn
>pot because the best it can do is +/- (0.9 + 0.44) = +/- 1.34 degree.
>When your 1-dB beamwidth is only 2 degrees (or less), this in not
>enough precision.
>
>Bottom line : I'd like to find a shaft encoder that delivers
>10 bits resolution per/rev with "perfect" linearity. The original
>request was for something with an analog output so it could talk to
>the A/D board that I already have.
>
>Mike Owen W9IP
>MROWEN@STLAWU

Why do you need this kind of resolution? If you have a new kind of beam
that has a 1/2 degree beam width or a 1 degree beam width, I would sure like
to know about it... Any beam that I know about has a FAR wider beam width

than this.

73, bob
--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

1963. Re: Re: Antennas and lightning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 14:47:40 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May10.144740.27208@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290084

In article <655@arrlhq.UUCP> ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com (john.l.broughton) writes:
>> Lightning is not predictable and I don't believe any manufacturer who
>> says any device will stop it.
>
>It can be done, but the cost is quite high. The purpose of a lightning
>arrestor is to prevent equipment damage from NEARBY strikes.

Indeed, as the cobbler's son, I suffered over $10,000 worth of damage due to lightning even though professionally I know that lightning is no different than any other electrical discharge and that there are proven ways of dealing with it. Lightning behavior is somewhat *different* than the behavior of a 12 volt battery, but the current flows are just as predictable and just as manageable. Some of the techniques are different due to the magnitude of the voltages and currents and due to the pulse nature of lightning. You have to treat lightning discharge paths as if they were UHF paths.

The broadcast plant I'm responsible for gets struck *directly* in *every* storm, yet sustains no damage. 1000 foot towers make dandy lightning targets. The techniques for complete lightning protection are well known in the broadcast business. Since I did a *professional* job on my home station, my home tower has been struck repeatedly with only an Isopole turned to confetti and some melted 9913. No damage to radios or anything else in the house.

Lessons learned: Isopoles aren't heavy enough conductors to sustain direct strikes. Don't put them at the top of tall towers. Heavy copper pipe J-poles are better. A *good* ground field is mandatory. An 8 foot rod won't cut it. I use 8 ground rods connected by buried 5 inch copper strap distributed over 1200 square feet. More surface in contact with the Earth is more important than depth of contact. Bond each tower section *electrically* as well as mechanically. Route cables *inside* the tower structure. Use high quality gas discharge arrestors on all cables *directly* at the base of the tower which should be the single point connection for all grounds in your system. Ground loops are more likely to destroy equipment than any other single installation mistake.

All ground runs must be direct with *no* sharp bends. Lightning behaves like UHF RF and a 90 degree bend in a ground wire appears as a large inductance to the bolt. You want to direct the current straight down your tower and into the ground field. You don't want it making any detours through your equipment. The third wire safety ground on line powered equipment can be a problem. You should isolate it with a heavy choke. This allows it to still operate as a safety ground, but keeps

it from looking inviting to lightning. I lost a computer system by ignoring this rule.

Gas discharge arrestors that protect against common mode as well as differential mode potentials are a must. Lightning Protection Assoc makes suitable units for coax, rotator cables, and phone lines. A certain heavily advertised arrestor does *not* protect against common mode voltages. Beware of lightning arrestors in black housings that don't provide a *heavy* ground lug for the *outer* conductor of the coax.

Main entrance line power protection requires a heavy arrestor. I use the LA 302-R from Delta Lightning Arrestors of Big Spring Texas on my entrance panel. This arrestor can safely handle 60,000 amps and fires at 380 volts. On really big strikes these arrestors react explosively. Care must be taken in selecting their mounting position.

Your basic varistor surge suppressors are useless for lightning suppression, but can be useful for handling spikes induced by nearby strikes. I use Panamax suppressors on all sensitive equipment. If you can supply power though a continous UPS, or even a constant voltage transformer, that is even better protection against spikes. Be wary of common safety grounds on these devices. That can undo the protection they offer.

Lightning need not be a mythic beast that devours all in it's sight, but it is dangerous and very careful steps are required to tame it. One mistake in installation can undo thousands of dollars worth of suppression equipment. You must consider every possible path during installation. At multi-thousand amp flows, ground isn't an equal potential resource. Ground loops *will* appear and destroy equipment if you use any technique other than absolute single point grounding.

Gary KE4ZV

1964. Need manual on 931MHz Motorola Pager

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 15:19:20 UTC
From: kessler@cbnewsk.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May10.151920.29453@cbnewsk.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290085

I need a service manual for a 12 digit pager.

I believe it is a Motorola Bravo set for 931.1625MHz operation.
(Model AD5JRB ???).

I picked it up at the Dayton Hamvention and I hope to find tune-up and
address programming information.

How far can the frequency be moved?
Does the pager use the POCSAG or GSC protocol?

Any pointers to useful information would be appreciated.

Bill Kessler - WB0CST
kessler@inuxy.att.com
or att!inuxy!wb0cst!wkk

1965. RACES Bulletin #221

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 15:47:35 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9205101547.AA10032@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290086

Msgid: $RACESBUL.221

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.221 DATE: May 11, 1992
CATEGORY: MGT
SUBJECT: FEMA funds "short fuse"

Federal matching funds sometimes have a very "short fuse" time interval in which to act. This is where FEMA may ask if you are prepared to share in some surplus funds that will run out quickly. But if, through proper planning, your Radio Officer has a shopping list of necessities ready to fit the matching funds, your jurisdiction may be able to secure funds during the "short fuse" time period. Understandably, this can be a frustrating factor, not knowing if and when and how much Federal matching funds may be available for RACES equipment from year to year. Jurisdiction budget cycles vary, as do the techniques within jurisdictions. Some can take eighteen months, others can move quickly within days. Nevertheless, "short fuse" FEMA fund opportunities do occur, and can be utilized to help with budgetary problems with adequate planning. Which is a very good opportunity to include your Radio Officer.
Don't short change the ingenuity of your Radio Officer when it comes to the budgetary process. Besides FEMA matching funds, the Radio Officer can sometimes attract local business contributions, filtered through appropriate means, such as a local service organization. In times of short budget funding, look for the unusual opportunities and be prepared to take advantage of those that are suitable to your jurisdiction. ---Stan Harter, KH6GBX

EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races and can be retrieved using FTP.

1966. The high cost of heat

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 15:47:37 UTC
From: wb9rsq@wb9rsq.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <26193.wb9rsq@wb9rsq.ampr.org>
Source record: 290087

The adds say that one of these new dc motor type furnaces will help save money and heat your house more evenly. Well, we put one in. The Bryant 398B.
It does everything the add claimed, it is quiet, more energy efficient, and the heat and cooling is nice and even. So what, I here you say. The cost I am referring to is the noise on the vhf band.
I first thought it was one of my many electronic devices, so I went on a shut down spree. I killed everything I could think of with a micro processor.

The noise continued. Finally I shut off the blower for the furnace. Yep, that did it. I forgot that the dc motor speed is controlled by a micro processor.
The noise level created by the 398B is so high that the entire 2m band has hash and rfi on almost every frequency. It sounds like a pulsing carrier with the usual computer noise thrown in for extra listening pleasure. Signal strength is often a solid s9+.
I am now in the process of building a new home, and I had planed on getting on of these nice dc type furnaces, but now I think I will stick to a furnace with a normal motor, unless someone out there has a way to wipe the noise created by this fine piece of modern climate controlling technology.

73s

1967. RF Prototyping (was Re: protoboard)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 16:15:21 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992May10.161521.11021@anasaz>
Source record: 290023

Keywords:

In article <9205081219.AA25820@ucsd.edu> FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM writes:
]A few years ago someone tried to build a 25 Mhz 250mw LASER driver using
]a protoboard. It was a mushy mess. Difficult to drive. Cross coupling
]nightmare. All our prototyping now gets done on D.S. Cu Vector board with
]the ground plane removed from under rf conductors (to reduce capacitance).
] Find a circuit board. It will be fairly easy to play with the
]'spokes' since the wheel has already been invented.

A good technique for prototyping RF (and one the pro's use) is to take
a piece of double sided PC stock. On one side, cut the copper into
quarter inch squares (you can use a hacksaw or a dremel tool, or you can
etch it). Solder the components to the squares, keeping leads short. Where
you need a ground, drill though and solder a jumper. If there is a node
that shouldn't have any significant capacitance to ground, remove the
copper on the reverse side under that pad.

--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
john@anasazi.com ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
- - Tree Hugger's Nightmare: Mt. Graham Red Squirrel Stew ...
- - Have you ever tried looking at the stars through a squirrel? - - -

1968. Can they get in big trouble for this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 16:47:51 UTC
From: gt6749c@prism.gatech.EDU
Message-ID: <57221@hydra.gatech.EDU>
Source record: 290088

Ok everyone, sit back because I have a little story to tell.
Back during spring break of this year I took off from school and went
home to work with my dad for the week (yes I could have gone to the beach
but instead of spending money I made some money. All the more to spend on
radio stuff!). So naturally my IC24at came with me. There are a few repeaters
back home that I can pick up, and I mean a few. Well, anyway, when I went to
work I found out that they were building on a new building to the rest of the
operation. The guy that was in charge of the construction crew had a 24at
just like mine and I said "Hey, thats pretty cool. I didn't know Icom made
a commercial 24at." And the guy said "Yea, the boss bought a couple of these
from the Icom (commercial) dealer and they are pretty nice." And the guy that
was in charge of the maintainence people there said "Yea the same company quotedus some of
those 24at's but we decided to go with Motorola."
Well everything was just fine until the end of the week when my 24at went
crazy. So when I got back here in Atlanta, I took it down to the Icom service
center just a few minutes away (which really makes things nice). While they
were fixing my radio I mentioned that the week before I had seen for the first
time a commercial 24at and how I didn't even know one existed. And they said,
"Icom doesn't make a COMMERCIAL 24at." So my first question:

1) Can this commerial radio supplier get in real big trouble for selling
amateur radios, not type accepted, as commercial radios?

and secondly,

2) How would I go about doing something about it? Or is it none of my
business?

Thanks in advance for anyone's input.

Thomas, KD4APZ

JAMES, THOMAS B.
Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta Georgia, 30332
uucp: ...!{decvax,hplabs,ncar,purdue,rutgers}!gatech!prism!gt6749c
Internet: gt6749c@prism.gatech.edu

1969. Re: DSP2232 modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 18:04:30 UTC
From: beyo@beyonet.UUCP
Message-ID: <365@beyonet.UUCP>
Source record: 290089
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Why does this sound like an advertising con-job to me?
It looks like a commercial, smells like a commercial,
feels like a commercial?

Its informative information though I do admit.
I guess I have to say keep up the good work...

Steve
--
################## Stephen Urich WB3FTP |"Starlightbeams project ##################
##|_|############ Bensalem, PA USA |me in Red Blue and Green##|_|############
##################----------------------|Velvetdreams protect me ##################
snark!beyonet!beyo |when I hit the Screen" ####
|_| ## widener!beyonet!beyo |--Alan Parsons Project ## |_|
##---##
Packet Radio: WB3FTP@WA3NWL.#EPA.PA.USA.NA ####
_##################____##################_

1970. ALERT: STORM UPGRADED TO MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 18:34:29 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705522869@honte>
Source record: 290090
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

ISSUED: 18:00 UT, 10 MAY

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ATTENTION:

Geomagnetic activity surpassed the major storm threshold at 12:00 UT on 10 May. Very severe geomagnetic storming has been observed during the local night sector over North American middle latitude regions. High and polar latitude regions have experienced major to severe storming. Peak K-indices for Boulder reached 8 (equivalent A-index of 240) between 09:00 UT and 12:00 UT. Conditions seem to be stabilizing somewhat now that we are passing the morning sector. The estimated running 24 hour A-index for Boulder, Colorado is now near 91. Estimated running 24 hour planetary A-index is 64. Total field values at Boulder dropped significantly to below 54,830 gammas (very low) at 10:00 UT. There is a chance geomagnetic activity may surpass the severe storm threshold of 100 over the next 12 to 18 hours.

Conditions are expected to range from minor to severe storm levels with sustained A-indices above or near the major storm threshold over the next 24 hours. There is a chance A-indices may even surpass the severe storm threshold of 100 over the next 24 hours, although this remains to be seen. A shock from the M7.4/4B tenflare has not yet clearly manifested itself, but is expected any time now. After it arrives, conditions are expected to remain at major to possibly occasionally severe storm levels for approximately 12 hours.

A Low Latitude Auroral Activity WARNING has been issued. Conditions during the local evening and early morning hours of 09/10 May were very favorable for middle latitude observations of auroral activity as well as low latitude observations. Numerous low latitude regions have reported auroral activity. These conditions are expected to persist over the next 12 to 18 hours, but will depend on the strength of the anticipated M7.4/4B flare shock which is due to arrive any time now.

Protons remain well above the event threshold near 35-45 pfu. Protons stabilized near this flux level at 12:00 UT. They may increase slightly again prior to the shock arrival from the M7 flare, before finally falling below the event threshold of 10 pfu later today or early in the UT day of 11 May.

HF propagation conditions have been extremely poor over the middle, high, and polar latitude regions. Low latitudes have observed mostly very poor to fair propagation conditions. Polar to high latitude signal paths have observed near continual radio-blackout conditions. Middle latitudes witnessed frequent blackout periods during the local evening and early morning hours during the severe to very severe geomagnetic storming. The weak state of the ionosphere will permit generally only north-south propagation over the low and middle latitude regions. Signals attempting to pass over the central to northerly middle latitude regions on east-west paths will be heavily attenuated and disturbed. Essentially dead propagation will exist on the high and polar latitude signal paths until things start settling down later on 11 May and on 12 May.

Numerous reports of VHF auroral backscatter have been received. Conditions were very favorable for low and middle latitude auroral backscatter. High latitude regions have not been as favorable. Additional backscatter can be expected over the next 24 hours during strong geomagnetic storm periods. However, signal stabilities will be poor with rapid fading and even "motoring" of VHF signals.

** End of Alert **

1971. WARNING: LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 18:42:06 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705523326@honte>
Source record: 290091
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

ISSUED: 18:00 UT, 10 MAY

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HIGH RISK PERIOD: 10 - 11 May (UT days)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE - HIGH

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >42 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW - MODERATE

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM LOW LATITUDES: GOOD - FAIR

AURORAL ACTIVITY _MAY_ BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA TO NORTHERN NEVADA TO NORTHERN ARIZONA TO NORTHERN
NEW MEXICO TO NORTHERN TEXAS TO OKLAHOMA TO ARKANSAS TO NORTHERN
MISSISSIPPI TO NORTHERN ALABAMA TO NORTHERN GEORGIA TO SOUTH
CAROLINA.

SYNOPSIS...

Conditions became favorable for low latitude auroral activity
observations during the local evening/early morning hours of 09/10 May over
North America. Numerous reports of low latitude observations have been
received. The disturbance which spawned this major auroral storm is still in
progress, but is showing some signs of gradual weakening. However, another
disturbance from a recent major class M7.4/4B solar flare is expected to
arrive anytime now and may further enhance auroral activity to strong storm
levels for 12 to possibly 18 hours following the shock arrival. Therefore,
auroral activity may very well remain visible over the lower latitudes during
the local evening and early morning hours of 10/11 May over North America.

To observe the auroral activity, a dark sky site is required away from
city lights and other light pollution. The phase of the moon will inhibit
attempts to view activity, particularly over the lower latitudes. However,
the luminosity of the auroral activity, particularly over the middle latitude
regions will override much of the lunar interference.

Please note that there is a slight chance the disturbance from the M7
flare might not arrive or may be less energetic than first anticipated. If
this is true, conditions may steadily weaken over the next 12 hours,
degrading the potential for low latitude observations of activity.

As of 18:00 UT, Kansas City, Missouri appears to be the lowest latitude
that has observed auroral activity over the last 24 hours.

** End of Warning **

1972. Space Shuttle Rebroadcast Freq. VHF/UHF

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 18:46:06 UTC
From: mcs1472@hertz.njit.edu
Message-ID: <1992May10.184606.15366@njitgw.njit.edu>
Source record: 290092

Does anybody know of any space shuttle voice retransmissions in the
north New Jersey/NYC area on either 2 meters or 70 cm? Thanks in advance.

1973. Inquiry: Standard C628 1.2GHz Dual HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 19:44:58 UTC
From: crawford@ENUXHB.EAS.ASU.EDU
Message-ID: <9205101944.AA09334@enuxhb.eas.asu.edu>
Source record: 290093

Standard Communications introduced their new 1.2 GHz HT at Dayton (so I'm told). Yet, they haven't released the spec sheet on it. A phone call to Standard reveals that the output on 1.2 GHz is (as one would expect from the market of 1.2GHz equipment) is 1 Watt. The max output on 450 MHz is 5 watt w/ the 12 volt battery and 3.5W w/ the 7.2 volt battery.

Does anyone here own one of these things? Of interest: How does the front end compare to other Standard HT's (i.e. selectivity, sensitivity, inter-mod, etc)? HRO Sunnyvale has the only one in stock at the moment. I'd buy it if I knew it will match the performance of their other dual-banders.

Comments appreciated.

Brian Crawford, KL7JDQ INTERNET: crawford@enuxhb.eas.asu.edu
PO Box 804 crawford@p12.f15.n114.z1.fidonet.org
Tempe, Arizona 85281 crawford@stjhmc.fidonet.org
USA

1974. Radiosonde Frequencies??? What are they?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 19:58:51 UTC
From: thompson@cactus.org
Message-ID: <1992May10.195851.23783@cactus.org>
Source record: 290094

I bought a nifty weather balloon radio sonde at Dayton this year.
It's made by a company called VIZ. It is complete with sensors
for temp and humidity. Does anyone know what frequency this beast
is on? It appears to be around 400 MHz from what I can observe of
the RF section.

How many launch sites for these balloons exist in the US?

Anyone had experience with this stuff?

thanks,
c.t.

1975. Kenwood TH-75/A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 21:09:40 UTC
From: chucks@banana.ithaca.ny.us
Message-ID: <TyTkkB1w164w@banana.ithaca.ny.us>
Source record: 290095

Just a simple question, probably asked previously, and available
via ftp, but I can't do that, and I just got the radio (now _2_
generations old), so here goes:

Is there any way to make the display light stay on with the
TH-75A? 'Twould be convenient while mobile at night.

In anticipation, many thanks!

Chuck Schultz (chucks@banana.ithaca.ny.us) via: The Twisted Banana BBS
PO Box 482 (607-387-3610) 607-273-3233
Ovid NY 14521 N2PUA Ithaca NY
==
Happy motoring! Happy modeming!

It's not my fault! I'm a driver, not a mechanic.
==

1976. Re: Need manual on 931MHz Motorola Pager

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 22:51:11 UTC
From: lockhart@orion.oac.uci.edu
Message-ID: <2A0DA8DF.10401@noiro.acs.uci.edu>
Source record: 290096

In article <1992May10.151920.29453@cbnewsk.cb.att.com> kessler@cbnewsk.cb.att.com (william.k.kessler) writes:
>I need a service manual for a 12 digit pager.
>
>I believe it is a Motorola Bravo set for 931.1625MHz operation.
>(Model AD5JRB ???).
>
>I picked it up at the Dayton Hamvention and I hope to find tune-up and
>address programming information.
>
>How far can the frequency be moved?
>Does the pager use the POCSAG or GSC protocol?
>
>Any pointers to useful information would be appreciated.
>
>Bill Kessler - WB0CST
>kessler@inuxy.att.com
>or att!inuxy!wb0cst!wkk

This information was copied from an article posted in rec.ham.radio in August 1991. This article may not answer many of the questions that were asked by the original poster, however, it may be useful to some of you on usenet. The author of this information is unknown. I saved this information because I have a BRAVO pager and found these tidbits of information useful.

~jack_

.....Begin recorded message.....

IF YOU HAVE A MOTOROLA BRAVO PAGER THIS WILL HELP YOU WITH SOME OF THE FEATURES OF THIS UNIT YOU MY NOT KNOW ABOUT.

SELF TEST:
TO PUT UNIT INTO A SELF TEST TURN OFF PAGER. NOW HOLD DOWN THE GRAY ARROW KEY AND BLACK LOCK KEY AT THE SAME TIME AND TURN ON PAGER. THIS TELLS THE CPU IN PAGER TO GO INTO A SELF TEST. YOU WILL GET A 2 SECOND LONG BEEP, RELEASE THE GRAY & BLACK BUTTON AND PUSH THE GRAY BUTTON BEFORE THE 2 SECOND BEEP ENDS. IF YOU DID ALL THIS IN TIME YOU WILL HAVE "SPL" OR "PAGING P?" AND NOT THE DOTTED LINE YOU ARE USED TO SEEING WHEN YOU TURN ON PAGER . BY PRESSING THE GRAY KEY IT WILL GO TO A DISPLAY TEST, PRESS AGAIN AND YOU WILL GET THE PAGERS CAPCODE (CAPCODE IS THE UNIQUE SERIAL NUMBER WHICH THE PAGING TRANSMITTERS TRANSMITS TO YOUR PAGER TO TURN ON YOUR PAGER WHEN SOMEONE PAGES YOU). WAIT AND IN ABOUT 3 SECONDS IT WILL DISPLAY YOUR SECOND CAPCODE (IF YOU HAVE ONE-MOST DON'T) PRESS THE

GRAY KEY AGAIN AND IT WILL CHECK CONTROLS, PRESS IT AGAIN AND IT WILL TEST VIBRATOR FUNCTION (IF YOUR PAGER HAS IT). TURN OFF PAGER AND TURN ON AGAIN TO DISABLE SELF TEST.

SPECIAL PROGRAMMED FEATURES:
TAKE OFF BATTERIES CLIP AND IN CENTER TOWARD THE FRONT OF PAGER YOU WILL SEE A PRINTED CIRCUIT BOARD EDGE PINS (JUST LIKE THE BACK SIDE OF A NETENDO CARTAGE. THIS EDGE PINS ARE PLUGGED INTO A CORE PROGRAMMER. THE PROGRAMMER CAN CHANGE.

CAPCODES: SEE ABOVE

AUTORESET TO MANUAL: YOUR PAGER IN AUTORESET WILL BEEP 8 TIMES THEN STOP BEEPING. MANUAL RESET THE BEEPER WILL KEEP BEEPING TILL THE COWS COME HOME OR YOU PUSH A BUTTON TO LOOK AT THE MESSAGE.

DISPLAY: ENGLISH PROMPTS OR INTERNATIONAL-SYMBOL SCREENS DISPLAYED.

SILENT MODE CHIRP: FOR A SINGLE BEEP WHEN YOUR PAGED. NOT FOR USE ON VIBRATOR PAGERS.

BEEP ON BAD DATA: YOUR PAGER HEARS IT'S CAPCODE BUT RECEIVED BAD DISPLAY MESSAGE, IT WILL PUT "EEE" ACROSS DISPLAY TO SHOW BAD RECEIVE. IF THIS IS FEATURE IS NOT ENABLED AND YOU RECEIVE BAD DATA YOUR PAGER WILL NOT BEEP AND YOU WILL HAVE NO IDEA SOMEONE TRYED TO PAGE YOU.

****
NOW LETS SAY YOU ARE UNHAPPY WITH YOUR PAGING COMPANY "A" BUT OWN YOUR PAGER. YOUR $200.00+ PAGER IS TUNED TO THEIR FREQUENCY AND YOU WANT TO GO TO ANOTHER PAGING COMPANY BUT NOT LOSE ALL THE MONEY YOU SPENT FOR YOUR PAGER. THE ANSWER IS TO RECRYSTAL PAGER TO THE NEW FREQUENCY OF COMPANY "B". BUT WE MUST ANSWER SOME QUESTIONS FIRST TO SEE WHAT IT WILL COST.

1. WHAT IS YOUR PAGERS CODING FORMAT (POCSAG) OR (GSC)
THE EASY WAY TO TELL IS TO DO A SELF TEST AND READ CAPCODE. IF IT'S 7 NUMBERS IT'S POCSAG. IF IT'S 6 NUMBERS AND 1 LETTER IT'S GSC. IF YOUR PAGER DOES NOT MATCH THE SAME CODING FORMAT AS COMPANY "B" IT WILL COST MORE THEN IT'S WORTH TO CHANGE.

2. WHAT BAUD RATE IS YOUR PAGER WORKING AT ? DO SELF TEST AND IF DISPLAY SHOWS PAGING P1 PAGER IS WORKING AT 1200 BAUD OTHER WISE YOU ARE SAFE TO ASSUME 512 BAUD IT MUST MATCH COMPANY "B" BAUD RATE TO BE WORTH YOUR TIME.

3. ARE YOU IN THE SAME FREQUENCY BAND 931 MHZ OR 450 MHZ ETC.
IF COMPANY "A" AND COMPANY "B" ARE NOT IN SAME BAND IT WILL TAKE A NEW RECEIVER BOARD TO CONVERT PAGER AND COST TO MUCH TO TRY.

IF ALL THE ANSWERS ABOVE SHOW YOU ARE COMPATIBLE YOU CAN CALL COMPANY "B" AND TELL THEM YOU WANT TO DO BUSINESS WITH THEM AND

NEED A CAPCODE NUMBER SO YOU CAN GET PAGER RECRYSTALED AND HAVE A
CAPCODE PROGRAMMED AT THE SAME TIME.

NOW YOU CAN HAVE COMPANY "B" RECOMMEND A SHOP THAT WILL
RECRYSTAL PAGER OR LOOK UP ONE YOURSELF.

THE LEAST EXPENSIVE I HAVE FOUND IS:

ECONO-COMM
3710 N.W. 16TH ST.
LAUDERHILL, FLA. 33311

305-581-4980
305-581-4985

LAST TIME I CHECKED RECRYSTAL OF PAGER COST $19.00 AND REPAIR COST
OF $16.00 WITH A 30 DAY WARRANTY. BUT PRICES ARE ALWAYS CHANGING SO
CALL FIRST BEFORE YOU SEND ANYTHING, AND MAKE SURE YOU INSURE PAGER
IN SHIPPING.

.........................End of recorded message..........................

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/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\/\
| Jack C. Lockhart < INTERNET > LOCKHART@orion.oac.uci.edu |
| Radio Systems Engineer < BITNET > LOCKHART@uci.edu |
| Network & Telecomm Services < ! BANG ! > ...uunet!usc!uci.edu!lockhart|
| 2209 Central Plant Building < VOICE > (714) 856-8477 |
| University of California, Irvine < FAX > (714) 725-2270 |
| Irvine, CA 92717-5475 < HAM > WD6AEI |
| U.S.A. <COMP PHONE> (714) 725-2238 |
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1977. [ANS] K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 23:23:19 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9205102307.AA16088@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 290097

Sour grapes or not, I dont think that the issue of K3VOA
and how it was issued is "isolated".
Check out W2DDH and WB2DDH in the callsign database or call book.
Makes you wonder, huh?

1978. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-10 23:59:13 UTC
From: rick@lrark.UUCP
Message-ID: <618@lrark.UUCP>
Source record: 290098

In article <1992Apr30.161633.289@pictel.com> wpns@pictel.com (Willie Smith) writes:
>perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>>Has anyone ever played with ACSSB ?
>
>>The advantage of ACSSB is that it only takes 3 KHz of bandwidth while
>>NBFM takes 6+ KHz.
>
>Well, actually, NBFM takes up around 15, which is why repeaters and

NBFM is plus and minus 5KHz plus a 2KHz guard band which yields a 14KHz
segment. Most receivers will still attempt to capture a signal 15-18KHz
away from the main frequency.

>simplex channels are spaced at 20 KHz (well, except for some that are
>local-option 30 with inputs and outputs staggered or something...), so
>the gain in bandwidth per hertz is at least 5X, assuming you don't
>need much guardband for ACSSB.
>
>One of the reasons that Fedex gave for taking a bite out of 220 was
^^^^^
It was UPS, not Fedex as stated. Lets not get upset at the whole shipping
world.

>that they could be more efficient using ACSSB, but after getting the
>frequencies they decided it was too much trouble and they'd just use
>NBFM... Sigh. I'd like to see ACSSB take off, if it works, it might
>be a neat mode.
>
>I'm not sure what the technical problems associated with ACSSB are, or
>how it sounds, but I suspect that there are reasons it's not more
>popular.
>
>Willie Smith
>wpns@pictel.com

--
rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
Ricky Mobley * lrark (501) 224-9454 *
1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

1979. K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 01:04:45 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <71968@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 290099

jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil says:

>>Sour grapes or not, I dont think that the issue of K3VOA
>>and how it was issued is "isolated".
>>Check out W2DDH and WB2DDH in the callsign database or call book.

I did:

Callbook v1.3 Bug reports to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu Type 'help' for help
>> call wb2ddh
No references found
>> call w2ddh
No references found
>>

Hey, that's amazing - neither of the calls is in the database. What's more, neither is in the callbook, which proves it - not just one of them is not in there, they both aren't, the odds against that must be really astronomical. Well, I for one am convinced!

>>Makes you wonder, huh?

I'll say it does!

Not everybody knows this, but WA4CEW's wife's initials are CEW (and they are both "C.W."). You gonna report them or shall I? (actually, he got his call before he was married - can you imagine how tough it was to find someone with the right initials?).

Coincidence? Conspiracy? - you be the judge...

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

1980. UPDATE: MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 01:05:45 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705546345@honte>
Source record: 290100
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM UPDATE

01:00 UT, 11 MAY

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ATTENTION:

There is a very real possibility geomagnetic activity may surpass the severe storm threshold. Boulder is reporting an A-index of 99, which is only one point short of a severe storm classification. One more major storm period prior to 06:00 UT will be sufficient to reclassify this storm as a severe event.

Minor to major storming is expected to continue, with severe storm periods a definite possibility during the local evening and early morning hours of 10/11 May.

Significant levels of auroral activity are possible (if not expected) during the night-sectors. North America is expected to experience intense levels of auroral activity, particularly over the middle latitude regions. The Low and Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WARNINGS will remain active throughout the next 12 to 18 hours.

HF propagation conditions remain strongly degraded over all regions. No significant improvements are expected until the mid to late part of 11 May or early 12 May when conditions are expected to begin stabilizing. Until then, all regions will continue to observe heavy degradation of HF signals on all paths and all frequencies. High and polar latitude signal paths (as well as paths passing through the northern to central middle latitude regions) will be particularly heavily affected with high levels of absorption, fading, distortion, and noise.

** End of Alert **

1981. WANTED: Control Head and Cabling for Mitrek

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 01:07:29 UTC
From: bryanh@undr.org
Message-ID: <1992May10.521641.9zzBF@undr.org>
Source record: 290101
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc,misc.emerg-services

I am presently in need of the control head and cabling to a 4 Channel Low Band Motorola Mitrek mobile radio. I recently aquired the tx/rx section of the radio, but it had no control head or cabling, so it is basically useless to me.

If any

1982. UPDATE: LOW/MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 01:14:44 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705546884@honte>
Source record: 290102
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

UPDATED: 01:00 UT, 11 MAY

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* UPDATE *

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 11 May (UT days)
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 11 - 12 May

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE - HIGH

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >42 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW - MODERATE

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM LOW LATITUDES: GOOD - FAIR

AURORAL ACTIVITY _MAY_ BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA TO NORTHERN NEVADA TO NORTHERN ARIZONA TO NORTHERN
NEW MEXICO TO NORTHERN TEXAS TO OKLAHOMA TO ARKANSAS TO NORTHERN
MISSISSIPPI TO NORTHERN ALABAMA TO NORTHERN GEORGIA TO SOUTH
CAROLINA.

SYNOPSIS...

Conditions (at 01:00 UT on 11 May) remain strongly favorable for middle
and low latitude observations of auroral activity. Intense levels of auroral
activity have persisted over the last 18 to 24 hours and are expected to
continue for the next 12 hours before beginning to subside somewhat.

North American regions are expected to witness another night of strong
auroral activity during the local evening and early morning hours of 10/11
May. Lunar interference will drown out some of the fainter auroral
structures, although overall opportunities for viewing energetic activity
remain good.

** End of Warning **

1983. K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 02:34:47 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9205110234.AA11289@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290103

Before you go searching in call books and pointing fingers, remmber that rules change. In 1977 or so, ExtraClass licensees could get any call sign they wanted in their area. Thats where AA4RE came from. In the 60's you could spend some money and buy a call from the FCC.

So just because its somebody's initials or whatever, doesn't mean that anything was sneakily done.

Roy, AA4RE

1984. How to ID transmitting tower?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 02:46:57 UTC
From: 3IU6YVN@CMUVM.CSV.CMICH.EDU
Message-ID: <92131.2246573IU6YVN@CMUVM.CSV.CMICH.EDU>
Source record: 290104

I live in a rural area, and there are several transmitting towers nearby. Some are easily identified by the surronding buildings (the campus television station, for example), but most are not so easily identified. Is there an easy way to find out who is using them to broadcast? Is this a matter of public record (if, for example, they are police repeaters, etc.)?

All replies appreciated. Posts preferred, but email is fine.

John Meixner

1985. Suggestions for Antenna Combining?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 02:52:20 UTC
From: seanp@undr.org
Message-ID: <1992May10.497867.o75U9@undr.org>
Source record: 290105
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

After my recent post inquiring as to suggestions for a good home scanner antenna, I decided that there was no GOOD wideband choice. So, I have decided to go a little better route.

What I will be doing is buying three seperate commercial vertical antennas. One for 30-50, one for 108-174, and one for 450-470. I will feed them all with Belden 9913 coax.

What I would like to know is what the best way to feed them all into my scanner would be. I don't want to have to switch them when I want them, I want all the antennas to combine into a single piece of coax.

Any suggestions would be greatly appreciated.

Sean

Sean Petty undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM
ICBMnet: 39'58'12"N 75'84'26"W seanp@undr.org

1986. ALERT: MAJOR STORM UPGRADED TO SEVERE CATEGORY EVENT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 03:40:43 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705555643@honte>
Source record: 290106
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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SEVERE GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

UPGRADED: 03:30 UT, 11 MAY

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ATTENTION:

The geomagnetic storm has been upgraded to a Severe category event as of 03:00 UT on 11 May. Minor to major storming is continuing and is expected to persist over the next six to twelve hours before stabilization begins to set in.

Strong auroral storming will persist through much of the local night sector over North America, possibly stretching into the evening for the Australian/New Zealand regions as well.

HF propagation conditions remain strongly degraded and will continue to remain strongly degraded for most of the next 24 hours. Some signal stabilization will likely be observed late in the UT day of 11 May. More substantial stabilization is expected on 12 May.

There is a continuing possibility for VHF auroral backscatter over the middle and some low latitude regions over the next 12 hours.

** End of Alert **

1987. WANTED: Control Head and Cabling for Mitrek

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 03:47:40 UTC
From: bryanh@undr.org
Message-ID: <6DcLkB1w165w@undr.org>
Source record: 290107
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,misc.emerg-services,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I am presently in need of the control head and cabling to a 4 Channel Low Band Motorola Mitrek mobile radio. I recently aquired the tx/rx section of the radio, but it had no control head or cabling, so it is basically useless to me.

If anyone has one of these radios, and can sell the control head and cabling.. or can tell me where to buy them, I would very much appreciate it.

Bryan

1988. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 10 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 05:02:19 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705560539@honte>
Source record: 290108
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 131, 05/10/92
10.7 FLUX=124.4 90-AVG=173 SSN=081 BKI=5578 6666 BAI=099
BGND-XRAY=B2.5 FLU1=5.8E+08 FLU10=1.7E+07 PKI=5578 8677 PAI=114
BOU-DEV=084,104,211,348,199,152,138,152 DEV-AVG=173 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B3.6 @ 0027UT XRAY-MIN= B1.9 @ 0602UT XRAY-AVG= B2.6
NEUTN-MAX= +000% @ 0000UT NEUTN-MIN= +000% @ 0000UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.0DB @ 0000UT PCA-MIN= +0.0DB @ 0000UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55461NT @ 2138UT BOUTF-MIN=54747NT @ 0952UT BOUTF-AVG=55198NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+233NT@ 1146UT GOES7-MIN=N:-068NT@ 1026UT G7-AVG=+067,+106,+003
GOES6-MAX=E:+181NT@ 1037UT GOES6-MIN=E:-056NT@ 1335UT G6-AVG=+080,+045,+060
FLUXFCST=STD:120,120,125;SESC:120,120,125 BAI/PAI-FCST=045,012,010/040,020,010
KFCST=5666 5443 4433 3322 27DAY-AP=009,009 27DAY-KP=1222 3222 2212 2333
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON;*PCA;*AURMIDWRN;*AURLOWWRN;*GSTRM
ALERTS=**SEVSTRM;**PROTN10;**FORBUSH;**PCA:MAX=20.4DB@09/2100Z
!!END-DATA!!
```

NOTE: Unfortunately, PCA and neutron data cannot be included for this severe geomagnetic and proton storm event due to communications problems. The problem appears to have been rectified, so data for 11 May will be made available in the daily report for 11 May (a little too late to be of any real value for this storm event). However, PCA data was reported to peak at 20.4 dB at 21:00 UT on 09 May.

1989. unsubscribe please

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 05:56:16 UTC
From: EXTUNIV@ccit.arizona.edu
Message-ID: <01GJV3C03JFO8WW2PW@CCIT.ARIZONA.EDU>
Source record: 290109

```
Please unsubscribe me from this list
Thanks
```

1990. Re: DSP2232 modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 07:05:54 UTC
From: kwi@lesti.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1992May11.070554.28933@nntp.hut.fi>
Source record: 290110
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In article <1312@idacrd.UUCP> n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier) writes:

>This requires a note. My 9600 bps modem in the DSP1232/DSP2232 are
>the ONLY 9600 bps modems with an adaptive equalizer on the receive side.

Not really true. The modems in the software for the DSPCARD 3 does include
a fractional-tap adaptive equalizer for 9600 bps G3RUH by Jarkko, OH2LNS.
It has been working for about a year now. If anyone is interested in the
implementation, the sources are freely available e.g. from funic.funet.fi
/pub/ham/dsp/packet/sources.zip (I haven't checked, but they are probably
also in tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov and ucsd.edu). Twin modems for 9600 bps should
be OK with 56001 since OH2LNS's code does also KISS and HDLC and they consume
more horsepower than the modem itself.

73,

Kaj OH6EH/2

Helsinki University of Technology, | kwi@vipu.hut.fi |
Metsahovi Radio Research Station | !EID RO EVOM |
Otakaari 5A, SF-02150 Espoo, Finland | oh6eh@oh2rba.fin.eu |
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Helsinki University of Technology, | kwi@vipu.hut.fi |
Metsahovi Radio Research Station | !EID RO EVOM |
Otakaari 5A, SF-02150 Espoo, Finland | oh6eh@oh2rba.fin.eu |

1991. Re: Field strength

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 07:16:17 UTC
From: rick@ricksys.LoneStar.org
Message-ID: <u2LLkB2w164w@ricksys.LoneStar.org>
Source record: 290111

kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:

> In article <199205062028.AA24238@tilde.csc.ti.com> dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM wri
> >On a related note, one of the local TV stations initiated a manufactured
> >scare story regarding electric power lines. Supposedly, the proximity
> >to power transmission lines will give you cancer. I'm about 100 yards
> >from a 150KV transmittion line, and, while It gives me no trouble on
> >the Ham freqs, will I get cancer from the fields?
>
> This is a very difficult question to answer. You would expect that the level
> of the dangerous 60 Hz radiation would decrease by the square of the distance
> so that beyond a few feet it wouldn't make much of a difference. However, th

I don't have any scientfic references handy, but a few years ago a buch
of people managed to prevent the local electric company from building a
substation near a public school. Supposedly there was scientific
evidence to suggest that it would cause cancer

> and tha we perform some studies ourself. For example, we could get the fello
> who recently posted the Craig Shergold postcard request to this newsgroup, an
> apply large 60 Hz currents to his body and determine the effects.
> --scott

Now that's an idea.

--
Internet: rick@ricksys.lonestar.org, bo836@cleveland.freenet.edu
UUCP: ...!rwsys!ricksys!rick, {backbones}!ricksys.lonestar.org!rick
BITNET: bo836%cleveland.freenet.edu@cunyvm Fidonet: Richard McCombs @ 1:385/6

1992. APT-Sats: Status MAY 10, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 07:29:21 UTC
From: henne@eniac.gmd.de
Message-ID: <henne.705569361@eniac>
Source record: 290112

Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, MAY 10, 1992

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 *OFF*
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On, ** NO SYNCH **
METEOR 3-3: APT 137.40 *ON* again !!!
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 On

NOAA-10 is off due to VHF-conflict with NOAA-12.
METEOR 2-20 again has problems with synch,
greyscale and digital data, only the image is
transmitted.
METEOR 3-3 transmits APT again! Frequency has
changed to 137.40 MHz. I received a picture from
orbit #12215 at around 1320 UT crossing 28 deg ELon
at 51 deg NLat on an ascending (S->N) pass. It shows
some problems which are not cured since the last
activity-period: Bad exposure-control resulting in a
very bright image and severe streaking.

+---------------------------------+
|e-mail: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de |
| henne@f3.gmd.dbp.de |
+---------------------------------+
|Peter Henne |
|German Nat. Research Institute |
| for Computer Science (GMD) |
|D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1 |
|Fed. Rep. of Germany |
+---------------------------------+

1993. Re: WANTED: Control Head and Cabling for Mitrek

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 07:41:25 UTC
From: ralphs@halcyon.com
Message-ID: <q8mLkB11w165w@halcyon.com>
Source record: 290113
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,misc.emerg-services,rec.radio.amateur.misc

bryanh@undr.org (Bryan Harpel) writes:

> I am presently in need of the control head and cabling to a 4 Channel
> Low Band Motorola Mitrek mobile radio. I recently aquired the tx/rx

> and cabling.. or can tell me where to buy them, I would very much
> appreciate it.

I hate to ask, but have you tried Motorola?

1994. DX Bulletin May 11, 1992 OPDX #60

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 11:21:50 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9205111116.AA12073@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 290119

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 060 (OPDX.060)
May 11, 1992
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, K4CEF & the Southeastern Cluster Group, DXNL, DF4RD, OH2BU, AD1C, WU1F, N1GMU, KE2LJ, WK3N, W3YQ, WB3LHD, QRZ DX and VE3ICR for the following DX information.

1G2, ST. GEORGE ISLAND, USA. Ralph, K1RH, will be signing from here /1G2 for one week, starting May 8th. St. George Island has an IOTA of NA-085. Ralph will be active both SSB/CW and was heard May 9th on 14027 kHz around 2200z. QSL via K1RH.

4J1FS, MALYJ VYSOTSKIJ. The following is a press release uploaded to BARF-80 BBS from OH2BU: "It's the time to announce the 1992 DX-pedition to Malyj Vysotskij, 4J1FS. This year's DX-pedition ensures, that M-V Island will drop from all "Most Wanted"-lists, as the operation will last longer and have more stations on-the-air than ever before.The 1992 M-V Island DX-pedition is planned to be a two-week operation to start on Tuesday 26th of May, 1992 and to continue until Tuesday 9th of June, 1992. The operation is organized by club-stations OH2AQ, OH1AF and UZ1AWT. The callsign will be the same as in the three earlier DX-peditions of 1988, 1989 and 1991: 4J1FS. The operators will have the possibility to be on-the-air with five stations at the same time. Multiband beam and vertical antennas will make it easy to copy us on all bands. A multi/single contest operation will make it easy to find us even on CW in the WPX CW-contest held during the weekend of 30th to 31st May. RTTY! The RTTY station, with the possibility to other digital modes (AMTOR, Packet), will be on from the island, operation on these modes being mostly on the second week. WARC! A station with a WARC-band beam will activate the new bands 24 hours a day circulating between the bands on CW and SSB.
Frequencies will be:
CW: 1832, 3501, 7001, 14025, 21025, 28025 kHz
SSB: 1852, 3795, 7095, 14195, 21295, 28495 kHz
WARC: 10105, 18069, 18145, 24891, 24945 kHz
RTTY: 14084, 21084, 28084 kHz
The operators will be:OH2BU, OH2MAM, OH2BCI, OH2BVF, OH9KK, OH1EH, OH1NOA, OH1NSJ, OH1MDR, OH5BM, OH5MLF, OH2KI, OH2BOZ, UA1ALZ, RV1AW, UA1AKC, UV1AA, UT4UZ, UW1AE, UA1ARL, UA1CFL, UA1-1692475, UA3AKR.
QSL-route to be announced later. For more information please contact Jari, OH2BU. CU in the pile-up! 73!"

5R, MALAGASY REPUBLIC. G0CGL reports that 5R8GW shows daily on 21280 at 1800z. QSL via F6FNU.

5X, UGANDA. A station signing 5X5AA showed up May 9th on 40 and 80 meters operating CW. Little is known about this station, so WFWL! Check 7007 and 3507 kHz between 0130 to 0300z.

A5, BHUTAN. All reports of the operation by A5/HA5BUS are isolated so far and most seem to come from Europe. It was reported that G0CGL worked A5/HA5BUS on May 5th, around 1026z on 21013 kHz. Jim Smith, VK9NS, spoke with the A5 authorities on May 5th and they know nothing of the A5/HA5BUS operation.

FO, FRENCH POLYNESIA. Bob, FO5BI, is signing /P from Tuamotou Island (IOTA OC-066) for one more week. Check for him on 15 and 20 meters for CW (about 10 to 20 kHz from band edge). QSL via FD6HSI/F6HSI.

HH, HAITI. Pat, HH2PK, has been active on 12, 17 and 30 meters. Check 10103 kHz around 1045z, 18150 kHz between 1330 to 1830z and 24950 kHz around 1130z. Pat suggests sending QSLs via registered mail. HH7PV has been active on the 21345 net around 1900z. HH7PV has a new U.S. QSL Manager of AA5DW. HH6JH and HH2NL (Father John and Anita) have also been heard, but on the 14226.5 DX net.

P5, NORTH KOREA. A W6 station was reported saying some P5VR QSLs are being received in the U.S. (this is one of the calls that we all figured to be a pirate). No information as to whether they count, or even if the story is true. QRZ DX reports that OK1DTG signing /P5 is a member of the UN military force stationed on the border of HL and P5. It is rumored that OK1DTG has verbal permission to operate, but OK3JW says he does not.

VA8A. Tim, KQ8M, one of the Cluster SysOps of the Ohio/Penn Network will be active in the CQ WPX CW Contest in the 40 meter single band category. QSLs for VA8A for this year's contest only go to KQ8M. All 1991 contacts still go via VE3CDX.

XU, KAMPUCHEA. It was reported that stations in Europe were trying to work a station signing XU7VK. Supposedly, this station is running a 1KW linear and a 14 element log periodic. But if you remember back in March, XU8DX, went off the air after the Cambodian PTT confiscated all her equipment. So the legitimacy of XU7VK may be in doubt. WFWL!

VK0, ANTARCTICA. The QSL route for Graham, VK0NE, who we reported on last week, has the QSL Manager of VK9NS (Jim Smith).

IN THE MAIL. ZS0Z cards are now being received in the mail and all cards should be completely sent out by the end of June..... The XY0RR team is mailing out bronze medals to those who contributed to the Myanmar DXpedition. They are about the size of a half a dollar and they will have your callsign stamped on them. Some of the medals were handed out at the Dayton Hamvention.....

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS

online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z -- skitch@nadc.navy.mil

1995. Re: Digital shaft encoder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 11:29:40 UTC
From: whiting@laurent.co.uk
Message-ID: <1992May11.112940.6962@Cadence.COM>
Source record: 290121

In article 06lv@dejavu.spk.wa.us, salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us (Bob Salnick) writes: (bits deleted)
>>When your 1-dB beamwidth is only 2 degrees (or less), this in not
>>enough precision.
>>
>>Bottom line : I'd like to find a shaft encoder that delivers
>>10 bits resolution per/rev with "perfect" linearity. The original
>>request was for something with an analog output so it could talk to
>>the A/D board that I already have.
>>
>>Mike Owen W9IP
>>MROWEN@STLAWU
>
>Why do you need this kind of resolution? If you have a new kind of beam
>that has a 1/2 degree beam width or a 1 degree beam width, I would sure like
>to know about it... Any beam that I know about has a FAR wider beam width
>than this.
>

I have just the same problem with my very small 60cm dish on 10GHz.
If I move to a bigger dish (eg 2m) I will certainly need that sort of
accuracy or better.

I guess the EME experts would like that sort of resolution too.
I have not yet seen a commercial rotator/indicator with anything like
sufficient performance that I would want to buy it.

Neil Whiting, G4BRK

1996. VERMONT HAMFEST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 11:47:12 UTC
From: LEAVITDG@splava.cc.PLattsburgh.EDU
Message-ID: <876754E360A3ADBC@splava.cc.plattsburgh.edu>
Source record: 290125

```
Date sent: 11-MAY-1992 07:46:31
> Presenting the
> NORTHERN VERMONT SUMMER HAMFEST
> and
> Computer Technology Fair
> Saturday, June 6, 8am - 3pm
>
> INDOOR AND OUTDOOR FLEA MARKET FORUMS AND MEETINGS
>
>Big indoor facility - No rainouts! ARRL Forum
>
> Flea Market spaces FREE! Packet Radio
>
> Tables available Weather Spotters
>
> Retail Sales / Dealers FIRST EVER! VT DXers Forum
>
> CONVENIENTLY LOCATED DEMONSTRATIONS
>
> Nearby Restaurants and Motels Packet Radio
>
> Across from University Mall Amateur Television
>
> Drop off the family at the mall Antenna Building
>
> Spend the day buying ham goodies! Latest Computer Software
>
>
> Amateur VE Exams at 2 PM - All Classes of Licenses Offered
>
> ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
> + Conveniently located at the +
> + South Burlington Middle School Campus +
> + Dorset Street, 1 mile South of Williston Road +
> + From I-89, exit 14-E, immediate right onto Dorset St. +
> ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
>
> Admission: only $3, kids under 18, FREE. Flea market spaces, FREE
>
> +++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++++++
> + Hamfest Talk-In: + + For more information +
> + WA1WLM Repeaters + food! + Flea Market: +
> + 146.25/146.85 + beverages! + N1DMP 802-893-6458 +
> + 147.45/146.85 + ice cream! + VE Exams: +
```

> + 444.025/449.025 + book sales! + WB2JSJ 802-879-6589 +
> ++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++++++
>
~~~~~~
Darrell G. Leavitt
SUNY Empire State College (ESC) ESC VAX: DLEAVITT
403 Sibley Hall SUNYNET: SESCVA::DLEAVITT
Plattsburgh, New York, USA,12901 INTERNET: LEAVITDG@SPLAVA.CC.PLATTSBURGH.EDU
PHONE : (518) 564-2837 AMATEUR
BitNet : LEAVITDG@SNYPLAVA PACKET: N2IXL @ KD2AJ.NY.USA.NA
Latitude: 44 41 58 N Longitude: 73 27 12 W
~~~~~~

1997. Digital shaft encoder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 13:09:18 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9205111308.AA17921@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290034

me:
>my goal is 1/2-degree pointing precision, I can't do it with a 5-turn
>pot because the best it can do is +/- (0.9 + 0.44) = +/- 1.34 degree.
>When your 1-dB beamwidth is only 2 degrees (or less), this in not
>enough precision.
>
>Bottom line : I'd like to find a shaft encoder that delivers
>10 bits resolution per/rev with "perfect" linearity. The original
>request was for something with an analog output so it could talk to
>the A/D board that I already have.
>
>Mike Owen W9IP
>MROWEN@STLAWU

him:
-Why do you need this kind of resolution? If you have a new kind of beam
-that has a 1/2 degree beam width or a 1 degree beam width, I would sure like
-to know about it... Any beam that I know about has a FAR wider beam width
-than this.

-73, bob
- Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick

me:
I didn't say 1/2 or 1 degree beamwidth - I said 2 degrees at the 1-dB
points. I do EME on 432 MHz (and higher, soon). My antenna has a
gain of almost 28 dBi. I don't know exactly what my 1 dB beamwidth
is, but 2 degrees is not unreasonable. Sure, the 3-dB beamwidth is
greater than 2 degrees, but when you're on the hairy edge of reception,
1 dB matters a lot. That's why pointing resolution is critical.

I wish I had received as many constructive answers to my question as
critical comments about asking it in the first place. :(

Mike Owen W9IP
MROWEN@STLAWU

1998. Re: Radiosonde Frequencies??? What are they?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 13:27:53 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May11.132753.13618@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290038

Hope this helps:

us: commerce, radiosonde station, 1f9 emission
[chicago]__________ 400.1500_____call? (govt rcds)
us: energy, argonne natl lab, radiosonde station, 600a2
[argonne]__________ 400.1500_____call? (govt rcds)
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpm!parnass - (708)979-5414

1999. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 13:52:44 UTC
From: jpp@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920088@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 290039

Gary,

So for every 20 KHz FM channel you could have four 5 KHz SSB channels at
the same* S/N. That is a very significant gain! How can you argue that
FM is better?

Tony Lymer, GM0DHD.

* Your estimate of the FM improvement is a little high. For a 5 KHz
peak deviation signal up to 3 KHz it is 6.2 dB.
I calculated the SSB S/N in a 4.5 KHz bandwidth but the speech part is only
2.7 KHz wide so the SSB is actualy 2.7/4.5 or 2.2 dB better than 17.2 dB
This gives an 18.2 dB S/N for the FM signal compared with 19.4 db for the SSB.
But what is a db between friends!

2000. dual-band HT information request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 14:41:15 UTC
From: lrj@cs.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1992May11.144115.20777@cs.cornell.edu>
Source record: 290049

(Sorry if this has been hashed out repeatedly, I've checked through all the stored articles on the news machine and found little information -- lrj)

Well, it's finally time for me to get a dual-band HT of some sort. I'm curious as to people's suggestions, reccomendations, and experiences with the current crop of dual-banders. Two of the main features I'd like to have are DTMF paging and CTCSS (PL) encode/decode. Ideally, I'd like to get a radio that's fairly small.

What experiences have people had with the Icom IC-W2A, Yaesu FT-470, and the Alinco DJ-580? Specific questions include:

What are the recharging options on the battery packs? With my IC-2GAT, the packs (BP70 & BP8) can be charged from 12VDC, the wall charger, or a "base" quick-charger.

When attached to a charger or 12VDC source (like in a car), is the case of the radio "hot" or at ground? I'd rather not have the thing blowing fuses anytime it touches something metal.

What kind of battery life can be expected from the "standard" packs? I spend a lot of time monitoring, and not too much time transmitting. Are the packs which come with the radio useable, or are they relatively worthless 30 minute wonders (like the BP70)?

How much audio output is available? I'm used to 400mW audio from the 2GAT. Is it relatively clean or horribly distorted?

Durability?

Thanks for the help. I will summarize whatever information I receive if requested.

--
-- Lewis R. Jansen, N2KNV lrj@helios.tn.cornell.edu
LASSP/LNS Systems Manager (607) 255-6065
Station Manager: W2CXM Cornell University Amateur Radio Club
"You can't fight in here, this is the War Room!"

2001. Re: OSCAR HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 14:49:01 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1328@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290042

From article <1992May8.163054.19354@ke4zv.uucp>, by gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman):
> In article <3292@atlas.tegra.COM> vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:
>>
>>In article <1992May6.092645.10152@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>
>> who make good ones are ARR (Advanced Receiver Research), SSB Electronics,
>> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>>I have the ARR and have been quite happy with them.
>
> I prefer the ARR preamps myself, *but* the good ones don't offer *any*
> RF switching. So if you want to be able to operate both mode B and mode
>
> For those who don't know, ARR offers RF switched preamps in addition
> to their standard receive only models. I don't care for their choice
>
> Gary KE4ZV

All this discussion is why I feel the cost of the Landwehr preamps are
more than justified. I regularly run 180 watts into my 2 meter preamp,
it RF sense switches and I have never had a days problem with either it
or the 70 cm version which I run 100 watts into (RF sense switched). I
have run 500 watts into the 2 meter version at a June VHF contest with
the keying line used. No sequencer required, just close the relay and
go.

Having received testimonial after testimonial about intermod problems,
etc. with the ARR, and hating their RF sensed switching (which may have
drastically improved in the past 3 years), I tried the Landwehr's from
Henry Radio hoping for some small improvement. This was also after having
replaced the FOURTH device in my two meter ARR preamp (two from stupidity
and two from acts of nature). I cannot possibly be more impressed with
the difference in engineering (I couldn't resist peeking inside) or
the performance. I am stating my caveat that this is a three year old
comparison and for ALL I KNOW, ARR has changed their entire design.

Bob
N4HY

2002. Re: Satellite Tracking: Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 14:56:18 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1329@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290043

From article <1992May8.124010.19767@mercury.cair.du.edu>, by awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu (Art Winterbauer):

> not sure if I've done the other calculations correctly. Could someone check
> these for me?
>
> Mir
> 1 16609U 86 17 A 92121.79014164 .00022445 00000-0 26246-3 0 2567
> 2 16609 51.5996 124.9596 0015527 12.2078 347.9049 15.61351852354886
> ^^^^^^^^^

Right Ascension of Ascending Node. You will have to compute sidereal time at Greenwich to compute the Longitude of the Ascending Node. The number underscored is the place on the sky that the bird would cross the celestial equator when going from South to North as seen from the center of the earth. Since the earth rotates under an orbital plane that is `stationary' in space, the Longitude changes as the earth rotates.

Bob
N4HY

2003. Re: DSP2232 modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 15:01:56 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1330@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 290044
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

From article <365@beyonet.UUCP>, by beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich):
>
> Why does this sound like an advertising con-job to me?
> It looks like a commercial, smells like a commercial,
> feels like a commercial?
>
> Its informative information though I do admit.
> I guess I have to say keep up the good work...
>
> Steve

Hi Steve:

One of the great benefits of me doing this work for no royalties is that
I get to brag as far and wide as I like. I will not be compensated for
this work in any way other than my right to brag about it as loudly as
I like. I do not know why this seems so hard for people to believe.
You obviously missed my earlier posting, which I will spare the net.
I am mailing you a copy directly.

Bob
N4HY

2004. San Francisco info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 15:17:48 UTC
From: dfrey@opusc.csd.scarolina.edu
Message-ID: <1992May11.151748.7147@opusc.csd.scarolina.edu>
Source record: 290050

I want to thank all that responded to my request for information on the Knoxville-Oak Ridge area. I talked to some really nice people on some fine repeaters.

Next week I am headed to the west coast for business in and around
San Francisco. With my trusty HT in hand I hope to talk to some of you left-coasters between assignments. Any tips or info about hams in the area would be appreciated.
Also, there are few ham equipment establishments in my area, so any names of stores in the SF area would also be greatly appreciated.
Thanks in advance.

73, David, KD4NAR

2005. Re: Problem w/ address from List of Hams on Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 15:42:29 UTC
From: wpns@pictel.com
Message-ID: <1992May11.154229.286@pictel.com>
Source record: 290114

hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:
>I tried to send a message to a ham who was in the recent List of
>Hams on Internet.

Don't feel bad, the list is somewhat out of date. I'm on the list twice (once here, once at smith@sndpit.enet.dec.com), but my job change was over 6 months ago. With the turnover on the net, I'd throw away adresses that hadn't been seen in 3 months... I'm not sure who's in charge of list maintainance.

Willie Smith
wpns@pictel.com

2006. Re: Ham Radio Interference from Neighbor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 15:49:14 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <659@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290052

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wpns@pictel.com (Willie Smith) writes:

>ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:

>>* Purchase some FT140-43 ferrite cores. (#43 is the material of choice for
>>15 meters. If you also operate on 80, get some FT-140-J, FT-140-75, or
>>FT-140-77. If you have RG-8 (or equiv size) cable, or a BIG line cord
>>or plug, you may need to use an FT-240 size core.)
>
>Anyone have a list of what materials are good for what frequencies?
>I'm particularly interested in 2M, 440, 900, and maybe 1200, FWIW. I
>got some ferrites at a local hamfest, but I dunno what material they
>are, I suppose I'll use them anyway.

Willie, we touch on this subject a bit in our RFI book, but better info
can be found in the Amidon catalog. Write to: Amidon, 2216 E Gladwick St,
Dominguez Hills CA 90220, (310) 763-5770.

These are the ferrites that I consider the most useful for EMI control:

Mix 43 - u=850. Good from about 20 MHz thru 450 MHz.

Mix 64 - u=250. VHF

Mix 72 - u=2000. MF and lower HF.

Mix 73 - u=2500. MF and HF.

Mix 75 - MF and lower HF - also known as "J" material.

Mix 77 - similar to mix 72.

Most of these, except mix 64, are actually usable over a fairly wide
frequency range if you wrap about 10 turns on a toriod core. Some of
these are avaiable only as ferrite beads. Watch out for "unknown" material,
it may be powdered iron, not very usable for EMC suppression, or it may
be designed for the audio range, or have a real low permiability, etc.
If it works, it is obviously of a useful mix and is okay to use,
but if it doesn't, don't be misled into thinking that a ferrite common-mode
choke won't fix your problem.

Good luck, Willie. 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who

Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2007. Re: Digital shaft encoder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 15:57:33 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992May11.155733.22290@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 290053

In article <9205091203.AA16330@ucsd.edu>, MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
|>Well, it's like this: even the best potentiometers are non-linear.
|>Shaft encoders _ought_ to be much more linear. Good pots have a
|>a +/- 0.25% linearity error, so I'll be lucky to get +/- 0.9 degree
|>precision (360 * 0.0025 = 0.9). Furthermore, a 3- or 5-turn pot,
|>connected 1:1 to the mast, will lose a lot of resolution. For
|>example, I want to have the pot "talk" to a 12-bit A/D board. If I
|>use a 5-turn pot, then best resolution I'll be able to get is
|>equivalent to (4096 / 5) = 819 = 9.7 bits = +/- 0.44 degree. So, if
|>my goal is 1/2-degree pointing precision, I can't do it with a 5-turn
|>pot because the best it can do is +/- (0.9 + 0.44) = +/- 1.34 degree.
|>When your 1-dB beamwidth is only 2 degrees (or less), this in not
|>enough precision.
|>
|>Bottom line : I'd like to find a shaft encoder that delivers
|>10 bits resolution per/rev with "perfect" linearity. The original
|>request was for something with an analog output so it could talk to
|>the A/D board that I already have.
|>
|>Mike Owen W9IP
|>MROWEN@STLAWU

Sounds like an "absolute" encoder; those aren't nearly as common as the typical "incremental" kind (the ones you find in your synthesized rig). Plan to spend a fair amount of money. On the other hand, you should get the performance you need without any problem.

Don't mess around with the A/D board! The A/D may have 12 bits of resolution but that does NOT mean it has 12 bits of accuracy! More likely is 10 bits or so -- and then you have to factor in the errors introduced by the stuff in front of it. (Look at A/D specs: the cheaper ones often have "differential non-linearity" of 2 bits or more. That means that the last bit or two doesn't mean ANYTHING.)

Instead, take your encoder, and run it into a parallel digital port. You'll probably have to do a gray code to binary translation, since abs encoders use gray code.

Random question: is your antenna mount stiff enough that any of this has any meaning?

paul, ni1d

2008. Re: WANTED: Tek analog oscilloscope

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 16:04:06 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992May11.160406.22702@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 290054
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,misc.forsale

In article <17645@fritz.filenet.com>, darnold@felix.filenet.com (Dave Arnold) writes:
|>I need a Tek analog scope around 40 Mhz, with at least 2 channels and
|>delayed sweep. Such as the 465, 453, etc.
|>
|>My budget is around $400.
|>
|>Thank you.
|>
|>
|>--------
|>Dave Arnold - KD6IFY
|>Internet: darnold@filenet.com
|>UUCP: uunet!felix!darnold

Try Fair Radio, Lima, OH. They sell lots of surplus stuff, and have in the
past sold both 453 and 7603 (80-100 MHz bench sized) scopes. I got a 7603
from them -- excellent service.

paul, ni1d

2009. Re: How to ID transmitting tower?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 16:14:44 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992May11.161444.23128@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 290055

In article <92131.2246573IU6YVN@CMUVM.CSV.CMICH.EDU>, John Meixner
<3IU6YVN@CMUVM.CSV.CMICH.EDU> writes:
|>
|>I live in a rural area, and there are several transmitting towers nearby.
|>Some are easily identified by the surronding buildings (the campus television
|>station, for example), but most are not so easily identified. Is there an
|>easy way to find out who is using them to broadcast? Is this a matter of
|>public record (if, for example, they are police repeaters, etc.)?
|>
|>All replies appreciated. Posts preferred, but email is fine.
|>
|>John Meixner
|>
If it's tall enough to have aircraft warning lights on it, the FAA will have
lots of information about it. It may be identified on the aeronautical
chart for your area. If not, ask the FAA how to get the Obstruction
Database file entry for a specific object...

paul, ni1d

2010. Lookking for GMRS info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 17:08:35 UTC
From: edc@NOC.Vitalink.COM
Message-ID: <1992May11.170835.16526@NOC.Vitalink.COM>
Source record: 290029

Howdy,

I'm continuing on my guest to find an affordable solution for a radio system to use for race car to pits communication. Since this is ametur racing (i.e. no money won, lots of money spent) I've been considering using HAM gear on 440Mhz as a possible option. I have a problem with this in that I don't always have the same crew and it get's diciny trying to get mechanics to study enought to pass the FCC tests (they's rather rebuild carbs than study yucky old electronics stuff).

Recently a friend mentioned that I might want to look into GMRS as a possible option. Great! But what is it? From what I could gather from my friend, it's a low power strictly non commercial mobile radio service, but it's not in the HAM bands.

So is it something that might be feasable for this?

What are the licencing requirements for stations and/ or operators?

Where does one go about finding GMRS HTs and waht could I expect to pay?

Thanks in advance for any info. By the way, please reply in english, I'm a racer, not a RF guru. Frankly, I wouldn't know a QSL if on jumped up and bit me on the QASS! :-)

--

+---+
| Eric D. Christensen - Vitalink Communications - Network Operations Center |
| Email: edc@noc.vitalink.com Phone: (510)795-6123 |
| SCCA San Francisco Region - Formula 440 #6, Solo II HS Impulse #19 |
+---+
| "REAL race cars don't have fenders!" |
+---+

2011. cellular phone on HAM 900MHz band?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 17:18:07 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6825@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 290063

Has anyone figured out how to use a cellular phone on the 900MHz
Ham band?
I have heard rumors that some cellular phone allow you to
monitor specific frequencys by special programing.

Ken

Ken Klimasewski klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
--or-- ...!decwrl!fccvde.enet.dec.com!klimasewski
--or-- klimasewski%fccvde.dec@decwrl.dec.com

2012. Re: WANTED: Control Head and Cabling for Mitrek

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 17:31:03 UTC
From: re_sims@vax.muskingum.edu
Message-ID: <1992May11.113104.3227@vax.muskingum.edu>
Source record: 290064
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,misc.emerg-services,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <q8mLkB11w165w@halcyon.com>, ralphs@halcyon.com (Ralph Sims) writes:
> bryanh@undr.org (Bryan Harpel) writes:
>
>> I am presently in need of the control head and cabling to a 4 Channel
>> Low Band Motorola Mitrek mobile radio. I recently aquired the tx/rx
>
>> and cabling.. or can tell me where to buy them, I would very much
>> appreciate it.
>
> I hate to ask, but have you tried Motorola?

Motorola is very expensive for those parts!

By the way, Bryan, did you get this radio from Sean Petty?

Jim N4JDP
re_sims@vax.muskingum.edu

2013. Re: Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 17:55:47 UTC
From: notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l0td93INN5av@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 290115

In article <1992May9.132438.22524@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>glow in the dark too. The TR4 claimed 400 watts PEP in SSB service, but
>could only sustain 25 watts in AM service. That was a fire bottle radio.

My TR4 owner's manual suggests that this particular rig does
better than 25 watts on AM. The description of AM operation
seems to indicate that the carrier level is modulated as a
function of the sideband level. What this means to me is that
while the resting carrier level might be 25 watts, the peak
carrier power is much higher. If I understand the manual
accurately, this seems like a clever way of generating high
peak AM signal levels without overstressing the finals.

Regards,

Jim Lockwood - KM6NK
notjim@acidqueen.corp.sun.com

2014. Yaesu FT-990 vs. IC-765 vs. TS-850S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 17:58:12 UTC
From: uri@watson.ibm.com
Message-ID: <1992May11.175812.46759@watson.ibm.com>
Source record: 290124

Hello,
Would kind owners of the aforementioned rigs
please post their opinion and experience
with them? Of course comparative
analysis is even better (:-).

Thanks! (You can e-mail directly to uri@watson.ibm.com,
if you wish.)

Regards,
Uri.

<Disclaimer>

2015. Re: Digital shaft encoder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 18:01:09 UTC
From: giasij@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <3qxv4lp@rpi.edu>
Source record: 290118

In article <salnick.06lv@dejavu.spk.wa.us> salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us (Bob Salnick) writes:
>In article <9205091203.AA16330@ucsd.edu>
>MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>>equivalent to (4096 / 5) = 819 = 9.7 bits = +/- 0.44 degree. So, if
>>my goal is 1/2-degree pointing precision, I can't do it with a 5-turn
>>pot because the best it can do is +/- (0.9 + 0.44) = +/- 1.34 degree.
>>When your 1-dB beamwidth is only 2 degrees (or less), this in not
>>enough precision.
>>
>Why do you need this kind of resolution? If you have a new kind of beam
>that has a 1/2 degree beam width or a 1 degree beam width, I would sure like
>to know about it... Any beam that I know about has a FAR wider beam width
>than this.
>
>73, bob

.........think VHF/UHF and then think about 2,3,5 and up Gig dish antennas...

73 Luigi, AA1AA
(see you all in the VHF test in June! W2SZ/1 FN32 - Mount Greylock Mass.)

2016. Re: Info-Hams Digest V92 #449

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 18:11:45 UTC
From: andy@mimuw.EDU.PL
Message-ID: <104@pc133b.mimuw.edu.pl>
Source record: 290120

In message <9205011538.AA07722@ucsd.edu> you write:

>Date: 1 May 92 08:23:58 GMT
>From: amdahl!ikluft@sun.com
>Subject: Band enforcement problems in Poland (was: CBers)
>To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
>
>Andy -
>
>We understand your frustration with pirates/jammers in the amateur bands in
>Poland. From your description below, CB in Poland may be a big factor, but
>this does not mean that CB causes the same problems *in every other country*.

Of course, in countries where enforcement authorties are doing their job it
is not a big problem.

>In article <77@pc133b.mimuw.edu.pl> andy@mimuw.edu.pl writes:
>>[CB] is the place when people get used to situation that only
>>thing needed to operate radio is a transmitter, that everyone is anonymous
>>(using all that fancy names) and if you don't like someone then you put a
>>carrier or just say a few "nice" words. And if others do this to you, then you
>>just buy a 1kW linear, and talk on top of them. [...] Situation is even
>>worse if appropriate authorities are in fact powerless - mostly beacuse of
>>ecenomic situation of the state and budget cuts. State Radio Agency here is for
>>example using AR 3000 scanners fro monitoring the frequencies - the can't
>>afford really proffessional eqipement. But even worse is the legal sitation -
>>in fact SRA inspectors cannot enter somoene's house to inspect the equipement
>>used without owner permission. Result? CBers from 26.000 to 28.300 - and CBers
>>sure of their impunity.
>
>Yes, it sounds like there are big problems in Poland. I'll offer some sugges-
>tions in the next paragraph. First, I want to caution you about assuming that
>the rest of the world is in the same situation as you or, possibly, forgetting
>that there is more to the world than your own country. On UseNet, we in the
>USA are the ones who do this most often. I try to avoid it but it's an easy
>trap to fall into.

Maybe you are right when it comes to USA, but when conditions on 27 - 28 Mhz
are good enough one can hear numerous CBers from Italy, Portugal, Spain and
other countries in Europe. They can be heard even around 28.300...

>1) Educate - spread the word among amateurs to take every opportunity to educate
>CB users, radio salesmen, and others about licensing requirements outside the
>Citizen's Band. Take every opportunity to educate new amateurs about proper
>radio protocol. Don't forget any opportunities you can get from newspapers and
>broadcast radio & TV, if you can attract their interest.

We are doing that, although possibilities are limited... For example there was not a single ham exam in the last year (mainly because of the change of rules) - we expect exams to start at the end of this month.

>2) RDF - use radio direction finding to locate jammers and pirates. Take away
>their anonymity! This is a more difficult situation to handle - educate where
>possible, apply any legal means of pressure to the ones who won't cooperate.
>Be creative and share ideas with other amateurs. From your previous articles,
>I guess this step is already being implemented to some extent.

Some of us are doing that too. Resources are somewhat limited - to precisely locate someone one needs some equipment. Recently hams that are working on that field are mostly defensing 2m band - there were many illegal telephone links that operated on 2m band - some people even lost their telephone numbers.

>3) Complain to your government. Write letters - you now have elected officials
>who will need your votes to stay in office. Make sure they know how bad the

It is not so simple here. We have proportional representation - result: most of the government posts are occupied by member of parties that got 14% of votes in last election, and parliament that is unable to produce any stable majority. But we are doing what we can...

>I realize that I've just suggested that you and other amateurs in Poland do a
>lot of work. As a minority, it may be impossible. But if you don't try, it's

There is approximately 6.000 hams in Poland, and maybe 3.000 of these are currently active. These numbers are expected to rise after examinations will start again - many people finished their classes and are waiting for exam.

>One thing amateurs do well is "spread the word." Try to get this message to
>all the amateur radio clubs or groups (or whatever equivalent exists in
>Poland.) If you don't have amateur radio associations of some kind around the
>country, it's time to get them started and work together toward these goals.

We have one, PZK (Polish Radio-Amateurs Association) was formed in 1930, and was one of those associations that formed IARU. We have approx. 4.000 members.

>On a final note, let me assure you that the situation is not as bad in other
>countries. I think there is concern about CB in most countries because it
>has many loud and unruly users. But there are law-abiding citizens in there
>as well. (I personally know many of them - they are not difficult to find.)
>You should try to recruit the law-abiding ones to amateur radio and try to
>constrain the unruly ones to within the Citizen's Band.

You are right - but I think that CB is the place that encourages to behave badly, just like possession of guns encourages murders.

73 de Andy SP5WCA

/------------------+--------+------------------+----------------------\
I Andrzej K. Brandt I SP5WCA I andy@mimuw.edu.pl I andy@sp5wca.ampr.org I
\------------------+--------+------------------+----------------------/

2017. Mobile antenna noise?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 18:17:01 UTC
From: cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Message-ID: <11MAY92.18170128@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>
Source record: 290028

I have a Radio Shack 2m 5/8 wave mag mount mobile antenna. This anntenna picks up noise that doesn't seem to really be there. I am using this with a Kenwood HT. The symptoms are that the S-meter intermittently shows a signal that varies significantly in strength . On most frequencies there is no modulation on the radio does not break squelch. On some frequencies there is modulation (lots of noise) and the radio does break squelch. This makes scanning useless. The problem seems to get much worse when I am building that is two or more stories high. If I remove the mobile antenna and replace it with the rubber duck or a telescoping whip the problem goes away. I also do not see the problem from my j-pole antenna mounted on my house.

I tried to ground the shield of the coax to the car, but this did not help at all. I also tried different power sources. I tried the battery pack, an external battery pack, the car cigarette lighter with the car running and the cirgarette ligther with the car turned off. I still see the same problem with all of these power sources. This problem occurs in both of my cars.

I haven't tried transmitting with this antenna because I haven't recieved my license yet (7 1/2 weeks and counting) and haven't had a chance to get a friend to test it.Tomorrow I am going to borrow a friend's 1/4 wave mobile and see if it has the same problem. If it doesn't have this problem I am going to return my antenna and buy a different one. Does anyone have any idea what is causing this problem?

Chris Michels -- Systems Programmer cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Northern Arizona University -- Flagstaff, AZ cvm@nauvax.bitnet
Phone: (602) 523-6495 N7--- (waiting for the FCC)

2018. FIELD STRENGTH (S METER)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 18:26:29 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <01GJVXRWCX689GVE15@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 290122

How may dB correspond to one S unit?

Is there a uniform well defined standard?

tnx es 73 de k9cun (Jack Derry)

derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

2019. Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 18:34:37 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <01GJVY20F5XG9GVE15@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 290123

I often hear the statement that the 58-foot length of RG-58 coax is a "matching section". When will we get the notion out of our collective heads that you can use 50-Ohm characteristic imoedance line to match to 50 Ohms. If the swr is 3-to-1 at one end of the line, it will be 3:1 at the other of the line is low loss. RG58 has low enough loss at hf, especially if it's only 58 feet.

Now if you're using the LOSS of the cable to accomplish the match by changing the constant vswr circuit into a spiral trajectory which ultimately ends up at the 1 + j0 point, you are throwing the baby out with the bath water.

Almost everyone I've talked to who uses a G5RV, and there are very many of them, tell me they use a "tuner".

Personally, if you're running any lowloss ladder line at all, run it all the way to the shack and forget the coax.

sign me "bewildered"

73, k9cun

2020. Re: Ham Radio Interference from Neighbor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 18:38:39 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12071@ksr.com>
Source record: 290036
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

A side-note to this discussion: the problem of RFI to incompetant equipment may soon get better. According to a very brief survey article in this month's EMC Test & Design magazine, the European Community is apparently going to be requiring fairly string electromagnetic compatability standards for equipment sold in the EC starting in 1995. This should make it easier to find consumer electronics which won't be affected by every transmitter in a 100 mile radius.

Probably the US won't adopt any official standards (in fact, US representatives at international working groups apparently have been whining about reducing several standards); hopefully we won't become the world's dumping ground of equipment that isn't legal for sale anywhere else.

2021. Re: SM315 Abends under OS/2 V2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 18:43:26 UTC
From: furuta@cs.umd.edu
Message-ID: <54840@mimsy.umd.edu>
Source record: 290127

In article <3fgkl8c.feustel@netcom.com> feustel@netcom.com (David Feustel) writes:
>I just switched to OS/2 V2.0 and everything's working well *except*
>that Super Morse 3.15 dies immediately whenever I try to run it in a
>dos box. This is the first dos program that I can't run under os/2.
>Does anyone know whether the author will be coming out with an os/2
>compatible version of the program?

Well, now that you mention it, I have been having trouble with Super Morse 3.16 on a Texas Instruments TravelMate 2000. The dot/dash duration timing seems to get all messed up. I have had no troubles at all with Super Morse 3.16 on a Zenith SuperSport, however. I haven't had the time to properly try and characterize the causes/manifestation of the problem, so it could very well be something that I set up incorrectly on the TI. Has anyone else encountered this, and if so, any suggestions on what I could try to correct it?

--Rick
N3JGF

2022. Mitrek Control head

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 18:49:32 UTC
From: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <9205111848.AA04798@ficus.webo.dg.com>
Source record: 290126

To the person looking for the Mitrek control head:

Try C.W.Wolfe Comms...they have an ad in the current Mobile Radio
Technology magazine offering a complete control group for $125.

(406) 252-9220

1113 Central Ave
Billings, MT 59102

73,
Pete

Peter Simpson, KA1AXY voice: (508) 870-9837
Data General Corp. fax: (508) 898-4212
4400 Computer Dr. E236 INTERNET: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.com [128.221.228.82]
Westboro, MA 01580 #include <std_disclaimer.h>

2023. Re: Yaesu FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 18:51:05 UTC
From: rburns@npal.rn.com
Message-ID: <6374@npal.rn.com>
Source record: 289973

In article <1992May8.001235.4024@bb1t.monsanto.com>, sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com writes:
> In article <1992May6.073858.9438@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>> The older Yaesu drop in
>> charger sucks and will fry your battery packs, but Yaesu has a new pulse
>> charger that is really nice and is very kind to batteries.
>>
> What is its model number? I have heard many rumors, but I can't
> seem to nail its designation down.

The new Yaesu 1-hour desktop charger is the NC-37. It works with FNB-10,11,
12,17 batteries. I bought one at Dayton for $80. Nice improvement over the
NC-29. Seems to sense the voltage of the battery before dropping back to
trickle charge.

2024. DOWNGRADED: Middle Latitude Auroral Activity Warning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 19:02:06 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705610926@honte>
Source record: 290041
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

DOWNGRADED: 18:00 UT, 11 MAY

/\

The middle latitude auroral activity warning has been downgraded to a
WATCH as of 18:00 UT on 11 May. Conditions are no longer strongly favorable
for observations of middle latitude auroral activity. There will remain a
slight possibility for detecting occasional sporadic periods of weak auroral
activity from the middle latitude regions (northern tier of the U.S. states
to about 55N latitude over Canada), although any activity observed will be
post-storm residual substorm activity that will be quite localized in nature.
This WATCH will remain active until 18Z on 12 May when it will be updated or
allowed to expire (cancelled).

** End of Warning **

2025. Fax Freqs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 19:11:27 UTC
From: GOODWIN%SMCVAX.BITNET@mitvma.mit.edu
Message-ID: <9205111910.AA20762@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290030

Can anyone point me in the direction of either a compendium of FAX frequencies or provide a short list of some useful ones? I know of the Norfolk, VA broadcasts; what others are out there? I'd also be interested in any carrying wire photos, etc.

I'm using the AEA Fax unit, and it's doing a very nice job on WEFAX from Norfolk. I'd like to see what else is out there. Thanks...

==
Dave Goodwin |
Assistant Director, Academic Computing | We're all kinds of animals
---| coming here.
BitNet : Goodwin@SMCVAX |
Ma Bell : (802)654-2220 | Occasional Demons, too.
US Mail : Saint Michael's College |
Winooski Park, Colchester, VT 05439 | -Jethro Tull
Ham Radio: N1HRO @ W1KOO.#NWVT.VT.USA.NA |
==

2026. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 19:12:32 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570386@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290057

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley) writes:

>In article <1992Apr30.161633.289@pictel.com> wpns@pictel.com (Willie Smith) writes:
> >perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
> >>...The advantage of ACSSB is that it only takes 3 KHz of bandwidth while
> >>NBFM takes 6+ KHz.
> >
> >Well, actually, NBFM takes up around 15, which is why repeaters and

>NBFM is plus and minus 5KHz plus a 2KHz guard band which yields a 14KHz
>segment. Most receivers will still attempt to capture a signal 15-18KHz
>away from the main frequency.

Unfortunately, NBFM (Narrow band FM) has two different meanings depending
on the context. In land-mobile (or Amateur VHF) terminology, it means
5 kHz deviation (about 13 kHz bandwidth), as opposed to the old
"wideband" 10+ kHz deviation.

In the HF region, it means "no wider than an equivalent AM signal" which
translates to a modulation index of 1 (less than 2 or 3 kHz deviation,
bandwidth less than 6 kHz.)

AL N1AL

2027. Anyone hear Shuttle space suit freqs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 19:22:52 UTC
From: hgpeach@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1992May11.152252.519@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 290031

Has anyone heard any comms direct from the space suit freqs published
on here a few months ago?
Harold
--
Harold G. Peach, Jr. ><> N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

2028. DXCC list with Lat & Long?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 19:25:47 UTC
From: bert@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9205111341.AA11628@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 290032

I had a file with the DXCC countries list which included the latitude and longitude of a spot in each country for beam heading calculations. I seem to have lost that file. Anybody know where I can find such a thing for FTPing?
73,
Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unisys.com

2029. Re: Zepp Vs. G5RV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 19:31:41 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570387@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290056

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jeff M. Gold) writes:

>Maybe someone out there can help me... I purchased a Zepp
>(flat top) antenna kit at a ham fest (from a reputable wire
>dealer). It is center fed with a ladder line coming down.
...
>At higher frequencies I noticed
>that there was a lot of RF getting back into the radio even
>though I used a tuner and got the SWR to what looked like a
>1:1. It was the worst on 15 meters.

>A friend offered to give me wire to build a G5RV (he
>purchased a kit made by Antennas West that was totally
>pre-fabricated) and it works real good...
>it seemed as if the big difference
>was that the G5RV has at least 68 feet of coaxial cable
>attached directly to the ladder or twin lead line. I had
>about 56 feet of RG8 cable in around so I soldered it to the
>end of the ladder line...took the ladder line out of the
>house ... boy what a difference... took care of the feedback
>problem and still seems to have some gain...is it now a Zepp5RV?

I suspect the main reason the coax helped was the difference in
feedline length. Some people use a 1:1 balun at the junction
between coax and balanced line, which should help with the
"RF in the shack."

The G5RV is a good limited-space, multiband antenna that has a
"reasonable" SWR on the 5 major ham bands 80-10 meters. As
I recall, the antenna typically has an SWR below 3:1 or so
on each of these bands, which is low enough to easily be
tunable with a transmatch. The old tube-type rigs generally
had enough matching range that you didn't need the tuner.

AL N1AL

2030. WANTED: IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 19:43:15 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92May11194315@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 290067

Looking for an ICOM IC-735 HF tranceiver. HATZAKIS @ CAMIS.STANFORD.EDU
or (415) 322-3243, Thanks, Mike

2031. Re: Can they get in big trouble for this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 19:46:45 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570388@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 290058

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gt6749c@prism.gatech.EDU (JAMES, THOMAS B.) writes:

>1) Can this commerial radio supplier get in real big trouble for selling
> amateur radios, not type accepted, as commercial radios?

>and secondly,

>2) How would I go about doing something about it? Or is it none of my
> business?

I would first call up ICOM and confirm that there is no commercial version
of the IC24. Then I would call up the nearest FCC office (should be in
your phone book) and ask them who to send a report to.

AL N1AL

2032. Re: Radiosonde Frequencies??? What are they?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 19:47:39 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.11.15.47.39.1992.16177@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 290033

> How many launch sites for these balloons exist in the US?

Quite a few. They're used all over the place.

> Anyone had experience with this stuff?

My roommate had a summer job launching these things under an EPA
contract. You put the thing together, dunk the battery in water,
fill the baloon with helium and let it go.

-Ron

2033. Kenwood TH-78A Initial Impressions *LONG*

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 19:56:41 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992May11.195641.18409@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 290037

What follows is a relatively long write-up reflecting my initial impressions of the Kenwood TH-78A. To summarize: Hot radio, but no info yet on mods, out-of-band TX/RX, or cross-band repeat. Kenwood has some information from Japan, but it hasn't been made public yet.

Please do not distribute further. Please do not distribute on packet.

...Joakim

--- CUT HERE ---

Here are my initial impressions of Kenwood's new dual band handheld, the TH-78A. I purchased it at HRO in Salem, NH. If memory serves, their price is $529.95, but I paid $509.95, based on matching a quote from Austin Amateur Radio Supply. I also bought ANLI's replacement telescoping dual band HT antenna, and ordered the SC-35 soft case, which arrived from HRO's Virginia store a few days later. Just a few days ago, I bought the ME-1 memory expansion unit from the Salem store, more about it later.

The TH-78A is a dual band handheld, with the capability of cross-band duplex operation and dual in-band receive (i.e. receive two VHF or two UHF stations). In the U.S. version, tone encode/decode as well as DTMF encode/decode are built in. Nominal output power is 2 W with 7.2 V DC input; increasing to 5 W with 13.8 V. Two intermediate power levels are available: Low (0.5 W) and Economy Low (20 mW on VHF, 10 mW on UHF). The standard TX limits are 144-148 Mhz on VHF and 438-450 MHz on UHF. RX limits are 118-174 on VHF (118-136 is AM) and 438-450 MHz on UHF. At the time of writing, no information is available on out-of-band TX or RX, cross-band repeating, or other mods. As far as I can tell, the infamous Kenwood green wire is absent from the TH-78A.

Prior to this radio, I owned a Kenwood TH-27A 2m handheld. I bought it almost exactly one year ago, and added a whole bunch of accessories over time, almost all of which are compatible with the TH-78A. So, I now have the following TH-78A accessories: SMC-33 remote control speaker mike, HMC-2 headset with VOX and PTT, BC-15 desktop charger, BT-8 battery case, PG-3F filtered cigarette lighter adapter, PG-2W DC cable, and BH-6 swivel mount (on order). Additional accessories available include: SMC-31 and SMC-32 speaker mikes, TSU-7 CTCSS unit (standard with US version), BC-14 wall charger (I think this is the same one that comes delivered with the radio), PG-3H cigarette lighter adapter (what's the difference between it and the PG-3F?), SC-36 soft

case (for new nicads, see below), and WR-2 water resistant bag.

The TH-78A has the same nicad form factor as the TH-27A/47A, and the new TH-28A/48A radios. The standard battery is the PB-13, a 7.2 V 700 mAh nicad which slips inside the radio, with no protrusions. Also available are the PB-14 (12 V 300 mAh), and two new ones: PB-17 (12 V 700 mAh) and PB-18 (7.2 V 1100 mAh). I don't believe the PB-14/17/18 will fit the SC-35 soft case. I think the SC-36 soft case is intended for the PB-18. I can only guess that the PB-14 and PB-17 could be used with the SC-36 provided some sort of foam block was used to fill the gap. I've only owned the PB-13 standard battery, and have never felt a need for a 5W battery pack or a higher capacity 7.2 V pack. I use the BT-8 AA battery holder for back-up situations.

The TH-78A replaces the TH-77A dual band HT, which used a different battery form factor. While the TH-77A may be available in limited quantities at reduced prices, I believe it is being discontinued. The same applies for the TH-27A/47A. Incidentally, since it seems that Kenwood is going to stick with this new battery form factor for a while, I have reason to believe we will see third party replacements soon. This is based on a brief telephone discussion with someone who runs a battery business.

The TH-78A comes shipped with the radio, a rubber-duckie dual band antenna, a belt clip, a hand strap, a rubber cap (covers the DC in, mike, and phone jacks when not used), a wall charger (I know of some TH-27A owners who use the wall charger to power the radio at the economy low power setting), a battery pack (PB-13), a manual (including schematics), and a warranty card. The warranty covers one year.

First impressions: It's very compact and heavy on features. Size wise, it's only about half an inch higher than the TH-27A. With the standard rubber duckies attached, the TH-78A is actually shorter than the TH-27A. The other dimensions are roughly the same. With a 7.2 V 700 mAh pack, this must be the smallest dual band handheld available. The overall size is very comfortable, as is the shape of the radio. Aesthetically, it's also very pleasing - it doesn't have the toy feeling the Icom 2PAT does. However, operators with larger hands and fingers than mine may complain, especially about the front key pad. Also, I would recommend that prospective buyers wait until the mod info has been made public.

The top of the radio has a standard BNC connector, with a small gap for fitting the rubber cap; DC in/mike/phone jacks (compatible with other Kenwood handhelds, something Icom could learn from), and two rotary encoders. The rotary encoders have an outer (lower) dial for squelch (one for each band), and an inner (upper) dial for either volume or tuning (see below). The

volume/tuning dial has discrete settings, which I think is a nice touch. On the TH-27A I often bumped the volume setting down to zero, accidentally missing transmissions. There are also two LEDs, one for each band, located next to the rotary encoders. The LEDs are two-color ones, a green light indicates open squelch (equivalent to the "Busy" indicator on other Kenwood handhelds), a red light indicates TX. I'm still undecided about this arrangement, but at least the LEDs are more visible than the single LED was on the TH-27A.

The front panel has the power button way on top, two large circular buttons (MESSAGE and BAND) below it, a speaker (pretty good audio: high volume settings yield little distortion, but some noise), a large LCD display divided into two segments by a horizontal line on the glass cover, a 16 button keyboard, a sliding cover which "protects" the keyboard, and a microphone (just below the keyboard - a pretty good location). I have mixed feelings about the sliding cover; it's on pretty securely, although I had no problems removing it (it's useless with the soft case). The radio looks sharp with all the keys hidden, but I doubt that it has much value except maybe for avoiding hitting any keys accidentally. I find that the sliding panel slightly hinders using the bottom row of the keyboard. In fact, because the keyboard is slightly recessed, the bottom row is a little bit more difficult to use than other rows even with the keyboard cover removed. I also find the power button slightly difficult to activate, although its location and size is a definite improvement (the TH-27A was difficult to power on and off in the dark). I guess one advantage is that once the radio is on, it will be difficult to turn off accidentally.

The left side panel has buttons/keys for PTT, LAMP, MONI, E.CHG (encoder change, see below), MHz, VFO, MR, and CALL. The PTT, LAMP, and MONI keys have a very satisfying feel with a nice "click" - a definite improvement over the TH-27A. The CALL button is too small for my taste. The right side panel only contains an attachment loop for the hand strap. The back panel has attachment points for the belt clip (or optional swivel mount) and a sliding release for the battery pack. I find that the battery packs are easy to insert and remove, unlike the Icom 2PAT. I've never had any mechanical problems with the battery packs on my Kenwood HTs. The bottom of the battery pack has connectors for charging with the BC-15. The soft case must be removed prior to charging the radio or removing the battery pack. The soft case is OK, the fit isn't ideal, but it serves its purpose very well - my TH-27A went through a year of hard work in nearly mint condition. It also provides a convenient way for attaching the SMC-33 speaker mike clip to the radio.

The LCD display is much larger than that of the TH-27A and represents an overall improvement. It seems much easier to read.

The top segment of the display shows both frequencies side-by-side, whereas the lower segement is used for information such as memory channel, volume setting, and alphanumeric messages. Alphanumeric messages are displayed using line segment combinations (HP-41 style). Various status flags are displayed in both segments of the display.

Light is provided by what appears to be four green LEDs, one in each corner of the display, a definite improvement over the TH-27A. The front 16 button keyboard is also lit, but not the other keys. To the best of my knowledge, to date only Yaesu has provided lit keyboard on HTs. Both the display and the keyboard lights are activated by pressing the lamp key. The two lights cannot be controlled separately. The lights stay on for 5s after the activation of any key. Alternatively, one can press the F key followed by the lamp key, in which case the light stays on until the same sequence is repeated.

The user manual is mediocre. While most features are explained adequately, it appears that only the bare minimum of information is presented. Furthermore, the manual suffers from the standard Japanese manual problems. As a former student of Japanese language and culture, this is of some interest to me. The following three problems seem to be systematic:

(1) Misspellings and typos (e.g. "lamp kay").
(2) Poorly constructed or confusing sentences (e.g. "when you press and hold the E.CHG. key, each control temporary control of the volume or tuning control passes to the VHF band").
(3) Patronizing statements (e.g. "Please study these controls carefully. By the time you reach the end of this manual, you will have had to use each of them many times").

But, I digress...

The user interface has much in common with the TH-27A, but not as much as I'd like to see. As usual, most keys can perform about four functions. Pressing the key alone provides the primary function. Pressing the F key first, and then the key, performs the secondary function. The primary and secondary functions are labeled on the keyboard. Color coding is used to separate some functions (primary in white, secondary in blue, DTMF pad in red). Other, unlabeled functions, are obtained in several ways: Pressing the F key for appr. 1 second, then a key; pressing the M key, then a key; pressing the M key for appr. 1 second, then a key; and pressing a key during power up. These auxiliary functions, while not labeled, are normally used infrequently and, in Kenwood's defense, an attempt has been made to provide some sort of connection to the key label. Scanning is initiated by pressing either the VFO, MR, or CALL key for one second. So, while the user interface isn't great, it's adequate and

occasionally reflects some design intelligence.

In order to remain compact and avoid three rotary controls, Kenwood has introduced a sort of user settable rotary encoder. The outer dials always control squelch. The inner dials however, can be configured in several ways:
(1) Left dial controls volume of main band and right dial controls tuning of main band.
(2) Left dial controls volume of sub band and right dial controls tuning of sub band.
(3) Left dial controls volume of VHF band and right dial controls volume of UHF band.
(4) Left dial controls tuning of VHF band and right dial controls tuning of UHF band.
Without going in to great detail, the desired configuration is selected by the E.CHG key. You select a default configuration, and can then temporarily select other configurations using the BAND key or the E.CHG key. It's a little bit confusing at first, and the E.CHG key is a tad difficult to activate, but it works. I prefer configuration (1). However, while there is an indicator showing which is the main band, there is no way of knowing what the current encoder configuration is short of turning the two dials.

When you change the volume, a volume indicator is temporarily shown on the display (a "V" followed by a number indicating the volume level). Volume levels range from 0 (mute) to 20. Unlike the TH-27A, the beeps and audible tones generated by the radio appear to go through the same amplification path that receive audio does. This has two side effects: The mere pressing of any key generates a bit of white noise as the speaker is activated, and the volume of the beeps vary with the volume setting. I like the second feature: On the TH-27A the beeps were so loud that it was almost painful when using certain earphones. The audio feedback provided by the TH-78A is nearly identical to that provided by the TH-27A. The beeps can be turned off entirely, if desired.

Like other Kenwood handhelds, the TH-78A operates in three basic modes: VFO mode (permits direct keyboard frequency entry), MR mode (memory recall, using programmed memories), and CALL mode (call channel only). There's a key for each mode (this differs from the TH-27A). The VHF band and the UHF band can be in different modes; however, there is only one call channel. In the VHF VFO mode, the transition between AM (118-136 MHz) and FM (136-174 Mhz) is seamless. I don't know if it's possible to turn on AM detect manually outside the 118-136 MHz segment.

From a performance perspective, I can't report much. Receive audio is satisfactory, although there seems to be a little bit more white noise (but less distortion). Transmit audio reports

range from good to muffled or slightly distorted (with the SMC-33, but mine's been banged around a little bit). When using the dual in-band receive feature, image rejection or sensitivity can be reduced (there is a warning to this effect in the manual). In fact, I've found a birdie which exists with 146.61 in the VHF band and 148.15 in the UHF band. If I reverse the frequencies however, the birdie disappears. The radio uses two 1st IFs (45.05 MHz and 58.525 MHz) and a 2nd IF (455 kHz). Maybe someone who understands the theory involved, can do the math for me and explain the birdie. I've reproduced this problem on two brand new TH-78As. It is not as prominent with the standard rubber duckie antenna attached, however. Btw, I've seen a report that the rubber duckie antenna is narrow-banded.

I also get interference (squealing/whistling noise blocking out the received signal) on 146.61 when using my Larsen mag mounted 5/8 wavelength antenna. This problem is not reproducible with other antennas. It only occurs when 146.61 is used on the VHF (left) band. I'm open to ideas as to what may be causing this. Two suggestions are poor RF ground or a short in the coax (I've tried to test for the latter, with negative results). It will be interesting too see whether switching to a dual band whip solves this problem. In any case, I'm not too concerned, since I'm planning to buy a mobile radio, and I've ony been able to reproduce this problem under very specific circumstances.

In terms of intermod or rejecting unwanted signals the TH-78A appears slightly less capable than the TH-27A was, but this is to be expected from a dual bander. Except for certain well known problem areas (e.g. Route 128 near Burlington and Waltham, MA), this is usually not a problem.

The TH-78A has a default of 40 channels and one call channel. Each memory can hold RX frequency, direction of offset (or TX frequency for odd splits), tone frequency, tone encode on/off, tone decode (CTCSS) on/off, DTMF encode/decode (DTSS) code, DTSS on/off, and reverse status (i.e. RX/TX frequencies reversed). Every channel can contain an odd split. A nice feature is that no differentiation is made between VHF or UHF memories; you can mix and match at will.

Normally, the radio memories are assigned numbers, starting at 0. In the standard configuration you get channels 0-39. With the optional ME-1 EEPROM expansion unit, 250 memories are available (0-249). You can choose between 1-digit (0-9), 2-digit (0-99), or 3-digit recall (0-249) mode. If, let's say, you select 2-digit recall mode and have the ME-1 installed, channels 100-124 would not be available through keyboard entry, only by using the rotary encoder.

The radio can be put in a memory channel character display mode, where a 6 character alphanumeric label is assigned to each

channel. Channels are still selected by their memory number, however. I have the ME-1 and really like this mode, as it helps me keep track of what I've stored. The entry of letters using the 16 button keyboard is pretty well thought out, and becomes natural fairly easily. The keyboard is labeled just like a touchtone phone key pad, with the addition of "Q", "Z", and "Space" (not labeled) assigned to the 1 key. The trade-off with using this mode is that it halves your memory capacity. This is a non-issue with the ME-1: having 125 channels is providing to be more than adequate. :)

The TH-78A will do time operated scan or carrier operated scan (the TH-27A had a third mode, seek scan). The mode can be set independently on each band, but switching modes requires pressing the 8 or 9 key while powering up - not very convenient. The following scan options are available: Memory scan, band scan, programmable band scan, MHz scan, VFO/Memory scan, CALL/VFO scan, CALL/Memory scan, and VFO/Memory/CALL scan. The scan rate appears to be about the same as the TH-27A. A nice feature is that you can scan on one band, while receiving on the other (this also works for dual in-band receive). However, when using the HMC-2 headset a slight clicking noise is heard during the scan. Memory channels can easily be locked out from scanning.

An alert function is available, where Channel 1 is monitored every 5 seconds. If any activity is detected, a beep heard. On the TH-27A you had the option between a beep alarm or automatically changing to Channel 1 when activity was detected. I never used this feature much on the TH-27A, because an annoying burst of white noise was heard every five seconds when checking the channel. This problem has seems to have been eliminated from the TH-78A, however.

When transmitting, pressing any key on the front key pad sends the corresponding DTMF tone. A feature can be activated which causes the transceiver to remain keyed for 2 seconds after pressing each number. This allows you to release the PTT key after pressing the first number. This seems like a nice feature, but on the repeater I use locally this somehow confounds the controller, and it doesn't recognize the DTMF sequence. Ten autodial memories are provided (15 digits each from the set 0-9, A-D, *, and #). In receive mode, the DTMF memories can be used to operate the TH-78A as an expensive telephone dialer.

I'm not going to describe the details of CTCSS and DTSS, it's pretty standard. Squelch settings can be set independently for each band. DTMF paging is also supported, allowing you to page an individual station or a group code. Eight paging memories are provided. I find this to be primarily a gadget feature; I wonder if there is anyone out there who actually has a practical need for this?

A new feature, with extreme gadget value, is the ability to send and receive 6 character alphanumeric messages in the DTSS or paging modes. I believe that each letter of the alphabet is defined by a DTMF triplet: a #, followed by a digit 0-9, followed by a letter A-C. Each combination of a digit and a letter corresponds to a position in the alphabet. Ten memories are provided for sending or receiving these messages. The only worthwhile aspect of this feature is that message memory 0 is a power on message, which is shown briefly after powering up the TH-78A. The default message is "TH78A", but it's kind of neat to have it come up with your callsign, name, or favorite 6 letter greeting (how about making the default message "BUY ME"?).

A tone alert system lets the radio stay quiet until a signal is received, at which point one of two user selectable alarms is sounded (I like the telephone type ring). I could see that this could be useful in combination with CTCSS and DTSS. Tone alert is independently selectable for each band.

The mixing of the audio between the main and sub bands is user settable. This only affects operation with an external speaker or headset. Main and sub band audio can either be mixed or separated, and they can be placed either on the internal speaker or external speaker. All combinations of sub/main band and internal/external audio are possible. Nice touch. However, even when no internal audio is selected, a very low level of audio (almost noise) is emitted from the internal speaker when a signal is received. This seems strange, but it actually turns out to be pretty neat when working packet, since audible feedback is provided for incoming packets. The capability of splitting the main and sub band audio provides the capability of monitoring a voice channel while working packet - very nice.

When using VHF and UHF simultaneously, full duplex is available, for telephone style conversations. It is possible to mute the internal audio; an attempt to avoid feedback. However, this feature is best used with a headset. This feature is not available when using dual in-band receive.

Dual in-band receive (simultaneous reception of two signals in the same band) is activated simply by pressing the f2 key. You have the option of monitoring 2 VHF frequencies or 2 UHF frequencies. You can still transmit on the main band, but the sub band is muted entirely during transmit. As mentioned earlier, certain combinations of frequencies (I've found one) will cause birdies.

In addition to an internal clock, various timer functions are included. When the clock function is activated, the time is displayed in lieu of the sub band frequency, but sub band reception continues. When operated in single band mode, the time can be displayed next to the frequency. Like the TH-27A, a switch-on timer and switch-off timer is provided, which can be

used as a reminder for nets and skeds. The switch-on timer can be configured to sound a 10 second alarm in addition to turning on the radio.

Other keys/features include MONI (opens squelch to monitor frequency on the main band), LOCK (disables all keys except LAMP, MONI, E.CHG, LOCK, and PTT), muting volume for using earphone (however, this also mutes the speaker volume; not a very useful feature), ABC (automatic band change, switches PTT control to sub band when a signal is received), optional single band operation, MHz (tunes in 1 MHz steps), channelized frequency display (shows channel number instead of frequency), battery saver mode (with user selectable sleep times), and APO (automatic power off: alarm sounds after 59 minutes of inactivity, 1 minute later power is switched off).

Installing the ME-1 required opening the radio. Four screws need to be removed. Opening and separating the two radio halves was a tad more trickier than the TH-27A, but not overly difficult. The same applied for closing everything back up. Beware of the two tiny o-ring rubber seals placed over the two LEDs on the top panel. These have a tendency to fall off when opening the radio. Installing the ME-1 was straightforward, although quite a bit of force had to be used in order to insert it fully into the socket (no metal conductors should be visible when fully inserted). The internals of this radio are amazing, even for a non-techie like me. Nearly all components are surface mounted.

In summary, I'm very pleased with this radio so far. I'm still waiting for the CAP TX mod, however. What sold me on this radio was the ability to monitor two VHF frequencies simultaneously. For CAP operations, this is particularly handy. I can now monitor a CAP voice frequency and 121.5 (ELT/emergency frequency) simultaneously. Or, I can get the airport ATIS while using another VHF frequency. Or, monitor a voice channel during packet operations. Or, a National Weather Service station. The possibilities are endless. Also, I probably wouldn't have bought this radio if it had not been compatible with the TH-27A series of accessories. I believe this radio will be very competitive with the Icom W2A. In my opinion, this is the first Kenwood dual band handheld to be taken seriously.

--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: ASEL CAP: Freedom 226 Mobile FCC: N1JHW
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

2034. Re: TS120S problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 19:57:34 UTC
From: holt@sdd.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992May11.195734.6590@sdd.hp.com>
Source record: 290035

Thanks to all those who responded about my TS120S problems. Tightening the
PC board screws solved the problem. As I purchased the rig from afar, something
probably happened during shipment.

Again, thanks for the help! This newsgroup is a great resource!

--
Holt Mebane, N4HR
Hewlett-Packard
San Diego Technical Graphics Division
619-592-4882

2035. Re: Receiver performance (was performance of old gear)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 20:47:36 UTC
From: 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May11.204736.14889@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290040

Bruce writes:

>Well, both are useful. 3rd order intercept is an absolute measure, but it
>measures the point at which the IMD products are a loud as the signals
>themselves; by that point, you've already "gone to hell in a handbasket".
>In particular, by the time you get to 3oIMD signal levels, you've already
>probably suffered tremendous desense.

Of course you are right, Bruce, but by definition 3rd order Intercept
is an imaginary point. However, since it is an absolute number, it
can be used to compare different receivers, which dynamic range can't.
However, take a look at your numbers and you will see that there is
significant IMD at levels below the blocking level of the receiver.

>All you have to do is add two numbers to get more useful information out of
>and IMD:

Onset Onset
Rig Desense IMD
dBm dBm

IC-745 -25 -48

>Each of these two numbers, and MDS, tells you something. Since IMD is a
>problem much before desense, desense isn't likely to be an issue except in
>a single-strong-signal environment. Also, IMD products tend to get bad
>very quickly with sources above the onset of IMD, so the IMD floor is very
>important when trying to pull out weak signals in the presence of strong
>ones (e.g., contest situations, 40m).

IMD isn't a problem for me at the noise floor of the receiver. (The
"onset of IMD"). The ARRL implies that it is, though, by utilizing
"spurious free dynamic range" as a measure of the worth of a receiver.
IMD products at -140 dBm don't hurt a thing.
Your use of the term "IMD floor" is an interesting one and I am not
sure if that is a term used in the industry or if there is a standard
definition for it. I assume you mean the raised noise floor due to lots
of IM, which would be caused by many large signals of varying amplitude
(especially with SSB in a contest situation). It would start to be a
problem if it was in the range of -110 to -100 dBm on a contest band.
What level of interfering signals would it take to cause that level of
IMD in a given receiver, I would want to know. And then determine if
any of my neighbors could drive that level of signal down my coax.

In the real world, there will seldom if ever be a situation where the
textbook IMD situation will occur. (Two equal strength signals, etc.)

There will actually be IM caused by unequal signals, more than two of them, a mixture of cw and ssb, etc. But you have to have a standard to measure by and that is what the intercept point is.

Good discussion. Thanks for the comments.

73

Rick KT2Q

2036. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 21:00:28 UTC
From: spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May11.210028.201@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 290046

```
In article <32920088@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>, jpp@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (Jonathan Patrizio)
writes:
>Gary,
>
>
>So for every 20 KHz FM channel you could have four 5 KHz SSB channels at
>the same* S/N. That is a very significant gain! How can you argue that
>FM is better?
>
> Tony Lymer, GM0DHD.
>
> * Your estimate of the FM improvement is a little high. For a 5 KHz
>peak deviation signal up to 3 KHz it is 6.2 dB.
>I calculated the SSB S/N in a 4.5 KHz bandwidth but the speech part is only
>2.7 KHz wide so the SSB is actualy 2.7/4.5 or 2.2 dB better than 17.2 dB
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
What exactly are you doing here? I'm assuming that the full 4.5 KHz will
need to be passed for the pilot recovery. Now, if you assume after this
the whole signal is passed through a 2.7 KHz filter and then synchronous
demodulated, fine, but there still is a need for the original pilot to
be passed in an ACSSB system! This kinda implies some second order effect
which may be analogous to the threshold effect in FM. The S/N for the pilot
would be different than for the audio! GAK!! -- this is really complex...
and I think the complexity of a good system for ACSSB is the main point
of its disuse. Now, I agree with Gary on the multiple use of spread spectrum
transmitters with different correlation---that shows more promise than ACSSB.

I imagine the pilot recovery PLL would be a bit of a nightmare on ACSSB!

>This gives an 18.2 dB S/N for the FM signal compared with 19.4 db for the SSB.
>But what is a db between friends!

- Fred M. Spinner, KA9VAW
```

2037. Re: Mobile antenna noise?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 21:15:53 UTC
From: spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May11.211553.713@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 290048

In article <11MAY92.18170128@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>, cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu writes:
>I have a Radio Shack 2m 5/8 wave mag mount mobile antenna. This anntenna picks
>up noise that doesn't seem to really be there. I am using this with a Kenwood
>HT. The symptoms are that the S-meter intermittently shows a signal that
>varies significantly in strength . On most frequencies there is no modulation
>on the radio does not break squelch. On some frequencies there is modulation
>(lots of noise) and the radio does break squelch. This makes scanning useless.
>The problem seems to get much worse when I am building that is two or more
>stories high. If I remove the mobile antenna and replace it with the rubber
>duck or a telescoping whip the problem goes away. I also do not see the
>problem from my j-pole antenna mounted on my house.

It sounds like a commercial transmitter (or something to that effect) is
overloading the front end of your HT. Now, the J-pole should have about the
same amount of gain as the 5/8, but it is in a fixed location.

Here's what I'd try: Use a different radio with the 5/8 (try a friends on
it) or try moving the J-pole to the same locations as the 5/8 and see
if the problem still exists.

Also, there may be a very remote chance that somethings getting rectified
in the antenna, if thats the case, I'd return it! (check your connections
first)

>
>I tried to ground the shield of the coax to the car, but this did not help at
>all. I also tried different power sources. I tried the battery pack, an
>external battery pack, the car cigarette lighter with the car running and the
>cirgarette ligther with the car turned off. I still see the same problem with
>all of these power sources. This problem occurs in both of my cars.
>
>I haven't tried transmitting with this antenna because I haven't recieved my
>license yet (7 1/2 weeks and counting) and haven't had a chance to get a friend
>to test it.Tomorrow I am going to borrow a friend's 1/4 wave mobile and see if

great idea

>it has the same problem. If it doesn't have this problem I am going to return
>my antenna and buy a different one. Does anyone have any idea what is causing
>this problem?
>

Is this only happening in the car, or have you tried it (on a ground plane)
elsewhere?

>--
>Chris Michels -- Systems Programmer cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu

>Northern Arizona University -- Flagstaff, AZ cvm@nauvax.bitnet
>Phone: (602) 523-6495 N7--- (waiting for the FCC)

-Fred M. Spinner, KA9VAW

2038. Mods for ther ICom 2400

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 22:12:00 UTC
From: lwwald@lims01.lerc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <11MAY199217125036@lims01.lerc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 290045

Thanks for reading this! I just purchased an ICOM 2400A dual band mobile rig and I am interested in expanding it's receive frequency coverage. I would appreciate any information that anyone has on this mod. Let me also know how you like the radio. Thanks.

Larry KE8GW

2039. Query: Icom 730

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 22:18:16 UTC
From: milewski@oregon.uoregon.edu
Message-ID: <1992May11.221816.5843@nntp.uoregon.edu>
Source record: 290051

Does anyone have any experience with an Icom 730?

What hass been your experience with the receiver? Was it sensitive enough for you? How 'bout the filtering system? Did they perform well?

Also, is there a modification available to allow the rig to transmit on the WARC bands?

Thanks for any info.

Steve/AA7FL

2040. Re: TALKING RECEIVERS.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 22:20:32 UTC
From: perley@trub.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <PERLEY.92May11172032@trub.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 290047

In article <9205071457.AA12126@ucsd.edu> graham%drcv06.DEcnet@drcvax.af.mil (DRCV06::GRAHAM) writes:

THE KENWOOD 440 OR 450. I AM A RECEIVER BUFF, THOUGH, AND WANT A VERY GOOD GENERAL COVERAGE RECEIVER AND A VHF/UHF SCANNER WHICH ALSO "TALK" THE FREQUENCIES. ARE THERE ANY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR SUCH RECEIVERS? I WOULD LOVE SOMETHING LIKE A BEARCAT SCANNER, BUT WITHOUT VOICE SYNTHESIS, IT'S USELESS. I KNOW THAT THE KENWOOD 450 WOULD GIVE ME GENERAL COVERAGE RECEIVE WITH THE VOICE, BUT I WANT A BETTER RECEIVER THAN THAT. ALL SUGGESTIONS ARE WELCOME.

As well as "talking" receivers, you could use any one with an interface which allows a computer to query the frequency. Then you can use whatever you have come up with for computer interfacing, such as directing output to the "speak:" device on an Amiga.

Some programming may be required, but it will give you a lot wider selection than just talking radios.

-don perley - ke2tp
--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2041. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 23:09:57 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May11.230957.7947@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 289803

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 49
1 21963U 92 26 A 92132.00693287 .00028806 00000-0 25599-3 0 114
2 21963 28.3106 31.9334 0003075 176.7894 200.9153 15.66990029 471
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2042. Re: Auto RFI: Honda Civic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 23:28:59 UTC
From: emmayche@apple.com
Message-ID: <24751@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 289882

In article <2576@transfer.stratus.com>,
fms@sw.stratus.com (Faith Senie) writes (in part):
>
> Hi, folks!
>
> We installed a Yaesu FT-5200 in my '88 Honda Civic Wagon this past winter,
> and I started getting ignition buzzing on the receive side across weaker
> repeaters, on both the 2m and 440MHz sides of the rig.
>
> Is there anybody out there who has successfully de-RFI'd a Honda? I
> ask in general terms at least partly because my husband's Nissan does _not_
> generate receiver RFI, but whenever he drives near a Honda (NOT JUST MINE),
> his radio picks up ignition noise from the Honda.

I'm sorry that I can't tell you about '88 Hondas, but both my '89 Accord and
my wife's '90 Civic are absolutely clean. Of course, we take the normal
precautions, such as running power directly from the battery, large braid
ground straps, using a Motorola hole saw to ensure a good ground for the
antenna, and such.

Most noise problems that I have seen in Hondas are due to either inadequate
grounding or to running power from the ignition system rather than the
battery. If you want the radios to power down when you turn off the key,
use a relay - but power them from the battery.

Mark Hartman, N6BMO
emmayche@apple.com

2043. Re: Auto RFI: Honda Civic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 23:29:30 UTC
From: emmayche@apple.com
Message-ID: <24752@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 289881

In article <2576@transfer.stratus.com>,
fms@sw.stratus.com (Faith Senie) writes (in part):
>
> Hi, folks!
>
> We installed a Yaesu FT-5200 in my '88 Honda Civic Wagon this past winter,
> and I started getting ignition buzzing on the receive side across weaker
> repeaters, on both the 2m and 440MHz sides of the rig.
>
> Is there anybody out there who has successfully de-RFI'd a Honda? I
> ask in general terms at least partly because my husband's Nissan does _not_
> generate receiver RFI, but whenever he drives near a Honda (NOT JUST MINE),
> his radio picks up ignition noise from the Honda.

I'm sorry that I can't tell you about '88 Hondas, but both my '89 Accord and
my wife's '90 Civic are absolutely clean. Of course, we take the normal
precautions, such as running power directly from the battery, large braid
ground straps, using a Motorola hole saw to ensure a good ground for the
antenna, and such.

Most noise problems that I have seen in Hondas are due to either inadequate
grounding or to running power from the ignition system rather than the
battery. If you want the radios to power down when you turn off the key,
use a relay - but power them from the battery.

Mark Hartman, N6BMO
emmayche@apple.com

2044. Heathkit SB-100 transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 23:40:55 UTC
From: capell@af2.mlb.semi.harris.com
Message-ID: <1992May11.234055.2625@mlb.semi.harris.com>
Source record: 290062

I recently purchased a Heathkit SB-100 transceiver without a manual. Was this a decent rig? To those who have used them..what are your impressions?

Thanks
Craig

2045. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 23:41:43 UTC
From: tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992May11.234143.6678@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 290059

DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:

>I often hear the statement that the 58-foot length of RG-58 coax is
>a "matching section". When will we get the notion out of our col-
>lective heads that you can use 50-Ohm characteristic imoedance line
>to match to 50 Ohms. If the swr is 3-to-1 at one end of the line,
>it will be 3:1 at the other of the line is low loss. RG58 has low
>enough loss at hf, especially if it's only 58 feet.

>Now if you're using the LOSS of the cable to accomplish the match
>by changing the constant vswr circuit into a spiral trajectory which
>ultimately ends up at the 1 + j0 point, you are throwing the baby
>out with the bath water.

Let's get something straight...the loss of the feedline is NOT being used
to match it to 50 ohms...the twin lead is set up as a matching transformer...
the impedance of the twin lead matching section is much higher than
50 ohms...check your basic electromagnetics. The 58 foot matching section
IS NOT RG-58 BUT TWIN LEAD. It goes from the rig to a 4:1 balun to a
58 foot twinlead matching section to the antenna.

If the G5RV is wide and clear, out in the open, a tuner isn't needed.
I should know. I've used one for two years.
If you're going to criticize the G5RV, know how it's built first.

73,
Tom WB9RXJ

2046. Heathkit SB-100 transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 23:53:24 UTC
From: capell@af2.mlb.semi.harris.com
Message-ID: <1992May11.235324.3034@mlb.semi.harris.com>
Source record: 290060

I recently purchased a Heathkit SB-100 transceiver without a manual. Was this a decent rig? To those who have used them..what are your impressions?

Thanks
Craig

2047. Re: Fax Freqs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-11 23:55:13 UTC
From: mcs1472@hertz.njit.edu
Message-ID: <1992May11.235513.6071@njitgw.njit.edu>
Source record: 290061

In article <9205111910.AA20762@ucsd.edu> GOODWIN%SMCVAX.BITNET@mitvma.mit.edu (Dave Goodwin) writes:
>Can anyone point me in the direction of either a compendium of FAX frequencies
>or provide a short list of some useful ones? I know of the Norfolk, VA
>broadcasts; what others are out there? I'd also be interested in any
>carrying wire photos, etc.
>
>I'm using the AEA Fax unit, and it's doing a very nice job on WEFAX from
>Norfolk. I'd like to see what else is out there. Thanks...

I use the AEA unit on a Sony 2010 with pretty good results. Besides
the Norfolk Virgina broadcasts I have also received Fax on the following
frequencies:

4.270 & 10.535 MHz - Iceberg maps, Halifax Canada

8.040 & 4.610 MHz - Weather maps centered at north pole. Source???

4.704 MHz - Weather Fax/ Satallite pics of N. Africa + Middle East
I think it's from a US naval station in Spain.

3.242 & 7.530 MHz - New England Marine Fax, U.S. Coast Guard in Boston
0530 and 1730 UTC.

12.753 MHz - WEFAX, Canadian Air Force.

I am also interested in any other frequencies, especially wire photos.

2048. Re: Digital shaft encoder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 00:52:43 UTC
From: rmt@voyager.unet.com
Message-ID: <2009@unet.UUCP>
Source record: 290065

In article <salnick.06lv@dejavu.spk.wa.us> salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us (Bob Salnick) writes:
>In article <9205091203.AA16330@ucsd.edu>
>MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>>> Does anyone make a shaft encoder
>>> whose output is an analog voltage?
.....stuff deleted.....

Your A/D converter board is unlikely to have better accuracy than
a high precision pot. The ones used on older VOR receivers had
an accuracy of about 1/2 degree to 2 degrees, depending on make
and model. That would work out to better than .1 % accuracy in
the best case. THere are some test equipment pots used in component
bridges that are rated for .1 % as well. An 8 bit A/D converter
would have a **best** case accuracy of about .5%. A 12 or 16 bit
would have much better resolution of course--but not always that
much greater accuracy.

You can use syncro resolvers to get 1/4 degree accuracy, and they will
rotate around and around--after all, they were used for years in
radar antennas fir positioning.

Rich Tweedie
K6VKT

2049. WANTED: Back Issues of Mobile Radio Technology

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 01:24:28 UTC
From: seanp@undr.org
Message-ID: <HF1mkB1w165w@undr.org>
Source record: 290073
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have been told by several people that I should get copies of MRT for the radios that I need. Since it will take 8 or so weeks to get a subscription started, would someone be willing to sell me 4 or 5 of the most recent issues of Mobile Radio Technology?

If anyone would, I would appreciate it.

Sean

Sean Petty undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM
ICBMnet: 39'58'12"N 75'84'26"W seanp@undr.org

2050. Re: Info-Hams Digest V92 #449

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 01:38:03 UTC
From: billn@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992May12.013803.20920@hpcvaac.cv.hp.com>
Source record: 290066

andy@mimuw.EDU.PL (Andrzej K. Brandt) writes:
:
: You are right - but I think that CB is the place that encourages to behave
: badly, just like possession of guns encourages murders.

Wrong. There is no correlation - for either.

Bill

2051. Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 01:50:53 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1992May12.015053.10752@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 290071

Yes, it's that call every ham dreads. ...

"I've been hearing voices coming from my telephone line. Do you have any idea what it might be?"

Sigh. I suppose I could have said, "Gee! What an odd problem! I hope you find the solution soon!" ... .

But she was so nice about it. Seems it's been happening for months, but she only got around to suspecting us recently (after calling NE Telephone out to check the line). I would have thought 3 antennas on the roof might have tipped her off sooner. ...

Well, I hope we can work something out with a filter, maybe a new phone set for her, or SOMETHING. I'd hate to have to feel guilty every time I key down my microphone. ... :-(

But it seems we're also causing interference to her fax machine.

Thoughts/others' experiences welcome!

73, Sharon KC1YR

--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

2052. EME (Moonbounce) software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 02:04:35 UTC
From: davek@mph.sm.ucl.ac.UK
Message-ID: <14943.9205121307@mph.sm.ucl.ac.uk>
Source record: 289987

Does anyone know the location of any software for calculating the position of the moon? I have ftp access and can get to the Internet, but dont have Compuserve access. I really need the software to run under DOS on a PC, preferably woth source code, as I intend using its results to control an elevevation rotator.

davek@uk.ac.ucl.sm.mph
David Kirkby G8WRB.

2053. Re: dual-band HT information request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 02:51:38 UTC
From: grady@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <6597@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 290069

ou might also consider Icom's new X2 HT, essentially a W2
with 2m replaced by 1.2g -- especially if you are in an urban
environment.

--
Grady Ward grady@btr.com KD6ETH @ K6LY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA Moby Lexicons

2054. [FWD] K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 03:25:06 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9205120249.AA13823@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 290068

Roy, AA4RE writes:
>Before you go searching in call books and pointing fingers, remmber
>that rules change. In 1977 or so, ExtraClass licensees could get any
>call sign they wanted in their area. Thats where AA4RE came from. In
>the 60's you could spend some money and buy a call from the FCC.
>
>So just because its somebody's initials or whatever, doesn't mean
>that anything was sneakily done.
>
>Roy, AA4RE
>
Agree with Roy. Extra'a in the time period of 1976-77
who had the "ability" to choose, got one by two calls when
available, followed by two by two when the 1X2 were gone.
The rules back then allowed one to reclaim former calls,
for the price of 25 bucks and if it hadn't been re-issued
or had been expired more than five years.

Be it to whatever reason, fat fingers; cant read handwritten notes,
callsigns in the original "sour grapes gram" should have read
WA 2 Oscar Delta Hotel and WB 2 Oscar Delta Hotel
far from extra class callsigns; there are no doubt other examples.

If I've offended soomeone, sorry. Not saying that something
sneaky was or has been done.

2055. STS-49 elements from JSC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 05:03:23 UTC
From: wats@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM
Message-ID: <22415@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM>
Source record: 290075
Cross-posted to: sci.space.shuttle,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
STS-49
1 21963U 92 26 A 92132.64048705 .00110000 00000-0 26300-3 0 44
2 21963 28.3110 27.3570 0006783 207.4569 152.5653 15.67630562 591

Satellite: STS-49
Catalog number: 21963
Epoch time: 92132.64048705 =====> (11 MAY 92 15:22:18.08 UTC)
Element set: JSC-004
Inclination: 28.3110 deg
RA of node: 27.3570 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-49
Eccentricity: .0006783 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 207.4569 deg from NASA flight Day 4 vector
Mean anomaly: 152.5653 deg
Mean motion: 15.67630562 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 1.10000e-03 rev/day^2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 59

--

_______________________________________________________________________
|wats@scicom | "If there was anything to telepathy, telekinesis, etc., |
|Bruce Watson| they would be available as accessories in a new car" |
```

2056. 2meter 70cm usage on 12 foot TVRO dish

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 07:11:57 UTC
From: saul@nsq.uucp
Message-ID: <189@nsq.uucp>
Source record: 289939
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.video.satellite

Hi, I'm currently in the need of using my TVRO 12 foot
dish for receiving and transmitting on the HAM 2meter
and 70cm bands. I would also still like to use it for
TVRO purposes (not needed at the same time), but would
like to have all connections present to my LNBs..

Is it possible to transmit, lets say 70watts around
the LNBs without killing them or the TVRO receiver??

Do I have to remove the LNBs (C and KU) or can I leave
them there and have a helical coil around my feedhorn
as my transmitting and receiving point for HAM use?

Any comments would be helpful..

SAul

Saul A. Juliao | uucp: saul@nsq
(416)279-3698 VE3TVE | Internet: saul@aries.yorku.ca

2057. Re: Digital shaft encoder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 07:23:42 UTC
From: jgd@dixie.com
Message-ID: <lrlkr=+@dixie.com>
Source record: 290072

MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:

>I wish I had received as many constructive answers to my question as
>critical comments about asking it in the first place. :(

I started not to comment on this but no one has made much of any useful
suggestions.

If you insist on using an analog input to your computer - something
I'd not recommend with the degree of accuracy you need - simply
put a precision low temperature coefficient pot on the antenna and
linearize it in software. For about $20 you can pick up a 2 foot
diameter degree wheel from any of the hotrod cam vendors.
Simply build an translation table in your software every degree or
so and interpolate between them. With a bit more work and a transistor
driven constant current or one of the Analog Devices temperature
senders, you can temperature compensate the pot using another input
to your A/D board.

A vastly better solution is to get an inexpensive 12 bit absolute shaft
encoder, lash it up to the mast with a taunt band coupling and
couple this to your computer with a parallel port. Build a set of
octal latches (74ls245?) so that you can latch the data with (for example)
the READY line and read the lower 8 bits in with the (for example) strobe
line low and the upper 8 bits when the strobe line is high. This will give
you a resolution of 4096 and will cost maybe $20 outside the cost of the
encoder. I've bought numerous absolute encoders at hamfests for
under $5. Most any modern parallel card will do. I'm currently using
a pair of $14 Magitronics card to interface to a fuel injector tester
I built.

If that's too complicated, go to a foreign car junkyard and get the
crankshaft encoder (mounted on one head) from a wrecked Nissan
300ZX. This incremental encoder gives you one pulse per degree plus
another pulse at TDC. It is just-about-everything-proof and can be
interefaced to your computer with two bits of a parallel port. For more
resolution, simply gear it 2:1.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | "I think they should go back to where they
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | belong so we can have our community back."
Marietta, Ga | Black LA resident on CNN referring to Korean
jgd@dixie.com | merchants. Wonder what would happen if
Need public access in Atl? | David Duke had said that?

Write me. |

2058. Anyone used the JPS NF60 Notch?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 08:29:22 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <5104@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 290077

73 has a review of the JPS NF-60 DSP Notch Filter in the
March, 92 edition. Bill Clarke WA4BLC likes it - a lot.
However, it's pretty expensive, so before I think about
buying it, I wonder if there is anyone here has used it
and may have some additional comments on it?

JPS also makes another unit (the 150?) and I'm wondering
about that also.

Having never used an auto notch design, I'm not sure if it
would help with my particular situation - I run mobile from
the car on HF bands (usually County Hunters) since I normally
travel quite a bit in the summer alone (helps keep me awake).
However I have two major problems - auto ignition/computer
noise and qrm (since I use a magnetic whip (ie, non directional
in the main)).

The noise ('88 Jeep Cherokee) is BAD! I even get it on the FM
radio. I've had a number of suggestions, but havn't really made
any real progress. Interestingly enough, it doesn't seem
to be IGNITION noise, but computer noise. If anyone has solved
this, I'd be really interested.

The QRM of course on 20 meters is also BAD! Which is the reason
I might be interested in an auto notch - since I'm driving, the
fewer adjustments I have to make the better (incidentally, with
all this talk about old radios - I use a Heath HW32A single
bander - probably 25 (?) years old - needless to say, tube
technology, but it works).

One thing I'm interested in is how a unit like this would handle
(if at all) varying ignition/computer noise - it changes pitch
as the engine speed changes (and also as the load changes - very
strange - the quietest is NOT when the vehicle is coasting, which
is what I would suspect, but when it is slightly accelerating).

Any suggestions greatly appreciated.

Please either e-mail or post

THANKS

- Bob Wier

---------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
home of the mc68hc11 mailing list
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH

"Springtime in the Rockies - time to smell flowers, ride trains
mow the clover, sleep late, count the stars, watch the birds"

2059. Extra! Extra! Read all about it!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 11:28:01 UTC
From: rlt@cbnewsl.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May12.112801.22352@cbnewsl.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290076

Be patient with me folks, I'm excited and I need to brag a little. I did it! Passed my 20wpm last night, which means my Extra license is on the way. Finally!

But I couldn't have done it alone. I'd like to take a moment to thank all of you who have sent me encouragement, advice, suggestions, etc., over the last couple of months. Expecially:

Alan Brubaker, K6XO, for encouragement in the CW department and loads of antenna info.

Bart Jahnke up at ARRL HQ, for patiently explaining all the paperwork involved in multiple upgrades, and for all those postings of exam sessions.

The rest of the folks at ARRL, who put out the books, tapes, and W1AW code practice, that I learned from. Bart, would you pass along my thanks to everyone?

Everybody who posted on the "Stuck at 10wpm" thread a couple of months ago...I tried to take every suggestion to heart, and I guess it worked!

Everyone who sent me email (or posted) encouraging me and welcoming me to the Amateur ranks: young hi-tech folks and old pharts alike. You're a great bunch!

73 and/or 88 (as appropriate) de KB2OOA/AE

2060. Re: [FWD] K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 11:49:12 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6560@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 289979

In article <9205120249.AA13823@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil writes:
>callsigns in the original "sour grapes gram" should have read
>WA 2 Oscar Delta Hotel and WB 2 Oscar Delta Hotel
>far from extra class callsigns; there are no doubt other examples.

This kind of thing was common, too. After the FCC had issued all WA and WB calls in an area (this happened in 2, 4, and 6-land), and before they went to WD calls, they would issue new licensees currently unused WA and WB calls, in suffix order. If both the WA and WB calls with the same suffix were unused, they'd get issued together, and it was not uncommon for two folks in the same family to get the same suffix.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"[...] have you noticed how many people have joined you on the back of
Rosinante to help subdue this particular windmill?" -- Dan Herrick

2061. Re: Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 11:59:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May12.115953.4156@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289982

In article <l0td93INN5av@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM> notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM (Jim Lockwood) writes:
>In article <1992May9.132438.22524@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>glow in the dark too. The TR4 claimed 400 watts PEP in SSB service, but
>>could only sustain 25 watts in AM service. That was a fire bottle radio.
>
>My TR4 owner's manual suggests that this particular rig does
>better than 25 watts on AM. The description of AM operation
>seems to indicate that the carrier level is modulated as a
>function of the sideband level. What this means to me is that
>while the resting carrier level might be 25 watts, the peak
>carrier power is much higher. If I understand the manual
>accurately, this seems like a clever way of generating high
>peak AM signal levels without overstressing the finals.

Yes, this is called "controlled carrier" modulation and showed up on a number of compact rigs at the end of the AM era. It drove hams with only fast AGC in their AM recievers crazy. The S meter bounced up and down with voice peaks, something they hadn't seen in AM signals. It looked suspiciously like the dreaded Donald Duck to them. When I had a TR4, I was accused of having poor carrier suppression by several SSB stations that I contacted in AM mode. :-)

A couple of AM broadcast manufacturers experimented with controlled carrier in the 60s, but the AGC pumping turned most broadcasters off. Modern receivers with selectable slow AGC would make it sound fine.

Gary KE4ZV

2062. [FWD] Space Shuttle Communications Feed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 12:23:07 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9205121205.AA05855@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 289978

> MONITORING SPACE SHUTTLE COMMUNICATIONS
>
> Several amateur radio clubs (mainly at the NASA space centers)
> retransmit LIVE shuttle communications via Very High Frequency
> (VHF) and High Frequency (HF) amateur radio facilities during
> shuttle missions. These clubs re-transmits the NASCOM feed only on
> missions that are not classified and when the astronauts are awake;
> even then, there may be periods of up to 30 minutes when no
> on-the-air discussions will be heard.
>
> Look at the following listing for the best signal at your location:
>
> Goddard Space Center, Greenbelt MD, WA3NAN. HF: 3.860, 7.165,
> 14.295, 21.395, 28.650 MHZ. VHF: 147.450 MHZ.
>
> Johnson Space Center, Houston TX, W5RRR. HF: 3.850, 7.227, 14.280,
> 21.350, and 28.495 MHZ. VHF: 146.640 MHZ.
>
> Jet Propulsion Lab, Pasadena CA, W6VIO. HF Frequencies: 14.270,
> and 21.340 MHZ VHF: 224.04.
>
> Bay Area, CA, K6MF. HF: 3.840 and 7.165 MHZ VHF: 145.58 MHZ

2063. Re: OSCAR HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 13:34:32 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May12.133432.4640@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289985

In article <1328@idacrd.UUCP> n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier) writes:
>
>Having received testimonial after testimonial about intermod problems,
>etc. with the ARR, and hating their RF sensed switching (which may have
>drastically improved in the past 3 years), I tried the Landwehr's from
>Henry Radio hoping for some small improvement. This was also after having
>replaced the FOURTH device in my two meter ARR preamp (two from stupidity
>and two from acts of nature). I cannot possibly be more impressed with
>the difference in engineering (I couldn't resist peeking inside) or
>the performance. I am stating my caveat that this is a three year old
>comparison and for ALL I KNOW, ARR has changed their entire design.
>
>Bob
>N4HY

The Landwehr is an excellent unit, as are the products made by another German concern, SSB Electronics. ARR preamps, however, do offer the best noise figure for the dollar of any on the market. They are hot and tempermental, but used with care they produce excellent results. I lost a few units too before I learned how to tame them. They use unprotected GASFETs. That gives them an edge in performance, but does make them more vulnerable.

Their RF switched units haven't improved, to my knowledge, in the past three years. I don't approve of RF switched preamps in any event because they cause performance compromises that I won't tolerate. There's always an RF spike that gets through to the GASFET, and that will eventually destroy any GASFET with an unprotected gate. Yet GASFETs with unprotected gates offer better performance. No preamp manufacturer uses relays of the quality that I demand. None terminate their preamps when not in use.

There are better homebrew preamps than the ARR units, and I plan to experiment with some of those designs if I ever get time, but the ARR does the job for me now.

BTW, I don't approve of RF switched power amps either. They cause your exciter to look into an open circuit for a short time every time they key. With some of the tempermental exciters like the Kenwood 790A on the market, RF switched power amps can lead to premature exciter power module failure.

Gary KE4ZV

2064. Cellular on 900mhz Ham Band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 14:10:25 UTC
From: DAUDET@TOROVM1.VNET.IBM.COM
Message-ID: <9205121410.AA17718@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289980

Our Group did and experiment last fall with 2 cellular radio that was given to
us without the cpu control only the RF part of it (RX and TX). Our Technical
director made a small board with eprom to store the info to channelize the unit
and he did invert the PLL circuit the one from the RX unit to the TX and vice
versa. then he was able to get them to transmit on the Ham band between 908 and
928 . And the priliminary test showed that the bandwith is quite wide in excess
of 10khz from almost 20 to 20k on audio response . That all we did for now
as we stop that project to get the real 900mhz commercial radio we found
(Bundelman 3 complete Hop with 4 to 6' dish.) to complete our main route
for packet and voice repeaters. We will put a 3 Channels Multiplex system
to start with so we will use 1 channel for digital (packet) and 2 channels
for voice application. In future we also have 6 Gig microwave equipements
to put and extra 5 HOP with a 24 ch Mux system to expand the Network.
The 3 900mhz hop are covering from Quebec City to Chicoutimi for about
150 miles. The 6 GIG equipement will be used for local Hop around Quebec city
for the various Voice and Packet Application.
So feel free to ask for question and the Technical director or myself will
try to answer them.
For more info you can reply to my bitnet address or via Packet
VE2PNK at VE2SJC.PQ.CAN.NA or by mail to the Group Address.
Association Radio Experimentale du Sud de Quebec or A.R.E.S.
P.O. Box 35 , St-Jean Chrysostome,PQ,Can. G6Z 2L3

73 Daniel VE2PNK

2065. I've got my DXCC list, thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 14:13:37 UTC
From: bert@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM
Message-ID: <9205120909.AA21622@unirsvl.RSVL.UNISYS.COM>
Source record: 289981

Thanks to Roger, AA8DV, I've got my DXCC list with latitude and longitude.
It appeared RIGHT HERE back in September.
73,
Bert Hyman W0RSB
bert@rsvl.unsisys.com

2066. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 14:24:18 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May12.142418.5027@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289992

In article <32920088@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM> jpp@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (Jonathan Patrizio) writes:
>Gary,
>
>So for every 20 KHz FM channel you could have four 5 KHz SSB channels at
>the same* S/N. That is a very significant gain! How can you argue that
>FM is better?
>
> Tony Lymer, GM0DHD.

Whoa! I never claimed that NBFM is a better extremely weak signal performer than SSB. But there are other factors here. ACSSB is seen as a replacement for conventional NBFM in the commercial arena. AGC, AFC, speech clarity and quality, suitability for use through repeater systems, ease of use by untrained operators, etc all come into play. ACSSB attempts to remedy the percieved deficits of SSB in these regards. It's low level pilot introduces problems of it's own however.

The tradeoff is not as straight forward as you make it sound. When signals are only moderately weak, FM can have an advantage through FM improvement. When there are multiple contending signals on a channel, FM capture ratio also comes into play. This can be seen either as an advantage or a disadvantage depending on whether you have the stronger or weaker signal on the channel. The difference need not be great. This allows frequency reuse on a shorter spacing than is possible with AM or SSB. See cellular phones for an example. When you are attempting to maximize the communications capacity of a given band of frequencies in a given geographical area, more factors than mere occupied signal bandwidth must be considered. See any text on spread spectrum.

> * Your estimate of the FM improvement is a little high. For a 5 KHz
>peak deviation signal up to 3 KHz it is 6.2 dB.
>I calculated the SSB S/N in a 4.5 KHz bandwidth but the speech part is only
>2.7 KHz wide so the SSB is actualy 2.7/4.5 or 2.2 dB better than 17.2 dB
>This gives an 18.2 dB S/N for the FM signal compared with 19.4 db for the SSB.
>But what is a db between friends!

You understand this, but I should clarify for others that there are two ratios that apply to FM signals. There is the carrier to noise ratio, abbreviated C/N, and there is the signal to noise ratio, abbreviated S/N. For AM and SSB the two figures are equivalent, but for FM there is a factor called FM improvement that allows better S/N ratios than the raw C/N ratio would indicate. The higher the modulation index, the greater the FM improvement. For the modest indexes used in NBFM, the improvement is only about fourfold, but that is significant.

Generally you are either communications quality, 12 db quieting or better, or you're gone in the noise. The window of vulnerabilty is only 6 db wide. That's attractive for relatively unsophisticated users who couldn't pull out a "weak one" like a ham DXer could anyway.

In your example, if you narrow the receive bandwidth to 2.7 kHz, you will lose the pilot carrier. If you intend to use two separate IF strips for the speech and pilot signals, that opens up another can of worms. Because the pilot has to be phase coherent with the RF speech waveforms in order to synthesize the carrier for speech recovery, you can't tolerate differential phase delays in your IFs. That's going to be a difficult design problem. AGC is going to become more complex as well with separate IF chains. It can be done, but the complexity is not likely worth the effort.

Gary KE4ZV

2067. Re: FIELD STRENGTH (S METER)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 14:36:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May12.143619.5123@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289993

In article <01GJVXRWCX689GVE15@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu> DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:
>
>How may dB correspond to one S unit?

6 db.

>Is there a uniform well defined standard?

Yeah, but nobody pays any attention to it. S9 is also *supposed* to represent 50 uV at the antenna connector, but aside from some old Collins military receivers, it never does. The only thing you can say with confidence about S meter readings on ham equipment is that S8 represents a stronger signal than S5. How much stronger or how it relates to an absolute value is anyone's guess.

Gary KE4ZV

2068. world radio frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 14:49:19 UTC
From: pim_little@cho006.cho.ge.com
Message-ID: <1992May12.104919.234@cho006.cho.ge.com>
Source record: 289962
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,misc.wanted

Hi,

We have just gotten ourselves a fairly good SW Radio and would like
to know if anyone has a list of bandwidth, frequencies etc of various
international stations. Of interest are, VOA, BBC World Service, Irish
stations, Australian Stations, Thai (Far-fetched I know) stations.

Thanks for your help
Pim Little
Pim_Little@cho006.cho.ge.com

2069. Re: Callsigns (was K3VOA)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 15:15:09 UTC
From: km@speedy.cs.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <14590@pitt.UUCP>
Source record: 289983

Speaking of callsigns, am I the only one who finds the current system of keeping callsigns when you move to a different district absurd? What is the purpose of having districts if they no longer have any meaning beyond the initial issue? I can understand that people would be reluctant to give up a call, particularly when different calls have different "status", but I liked the old system much better: the only status was not having an "N" in your call (for novice), which was dropped when you got a higher license. Beyond that, the only things you could tell from a call were the district (very valuable if you were looking for someone, say, from 7-land), and a rough idea of how long the person had been licensed.

The start of the current system appears to have been when extras were guaranteed "K" and "W" calls when changing districts, back in the sixties.

For what it's worth, I have had four callsigns (KN0FLJ, K0FLJ, W5TLP, KY3B), and I really have no preference between them, except for dropping the "N" a long time ago.

-Ken Mitchum KY3B
km@cs.pitt.edu

2070. HQ-145x manual needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 15:29:11 UTC
From: SCHU@legacy.CAlvin.EDU
Message-ID: <MAILQUEUE-99.920512112815.320@legacy.calvin.edu>
Source record: 289984

Does anyone have a manual for a Hammarlund HQ-145x? Please drop me a
personal note.

****
Quentin J. Schultze
CAS Department
Calvin College
3201 Burton SE
Grand Rapids MI 49546

tel. (616) 957-6290 (5-minute voice-mail messages if no answer)
fax: (616) 957-6469 (immediate days); 957-8551 (overnight)
Internet: schu@calvin.edu
****

2071. Re: rec.ham-radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 15:30:26 UTC
From: nungeste@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Message-ID: <12930001@hpspkla.spk.hp.com>
Source record: 289994

See rec.radio.amateur.misc (which by the way is meant to replace rec.ham-radio -- that's why there's so little here any more). Once a week you'll see this:

Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mi
Two-Line Orbital Element Sets tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mi

which is 1) how to interpret NASA's 2-line format, and 2) 2-line data on about 100 satellites including all amateur ones. The last one I see there now is dated 5/5/92.

Dick Nungester
nungeste@hpspkla.spk.hp.com
Telnet: 921-3560
Bell: (509) 921-3560

2072. Good Experiences with Ramsey Kits? (packet modem)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 15:52:45 UTC
From: btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992May12.155245.3228@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 289986

I am curious to hear about *good* experiences that others might have had with the Ramsey kit company. I bought their packet radio modem kit at Dayton and was very disappointed with it. I am hoping that my experience is unusual, because I think that we need kit companies around like Ramsey.

I paid ~$70 for the packet modem kit, which is steep when you realize that you are paying for a virtually public domain circuit using the TI (?) TCM3105 modem chip. And it is a 1200 baud modem after all, which you can buy for your PC for about $10 these days. (You can get the AEA PK88 for $140, and you can probably get AEA's PCB88 for significantly less than that.)

My main complaints with the Ramsey kit are these:

1) The kit claims to be ready to work with *any* VHF/UHF radio, HT, etc., but the manual does not even begin to describe how you should connect any radio other than the Ramsey radio kit to it.

2) I called Ramsey twice to ask for help with this. Both times, I got some aggressive sounding guys who seemed to think that *I* should figure out how to hook it up. When I told him that I was able to hook my HT up to a PK88 using the "standard" ICOM/Yaesu HT interface described in the PK88 manual, it didn't seem to make any difference. (Ramsey didn't even bother to describe how to connect an ICOM HT to their kit, which, according to one guy on the phone, is the *only* HT that they have actually tested it with.)

3) For $70 (with case) they don't bother to give you a socket for the expensive ($40?) TCM3105 modem chip.

4) There is no troubleshooting advice in the manual other than "double check your wiring and check for solder bridges" etc.

All in all, the Ramsey packet modem kit is very incomplete. I didn't mind scrounging around for a resistor that was missing from the kit, but I spent a week trying to figure out how to hook this up to my HT, and I never got the transmit section to work. (Receive did work.)

I also don't think that there is enough voltage coming out of the RS232 port on my Goldstar 386 machine to power their circuit, but I don't know how crucial this is for this circuit. Lest ye think I am incompetent at kit building, I should assure you that I soldered 3000 points on a supercomputer board last year, and *it* worked the first time.

Incompetent no, impatient yes. I would be happy to have paid the $140 for the AEA PK88 to begin with and then I would have a week of packet experience rather than a week of frustration under my belt now.

Brad Banko, KB8CNE
b-banko@uiuc.edu

2073. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 16:09:15 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May12.160915.5475@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290005

In article <01GJVY20F5XG9GVE15@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu> DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:
>
>I often hear the statement that the 58-foot length of RG-58 coax is
>a "matching section". When will we get the notion out of our col-
>lective heads that you can use 50-Ohm characteristic imoedance line
>to match to 50 Ohms. If the swr is 3-to-1 at one end of the line,
>it will be 3:1 at the other of the line is low loss. RG58 has low
>enough loss at hf, especially if it's only 58 feet.

Sorry, this is incorrect reasoning. While it's certainly true that you
can't use a section of 50 ohm cable to match a non-50 ohm load *precisely*
to a 50 ohm source, the 50 ohm cable *will* act as an impedance transformer.
If your load presents the cable with a 3:1 mismatch, then the load impedance
is either 150 ohms, or 16.66 ohms. Now a quarterwave section of 50 ohm cable
will transform a 150 ohm impedance to 86.6 ohms. That's a much better match
to 50 ohms than 150 ohms. Sure the *cable* may have an SWR of 3:1, you're
counting on that because a cable with unity SWR *isn't a transformer*.
Cable losses due to SWR are miniscule at HF. All you really care about
is presenting the transmitter with a load impedance it can handle.
As far as the transmitter is concerned, it's looking at a load of
86.6 ohms. Even solid state rigs can deal with that.

>Now if you're using the LOSS of the cable to accomplish the match
>by changing the constant vswr circuit into a spiral trajectory which
>ultimately ends up at the 1 + j0 point, you are throwing the baby
>out with the bath water.
>
>Almost everyone I've talked to who uses a G5RV, and there are very
>many of them, tell me they use a "tuner".
>
>Personally, if you're running any lowloss ladder line at all, run it all the way to the shack and forget the coax.
>
>sign me "bewildered"
>
>73, k9cun

The G5RV uses several tricks to present a reasonable load impedance to
the transmitter. The 300 ohm ribbon line section acts as a transformer
from the *non-resonant* flattop to a 4:1 balun that is connected to the
coax. The coax further acts as a transformer to the transmitter. The
flattop is never a 300 ohm load in the ham bands so the ribbon always
has some value of SWR on it that allows it to behave as a transformer.
The balun steps the resulting impedance down four times and the coax

then transforms that even closer to 50 ohms. The combinations of lengths are chosen so that the resulting impedance presented to the transmitter approaches 50 ohms on all 5 major ham bands. It is never a perfect match, but it is "close enough" that the transmitter can work into it.

Remember, SWR is your friend. It can help you transform a nasty impedance into one more to your liking. Transmitters don't care about SWR on the cable. All they want is an impedance presented to their output terminals that they can handle.

Gary KE4ZV

2074. Re: Callsigns (was K3VOA)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 16:21:20 UTC
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com
Message-ID: <1992May12.162120.7857@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Source record: 289989

In article <14590@pitt.UUCP>, km@speedy.cs.pitt.edu (Ken Mitchum) writes:
|> Speaking of callsigns, am I the only one who finds the current system
|> of keeping callsigns when you move to a different district absurd?
|> What is the purpose of having districts if they no longer have any
|> meaning beyond the initial issue? I can understand that people would
|> be reluctant to give up a call, particularly when different calls have
|> different "status", but I liked the old system much better: the only
|> status was not having an "N" in your call (for novice), which was
|> dropped when you got a higher license. Beyond that, the only things
|> you could tell from a call were the district (very valuable if you
|> were looking for someone, say, from 7-land), and a rough idea of
|> how long the person had been licensed.
|>
|> The start of the current system appears to have been when extras
|> were guaranteed "K" and "W" calls when changing districts, back in the
|> sixties.
|>
|> For what it's worth, I have had four callsigns (KN0FLJ, K0FLJ, W5TLP,
|> KY3B), and I really have no preference between them, except for
|> dropping the "N" a long time ago.
|>
|> -Ken Mitchum KY3B
|> km@cs.pitt.edu

As Ken writes, I too am somewhat put off by the current state of callsigns.

if you are a county hunter, trying to get your first, second, or third
WAS, or looking for a particular geographic location, it is a pain in
the vertical antenna to wait for every station you hear to give their
QTH before moving off frequency to find the one you're looking for.

when you move from one qth to another do you keep the same mailing address?
just because you liked the combination of digits and street name? try that
on the US Postal Service and see what you get.

i went from KN5FJZ to K5FJZ to K5FO (i went through the upgrade in early
70's when FCC allowed you to request call sign you wanted, but i didn't
specify and that's the one i got). If i move to another district, i will
take my chances and request another call for that area. of course, i
did like the change from the old call, since cw ops (old and new) had
trouble with the combination and that was before the proliferation of
keyboard keyers and computers. :-) :-) ;-)

i can understand the paperwork involved at the FCC and the fact that they
are overworked and understaffed. my dad died in 1972 and his call was
W5NNB. i see no problem in the FCC reissuing the call. i asked for it

but was told that only a memorial station owned and operated by a club could get it. thus, with the current state it will never be reissued anytime soon. what happens when all the W5's die? the only one's remaining active will be the club stations, like W5AC, etc. such a waste to let those calls that are available go unused when there is such a demand for 1x2's and 1x3's.

just my $0.02 worth. 73 and bcnu at HAMCOM '92,

--

Chuck Adams, Southern Education Center
Silicon Graphics, Inc.
15280 Addison Road, Suite 100
Dallas, TX 75248

(214) 788-0957 (fax)
(214) 788-4122 (voice)

K5FO @ 65wpm cw

adams@sgi.com
adams@relay.dallas.sgi.com
adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com

"Be a horn tooter, not a horn toter." - Sign in bandhall, Wink, TX.

2075. Re: How to ID transmitting tower?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 16:23:57 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May12.162357.5628@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 290004

In article <92131.2246573IU6YVN@CMUVM.CSV.CMICH.EDU> 3IU6YVN@CMUVM.CSV.CMICH.EDU (John Meixner) writes:
>I live in a rural area, and there are several transmitting towers nearby.
>Some are easily identified by the surronding buildings (the campus television
>station, for example), but most are not so easily identified. Is there an
>easy way to find out who is using them to broadcast? Is this a matter of
>public record (if, for example, they are police repeaters, etc.)?

Yes it's a matter of public record in at least three places. First is the FCC database which you can consult on microfliche at any FCC field office. Second, if the tower is over 150 feet tall, it's in the FAA database and will show up on the local aeronautical chart. Third, the county tax and zoning office will have a record of the construction permit. In addition to all these, the FCC requires a transmitter identification card be permanently attached to all unattended transmitters in such a manner that the licensee of the equipment can be easily identified.

Gary KE4ZV

2076. VE schedule for Eastern Arizona??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 16:24:14 UTC
From: phs@cypress.com
Message-ID: <1992May12.162414.23658@cypress.com>
Source record: 289995

Does anyone out there have a VE schedule of tests for new amateurs in the Eastern Arizona area (eg., Safford, Thatcher, Duncan, etc.)?

Any help would be appreciated.

You can reply to phs@cypress.com

Thanks
...paul

2077. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 16:24:38 UTC
From: zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <689@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289757

Gary says
>No, I haven't transposed the numbers. I'm not shooting for a perfect
>match to 50 ohms. That's impossible with 50 ohm cable. I'm showing
>that you can use 50 ohm cable to get *closer* to 50 ohms by taking
>advantage of transmission line transformer action. It doesn't sound
>reasonable at first, but that 3:1 SWR makes it possible.

Sorry about that. In that case, you are just wrong.
The 50 ohm cable doesn't improve the SWR.

The quarter wavelength of 50 ohm cable transforms the 150
ohms to 16.67 ohms, maintaining the 3:1 SWR, as opposed to your
claim that it transformed it to 86.6 ohms.

There appear to be two different forms of G5RV antennas. The
classic one developed by G5RV himself that requires a transmatch
and those sold by dealers, apparently with modifications. The
latter is sometimes sold with claims that no transmatch is required.
Many designers do not appreciate "improved" designs being attributed
to them.

Verifying whether or not a transmatch is required is actually quite
difficult, since objects within a half wavelength of an antenna can
dramatically affect its impedance. It is not unusual for an amateur
to move an antenna like the G5RV and find that the antenna tunes
quite differently, even if its at the same height, due to the effect
of nearby objects.

--Zack KH6CP/1
In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>[attributions are getting confusing]
>In article <1992May13.202745.2087@cs.rose-hulman.edu> derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu
(John Derry) writes:
>>
>>In article <672@arrlhq.UUCP> zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Zack
>>Lau) writes:
>>> In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>> >In article <01GJVY20F5XG9GVE15@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
>>DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:
>>> >>
>>> >>I often hear the statement that the 58-foot length of RG-58 coax is
>>> >>a "matching section". When will we get the notion out of our col-
>>> >>lective heads that you can use 50-Ohm characteristic imoedance line
>>> >>to match to 50 Ohms. If the swr is 3-to-1 at one end of the line,
>>> >>it will be 3:1 at the other of the line is low loss. RG58 has low
>>> >>enough loss at hf, especially if it's only 58 feet.

>>> >
>>> >Sorry, this is incorrect reasoning. While it's certainly true that you
>>> >can't use a section of 50 ohm cable to match a non-50 ohm load
>>*precisely*
> ^^^^^^^^^^
>>> >to a 50 ohm source, the 50 ohm cable *will* act as an impedance
>>transformer.
>> ==========
>> Yes. BUT it can never make transform a load impedance whose value
>> is NOT 50 Ohms (resistive) into a calue of 50 + j0 Ohms. That was
>> true in my original posting, and it's still true today.
>> ==========
>
>Never claimed it could. Note underlining.
>
>>> >If your load presents the cable with a 3:1 mismatch, then the load
>>impedance
>>> >is either 150 ohms, or 16.66 ohms.
>>
>> ==========
>> This is incorrect reasoning. It may be 150 Ohms or it may be
>> 16.67 Ohms, OR, it may be any number of other values which are
>> complex. Just because the vswr is 3 is no sign that the load
>> impedance is purely resistive.
>> ==========
>
>Well yeah, that's a true statement. I was trying to keep this simplified
>to make explaining how a 50 ohm cable can be an impedance transformer
>simpler. Reactive effects, if present, and they often are, will complicate
>things in the real world. Then you've got to get out the Smith Chart.
>
>>Now a quarterwave section of 50 ohm cable
>>> >will transform a 150 ohm impedance to 86.6 ohms. That's a much better
>>match
>>>
>>> Gary has transposed the numbers. An 86.6 ohm quarter wave
>>> cable will transform the 150 ohm impedance to 50 ohms. The 50 ohm
>>quarter
>>> wave cable will transform the 150 ohm impedance to 16.66 ohms
>>>
>>> Zo (quarter wave matching section)= (Zinput*Zoutput)^0.5
>>>
>>> A common example is to use 70 ohm cable to match 100 ohms down to 50
>>ohms.
>>> As a quick check, the matching section impedance is always BETWEEN the
>>> input and output impedances.
>>> Zack KH6CP/1
>
>
>>> >to 50 ohms than 150 ohms. Sure the *cable* may have an SWR of 3:1,

>>you're
>>> >counting on that because a cable with unity SWR *isn't a transformer*.
>>> >Cable losses due to SWR are miniscule at HF. All you really care about
>>> >is presenting the transmitter with a load impedance it can handle.
>>> >As far as the transmitter is concerned, it's looking at a load of
>>> >86.6 ohms. Even solid state rigs can deal with that.
>>>
>>> >
>>> >>Now if you're using the LOSS of the cable to accomplish the match
>>> >>by changing the constant vswr circuit into a spiral trajectory which
>>> >>ultimately ends up at the 1 + j0 point, you are throwing the baby
>>> >>out with the bath water.
>>> >>
>>> >>Almost everyone I've talked to who uses a G5RV, and there are very
>>> >>many of them, tell me they use a "tuner".
>>> >>
>>> >>Personally, if you're running any lowloss ladder line at all, run it
>>all the way to the shack and forget the coax.
>>> >>
>>> >>sign me "bewildered"
>>> >>
>>> >>73, k9cun
>>> >
>>> >The G5RV uses several tricks to present a reasonable load impedance to
>>> >the transmitter. The 300 ohm ribbon line section acts as a transformer
>>> >from the *non-resonant* flattop to a 4:1 balun that is connected to the
>>> >coax. The coax further acts as a transformer to the transmitter. The
>>> >flattop is never a 300 ohm load in the ham bands so the ribbon always
>>> >has some value of SWR on it that allows it to behave as a transformer.
>>> >The balun
>>
>> ==
>> I don't think that there is a balun in a G5RV antenna.
>> ==
>
>There's certainly one in mine. It's in that PVC section that connects
>the ribbon line to the coax. Now G5RV may not have used one in his
>original design, but it's in those being sold commercially under his
>call.
>
>>steps the resulting impedance down four times and the coax
>>> >then transforms that even closer to 50 ohms. The combinations of
>>lengths
>>> >are chosen so that the resulting impedance presented to the transmitter
>>> >approaches 50 ohms on all 5 major ham bands. It is never a perfect
>>match,
>>> >but it is "close enough" that the transmitter can work into it.
>>>
>>> I've come to the conclusion that G5RV himself never used a 4:1 balun
>>with

>>> his famous antenna. Of course, the transmitter he originally used with
>>the
>>> antenna wasn't even 50 ohms, according to the RSGB article I looked up.
>>> --Zack KH6CP
>>>
>>> >Remember, SWR is your friend. It can help you transform a nasty
>>impedance
>>> >into one more to your liking. Transmitters don't care about SWR on the
>>> >cable. All they want is an impedance presented to their output
>>terminals
>>> >that they can handle.
>>> >
>>> >Gary KE4ZV
>>==
>> tnx es 73 de Jack, K9CUN
>
>Gary KE4ZV

2078. Re:Yaesu FT-990 vs. IC-765 vs. TS-850S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 16:29:37 UTC
From: James_H._Lindwedel.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"12-May-92..9:27:40".*.James_H._Lindwedel.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 289991

Analysis of the receivers is contained in QST as follows:
Yeasu FT-990, Nov., 1991
Icom IC 765, Dec., 1990
Kenwood TS-850S July. 1991

Regards,

Jim Lindwedel
KC6IRM

2079. Alinco 580 questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 16:30:01 UTC
From: dsiler@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992May12.163001.2866@col.hp.com>
Source record: 289990

I have a couple of quick questions about the Alinco DJ580T. First, is there any way to determine the current battery charge level? The "FULL" indicator on the signal strength meter begins to flash when the battery drops to 6.2 volts --- other than that is there some way to see the current level?

Second, in a possibly related question what does it mean when BOTH tone frequency decimal points are illuminated? While scanning, sometimes the leftmost point will flash and the rightmost one will be on continuously. After awhile the rightmost point will go out again. Any possible explanations?

Thanks,
Dan N7WBG
--
<< Dan Siler : (719) 1-590-2167 : mail-> dsiler@col.hp.com >>

2080. Some Questions from a Beginner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 17:22:46 UTC
From: jga@wariat.org
Message-ID: <1992May12.172246.18138@wariat.org>
Source record: 290001

Ok. I Have a few questions. Please reply via E-Mail. Thanks.

I'm a beginner (still waiting for my ticket, Tech No-Code) and I need
answers!

- What is DTMF encode/decode?
- What is DTMF Paging?
- What is CTCSS encode/decode?
- What is DTMF (or DSQ) Squelch?
- What do you think of the Alinco DJ-580T?
- How about the Kenwood TH-77A?

Thanks a million!

-j (A soon-to-be ham!)

--
* Jon Anhold * (jga@wariat.nshore.ncoast.org) (...!ncoast!nshore!wariat!jga)

2081. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 17:29:38 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May12.172938.7538@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289996

DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:
> I often hear the statement that the 58-foot length of RG-58 coax is
> a "matching section". When will we get the notion out of our
> collective heads...

What 58-foot length of RG58? A G5RV for 80-10 meters is a 106 foot flat top center fed with 34 feet of 450 ohm ladder line. The end of the ladder line is then fed directly with any length of 52 ohm coax; contrary to common belief, no balun or other matching device is needed between the coax and ladder line (ref: Lou Varny, G5RV, in his article on his antenna in the ARRL Antenna Compendium, first edition). It is the 450 ohm ladder line that is often called the matching section. Some manufacturers who market antennas they call G5RVs (but which are not actually of that design) include a matching device at the end of the ladder line, with a length of coax attached; this may be the "58 foot length" you referred to. This is not part of the G5RV design; I suspect it is just a way for the manufacturer to justify a preposterous price for an antenna you can easily assemble yourself from a few bucks worth of Radio Shack parts. I put my G5RV up as a 'temporary' measure 5 years ago; It worked so well that I just kept right on using it: 120 countries in less than a year on 100 watts. Nothing to write home about, but not bad for a wire antenna I built for less than $10.

Mike, N4PDY
****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2082. Re: Heathkit SB-100 transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 17:41:40 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May12.174140.8200@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289997

Craig Capell writes:
> I recently purchased a Heathkit SB-100 transceiver without a manual.
> Was this a decent rig?

This was a middle-of-the-road Heathkit; not the top of the line, but not the bottom, either. For their vintage, they were ok rigs, although I always found that they lacked sensitivity on the higher bands. I don't think they had a notch filter or passband tuning, so you might want to add an audio filter to help with selectivity, especially if your rig doesn't have the CW filter; it was an option. If it's clean, works ok, and you didn't pay much more than about $150 for it, it should serve you well as a simple, no-features rig. Most old Heathkits benefit greatly from a careful re-alignment, and new tubes, especially the receiver front-end. You should contact Heath service to see if you can get the manual for it. It not, ask around on the net, or at hamfests for a copy. There is a company called Hi Manuals that sells copies of manuals for old rigs. They advertise in the ham magazines. Good luck.

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2083. SYNC DETECTOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 17:41:45 UTC
From: mgruber%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <668@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 290013
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

I am trying to determine if a correction ever appeared to an article that appeared in Popular Electronics in April of 1982. The article is "Build a Synchronous Detector For AM Radio" by Dave Hershberger, W9GR. Does anyone know if a correction was ever published - probably in July of 1982?

Any information or help that anyone might be able to provide would be greatly appreciated. (Popular Electronics has changed hands and no longer appears to have information pertaining to the older back issues.) If anyone else might have Popular Electronics going back to '82 - thanks in advance.

Very 73,
Mike Gruber, WA1SVF .

2084. Re: [FWD] K3VOA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 17:43:39 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992May12.174339.2810027@locus.com>
Source record: 290015

In article <6560@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>In article <9205120249.AA13823@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
writes:
>>callsigns in the original "sour grapes gram" should have read
>>WA 2 Oscar Delta Hotel and WB 2 Oscar Delta Hotel
>>far from extra class callsigns; there are no doubt other examples.
>
>This kind of thing was common, too. After the FCC had issued all WA and WB
>calls in an area (this happened in 2, 4, and 6-land), and before they went to
>WD calls, they would issue new licensees currently unused WA and WB calls, in
>suffix order. If both the WA and WB calls with the same suffix were unused,
>they'd get issued together, and it was not uncommon for two folks in the same
>family to get the same suffix.

My original call, WA6ZGB, was issued in 1977, right as the first WD calls
were being issued. Since I had taken the Novice test as part of a group,
a bunch of us were issued calls all at once. I was issued WA6ZGB; WB6ZGB
happened to live a few miles away, WB6ZGC a few miles in the other direction.
Also issued in the group were WA6ZFX, WA6ZFY and WA6ZFZ, etc.

I finally let the WA call go in hopes of getting a shorter 2x2 a couple
of years ago; I ended up with KK6JQ, which is slightly longer on CW than
WA6ZGB!

There's also the story I related before about one ham radio vigilante
arriving at my door one night, demanding to speak to Mark Kupper (who was
WB6ZGB) because WB6ZGC was using language the vigilante didn't like.
That's right: this buffoon heard "WB6ZGC", looked it up in the callbook,
wrote down the name for WB6ZGB and the address for WA6ZGB. It took my
Mom ten minutes to convince him he was mistaken; I wasn't home, nor
was I anywhere near a radio.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

2085. Re: toronto ham club needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 17:45:15 UTC
From: white@nereid.sal.ists.ca
Message-ID: <1992May12.174515.23708@ists.ists.ca>
Source record: 289999
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,tor.general

In article <1992May12.051941.14895@torag.guild.org> richard@torag.guild.org (Richard Quan) writes:
>
>Hi,
>
>I have always been interested in radio and have toyed with the idea of
>gaining my ham license; however, I haven't had the time until now.
>I am looking for contacts in the ham clubs of Toronto who could assist me in
>getting the license. What are the requirements for licensing
>now? How much have computers played in the advancement of
>this hobby and how much does such equipment cost whatever is involved?
>
I don't know too much information about it, but the S.E.D.S. chapter at York University will be setting up a ham radio group. And I know that you don't have to be a university student to be a member of S.E.D.S. York. I think you can contact them via the YFS at the university.

HPWhite

2086. Re: FIELD STRENGTH (S METER)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 17:50:48 UTC
From: royle@tekig6.PEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5415@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 290002

DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU:

>How may dB correspond to one S unit?

>Is there a uniform well defined standard?

>tnx es 73 de k9cun (Jack Derry)

Contrary to popular belief, there is no standard for S-unit size. Here's why: The S-meter generally simply measures a receiver's AGC voltage. To make an S-meter have a consistent number of dB per S-unit would require an AGC characteristic which is purely logarithmic over a wide range. This isn't otherwise required for proper receiver operation, and requires considerable effort to accomplish, so manufacturers of amateur equipment don't have any incentive to do so. That is, it costs money to implement and doesn't sell rigs, so it isn't done. (I'm told but haven't verified that the old Collins rigs had not only a consistently sized S-unit, but a calibrated signal strength for S9. Neither of these is so for modern rigs.)

I frequently give talks on antennas at local clubs and conventions. As part of the talk, I take a "vote" on how many dB in an S-unit. The results are pretty consistent, with a peak at 6 dB and a smaller peak at 3. After taking the vote, I show the measured S-meter response of my home "appliance", an Icom IC-730, on 40 meters without the preamp. The S-units on this receiver vary from 1.3 to 4.0 dB depending on the place on the scale, and the "10 dB" increments above S9 range from 5.6 to 13.5 dB. I always cringe when a writer sees a 2 S-unit difference between antennas and concludes that the difference is 12 dB or some similar ridiculous amount, when the real difference may be less than 3 dB. What the hell, only off by 9 dB! (The antenna would have to be about 8 TIMES larger to make up the difference.)

Not only is the S-unit size liable to vary over the scale, but also with band and whether a preamp or attenuator is switched in. Incidentally, the sensitiviy of my Icom scale isn't even monotonic -- it goes up and down as you go up the scale.

Measure your own S-meter. It's simple. A completely adequate step attenuator can be built in an evening with slide switches, 5% resistors, and unetched double-sided PC board. See the ARRL Handbook or Antenna Book for details. The only other thing needed is a strong constant signal. With the attenuator you'll also be able to dazzle your friends by actually being able to MEASURE RELATIVE ANTENNA GAIN! You need two antennas for comparison. Put the attenuator in series with the better antenna, and arrange a simple slide or toggle switch to switch between the antennas. While listening to a signal, switch between antennas and set the attenuator until they give

equal readings on your S-meter. The attenuator setting is the relative gain. In dB, NOT S-units! You'll probably find that the gain varies considerably depending on the direction the signal is coming from, the elevation arrival angle, with the fading cycle when fading is present, and perhaps with seasonal ground conductivity changes.

Please, please don't quote gains in S-units. Gain in "potatoes" would be as meaningful and less misleading.

Roy Lewallen
W7EL

2087. Re: SM315 Abends under OS/2 V2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 17:56:49 UTC
From: kanefsky@src.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1992May12.175649.10283@src.honeywell.com>
Source record: 289998

In article <54840@mimsy.umd.edu> furuta@cs.umd.edu (Richard Furuta) writes:
>In article <3fgkl8c.feustel@netcom.com> feustel@netcom.com (David Feustel) writes:
>>I just switched to OS/2 V2.0 and everything's working well *except*
>>that Super Morse 3.15 dies immediately whenever I try to run it in a
>>dos box. This is the first dos program that I can't run under os/2.
>>Does anyone know whether the author will be coming out with an os/2
>>compatible version of the program?
>
>Well, now that you mention it, I have been having trouble with Super Morse
>3.16 on a Texas Instruments TravelMate 2000. The dot/dash duration timing
>seems to get all messed up. I have had no troubles at all with Super Morse
>3.16 on a Zenith SuperSport, however. I haven't had the time to properly
>try and characterize the causes/manifestation of the problem, so it could
>very well be something that I set up incorrectly on the TI. Has anyone else
>encountered this, and if so, any suggestions on what I could try to correct
>it?
>

I've had similar problems running SuperMorse on an HP95LX palmtop computer.
The dot/dash timing got messed up (the speed would start out ok, but over the
space of a few characters the speed would increase drastically, then fall
back again. I tried version 2.13 and it worked fine. Version 3.09 worked
ok too, though I decided to stick with 2.13.

Actually, on the 95LX, they only ran fine to the extent that you had to run
on AC power for them to work. The HP goes into a "light sleep" mode between
keystrokes to conserve battery power, and that was messing SuperMorse up.
I found a utility on CompuServe called HP95CTRL that allows you to disable
light-sleep mode. SuperMorse ran fine on batteries after that.

Some might be interested to know that I learned morse code entirely on my 95LX
(which is about the size of a checkbook, but 1" thick) and I'm even using it
to take my code tests at the VE exams. A little over two weeks ago, only 10
days after I started learning the first characters, I passed the 5wpm code
test and only missed the 13wpm by one question (fill-in-the-blank test).

Today, less than 30 days since I started learning code, I'm practicing at
20wpm and with any luck I should be able to pass the 20wpm code test at
the next VE session (plus the 2 remaining written tests). I never learned
to copy on paper, and the few times I've tried it I was a miserable
failure. Even on the tiny keys of the HP95LX, it's much faster for me to
press a key than to write on paper. I suspect it would be even easier if
I owned a laptop with a real keyboard (I'm a pretty good touch-typist).
Copying on a computer also makes it easier to go back and correct mistakes
at the end of the test (by copying from the HP to paper, you can fill in a

lot of missed characters and correct mistakes).

On a somewhat related note, I wish that SuperMorse had a few modes that were more geared towards taking the test on a computer. The only mode I find useful right now is "solid copy" mode. It will send a sequence of random characters while you type them on the keyboard. The sending rate is independent of the rate you type the characters in, which lets you fall behind and then catch up, or lag behind by a character or so. The problem is that the test exits as soon as you miss a single character. Another problem is that the test consists of random characters, with no option to use english text or QSO's, etc. There is a mode which lets you take a QSO style test, but doesn't allow you to copy on the keyboard. There is yet another mode which doesn't stop when you miss a character, but waits after every character for you to type it in and keeps re-sending missed characters instead of moving on to the next one.

--
Steve Kanefsky
(trying to make Extra before I get my callsign)

2088. Which handheld is best?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 17:58:34 UTC
From: chris@angus.mi.org
Message-ID: <BgaokB1w165w@angus.mi.org>
Source record: 290016

Hi. I'm about to purchase a dual band handheld transceiver
(2 meter/70cm.) For $400 I can get the Yaesu FT-470, Kenwood TH-77A,
Icom IC-24AT, or the Alinco DJ-580. A nice guy from Ham Radio
Outlet raves about the Alinco. Does anyone have any advice which
is best? Thanks.

Chris Oesterling (chris@angus.mi.org -or- chris%angus@ilium.troy.msen.com)
North Star BBS, Troy, MI ---------------------------------- +1 313 524 9024 ---

2089. Re: Yaesu FT-990 vs. IC-765 vs. TS-850S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 18:04:03 UTC
From: afy@cbnewsh.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May12.180403.10287@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>
Source record: 290000

From article <1992May11.175812.46759@watson.ibm.com>, by uri@watson.ibm.com (Uri Blumenthal,35-016,8621267,):
> Hello,
> Would kind owners of the aforementioned rigs
> please post their opinion and experience
> with them? Of course comparative
> analysis is even better (:-).
>
> Thanks! (You can e-mail directly to uri@watson.ibm.com,
> if you wish.)
>
> Regards,
> Uri.
> ------------
> <Disclaimer>

Why not consider the TenTec Omni VI. It's in the same price class and TenTec will allow you to try it for 30 days.

Alan Yorinks, WB2OPA

2090. Kenwood TH-28A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 18:29:48 UTC
From: ##30@UTMARTN.BITNET
Message-ID: <12MAY92.14455064.0071.MUSIC@UTMARTN>
Source record: 290003

Will the Kenwood TH-28A receive Aircraft Band? If so, how?

Thanks,

Terry Lewis KC4YLK
##30@UTMARTN.BITNET
Computer Programmer/Analyst
University of Tennessee, Martin
102 Cooper Hall
Martin, TN 38238

2091. Re: Callsigns (was K3VOA)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 18:36:52 UTC
From: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <4713@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 290012

In article <1992May12.162120.7857@odin.corp.sgi.com> adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams) writes:
>when you move from one qth to another do you keep the same mailing address?
>just because you liked the combination of digits and street name? try that
>on the US Postal Service and see what you get.

Actually, my post office doesn't care; as long as I give them $30/year!
I have had 5 different QTHS in the last 9 years, but the same mailing address. :-)

Of course, if I moved to Alaska I would have to change.
--
John Covington WN4BBJ Internet: cs00jmc@unccvax.uncc.edu
P.O. Box 217122 MCI Mail: JCOVINGTON 342-6957
Charlotte, NC 28221-7122 Packet Radio Mail: WN4BBJ @ N7IJI.#CLT1.NC.USA.NA
(704) 537-7653 "Kenneth, what's the frequency?" "I dunno, ask Dan"

2092. EME software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 18:40:11 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9205121839.AA20785@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290006

>Does anyone know the location of any software for calculating the position of
> the moon? I have ftp access and can get to the Internet, but dont have
> Compuserve access. I really need the software to run under DOS on a PC,
> preferably woth source code, as I intend using its results to control an
> elevevation rotator.

>davek@uk.ac.ucl.sm.mph
>David Kirkby G8WRB.

I offer a do-it-all EME/satellite/Sun/Planets/celestial noise/cold sky
tracking program that works in real time and will control your az-el
antenna through any of several A/D boards. It's called RealTrak (v. 8.2)
and also features CW transmission, dumb ASCII terminal, Y-factor
and EME link calculator, two full-color maps, and EME database lookup
(2m and 70 cm). Lastly, it's very easy to learn and use.
It works under DOS, with or w/o a coprocessor. RealTrak's main potential
drawback is that it's not free; cost is $50 US (or the equivalent in
sterling). Fully-functional, date-limited demo disk $2.

Mike Owen W9IP
Northern Lights Software
Star Route, Box 60
Canton, NY 13617
(315) 379-0161

MROWEN@STLAWU

2093. Re: Callsigns (was K3VOA)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 18:42:12 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992May12.184212.3526@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 290008

In article <1992May12.162120.7857@odin.corp.sgi.com> adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (chuck adams) writes:
>.............. what happens when all the W5's die? the only one's remaining
>active will be the club stations, like W5AC, etc. such a waste to let
>those calls that are available go unused when there is such a demand for
>1x2's and 1x3's.

It looks like as long as there is no financial incentive, the FCC will probably never re-issue them. But if they could charge $25 -- $50 they would probably sell like the proverbial hotcakes..

Here in PA they started including an order form for personalized "vanity" license plates in with registration renewal. $25 for up to 7 letters/numbers. You see them ALL OVER THE PLACE now. People want them. People are willing to pay for them. The DMV supplies them. Why can't the FCC figure that out?

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

2094. Re: Heathkit SB-100 transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 18:44:24 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992May12.184424.3638@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 290017

In article <1992May12.174140.8200@linus.mitre.org> m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:
>Craig Capell writes:
>> I recently purchased a Heathkit SB-100 transceiver without a manual.
>> Was this a decent rig?
>
>This was a middle-of-the-road Heathkit; not the top of the line, but not
>the bottom, either. For their vintage, they were ok rigs, although I

What do you consider to be "top of the line Heathkit" back in that era?

I always thought the "SB" line was their top of the line in the mid/late-60's.

... and from the horror stories I hear about the SB-104 it sound like
everything went downhill after about the SB-102 ...

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

2095. Re: Good Experiences with Ramsey Kits? (packet modem)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 18:46:01 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May12.184601.16898@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 290007

In article <1992May12.155245.3228@news.cso.uiuc.edu> btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Bradley T Banko) writes:
>
>I am curious to hear about *good* experiences that others might have had with
>the Ramsey kit company. I bought their packet radio modem kit at Dayton
>and was very disappointed with it. I am hoping that my experience is unusual,
>because I think that we need kit companies around like Ramsey.

I agree with you completely. I would like them to be good and succeed. I
have serious reservations about Ramsey however.

>
>I paid ~$70 for the packet modem kit, which is steep when you realize
>that you are paying for a virtually public domain circuit using the TI (?)
>TCM3105 modem chip. And it is a 1200 baud modem after all, which you can buy
>for your PC for about $10 these days. (You can get the AEA PK88 for $140, and
>you can probably get AEA's PCB88 for significantly less than that.)
>

I think that Ramsey's kits are overpriced:
- Consider their 2m transceiver kit. It cost $175 with case. Compare
this to Dayton price of Alinco Data Radio DR1200 for $230. The Alinco
comes with a with a display and easily tunable synthesizer whereas the
Ramsey kit does not. It puts out 25 watts as opposed to 6 w from the Ramsey.
- Consider their QRP 20m kits: Dayton price of $75. I priced the components,
at under $5 for the receiver and the transmitter. I understand that
I pay for it being a kit etc. But 600% markup? You say that they
should be compensated for design? Hah! The receiver is the Neophyte
receiver that appeared in QST and the transmitter is a butchered version
of W7ZOI's Universal QRP transmitter with the tuned coupling between stages
replaced by rc coupling. My guess is that they did this to save themselves
a dollar to two on the cost of toroid inductors. A friend of mine built
one and is having a devil of a time getting rid of parasitics.
- As far as learning value is concerned, they are absolutely mute about it
in their documentation. If there is value to learning then it is just
about convered by the risk of buying something that may not work.

I think that they have overpriced themselves out of a good thing.

>My main complaints with the Ramsey kit are these:
>
> 1) The kit claims to be ready to work with *any* VHF/UHF radio, HT,
> etc., but the manual does not even begin to describe how you
> should connect any radio other than the Ramsey radio kit to it.
>
> 2) I called Ramsey twice to ask for help with this. Both times, I got

> some aggressive sounding guys who seemed to think that *I*
> should figure out how to hook it up. When I told him that I
> was able to hook my HT up to a PK88 using the "standard"
> ICOM/Yaesu HT interface described in the PK88 manual, it didn't
> seem to make any difference. (Ramsey didn't even bother to
> describe how to connect an ICOM HT to their kit, which,
> according to one guy on the phone, is the *only* HT that they
> have actually tested it with.)

My experience on the phone with Ramsey has been mixed but better than that
you report above. They seem willing to help but do not get it right.
I started on a 2m FM Transceiver kit a couple of months ago.
I inventoried the parts before starting and did not find a packet
containing `rf critical capacitors'. So I called Ramsey and 10 days
later received a packet. With much anticipation I opened the
packet to find only a 1/4 of requested parts and a lot of
parts never requested. So I called again and finally got most
of the parts after another delay of 10 days.

> 3) For $70 (with case) they don't bother to give you a socket for
> the expensive ($40?) TCM3105 modem chip.

This is what I like about kits from TAPR. They include all the sockets.

>
> 4) There is no troubleshooting advice in the manual other than
> "double check your wiring and check for solder bridges" etc.
>
You can say that again. Their tune up instructions for the 2m tranceiver
are a bad joke. After some tweaking of inductors, I finally got 6.5
watts out. I haven't succeeded with the receiver yet. It is quite deaf
and I suspect the first mixer. I called them today and they said that
upon receipt of the failed part they will mail a new one out. Thats not
bad.

<Brad Banko's Sig deleted>

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

2096. mods for Yaesu FT 726 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 18:50:39 UTC
From: LEAVITDG@splava.cc.PLattsburgh.EDU
Message-ID: <8BB9622F00A1ED5A@splava.cc.plattsburgh.edu>
Source record: 290009

Date sent: 12-MAY-1992 14:49:11

A friend is looking for the mods for a FT 726 Yaesu multimode. Can anyone
direct me to them?
thankyou

~~~~~~
Darrell G. Leavitt
SUNY Empire State College (ESC) ESC VAX: DLEAVITT
403 Sibley Hall SUNYNET: SESCVA::DLEAVITT
Plattsburgh, New York, USA,12901 INTERNET: LEAVITDG@SPLAVA.CC.PLATTSBURGH.EDU
PHONE : (518) 564-2837 AMATEUR
BitNet : LEAVITDG@SNYPLAVA PACKET: N2IXL @ KD2AJ.NY.USA.NA
Latitude: 44 41 58 N Longitude: 73 27 12 W
~~~~~~

2097. Recent calls issued

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 19:13:42 UTC
From: bstp_ltd@uhura.cc.rochester.edu
Message-ID: <1992May12.191342.10669@galileo.cc.rochester.edu>
Source record: 290010

Can anyone tell me where a reliable and/or an easily accesible source to get
the monthly update of issued call from the FCC is located.

###
Brian Stamper KB4JPO KB4JPO@WB2PSI.#WNY.NY.USA.NA
University of Rochester bstp_ltd@uhura.cc.rochester.edu

President UR arc K2ZWI
###

2098. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 19:27:35 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <667@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289988

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:

>I often hear the statement that the 58-foot length of RG-58 coax is
>a "matching section". When will we get the notion out of our col-
>lective heads that you can use 50-Ohm characteristic imoedance line
>to match to 50 Ohms. If the swr is 3-to-1 at one end of the line,
>it will be 3:1 at the other of the line is low loss. RG58 has low
>enough loss at hf, especially if it's only 58 feet.

In actuality, it is the ladder-line section that is the matching section.
The G5RV was designed to be mostly a 20-meter antenna. On this band, it
will operate without an antenna tuner. On other bands, it main claim to
fame is that the mismatch is fairly low, resulting in an SWR of about
4:1. At 4:1, on HF, the additional loss on a piece of coax is still
accpetably low, resulting in a low-loss antenna *system* when an antenna
tuner is used to tame it down.

>Personally, if you're running any lowloss ladder line at all, run it
>all the way to the shack and forget the coax.

The only possible problem with doing this is the limitations in the
matching range (vs loss) of the balanced output of the antenna tuner.
Most of these tuners use a ferrite balun. Now, a balun works pretty
well around its design impedance, say 50:200 ohms. If the impedances
range significantly far from that the balun might not be functioning well
any longer. The actual impedance at the end of a random length of
open-wire feeder feeding a dipole may range from a few ohms to a few
thousand ohms. THe balun may not work well.

Of course, any RF lost due to a poor balun or antenna tuner will be lost
as heat. If the balun and tuner are "cool" then the system is working
reasonably well. Anyone who has ever grabbed ahold of a 10-watt
resistor knows that even 10 watts can generate a lot of heat. So if you
are running 100 watts at 90% efficiency, you will probably be able to
tell. 100 watts at 50% efficiency would only be down about 1/2 S-unit
from full power -- not ideal but equivalent to running 50 watts.

An article by G5RV appeared in the ARRL Antenna Compendium volume I --
now out of print. I will supply a copy for an SASE. Make sure to tell
me what the SASE is for! I get letters that simply say "Send it." :-).

73, Ed

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |

Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2099. Radiosonde Frequencies??? What are they?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 19:30:25 UTC
From: lance@lancea.actrix.gen.nz
Message-ID: <705699025snx@lancea.actrix.gen.nz>
Source record: 290074

In article <1992May10.195851.23783@cactus.org> thompson@cactus.org writes:

> I bought a nifty weather balloon radio sonde at Dayton this year.
> It's made by a company called VIZ. It is complete with sensors
> for temp and humidity. Does anyone know what frequency this beast
> is on? It appears to be around 400 MHz from what I can observe of
> the RF section.

It's been over ten years since I was launching these, but you're probably right. The Viz sondes we used on Cambell Island were supplied by the US, and I _think_ they were around 407MHz. The frequency could be varied quite a bit - useful if a first release gets stuck in antenna wires :-)

Most sondes contain an aneroid barometer which moves a wiper-arm on a printed-circuit. As the sonde ascends, the arm moves across the circuit. This switches the various elements in sequence: temperature, humidity, and reference. The carrier is modulated by these.

Provided you're nowhere near an office that releases balloons, there should be no danger in firing it up briefly to determine the frequency (although it's bound to be illegal :-)). Why not contact the National Weather Service? They've probably got some info about them.

--
_______ Email: lance@lancea.actrix.gen.nz
//// ZL2AJH Wellington, New Zealand

2100. ICOM 730

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 19:30:56 UTC
From: cfishman@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9205121523.aa00448@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 290011

The 730 sure does work on the WARC bands. I think one wire has to be circumsized to enable them. I have had a 730 for about 6 years and have no complaints about receiver sensitivity. I have purchased Hewlett Packard PIN diodes an intend to replace the switching diodes used in the receiver front end to hopefully improve the third order intermodulation products there.

All in all , the 730 is a reasonable radio with a great tuning rate and a decent first mixer in the front end. I have the ICOM super duper (too damn expensive) 455khz sideband filter in my radio and it is a noticable impovement over the standard filter.

Too bad it does'nt have 160.....thats way the 735 was born..

Clark Fishman WA2UNN cfishman@pica.army.mil

2101. Re: ICOM 735

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 19:33:27 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1571@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 290026

In article <1992May8.165239.19656@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) wrote:
> In article <20360071@hplsla.hp.com> charlier@hplsla.hp.com (Charlie Panek) writes:
>>Gary Coffman (KE4ZV) writes:
>>>The transverter jacks are
>>>standard and work very well with the Microwave Modules and SSB
>>>Electronics transverters. You should remove the input attenuator
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
I did this (removal of the input attenuator, and my MM module works much better.

>>>on the MM units as Icom puts out 5 mw instead of 100. The SSB
>>>units are happy as is.
>>
>> There seems to be some confusion about the signal level coming out
>>of the '735's "xverter out" jack:
>> -My 735 manual says its "about 30 mV".
>>
>> -The other day I took home a spectrum analyzer and measured (at 29 MHz)
>>-47 dBm, which is about 1 mV rms.
>>
>> -Gary says its 5 mW or about .5 Volts rms.
>>
>>Is there that much variance from unit to unit? Is my xverter output broken?
>>Was there a change in the later versions of the '735?
>>
>> Gary: what do you do about the power amp in the 735? Do you just
>>heat up a cantenna with 100 W, or have you rigged up something to disable it?
>>It looks to me that the ALC will cut back the level of the xverter out
>>as well...
>
> You *are* feeding the accessory jack with the proper voltage to *enable*
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Yes, this has to be done! It disables the output from the 100watt module
quite nicely.

> the transverter jacks and *disable* the power amp aren't you? You *did*
> increase the coupling capacitor value to the TV jacks didn't you?
^^
|
Gary, tell us about this one! I didn't know about this 'mod'. Even
though I removed the input attenuator of my MM432, the drive still seems a
bit low (I get more output on FM than on CW, so I assume that I am still
underdriving on CW and SSB. I forget the exact measurments that I made, but
I would still like a little more drive from my '735 transverter jack.

>
> Gary KE4ZV

By the way, I wonder if the differences of opinions (and measurements) about the '735s transverter output could be due to a difference in the load (or impeadance) that is connected to the jack during the measurement. If I remember correctly (very vaguely at this time), the ICOM specs a fairly low output level, but into a 50 ohm load. I think it was 30 mv into 50 ohms (which happened to be the input impeadance of my transverter before the input attenuator was removed).

Lets see... where's my calculator.....

30mv across 50 ohms is (E/R=I, 0.03/50=0.0006 amps) 600ua

30mv * 600ua = (E*I=P, 0.03*0.0006=0.000018 watts) 18uw

(yes, I tend to do things out the 'long' way)

18 micro watts (18uw, 0.000018 watts) is a lot lower than the 100 milliwatts (100mw, 0.1 watt) that most popular transverters (well, at least the ones that I have looked at) specify as a minimum amount of input power.

Has anyone had any luck in using the transverter jack as a tranceive jack? By looking at the schematics, it appears that the transverter jack will INPUT RX energy here when the '735 is in the receive mode. I have tried this, and it does work, but the normal RF in/out jack (the SO-239 antenna connection) is still 'hot' during receive. I also get better results connecting the transverter downconverted output to the SO-239 connector than to the transverter jack during receive. I assume this is dependant on the RX output level of the particular transverter that I am using (again, an MM432-28S). By using the SO-239 connector, I can still use the '735s input attenuator and pre-amp (they are bypassed by the transvertor jack input).

I still plan on using the separate RX input jack of the '735 for the transverter RX output, but I have not built the relay that I need to allow automatic switching in and out of the transverter yet.... Luckily I have not blown up my transverter by transmitting 100 watts of HF energy into it..... That reminds me, I think I better put that project back on the TOP of my 'TO DO' list, before I have to repair that transverter!!!

Again, Gary, please post or email the coupling capacitor change that you mentioned, and please describe how it affects the transverter jack input and output levels (or what ever else it affects).

Rich

--
/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) IMRICH rbono@necis.ma.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 nm1d@nm1d.nh.usa.na *
**/

2102. Re: DSP2232 modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 20:00:10 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1333@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 289938
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

From article <1992May11.070554.28933@nntp.hut.fi>, by kwi@lesti.hut.fi (Kaj Wiik):
> In article <1312@idacrd.UUCP> n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier) writes:
>
>>This requires a note. My 9600 bps modem in the DSP1232/DSP2232 are
>>the ONLY 9600 bps modems with an adaptive equalizer on the receive side.
>
> Not really true. The modems in the software for the DSPCARD 3 does include
> a fractional-tap adaptive equalizer for 9600 bps G3RUH by Jarkko, OH2LNS.
> It has been working for about a year now. If anyone is interested in the
> also in tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov and ucsd.edu). Twin modems for 9600 bps should
> be OK with 56001 since OH2LNS's code does also KISS and HDLC and they consume
> more horsepower than the modem itself.
>
> Kaj OH6EH/2
>

Hi Kaj:

That is great news. The story on the HDLC and KISS cannot possibly be right.
I agree that they are pigs and use a lot of ticks, but they cannot consume more
total ticks than the 9600 bps modem. You might mean that their processing can
be deferred since they are the foreground task and that while they are running
they use most of the processor ticks but it should be clear that for most of
the time they are sitting idle waiting for the `HDLC has arrived' flag to go
up and then KISS only gets executed when HDLC says it received a valid frame.
The 9600 bps modem must be executed each and every sample time and can be deferred
only with great difficulty.

I am sorry I did not know about your equalizer modem.

Congratulations.

Bob

2103. Re: FIELD STRENGTH (S METER)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 20:14:39 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <up8vfINNbuk@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290014

Back about 20 years ago, when I was servicing ham equipment, there was a standard - 6db per S unit, with S9 = 50 uV. This was called out in nearly all the calibration manuals, especially the Collins gear we worked on. There were a pair of pots in the radio for setting this, and as I recall, the Collins S-meter tracked our signal generator rather well.

My TS-440 comes close, in AM and SSB modes. In FM, it's imaginary.
- Brian

2104. Anyone tried Alinco 560T or 580T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 20:40:55 UTC
From: mjr@netcom.com
Message-ID: <k+mkq#p.mjr@netcom.com>
Source record: 290018

While waiting for my license to arrive, I've been considering various VHF rigs. I'm leaning towards the new Alinco 580T HT. It supercedes the 560T having all of its features plus a few more like CTCSS encoding built in, etc. Has any one tried either of these radios? I'm particularly curious about how they handle intermod interference. I'm told that this is a problem with dual band HTs, especially those with wide receive capabilities (the 580 has it, the 560 does not). Any pointers would be appreciated...

--
matthew rapaport Philosopher/Programmer At Large
mjr@well.sf.ca.us mjr@netcom.com 70371.255@compuserve.com

2105. Re: License question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 20:46:14 UTC
From: tcline@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM
Message-ID: <2190015@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM>
Source record: 289935

(I also emailed this directly to Mark:)

In rec.ham-radio, mark@lenti.med.umn.edu (Mark Olson (CDC)) writes:

> Hello, I'm wondering where I can find out information about ham licensing -
> I got a Novice ticket in ~1977-78, lost interest and did not get the license
> renewed. Now I have gotten the "bug" again and am interested in getting a Techician
> ticket. My question is : Do I have to retake the 5wpm Morse test or can I
> just take the theory test? If I have to re-learn Morse I probably will drop
> the whole thing; I don't have the time or patience to learn it again and
> certainly am not interested in communicating CW.
>
> My call letters were WD0EJT, I'd be curious to see if they are still assigned to
> me (It HAS been a long time, they have probably been reassigned), if so,
> can I just upgrade?
>
> Thanks!
>
> mark olson
> mark@lenti.med.umn.edu

Hi Mark,

That sounds just like my situation in January. (My novice license
expired in 1976.) I just got my "Technician Plus" (meaning with the 5
WPM code) 2 months ago.

I suggest getting the No-code Technician license. You can always learn
the code later to upgrade your license.

The No-code Technician license will give you access to the 6, 2, 1.25
meter bands and up. The No-code Technician license will NOT give you
access to the HF bands (80 meter - 10 meter) that you had as a novice
(Some international law requires at least 5 WPM code for that).

The "Now You're Talking" book from the ARRL (American Radio Relay
League) has everything you need to pass the No-code Technician test.
The book (minus the vendor ads) is supposed to be available through
Radio Shack (and is pictured in their catalog) but it seems to be out of
stock alot. The test is administered by local volumteer hams in your
area. Look for ham antennas and ask around.

(I'm not pushing, but these days there are some great morse code
teaching computer programs available, like SuperMorse for the IBM PC
compatibles.)

I couldn't find your old call (WD0EJT) in a call database, but I don't think you can re-instate it either, especially without passing a test.

I don't claim to be an expert, but email me if you have questions.

Ted Cline, N0RQV VXI Systems Division
ted_cline@hpisla.lvld.hp.com Hewlett-Packard, CU-325
[ihnp4|hplabs]!hpislx!tcline 815 14th Street SW
(303) 679-2352 Loveland, CO 80537 USA

2106. Re: Callsigns (was K3VOA)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 21:17:32 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9205122116.AA07425@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 290019

>when you move from one qth to another do you keep the same mailing address?
>just because you liked the combination of digits and street name? try that
>on the US Postal Service and see what you get.

but on the other hand, a holy grail for the telephone world is a "permanent"
phone number that you could be reached at no matter where you go.

bill wb9ivr%pubs%genav.mlb@ns14.cca.cr.rockwell.com

2107. Query FT757 GXII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 22:05:52 UTC
From: milewski@oregon.uoregon.edu
Message-ID: <1992May12.220552.28261@nntp.uoregon.edu>
Source record: 290020

Thanks to everyone who passed along their impressions of the Icom 730.

When it rains, it pours... so I also have a line on a used 757GXII. Before I make any final decisions (also depends on the sale of my FT101B) does anyone have any information about their experiences or other opinions about about the Yaesu 757 GXII?

I was QRT for close to ten years and missed the time period when these rigs were first released. Now that it's time to join the 20th Century, well, you get the picture.

Your input is very welcome.

73,
Steve/AA7FL

2108. Re: Digital shaft encoder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 22:42:58 UTC
From: markz@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992May12.224258.14802@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 289930

In article <9205111308.AA17921@ucsd.edu> MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>>Bottom line : I'd like to find a shaft encoder that delivers
>>10 bits resolution per/rev with "perfect" linearity. The original
>>request was for something with an analog output so it could talk to
>>the A/D board that I already have.

If you have an incremental (quadrature) encoder with "raw" undigitized outputs, you can interpolate between the transitions you would get if the signals were digitized. By assuming the two channels represent sinusoids (which depending on your sensor, can be pretty close), you treat what would be 4 counts as a unit circle with one channel being sine and the other cosine. Then a quick arctangent. This gives from 20 to 100 times the resolution.

The accuracy however depends on how well you can compsensate for what the encoder puts out. But 10 times the encoder resolution is pretty easy.

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com

2109. Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 23:01:32 UTC
From: P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <56484.pjml@[139.166.142.1]>
Source record: 290021

Gary KE4ZV considers...
>
>The older radios uniformly quoted their *input* power while modern radios
>uniformly quote *output* power. This should be kept firmly in mind when
>comparing radios of yore with modern radios. Since AM consumes 4 times
>as much PEP power as a SSB signal, a 100 watt SSB radio *should* only
>produce 25 watts AM to be consistent with it's ratings. There's no
>"overdrive" involved.
>
>Amateur radios are rated for ICAS service.
>

The consideration 'a 100 watt SSB radio should only produce 25 watts AM' is
only true if you are talking about linear amplification. If you are able
to optimise the operating conditions of the output stages, then you can get
lots more! Usually SSB 'linear' PA stages operate in class A or B.
Typically this means you are limited to efficiencies of about 50%; the rest
going in heat. 'Traditional' AM transmitters use the PA in class C and
anode- or collector-modulate. You can get higher efficiency (70%) this way;
also, the power in the sidebands is supplied from the modulator, rather
than by varying the efficiency of the PA itself.
Trick modulation-methods (grid modulation) work by varying the efficiency
of the output device; they are inefficient and hard to get anywhere near
100% modulation without distortion. Their only merits are low cost and
simplicity.
I always used to design on the basis of CCS ratings rather than ICAS, but
that was because i used to be into RTTY and SSTV which are not exactly
transmitter-friendly.

-----+G6WBJ+-----

| P.LUCAS@UK.AC.NSW.UA PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU |
| I am a person, not a number. Be seeing you! (The Prisoner) |

2110. High Power transmitting tubes.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 23:01:38 UTC
From: davek@mph.sm.ucl.ac.UK
Message-ID: <15321.9205121318@mph.sm.ucl.ac.uk>
Source record: 290022

I'm sorry to repeat this, but I realised that I didn't include my e-mail address the previous time, making it impossible for anyone to caontact me directly.

I've recently purchased a number of large valves that are made either by RCA or ITT. The RCA ones are marked:

RCA
JAN
DOD006
26720
80-20

The ITT ones are marked

ITT
DOD-006
7724
20948

The supplier told me the RCA ones are the RCA 7213 and the others similar, but I would like it confirmed if this is true.

The valves are of a coaxial construction and look designed for UHF. I have data on the RCA 7213 which is briefly:

3kV @ 1A HT
700V screen
1500W anode dissipation
1100W output at 600MHz
Frequency of maximum ratings 1215MHz.

Does anyone know of the DOD-006 (which is marked on both the RCA and ITT tubes)?

Dave Kirkby G8WRB
davek@uk.ac.ucl.sm.mph

2111. Latest 9 Land Tech Calls

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-12 23:42:12 UTC
From: epm52766@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992May12.234212.15856@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 290025

For those of you waiting for your no code (or code I suppose) licenses in 9 land, I heard the following two new calls:

N9PEZ and N9PFC

They took their tests on Mar 22 and received their calls on May 11th.

2112. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 00:43:51 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May13.004351.20272@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 289831

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

STS 49
1 21963U 92 26 A 92133.09026620 .00029841 00000-0 25599-3 0 160
2 21963 28.3101 24.0910 0008021 212.2622 172.6193 15.67818827 644
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 92133.02224021 .00393845 00000-0 32187-2 0 8809
2 20523 28.3108 24.5842 0009065 200.5220 159.5215 15.68201331 639
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2113. Technological advances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 00:50:51 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992May13.005051.4844@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 290027

I was wondering something. I keep hearing that Amateur Radio is a hobby
on the cutting edge of technology. In light of this, could the net please
supply me with examples, so I can, in turn, pass on the examples to others
who might ask me?

Thanks much.

73,
Scott, WY1Z

****
* Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@meceng.coe.northeastern.edu *
* Amateur Radio: WY1Z Amateur Packet Radio: WY1Z @ K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA *
****

2114. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 00:51:03 UTC
From: prmx@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1992May12.205103.12258@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 289928

In article <7MAY199215190765@zeus.tamu.edu>,
jfs4892@zeus.tamu.edu (John Steele - N5ZKC) writes:
> In article <1992Apr29.161538.0165035@locus.com>, marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com (Mark Heroux) writes...
>>In article <6lgv8xp@rpi.edu> abelsm@aix.rpi.edu (Mike Abelson) writes:
>>>A friend mentioned to me that Icom is 'supposedly' manufacturing the
>>>Radio Shack 2-meter handheld for Tandy.
>
>> BTW, I heard that the RS 2m was made by Standard,

Hey, how about this for a guess. Considering that the label on the back of my HTX-202 says that it was made in Korea, my guess is that they are making it at their plant in Korea.

I seem to remember reading somewhere that Radio Shack and Nokia/Mobira built a plant there to build cellular phones.

Peter N2MPV

> I really don't know. (And neither did the sales rep.)
>
I've seen alot of speculation about who is making the HTX-202 here in th

2115. Re: SYNC DETECTOR

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 01:52:50 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1992May13.015250.8541@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 289929
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Yes, there was a correction. Popular Electronics, July 1982, p. 6:

In "Build a Synchronous Detector for AM Radio" (April 1982),
in Fig. 4, pin 3 of IC8 should be connected to pin 11 of IC2
not pin 10.

--
==
Michael A. Covington, Ph.D. | mcovingt@uga.cc.uga.edu | ham radio N4TMI
Artificial Intelligence Programs | U of Georgia | Athens, GA 30602 U.S.A.
==

2116. Special Bulletin 17 ARLX017

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 02:45:35 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992May13.024535.7965@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289931

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AX77
QST de W1AW
Special Bulletin 17 ARLX017
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 12, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPCL ARL ARLX017
ARLX017 Armed Forces Day

Armed Forces Day operations are this weekend, May 16 and 17, on CW,
SSB, and RTTY. Both-two way contacts and one-way copying drills are
available to amateurs. Special commemorative QSL cards will be
issued to amateurs achieving a verified two-way radio contact with
any of the participating military radio stations. Those who receive
and accurately copy the Armed Forces Day CW and-or teletype message
from the Secretary of Defense will receive a special commemorative
certificate. See May QST, Page 128 for details.
NNNN
```

2117. Re: Ham Radio Interference from Neighbor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 03:20:13 UTC
From: rick@lrark.UUCP
Message-ID: <619@lrark.UUCP>
Source record: 289932

In article <100010009@hpindda.cup.hp.com> remedios@hpindda.cup.hp.com (Jim Remedios) writes:
>I have a neighbor who operates a ham radio and I am getting
>interference on my TV from it. I spoke to him about it and
>he suggested my getting high pass filters for my TVs and my
>VCRs. I did this but it did not help much. I spoke to him
>again and he said that he is licensed and is operating under
>the rules and regulations of the FCC. He said my only other
>alternative would be to get cable TV. I do not wish to do
>this. But even if I did, I am afraid that it may not solve
>the problem because when I watch videos and disconnect the
>outdoor antenna from my TV, I still get some interference
>although not as bad as when I have the antenna attached.
>
>Is there anything I can do besides getting cable that can
>solve this problem?
>
>Is there anything he can add to his equipment so it will not cause
>so much interference? He says he uses low pass filters.
>

If he is a real :-) ham, suggest he work WITH you to resolve the problem. If he has been licensed for a long while, there is a good chance he knows exactly what to do on both ends to reduce the interference. This is not to say that the newly licensed hams don't know, but most of them haven't been exposed to this type of problem.

Good luck to you in any case.

--
rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
Ricky Mobley * lrark (501) 224-9454 *
1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

2118. Herb Kreckman Company Antenna Info Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 04:27:16 UTC
From: mikey@slic.cts.com
Message-ID: <6J4okB2w165w@slic.cts.com>
Source record: 289942

Anyone ever heard of the Kreco Antenna? Manufactured by the Herb Kreckman Company, Cresco, PA.

I've heard that these antennas make excellent VHF moutaintop repeater antennas.

I have a need to replace the Hustler G-7 on the hill. The weather conditions on the mountain are too severe for the Hustler series.

The Kreckman came highly recommended for severe conditions. The cost of the antenna for 220 Mhz is $135, about the same as the G-7. However, the Kreckman sports a gain of 5.8 to 6.0 Dbi while the G-7 is 7 Dbi.

Looking for satisfied owners but unhappy customers are welcome too.

Thanks in advance, --Mike

--

Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@slic.cts.com
PO Box 460 (San Diego) UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!slic!mikey
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 GEnie: SLIC

2119. Re: Anyone used the JPS NF60 Notch?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 06:23:08 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May13.062308.8937@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289937

In article <5104@naucse.cse.nau.edu> rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert Wier) writes:
>
> The noise ('88 Jeep Cherokee) is BAD! I even get it on the FM
> radio. I've had a number of suggestions, but havn't really made
> any real progress. Interestingly enough, it doesn't seem
> to be IGNITION noise, but computer noise. If anyone has solved
> this, I'd be really interested.

Yes this is typical of Cherokees and Cheyennes. The computer box
is just to the right of the steering column under the driver's
side dash. Ground that sucker properly and use torroids on it's
leads.

A note about grounding on these vehicles. Jeep didn't do it, so it's
up to you to establish good grounds between the various parts of the
vehicle. If the light in the car radio dims in time with the turn
signals, or the headlights dim when the air conditioner kicks in,
you've got a typical Cherokee. Ground, ground, ground, and all your
troubles will disappear. My Cheyenne's horn wouldn't even work from
the factory. The "ground" connection was fully painted. Yuck!

Gary KE4ZV
>
> The QRM of course on 20 meters is also BAD! Which is the reason
> I might be interested in an auto notch - since I'm driving, the
> fewer adjustments I have to make the better (incidentally, with
> all this talk about old radios - I use a Heath HW32A single
> bander - probably 25 (?) years old - needless to say, tube
> technology, but it works).
>
> One thing I'm interested in is how a unit like this would handle
> (if at all) varying ignition/computer noise - it changes pitch
> as the engine speed changes (and also as the load changes - very
> strange - the quietest is NOT when the vehicle is coasting, which
> is what I would suspect, but when it is slightly accelerating).
>
> Any suggestions greatly appreciated.
>
> Please either e-mail or post
>
> THANKS
>
>
> - Bob Wier
>

> ---------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
> home of the mc68hc11 mailing list
> Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
> "Springtime in the Rockies - time to smell flowers, ride trains
> mow the clover, sleep late, count the stars, watch the birds"

2120. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 12 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 06:46:09 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705739569@honte>
Source record: 289933
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 133, 05/12/92
10.7 FLUX=125.1 90-AVG=171 SSN=123 BKI=2322 2122 BAI=007
BGND-XRAY=B2.7 FLU1=1.5E+07 FLU10=1.6E+05 PKI=3222 2232 PAI=009
BOU-DEV=013,020,013,011,016,005,012,013 DEV-AVG=013 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B6.0 @ 1119UT XRAY-MIN= B2.5 @ 1917UT XRAY-AVG= B3.2
NEUTN-MAX= +000% @ 2235UT NEUTN-MIN= -009% @ 0120UT NEUTN-AVG= -3.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.5DB @ 1700UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 1125UT PCA-AVG= +0.2DB
BOUTF-MAX=55286NT @ 0037UT BOUTF-MIN=55252NT @ 1611UT BOUTF-AVG=55267NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+093NT@ 1809UT GOES7-MIN=N:+001NT@ 0255UT G7-AVG=+076,+053,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+105NT@ 2030UT GOES6-MIN=E:-017NT@ 1708UT G6-AVG=+090,+010,+033
FLUXFCST=STD:130,135,140;SESC:130,135,140 BAI/PAI-FCST=007,007,010/010,015,015
KFCST=2223 3222 2223 3222 27DAY-AP=009,006 27DAY-KP=3212 2222 2112 2212
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**PROTNENH
!!END-DATA!!
```

2121. Re: Can they get in big trouble for this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 06:59:50 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <uqep6INNo5v@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289934

Seems to me a brief note to the construction company explaining the problem and what might happen to them if they're caught might well cause the construction company to go pound on the communications company that sold them the ham rigs in the first place, thus solving the problem much more directly and, considering the rate at which government agencies work, much more quickly. Of course your original letter indicates Cc: to the FCC, but you don't need to mail that right away.

On the other hand, your letter might not do any good at all. If you don't think it has after a week or four, you just send the carbon copy of the letter to the FCC.

Worst case, you're out an additional 50c for stamp, envelope, and CC of the letter. Not a bad investment. And it might well avoid involving the government, which is probably a good thing. Keeps the thickness of your FBI and FCC files down too, which will also be a good thing when the next Joe McCarthy gets elected.
- Brian

2122. Re: ICOM 735

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 10:07:58 UTC
From: luru@stekt2.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.92May13100758@stekt2.oulu.fi>
Source record: 289936

In article <1571@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:

> level of the particular transverter that I am using (again, an MM432-28S).

> Again, Gary, please post or email the coupling capacitor change that you
> mentioned, and please describe how it affects the transverter jack input and

While you guys are at it, could you also describe the removal of MM
input attenuator?

Thanks.

Luru

///
o-o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
o

2123. Regarding ACSSB and Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 11:06:52 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9205140106.AA05451@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 289883

Gary counters the ACSSB vs. NBFM thread with a suggestion that Spread Spectrum with code division to separate the station would be better.

I won't attack that premise, but I do worry that SS stations will be REALLY broad and ruin the chances for conventional weak signal work on other parts of the same band. Just how far down would we expect an AMATEUR SS station to be 1 - 5 - 10 MHz away from its "carrier" frequency - given the normal imperfections in ham techniques?

Any good, quick answers? Sure, I know it depends on the characteristics of the SS signal, suggest some likely ham values, please.

73, Bob W3OTC

2124. Re: Problem w/ address from List of Hams on Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 12:01:15 UTC
From: bill@falcon.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10705@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 289940

Not only that, but I can't begin to figure out the method he uses to
extract these addresses. My messages contain both a valid From: line
and a valid Reply-To: line yet I show up in his list with a bogus address
somehow extracted from the Path: line. Being as we are not a UUCP site,
the Path: line contains no usable information regarding mail to this site.

It seems like a nice idea, but I think it still needs a lot of work.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

2125. Manual for MFJ-752C audio filter?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 12:28:26 UTC
From: morris@ucunix.san.uc.edu
Message-ID: <1992May13.122826.245@ucunix.san.uc.edu>
Source record: 289819
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

I took a chance and picked up a used MFJ-752C "Signal Enhancer II" audio filter ("it works fine!") without a manual at Dayton a few weeks ago. I figured what the heck, hooking it up doesn't exactly take a rocket scientist (to coin a phrase)...

Well, as luck would have it, the guy fried a resistor (overdriving the speaker? RF in the shack?) in the %%@%@#%ed thing, and so now I really DO need the manual, or at least the schematic.

Anyone have a photocopy I can beg or buy?

Theodore Allan (Ted) Morris, University of Cincinnati Medical Center, 513-558-6046V, 558-0758F, MORRIS@UCUNIX.SAN.UC.EDU, MORRISTA@UC.EDU, NTS WB8VNV. No good deed goes unpunished.

2126. Re: [FWD] Space Shuttle Communications Feed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 12:34:38 UTC
From: tlc20700@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992May13.123438.10626@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 289941

Add to that :
KA9SZX VHF: 146.88 MHz VIDEO ON 440 MHz Champaign-Urbana IL

73,
Tom WB9RXJ

2127. Re: DSP2232 modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 12:45:37 UTC
From: eri316@tijc02.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May13.124537.3489@tijc02.uucp>
Source record: 289943
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

From article <1330@idacrd.UUCP>, by n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier):
> From article <365@beyonet.UUCP>, by beyo@beyonet.UUCP (Steve Urich):
>>
>> Why does this sound like an advertising con-job to me?
>>
...
>> I guess I have to say keep up the good work...
>
> One of the great benefits of me doing this work for no royalties is that
> I get to brag as far and wide as I like. I will not be compensated for
...

FB on the DSP232 work, Bob. You are doing some interesting work there and I'm happy to listen to your 'compensation.' And it makes an interesting story as well.

73, Ed WX4S

Ed Ingraham
Siemens Industrial Automation, Inc. (615)461-2608 voice
3000 Bill Garland Road (615)461-2174 fax
P. O. Box 1255 eri316%tijc02@uunet.uu.net
Johnson City, Tennessee 37605-1255

2128. Itinerant Frequencies in 450-470 Mkz Range???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 13:02:18 UTC
From: turini@gdls.UUCP
Message-ID: <3691@gdls.UUCP>
Source record: 289945

I recently got a copy of a catalog from a scanner sales company and noticed that they were offering VHF radios that had one or two frequencies in them that they referred to "itinerant frequencies". I believe that they were in the 151.xxx Mhz range. They went on to say that one needed to be licensed to use these frequencies, but an application came with the radio.

I have never heard of this, and was curious if anyone on the net could explain this. Are there analagous frequencies in the 450-470 Mhz range? Or anywhere else?

Thanks for the input.

Bill KA4GAV/8

+---+
| Bill Turini Chief, Technical Systems Support |
| |
| Computer Sciences Corporation ilium.troy.msen.com!gdls!turini |
| Technology Management Division turini%gdls@ilium.troy.msen.com |
| MZ 435-02-33 |
| 6000 E. 17 Mile Road (313) 825-8810 Voice |
| Sterling Heights, MI 48313 (313) 825-8764 FAX |
| "Doing the right thing is more important than doing it right." |
| R. Wamsley, 1991 |
+---+

2129. Andrews Freq Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 13:29:20 UTC
From: heinle@gimp
Message-ID: <2364@ra.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 289952
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I will be going to the annual Air Show at Andrews AFB (Washington, DC).
Does anyone have a list of frequencies for such a show (Andrews tower,
ground control, Blue Angels, etc, etc)?

Thanks,
Glenn
heinle@cmf.nrl.navy.mil

2130. Sync. Detector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 13:31:02 UTC
From: cfishman@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9205130930.aa10399@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 289944

Message for Mike Gruber, WA1SVF:

I could not email direct so: Can you please

send me a copy of the article in April 82 POPtronics on
the sync AM detector... glad to pay for copying and postage....

Clark Fishman WA2UNN cfishman@pica.army.mil
P O Box 150 Andover,NJ 07821

2131. Re: Anyone tried Alinco 560T or 580T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 13:35:11 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.705764111@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 289946

In <k+mkq#p.mjr@netcom.com> mjr@netcom.com (Matthew Rapaport) writes:

>While waiting for my license to arrive, I've been considering various
>VHF rigs. I'm leaning towards the new Alinco 580T HT. It supercedes the
>560T having all of its features plus a few more like CTCSS encoding
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
The 560 has CTCSS.

>built in, etc. Has any one tried either of these radios? I'm particularly
>curious about how they handle intermod interference. I'm told that this
>is a problem with dual band HTs, especially those with wide receive
>capabilities (the 580 has it, the 560 does not). ^^^^^^^^^^^^
^^^^^^^^^^^^

The 560 also has wide receive/transmit capabilities. The difference is that the 560 does not receive AM Air band or 800 Mhz stuff. The 2 meter and 440 bands should be about the same as the 580. I won the 560 and am very happy with it. It is VERY sensitive but as you say, is prone to intermod. I would guess that it is comparable to the 580 as far as that goes. I hear that the 580 is a super radio and does indeed have some superior features. If you can get the 560 real cheap, you would probably do just fine with it. If you want the 800 Mhz and Air stuff and don't mind paying a little more, go with the 580.

David Horak N5OFQ

>--
>matthew rapaport Philosopher/Programmer At Large
>mjr@well.sf.ca.us mjr@netcom.com 70371.255@compuserve.com

2132. Re: Digital shaft encoder

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 14:26:51 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992May13.142651.1150@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 289947

In article <1992May12.224258.14802@ssc.wa.com>, markz@ssc.wa.com (Mark Zenier) writes:
|>In article <9205111308.AA17921@ucsd.edu> MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
|>>>Bottom line : I'd like to find a shaft encoder that delivers
|>>>10 bits resolution per/rev with "perfect" linearity. The original
|>>>request was for something with an analog output so it could talk to
|>>>the A/D board that I already have.
|>
|>If you have an incremental (quadrature) encoder with "raw" undigitized
|>outputs, you can interpolate between the transitions you would
|>get if the signals were digitized. By assuming the two channels
|>represent sinusoids (which depending on your sensor, can be pretty
|>close), you treat what would be 4 counts as a unit circle with
|>one channel being sine and the other cosine. Then a quick
|>arctangent. This gives from 20 to 100 times the resolution.
|>
|>The accuracy however depends on how well you can compsensate for
|>what the encoder puts out. But 10 times the encoder resolution
|>is pretty easy.
|>
|>Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com
|>

Sure, but why bother? Most encoders seem to have digital (on-off) outputs, and (a) high-count incremental encoders are both common and cheap, (b) you can increase the count with an N:1 gear between antenna and encoder.

paul

2133. Alinco DJ580T summary

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 15:03:24 UTC
From: dsiler@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992May13.150324.10392@col.hp.com>
Source record: 289949

Several people have sent me queries regarding my experiences with the Alinco DJ580T. I will try to summarize them here, and also have an electronic version of an improved manual compiled by Jay Appel (KA1SNA) which I can e-mail upon request (it is 131kb of text.)

I bought my DJ580T ($399 mail order) in April 1992 and am very happy with the unit. The main factors in my decision were:

1) Compact size in a durable package (stronger than some of the small ICOM's)
2) Ability to receive aircraft frequencies (110-138)
3) Dual band - 2m and 70cm
4) Sophisticated scanning features that can be easily used
5) Programmable memories
6) Lighted keypad
7) Good reputation for quality
8) BONUS: good informal support in rec.amateur.radio.misc, e.g. user manual

The DJ580T met all these criteria with flying colors, and has more additional features than I will ever need. This makes it tops in my book for price/performance because it does not require an additional option for things such as sub-audible tone transmission (as does the IC-24AT.) There are a lot of features that can be tailored to individual preferences, including the memory channel allocation (default is 20 channels for each band.)

When I received the unit I was surprised that it did not come with any type of soft case. I will be ordering one shortly and wish that I would have included that item in my initial order. Other than that I am not aware of any "extras" I will need for the DJ580T, though options such as a spare battery and a quick charger are available.

I was also surprised to learn that in order to receive aircraft frequencies I need to be fairly close to the airport. At some point in time I will explore some antenna options that will probably resolve this issue.

One possible concern that has not bothered me much is the close proximity of the left most (2m) volume/squelch knobs to the rubber duck antenna. There is very little space between the antenna and knobs, which could become an issue when making large adjustments. Since the 70cm volume/squelch knobs have plenty of space around them and double as the unit power-on switch, this has not been a problem for me.

The modifications for clipping the blue wire (extended transmit) and the red wire (extended receive) were relatively simple to perform. I can now receive 110-172 on the 2m band, which allows me to receive things such as the weather service on 162.xx and various police frequencies. Testing with

a friend proved that I can transmit on Marine Band, though I will not be using that feature much (especially since I just moved from Seattle to Colorado Springs!) I have some detailed experience and mod info from Dale Mosby (N7PEX) that I can e-mail upon request.

In summary the DJ580T packs a lot of powerful features into a small, durable package that employs many sensible defaults and is a pleasure to use.

73's,
Dan N7WBG
--
<< Dan Siler : (719) 1-590-2167 : mail-> dsiler@col.hp.com >>

2134. Re: Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 15:05:59 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <669@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289953

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us (Sharon Machlis Gartenberg) writes:

>Yes, it's that call every ham dreads. ...

>"I've been hearing voices coming from my telephone line. Do you have any
>idea what it might be?"

>Sigh. I suppose I could have said, "Gee! What an odd problem! I hope you
>find the solution soon!" ... .

If you interfere with your own phones, you could say "It's been happening to me, too." :-).

>But she was so nice about it. Seems it's been happening for months, but she
>only got around to suspecting us recently (after calling NE Telephone out to
>check the line). I would have thought 3 antennas on the roof might have
>tipped her off sooner. ...

Sharon, send me your postal mail address. I will send you our RFI Package. It contains some good stuff to help with the neighbor -- a copy from the FCC Interference Handbook that clearly states that audio devices (including telephones) that pick up radio signals are improperly functioning as radio receivers. That should get you "off the hook" (groan). Not that you shouldn't offer help, but at least it will help put things into the proper perspective that you are helping her with HER problem. The RFI Package also has a discussion of the inter-personal aspects of EMI control and a brief description of "stock" EMI fixes. A consumer pamphlet and EMI Resources List (filters, EMI-proof phones, etc). The best part is that it is free, although we appreciate a large SASE and 98 cents to cover the postage. (It will encourage you to buy our Radio Frequency Interference book, but that is another story. :-))

>Well, I hope we can work something out with a filter, maybe a new phone
>set for her, or SOMETHING. I'd hate to have to feel guilty every time I
>key down my microphone. ... :-(

>But it seems we're also causing interference to her fax machine.

Filters and EMI proof phones can help IF the RF detection is taking place in the telephone (most likely). It can also be taking place in "diode" junctions in corroded wiring or in solid-state equipment of any sort (telephone-company owned, other telephones, answering machine, FAX machine, etc). If you missed my recent posting of the EMI Resource List, let me know -- I can email it.

As for the fax machine -- simplify the problem! Start with one telephone, get the bugs out, then add stuff back one at a time. If you are lucky, you will fix them all. If not, at least you can blame one piece of equipment. Also, the phone wiring forms a big antenna -- it sometimes takes more than one filter to break up the resonances and tame the problem. Filters can be used just like insulators in guy wires -- the high impedance breaks the resonance and makes the telephone wiring less efficient as an antenna.

>Thoughts/others' experiences welcome!

Contact your section Technical Coordinator via your Section Manager - see page 8 of QST. The TC can usually help a lot finding local help. Good luck, and if I can help in any way, you know where to find me. :-). 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2135. English Mast

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 15:12:29 UTC
From: rwilgus@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9205131110.aa23126@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 289950

Hi:
I am trying to obtain some information on a telescoping mast that
was manufactured in England during the 50's for the NATO forces.
The mast was made in Jersey by Clark and is currently being distrubustributed
by Anchor Supply in England.
The mast is quite unique, it telescopes to 40ft and retracts to 7 ft 8 in.
The base diameter is approximately 8 inches in diameter and weighs about
200 lbs. It has four pods that are 6 ft long. The mast is raised to to 40 ft
by air pressure, requiring about 12 psi, which can be obtained by a bicycle
pump. The color of the mast is dark green and it takes about 5 minutes to
fully extent the mast to 40 ft. This mast can also be attached to a 20 ft
optional mast which will get you up to 60 ft. The top of the mast is capable
of holding an rotor and a tribander antenna.
This mast would be useful for field days and QTH's where there may be
height restrictions or whatever. The cost in England is about 300 lbs.
If anyone stateside or in Canada knows where this unique mast can be
purchased let me know via Info-Hams. I got the above information from
G4BCR, Terry in Prezance, England. He has one and is well pleased with
it.
De Bob, KZ2X

2136. tech advances (reposting - not sure if original made it)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 15:52:02 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992May13.155202.17355@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 289954

I was wondering something. I keep hearing that Amateur Radio is a hobby
on the cutting edge of technology. In light of this, could the net please
supply me with examples, so I can, in turn, pass on the examples to others
who might ask me?

Thanks much.

73,
Scott, WY1Z

****
* Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@meceng.coe.northeastern.edu *
* Amateur Radio: WY1Z Amateur Packet Radio: WY1Z @ K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA *
****

2137. Who manufactures the HTX-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 16:13:39 UTC
From: severach@pacific.cps.msu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May13.161339.9034@msuinfo.cl.msu.edu>
Source record: 289956

After purchasing this unit, I opened it up and I found "Maxxon" printed on one of the microprocessor chips. Let me put forth a speculation that Maxxon has a plant in Korea and that Maxxon manufacturers the radio. BTW, it is built quite well.

-CJS

2138. Re: License question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 16:21:47 UTC
From: amb@cs.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1992May13.162147.8568@cs.columbia.edu>
Source record: 289955

tcline@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM ("EDWARD S"(Ted)"CLINE") writes:
>The No-code Technician license will give you access to the 6, 2, 1.25
>meter bands and up. The No-code Technician license will NOT give you
>access to the HF bands (80 meter - 10 meter) that you had as a novice
>(Some international law requires at least 5 WPM code for that).

Actually, it just demands some code proficiency, no particular speed.
The 5wpm was what the FCC decided to start people at. In some countries,
the necessary speed to get a license at all is *much* higher...

andrew

2139. Summary of response to Alinco 560T/580T query of 5-12-92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 16:37:07 UTC
From: mjr@netcom.com
Message-ID: <67mktnl.mjr@netcom.com>
Source record: 289957

Several people have asked me to summarize the results of my query yesterday about the Alinco 560T and 580T HT transceivers. The response was very good, 6 emails in less than 24 hours.

Overall, the response was overwhelmingly positive. By all accounts these (and especially the new 580T) are the best HTs on the market right now, especially when one considers price compared to Icom, Kenwood, Yaesu, etc. Two different respondents were so taken by the first 580T they bought that they immediately went out and got a second!

One respondent did note that there was some intermod interference, but implied that the Alinco did a better job handling this than others, or at least was as good as the state of the art seems to be on this problem right now. Personally I don't understand why manufacturers insist on adding wide-band receive to these devices when this feature seems to be at least 50% the culprit with respect to intermod. I already own a mobile scanner. I don't need wide-band receive, and would much rather the manufacturer put narrower filters in the unit to aid in intermod rejection. Too bad there isn't a standard option for this. Perhaps a modification...?

Be that as it may, however, the Alinco 580T seems to be a great product at a very fair price (399.95 most everywhere, I've called 5 HAM stores around the country including EBB, HRO, EGE, and HENRY). If anyone has anything to add, please feel free to write me...

Still awaiting license..

--
matthew rapaport Philosopher/Programmer At Large
mjr@well.sf.ca.us mjr@netcom.com 70371.255@compuserve.com

2140. Re: Heathkit SB-100 transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 16:50:37 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May13.165037.984@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289959

Pete Rossi writes:
> >[The SB-100] was a middle-of-the-road Heathkit...
>
> What do you consider to be "top of the line Heathkit" back in that era?
> I always thought the "SB" line was their top of the line in the
> mid/late-60's...

My recollection is a bit hazy, but it seems to me that the SB-102 had a permeability tuned oscillator, while the SB-100 has the usual variable capacitor type VFO. I had an HW-100 back in those days, and I remember comparing the two, and judging that the SB-100 wasn't worth the extra money.

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2141. Re: 2meter 70cm usage on 12 foot TVRO dish

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 17:12:31 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May13.171231.1661@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289960
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.video.satellite

Saul A. Juliao) writes:
> Hi, I'm currently in the need of using my TVRO 12 foot
> dish for receiving and transmitting on the HAM 2meter
> and 70cm bands.

A 12 foot dish isn't going to give you very much gain on 2 meters: about 13 dB gain, with about a 35 degree beamwidth (at the half-power points). At 70 cm, things are somewhat better: 22dB and 12 degrees, but you can still do as well or better with simple yagis, and not have to worry about putting extra feeds on your dish. What exactly are you doing?

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2142. Re: 2meter 70cm usage on 12 foot TVRO dish

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 18:01:25 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570389@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289977

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, saul@nsq.uucp ("Saul A. Juliao") writes:

Hi, I'm currently in the need of using my TVRO 12 foot
dish for receiving and transmitting on the HAM 2meter
and 70cm bands. I would also still like to use it for
TVRO purposes (not needed at the same time), but would
like to have all connections present to my LNBs..

Is it possible to transmit, lets say 70watts around
the LNBs without killing them or the TVRO receiver??

Do I have to remove the LNBs (C and KU) or can I leave
them there and have a helical coil around my feedhorn
as my transmitting and receiving point for HAM use?

Saul,
I had very good results using an 8' dish simultaneously on 435 and 1269 MHz.
This was to access mode L of one of the satellites several years ago.
I used two concentric helical feeds to do it. The two measured rather low
mutual coupling and full duplex worked very nicely. There was no overload
problem.

While I think that getting all the C band hardware inside a 1200 MHz
helical feed could be pretty difficult, I think you stand a good chance
of being able to do it at 430 and certainly on 2M.

For the .375 F/D dish I used, only a 2-3 turn helix was
necessary to properly illuminate the dish. Remember to wind the helix
in polarity opposite from what you want to radiate since it gets
reversed upon reflection from the dish's surface; LHC <-> RHC.

I don't think you should have any problem with lower frequency energy
making its way into the C band feed. It should be a very good
waveguide-beyond-cutoff attenuator for vhf and low uhf.

I suspect with a little mounting ingenuity that you could transmit on
the hambands at the same time you are using the C band receiver.
However it probably wouldn't be too useful unless the satellite you are
working through happens to be pretty close to a geostationary C band one
you want to receive.

Glenn Elmore n6gn

N6GN @ K3MC
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

2143. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 18:15:48 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <674@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289963

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Zack Lau) writes:

<thread history and interesting discussion deleted>

>I've come to the conclusion that G5RV himself never used a 4:1 balun with
>his famous antenna. Of course, the transmitter he originally used with the
>antenna wasn't even 50 ohms, according to the RSGB article I looked up.
>--Zack KH6CP

Zack, you are right. Somewhere in my files I have a letter from G5RV indicating that the balun that is often used in G5RV-type antennas is not part of his design. A now-defunct company was making some pretty wild claims for a G5RV-with-balun antenna. I forget whether Varney called them poppycock, hogwash or hooey, but his exact words were pretty close. :-).

I just looked. It was "hogwash." :-).

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2144. Handheld Battery Charger/Amplifier

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 18:20:33 UTC
From: daveb@SSD.intel.com
Message-ID: <1992May13.182033.447@SSD.intel.com>
Source record: 289961

Me and my friends have a number of handhelds that we'd like to charge in our vehicles... (mostly Alinco 580s) and we'd like to do this without buying the $100 Alinco charger (with cig lighter adapter). As an added benefit, we'd like to run a "dualband" 20watt linear amp too.

I'm assuming from all of the net chatter about dualband handhelds, others would be interested in this also.

Requirements:
- 12 vdc source input
- rapid charge with sensing to avoid overcharge
- secure holder for radio (vehicle bounces around alot)

What we'd really like is the old Motorola convertacom setup, but none of the ham handhelds I've seen are set up for that (with contacts on the base).

We've heard the Alinco charger is very similar to the better icom charger, in that it truly senses the battery's level (rather than a thermocouple switch in the battery case). A quick examination of the inside reveals a fairly extensive amount of logic (for a charger!). Presumably this includes sensing circuitry and a regulator chip.

Here's what we're wondering:
1. is there a competitive product available at a lower price?

2. has anyone built their own?

3. any idea who supplies the logic board to Alinco? (we could buy these boards in volume and build our own cases with transformer, etc etc)

4. anyone used/seen a linear that will work 144/440? The RF Concepts one looks like a good bet...

Please reply email directly. I'll summarize responses and post to the net.
David, N7UUK

--
David Billstrom (503) 629-7720 office
Manager, Marketing Programs (503) 629-4902 fax
Intel Supercomputer Systems Division daveb@ssd.intel.com
Beaverton, Oregon USA

2145. ARRL Freebies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 18:24:18 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <673@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289958

A reminder to all that the American Radio Relay League
continues to make available to Amateur Radio Operators and
non-amateurs alike a wide variety of free materials and
services. Of particular interest to the not-yet-licensed
individual would be the ARRL Prospective Ham Package. In
the PHP, one would find:
.-
1. Printouts of Volunteer Examination session opportunities
in his/her area.
.-
2. Listings of Amateur Radio clubs in his location.
.-
3. Helpful promotional material about the Amateur Radio
Service.
.-
The already-licensed individual might well be interested in
another free ARRL publication, the ARRL Public Service
Communications Manual. The PSCM represents the "bible" of
public service communications, and clearly/concisely points
out how the ARRL National Traffic System and the ARRL
Amateur Radio Emergency Service function as a cohesive unit
to provide the maximum support to the public both in times
of disaster as well as "normal" times.
.-
To obtain either of these free ARRL services, please provide
me with:
.-
A. Your name
B. Your mailing address
C. A Specific request for either of the two services above.
.-
Best 73!
.-
Luck Hurder, KY1T
225 Main St.
Newington CT. 06111
203 666 1541

```
| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
```

---

lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL, MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - ARRL HQ, America On Line - ARRL HQ

2146. Re: Suggestions for Antenna Combining?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 19:07:24 UTC
From: cwilkins@irscscm.UUCP
Message-ID: <1992May13.190724.705@irscscm.UUCP>
Source record: 289891
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

seanp@undr.org (Sean Petty) writes:
:
:
: After my recent post inquiring as to suggestions for a good home
: scanner antenna, I decided that there was no GOOD wideband
: choice. So, I have decided to go a little better route.
:
: What I will be doing is buying three seperate commercial
: vertical antennas. One for 30-50, one for 108-174, and one for
: 450-470. I will feed them all with Belden 9913 coax.
:
: What I would like to know is what the best way to feed them all
: into my scanner would be. I don't want to have to switch them
: when I want them, I want all the antennas to combine into a
: single piece of coax.
:
: Any suggestions would be greatly appreciated.
:
: Sean
:
: ---
: Sean Petty undr!seanp@tredysvr.Tredydev.Unisys.COM
: ICBMnet: 39'58'12"N 75'84'26"W seanp@undr.org

Hi Sean,
Have you considered a DISCONE antenna? It has no gain, but is very wide band.
I beleive Radio Shack has one if you wanna check it out. I think they rate it
from 25-1300 Mhz. It's construction is a horizontal disk (which is "hot")
placed over a cone (ground). Some types have an additional loading coil and
vertical to bring up the low frequency response some. They do their job well,
the only drawback being that they are both omnidirectional and wideband,
meaning that along with the stuff you wanna hear, you may get interference from
the junk you don't want. (i.e. pager xmitters, tv and radio stations, etc...)
If you can put the antenna up high and feed it with a fat cable (like 9913 or
better) and don't have strong local sources of interference, the discone is
a good way to get reasonable performance. The alternatives get expensive!
The full tilt way to go it is to get rotatable beams for every band of interest
and a switcher. Numerous notch filters to cancel out interfering signals
wouldn't hurt either. While your at it, get a spectrum analyzer... :-)

If you really wanted to you could take the three or four antennas you mentioned
and do what you were saying, which might give you some gain (depending on the
antenna type) and run them to an antenna switch, which would reduce cross-band
interference, but I don't think it would be worth the extra money. Most of the

interference I run into with my scanner is in-band anyway.

It sounds to me like you want an all-band setup that allows you scan the whole works without computer control or manual switch flipping. In my humble opinion, the DISCONE is your best bet. The NSA swears by 'em....

--
cwilkins@irscscm.uucp /======================\
uunet!mimsy!prometheus!media!ka3ovk!irscscm!cwilkins | Micro-Sig(tm) pellet |
N3HAZ@KA3RFE.MD.USA.NA | -just add water |
...or you can call me Charlie \======================/

2147. ARRL EMI/RFI Consumer Pamphlet available.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 19:11:01 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <675@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289964

The newly created ARRL EMI/RFI Consumer Pamphlet is now available
from ARRL headquarters. This pamphlet is designed for an amateur's
non-technical neighbor. It discusses the inter-personal aspects of
EMI issues, responsibilities, causes, help, the Technical Coordinator,
finding help and a few basic cures, all from a neighbor's point of
view. (Pretty tough to cram all that on a 1-page, folded pamphlet,
but we did it!)

You can get it from headquarters in several different ways:

1. Send me email, asking for a copy of the EMI/RFI Consumer Pamphlet.
Make sure to include your postal mail address.

2. Send an SASE to the ARRL Technical Department Secretary, and ask for
the EMI/RFI Consumer Pamphlet.

3. It is also part of the large "RFI Tips" package, available from the
Technical Department Secretary. Large-size SASE and 98 cents postage is
appreciated. Her email address is bdicosim%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu .

4. Contact your ARRL Section Technical Coordinator (via the Section Manager -
see page 8 of any recent QST - for those who may have missed all my
recent postings. :-)) They don't have it quite yet, but I will send them all
a few copies early next week.

5. Multiple copies are available to SMs, TCs, TSs, local EMI/TVI committees,
amateur radio vendors, and the like -- essentially anyone who has a real
need. Give me a call or send me email describing why you need a bunch. We
only printed up 1000 for the first run, in case we need to make any more
changes.

If anyone wants any specific help or information about an EMI problem,
send me email or call me here at HQ. I can get the process started.
73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2148. Engine interference with aircraft radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 19:37:57 UTC
From: Charles.K.Scott@dartmouth.edu
Message-ID: <1992May13.193757.16406@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 289965

I posted this question in rec.aviation, or sci.aeronautics, I can't remember now, and didn't get much of a response. Someone did tell me to try posting the question here as there are many radio people reading this who might have some ideas about what's happening.

The problem is excessive interference in an Escort II aircraft navcom radio while the engine is running. I can tell you this much. The ignition harness is new and shielded. The radio installation was not done by a professional (me), but aviation wire was used throughout although it was not shielded. No effort was made to silence anything else, mostly because we didn't realise how big a problem it could be. The aircraft is a Waco UPF-7 with a Continental 7 cylinder radial (220 hp) and magneto ignition. If it makes any difference, the points in the magneto could very well be a little dirty. Electrical source is by generator with a mechanical regulator.

I can confirm that the radio seems to transmit and receive fine when the engine is stopped. Interference becomes worse and worse with increasing rpm until by the time we are at cruising speed, transmission and reception are pretty well garbled.

Is there such a thing as a silencing kit? Do capaciters quiet noise? What size, where should they be placed?

Any help anyone can give will be gratefully accepted.

Thanks for the help in advance, Corky Scott, willing aviation lackey.

2149. Re: Heathkit SB-100 transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 19:40:35 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May13.194035.9847@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289975

In article <1992May13.165037.984@linus.mitre.org>,
m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:

> My recollection is a bit hazy, but it seems to me that the SB-102 had a
> permeability tuned oscillator, while the SB-100 has the usual variable
> capacitor type VFO....

The Heath SB100/101 transceivers, SB300/301 receivers, and SB400/401
transmitters were indeed Heath's top of the line HF radios -- albeit
a poor ham's version of the Collins S-Line.

The VFOs were tube jobs, built by TRW. They came preassembled
and prealigned, with red "fingernail polish" sealing the screws
to deter tampering. Later Heathkits used solid state VFOs.

I built the SB401 and liked it better than my Drake T-4X. Heath
shunned TV sweep tubes and instead used 6146s in the SB line.
On a sour note, the SB401 used bizarre GE Compactron tubes, now
more difficult to find at hamfests.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpm!parnass - (708)979-5414

2150. Mod info on old Heath Dual Band HW 24 HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 20:05:50 UTC
From: turini@gdls.UUCP
Message-ID: <3699@gdls.UUCP>
Source record: 289974

I understand from talking to the Heath service folks that there is a hardware modification that can be performed on the Heath HW 24 T and HW 24 HT that will open up the receive range on UHF. Unfortunately, it also opens up the transmit range, so they will not give it to me.

Does anyone know of the mod? I would like to monitor our township repeaters and fire department. (I am an elected official of the township)

Any help will be greatly appreciated.

Thanks

Bill KA4GAV/8

+---+
| Bill Turini Chief, Technical Systems Support |
| |
| Computer Sciences Corporation ilium.troy.msen.com!gdls!turini |
| Technology Management Division turini%gdls@ilium.troy.msen.com |
| MZ 435-02-33 |
| 6000 E. 17 Mile Road (313) 825-8810 Voice |
| Sterling Heights, MI 48313 (313) 825-8764 FAX |
| "Doing the right thing is more important than doing it right." |
| R. Wamsley, 1991 |
+---+

2151. Re: Ham Radio Interference from Neighbor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 20:08:05 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1992May13.200805.12040@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 289967

In article <619@lrark.UUCP> rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley) writes:

In response to a posting from a non-ham regarding a ham neighbor
who causes TV interference (and the ham neighbor told the guy to
buy high-pass filters):

>If he is a real :-) ham, suggest he work WITH you to resolve
>the problem. If he has been licensed for a long while, there
>is a good chance he knows exactly what to do on both ends to
>reduce the interference. This is not to say that the newly
>licensed hams don't know, but most of them haven't been exposed
>to this type of problem.
>
I've only been licensed for around 2 years, and as net readers
may remember, I just encountered my first problem with causing
interference to a neighbor. Although we know generally what to
do about the problem, we've never tried to solve such a problem.
Of course we interfere with our own phones and stereos, but since
we're both hams, the other simply moves to another phone or stops
listening to the stereo if propagation is good. Can't expect the
neighbor to get off the phone every time the flux is high and
A is down, though. :-)

If this ham *is* a "real ham" and DOESN'T have actual experience
solving such a problem, he ought to find himself another real ham
who does. Hams on this net have been very kind about offering
SPECIFIC suggestions to us (specific types of filters or ferrite
beads to use, etc.). And, a couple of our more experienced ham
friends who have dealt with such issues have volunteered to help us
if our initial efforts don't work.

That's the kind of thing that really makes me love ham radio!
(People helping us out, not causing interference to the neighbors :-))

Sharon KC1YR
--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

2152. 4-400A Plate-modulated CCS Specs Req

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 20:08:56 UTC
From: ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <13MAY92.17267458.0010.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Source record: 289966

==========FRI APR 03, 1992 10.49.14
Message-Id: <03APR92.11686168.0009.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Date: Fri, 03 Apr 92 10:49:13 EST
From: Russ Ochsner <ROCH@SLUMUS.BITNET>
To: <info-minix@udel.edu>
Subject: What is Minix? How can I obtain it?

Hello,

I am new to this list. Have worked with Unix BSD and System V on
Sun's. I am curious as to how this operating system is compared to
the above? Can I run this o/s on my pc? Where can I get the software?
Look forward to learning from the list!

Thanks,

Russ Ochsner
St Lawrence University
Canton, New York
Communications Technician

BITNET: ROCH000@SLUMUS.BITNET

==========FRI APR 03, 1992 10.56.52
Message-Id: <03APR92.11823522.0009.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Date: Fri, 03 Apr 92 10:56:51 EST
From: Russ Ochsner <ROCH@SLUMUS.BITNET>
To: <rstoll@lggate2.hq.af.mil>
Subject: Hello 7TH Comm Gp!!

Robert,

Saw your name on the BANYAN list. Sounds like the lan there sure has
changed since I left. I worked in LGNT ex DOWL ex DOIL, probably
isn't even called LGNT anymore! But, was there at the Pentagon, from
Sep 1987 to Mar 1990. Could you see if Lt. Ron Cournoyer still works
in LGN? SSgt Andy Duenas? Paul Nguyen?? Just coureous as to what has
been happening since I decided to pursue the cillyvilian life!!

Russ Ochsner (Ex Sgt)
Communications Specialist
St Lawrence University
Canton, New York

INTERNET: ROCH000%SLUMUS.BITNET@PUCC.PRINCETON.EDU
BITNET: ROCH000@SLUMUS.BITNET

==========MON APR 27, 1992 09.09.47
Received: by SLUMUS; Tue, 21 Apr 92 11:22:21 EST
Received: from SUVM by STLAWU.BITNET (Mailer R2.08) with BSMTP id 3237; Tue, 21 Apr 92 11:22:40 EDT
Received: by SUVM (Mailer R2.08) id 3324; Tue, 21 Apr 92 11:22:31 LCL
Date: Tue, 21 Apr 1992 08:17:54 PDT
Reply-To: Banyan Networks Discussion List <BANYAN-L@AKRONVM.BITNET>
Sender: Banyan Networks Discussion List <BANYAN-L@AKRONVM.BITNET>
From: JAMES=NEARING%50%WPNSTAC@FS.NWSCON.SEA06.NAVY.MIL
Subject: Exabyte 2.2 Gig DAT drives
X-To: Banyan-L@vm1.cc.uakron.edu
To: Russ Ochsner <ROCH000@SLUMUS.BITNET>

To: smtp[Banyan-L@vm1.cc.uakron.edu]
Cc:
Bcc:
From: JAMES NEARING@50@WPNSTAC
Subject: Exabyte 2.2Gig DAT tape drives

I am putting together a purchase of Exabyte tape drives to replace
the 150 meg tape drives in my CNS servers. Does anyone have a feel
for how much faster they are, or any other benefits I can cite to
justify spending the taxpayer's money?
Also, can I mount the Exabyte drive in the CNS box, or do I have to
buy an external box and connect to the SCSI connector in the back?
==========MON APR 27, 1992 16.21.54
Message-Id: <27APR92.17673990.0017.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Date: Mon, 27 Apr 92 16:21:53 EST
From: Russ Ochsner <ROCH@SLUMUS.BITNET>
To: <listserv@uiucvmd>
Subject: signoff i-pacrad

signoff i-pacrad

==========FRI MAY 01, 1992 15.18.14
Message-Id: <01MAY92.16528111.0012.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Date: Fri, 01 May 92 15:18:13 EDT
From: Russ Ochsner <ROCH@SLUMUS.BITNET>
To: <callbook%n8emr.uucp@pucc.princeton.edu>
Subject: ka3omz kb2egg ka1lsh ka2kfh

Hello

==========THU MAY 07, 1992 15.26.11
Message-Id: <07MAY92.16671282.0013.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Date: Thu, 07 May 92 15:26:10 EDT
From: Russ Ochsner <ROCH@SLUMUS.BITNET>
To: <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Subject: Performance of Old Gear

[deletions regarding underated components...]

It's not that the components are underated but that these are low-level
modulated radios. They are modulating a grid, base, or gate and are

only around 33% efficient. With 100 Watts DC input, they only get about 33 watts output. On the other hand, high-level modulated gear like my DX-100, where the plate is modulated are most efficient with usually somewhere near 60% or greater.

I believe this is why you can only get 25 Watts of carrier out on AM from the newer trade deficit radios. :-) and the older grid modulated rigs like my DX-60 and Knightkit T-150.

Having fun reading the discussions!! Nice to hear that some of the hams on the net are having a blast with the radios from the past. I know I do See you in the AM windows on 75m and 40m with AMERICAN MADE radios...

Russ Ochsner, KA2KFH
Canton, New York

==========FRI MAY 08, 1992 08.01.32
Message-Id: <08MAY92.08667460.0010.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Date: Fri, 08 May 92 08:01:31 EDT
From: Russ Ochsner <ROCH@SLUMUS.BITNET>
To: <notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM>
Subject: 40M AM window
In-Reply-To: In reply to your message of THU 07 MAY 1992 18:09:26 EDT

Hello Jim,

I'm not sure but back here in the East, many AM stations hang around the top end of the band (7290 and 7295) on 40m. I here that 7290 is pretty clear into the night. Also, have heard Texas stations and some East coast stations on or around 7160. May be that might be a better place out West. I don't care much for 20m because of the congestion and propagation.

Great on the DX-100! If you ever want to get in and make some modifications, let me know. I don't use the internal vfo and in fact have ripped it out. Gave me too many problems! My DX-100 was a total basket case with lawn clippings, pigeon doo-doo, and rust... I still have a knob on it but I believe it's one I scarfed off my DX-60.

You may be able to get 50W on voice peaks but don't hit it that hard. Causes too much distortion. You should adjust it for under 25W of carrier output, much better audio. Grid modulated radios should be adjusted for about 1/4 to 1/3 the power output of that final in plate-modulated use.

Thanks for dropping me a note Jim. Nice to hear that others out there are REAL RADIO's GLOW IN THE DARK kind of hams.

73's
Russ, KA2KFH "The most northern AM station in New York state"

Received: by SLUMUS; Thu, 07 May 92 18:03:30 EDT
Received: from CUNYVM.BITNET by STLAWU.BITNET (Mailer R2.08) with BSMTP id 4120; Thu, 07 May 92 18:04:10 EDT

Received: from CUNYVM by CUNYVM.BITNET (Mailer R2.08) with BSMTP id 7085; Thu,
07 May 92 18:04:05 EDT
Received: from Sun.COM by CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (IBM VM SMTP V2R2) with TCP;
Thu, 07 May 92 18:04:03 EDT
Received: from Corp.Sun.COM (lemay.Corp.Sun.COM) by Sun.COM (4.1/SMI-4.1)
id AA03269; Thu, 7 May 92 15:05:09 PDT
Received: from acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM by Corp.Sun.COM (4.1/lemay is the outbound
(corpmail1 inbound) mailhost for the corp domain)
id AA28515; Thu, 7 May 92 15:04:49 PDT
Received: by acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM (4.0/SMI-4.0)
id AA07779; Thu, 7 May 92 15:09:26 PDT
Date: Thu, 7 May 92 15:09:26 PDT
From: notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM (Jim Lockwood)
Message-Id: <9205072209.AA07779@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM>
To: ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Subject: 40M AM window

Hi Russ,

Where on 40M do you find AM in the east? And at what
times?

Although I have heard and worked AM on 75, 20, and 10,
I haven't heard any 40M AM out here. I'm wondering
if it is an east coast phenomenon only.

BTW, when I do get on AM, its with the classic DX-100
like you have. (You don't have a spare VFO knob do
you? Mine is missing.)

On the DX-60 output level....are you sure about getting
only 25 watts out on AM? I would have guessed that it
was more like maybe 50 watts. As I recall, for AM you
load the final to 75W DC input and I'd expect, oh, maybe
60% efficiency.

> See you in the AM windows on 75m and 40m with AMERICAN MADE
^^^^^^^^
It's pronounced "'Murrikan". :-)

73,

Jim Lockwood - KM6NK
notjim@acidqueen.corp.sun.com

==========FRI MAY 08, 1992 14.19.02
Message-Id: <08MAY92.15462430.0017.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Date: Fri, 08 May 92 14:19:01 EDT
From: Russ Ochsner <ROCH@SLUMUS.BITNET>
To: <notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM>
Subject: Re: 40M AM window
In-Reply-To: In reply to your message of FRI 08 MAY 1992 13:18:56 EDT

Hi again!

Regarding the grid resistors on the 1625's: I wouldn't recommend
taking them out. I presently have 47 ohm in series with both grids
but am going to change back to 1K. You can't really overmodulate
with the 1K grid resistors, but I certainly can with 47 ohms. Don't
like it because I don't want to have to constantly watch my mod-
ulation :-)

My DX-100 had that course loading adjustment with the mica cap's
but I am generally a lazy type and when my swr is high as when I am
tuning up the antenna tuner, the mica's would pop! Replaced it with
the big variable. Don't bother to go the mica route. I don't think its
worth it.

I have only the DX-100, DX-60, Knight T-150 (2x6146s screen-modulated :)
parts from my old Collins 300G BC transmitter which is turning into my
new homebrew rig and a Drake 2B, Hammurland HQ-110 and Heathkit HR10B rx

I have modified everything except it still has the stock iron.

Any questions, just send me a note OM. I'm having fun! 73's Russ KA2KFH

==========WED MAY 13, 1992 15.05.55
Message-Id: <13MAY92.16306416.0010.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Date: Wed, 13 May 92 15:05:54 EDT
From: Russ Ochsner <ROCH@SLUMUS.BITNET>
To: <info-ham@ucsd.edu>
Subject: 4-400 Specs Needed

Hello fellow amateurs,

I am building up a plate-modulated rf deck and wish to use a
4-400A that has been lying around since last year. I am hoping
that someone out there has the CCS recommended specs for this
tube. Am going to put about 2200 volts on the plate w/o modulation
and want to get an idea as to what kind of bias, grid excitation, and
tube impedance is required.

Also, does anyone know if I can mount an 810 in a horizontal position.
The filament appears to be supported at the bottom and top, but I would
like to make sure.

Thanks,

Russ KA2KFH
ROCH000@SLUMUS.BITNET

==========WED MAY 13, 1992 15.56.58
Resent-Message-Id: <13MAY92.17225421.0010.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Resent-Date: Wed, 13 May 92 15:56:57 EDT
Resent-From: Russ Ochsner <ROCH@SLUMUS.BITNET>
Resent-To: Russ Ochsner <ROCH@slumus.bitnet>
Subject: 4-400A Plate-Modulated CCS Specs
Received: by SLUMUS; Wed, 13 May 92 15:11:17 EDT

Received: from CUNYVM.BITNET by STLAWU.BITNET (Mailer R2.08) with BSMTP id
5819; Wed, 13 May 92 15:11:25 EDT
Received: from CUNYVM by CUNYVM.BITNET (Mailer R2.08) with BSMTP id 7019; Wed,
13 May 92 15:11:02 EDT
Date: Wed, 13 May 92 15:11:00 EDT
From: <SMTP@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
To: <ROCH@SLUMUS.BITNET>
X-Subject: Undeliverable Mail

Received: by SLUMUS; Wed, 13 May 92 15:11:17 EDT
Received: from CUNYVM.BITNET by STLAWU.BITNET (Mailer R2.08) with BSMTP id
5819; Wed, 13 May 92 15:11:25 EDT
Received: from CUNYVM by CUNYVM.BITNET (Mailer R2.08) with BSMTP id 7019; Wed,
13 May 92 15:11:02 EDT
Date: Wed, 13 May 92 15:11:00 EDT
From: <SMTP@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
To: <ROCH@SLUMUS.BITNET>
Subject: Undeliverable Mail

CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU unable to deliver following mail to recipient(s):
<info-ham@ucsd.edu>
CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU received negative reply:
550 <info-ham@ucsd.edu>... User unknown

** Text of Mail follows **
Received: from STLAWU.BITNET by CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU (IBM VM SMTP V2R2)
with BSMTP id 8203; Wed, 13 May 92 15:06:36 EDT
Received: from SLUMUS by STLAWU.BITNET (Mailer R2.08) with BSMTP id 5805; Wed,
13 May 92 15:06:08 EDT
Message-Id: <13MAY92.16306416.0010.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Date: Wed, 13 May 92 15:05:54 EDT
From: Russ Ochsner <ROCH%SLUMUS.bitnet@CUNYVM.CUNY.EDU>
To: <info-ham@ucsd.edu>
Subject: 4-400 Specs Needed

Hello fellow amateurs,

I am building up a plate-modulated rf deck and wish to use a
4-400A that has been lying around since last year. I am hoping
that someone out there has the CCS recommended specs for this
tube. Am going to put about 2200 volts on the plate w/o modulation
and want to get an idea as to what kind of bias, grid excitation, and
tube impedance is required.

Also, does anyone know if I can mount an 810 in a horizontal position.
The filament appears to be supported at the bottom and top, but I would
like to make sure.

Thanks,

Russ KA2KFH
ROCH000@SLUMUS.BITNET

2153. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 20:27:45 UTC
From: derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu
Message-ID: <1992May13.202745.2087@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 289968

In article <672@arrlhq.UUCP> zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Zack Lau) writes:
> In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
> >In article <01GJVY20F5XG9GVE15@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu> DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:
> >>
> >>I often hear the statement that the 58-foot length of RG-58 coax is
> >>a "matching section". When will we get the notion out of our col-
> >>lective heads that you can use 50-Ohm characteristic imoedance line
> >>to match to 50 Ohms. If the swr is 3-to-1 at one end of the line,
> >>it will be 3:1 at the other of the line is low loss. RG58 has low
> >>enough loss at hf, especially if it's only 58 feet.
> >
> >Sorry, this is incorrect reasoning. While it's certainly true that you
> >can't use a section of 50 ohm cable to match a non-50 ohm load *precisely*
> >to a 50 ohm source, the 50 ohm cable *will* act as an impedance transformer.

==========

Yes. BUT it can never make transform a load impedance whose value is NOT 50 Ohms (resistive) into a calue of 50 + j0 Ohms. That was true in my original posting, and it's still true today.

==========

> >If your load presents the cable with a 3:1 mismatch, then the load impedance
> >is either 150 ohms, or 16.66 ohms.

==========

This is incorrect reasoning. It may be 150 Ohms or it may be 16.67 Ohms, OR, it may be any number of other values which are complex. Just because the vswr is 3 is no sign that the load impedance is purely resistive.

==========

Now a quarterwave section of 50 ohm cable
> >will transform a 150 ohm impedance to 86.6 ohms. That's a much better match
>
> Gary has transposed the numbers. An 86.6 ohm quarter wave
> cable will transform the 150 ohm impedance to 50 ohms. The 50 ohm quarter
> wave cable will transform the 150 ohm impedance to 16.66 ohms
>
> Zo (quarter wave matching section)= (Zinput*Zoutput)^0.5

>
> A common example is to use 70 ohm cable to match 100 ohms down to 50
ohms.
> As a quick check, the matching section impedance is always BETWEEN the
> input and output impedances.
>
> Zack KH6CP/1
>
> >to 50 ohms than 150 ohms. Sure the *cable* may have an SWR of 3:1,
you're
> >counting on that because a cable with unity SWR *isn't a transformer*.
> >Cable losses due to SWR are miniscule at HF. All you really care about
> >is presenting the transmitter with a load impedance it can handle.
> >As far as the transmitter is concerned, it's looking at a load of
> >86.6 ohms. Even solid state rigs can deal with that.
>
> >
> >>Now if you're using the LOSS of the cable to accomplish the match
> >>by changing the constant vswr circuit into a spiral trajectory which
> >>ultimately ends up at the 1 + j0 point, you are throwing the baby
> >>out with the bath water.
> >>
> >>Almost everyone I've talked to who uses a G5RV, and there are very
> >>many of them, tell me they use a "tuner".
> >>
> >>Personally, if you're running any lowloss ladder line at all, run it
all the way to the shack and forget the coax.
> >>
> >>sign me "bewildered"
> >>
> >>73, k9cun
> >
> >The G5RV uses several tricks to present a reasonable load impedance to
> >the transmitter. The 300 ohm ribbon line section acts as a transformer
> >from the *non-resonant* flattop to a 4:1 balun that is connected to the
> >coax. The coax further acts as a transformer to the transmitter. The
> >flattop is never a 300 ohm load in the ham bands so the ribbon always
> >has some value of SWR on it that allows it to behave as a transformer.
> >The balun

==========
I don't think that there is a balun in a G5RV antenna.
==========

steps the resulting impedance down four times and the coax
> >then transforms that even closer to 50 ohms. The combinations of
lengths
> >are chosen so that the resulting impedance presented to the transmitter
> >approaches 50 ohms on all 5 major ham bands. It is never a perfect
match,
> >but it is "close enough" that the transmitter can work into it.

>
> I've come to the conclusion that G5RV himself never used a 4:1 balun
with
> his famous antenna. Of course, the transmitter he originally used with
the
> antenna wasn't even 50 ohms, according to the RSGB article I looked up.
> --Zack KH6CP
>
> >Remember, SWR is your friend. It can help you transform a nasty
impedance
> >into one more to your liking. Transmitters don't care about SWR on the
> >cable. All they want is an impedance presented to their output
terminals
> >that they can handle.
> >
> >Gary KE4ZV
==========
tnx es 73 de Jack, K9CUN

2154. Re: SM315 Abends under OS/2 V2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 20:38:31 UTC
From: pcl@engr.uark.edu
Message-ID: <1992May13.203831.23525@engr.uark.edu>
Source record: 289970

Re: SM316
Get to the setup screen (<alt-s>?) and run the self test. Then adjust the program to your processor's speed as necessary. It's pretty easy to figure out and there are good .docs with the program. Our club just got an 80287 for our PC, so I just went through this.

Peter Laws
N5UWY (@KA5BML.AR.USA.NOAM)
PLAWS@UAFSYSB.BITNET
pcl@engr.uark.edu

VP, ARCUA--W5YM <--From Spark to Space...Really!

2155. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 20:44:41 UTC
From: rwb@borg.VI.RI.CMU.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May13.204441.264382@cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 289969

In article <1992May6.095241.10393@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
> Adding a very sharp point to your antenna can
> help prevent a strike by dissipating the ground charge harmlessly before
> stroke potentials can develop. This is the basis of lightning rod protection.

Lightning rods "dissipating charge and reducing the chance of a hit" is a myth!

Lightning rods actually INCREASE the chance of a hit, but they make the hit less damaging. The following excerpt from "The Feynman Lectures on Physics" appeared on the net a while back:

A sharp lightning rod will concentrate the positive charge of the earth and bring it up closer to the source of negative charge. The lightning rods do attract lightning. A lightning strike begins with a dark leader which moves in steps towards the ground. This leaves a trail of ionized, negatively charged air which conducts well. When the leader gets close to a sharp grounded point (perhaps a hundred meters), the electric field near that point gets very large. The air ionizes there, and a trail of positive charge moves up to meet the lightning leader (well, negative charges progressively farther and farther from the lightning rod move down into the rod). When the trail coming up from the rod and the longer trail coming down from the cloud connect, the circuit is completed and the bright stroke of lightning moves up to the cloud. The current is about 10000 amps at its peak, and it carries down about 20 coulombs of negative charge.

2156. Mobile rigs in SUBARU LEGACY?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 20:56:08 UTC
From: cberthel@cc.utah.edu
Message-ID: <1992May13.145608.1@cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 289971

After all the discussions about RFI in vehicles, I did extensive research on what kind of car to buy. (I've always bought TOYOTAs but because of their policy on ham radio, I rejected TOYOTA as an option.) The SUBARU dealer called their HQ and relayed the info that use and/or installation of ham radio would not invalidate warranty and should not affect the computers in the SUBARU LEGACY. So, I bought a 1992 SUBARU LEGACY last Friday. Does anyone have a mobile rig in a LEGACY? Would you mind sharing your experience with me before I try it? Please respond to me directly.

cberthel@cc.utah.edu

Thanks.

cheryl N7XHZ

2157. callsign server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 21:10:30 UTC
From: bowen@acsu.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <Bo7K5I.Ms5@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 289972

TCP port 2000 has now been officially assigned to ham radio callsign servers. Once the vendors update their /etc/services tables you'll be able to "telnet marvin.cs.buffalo.edu callbook". Yeah, I know it's a few more letters to type but it's more fun!

Devon

2158. RF Prototyping (was Re: Protoboard)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 21:30:43 UTC
From: nfunamura%mis2.DEcnet@nuwes-lll.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9205132124.AA01164@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289976

John Moore NJ7E writes:

>A good technique for prototyping RF (and one the pro's use) is to take
>a piece of double sided PC stock. On one side, cut the copper into
>quarter inch squares (you can use a hacksaw or a dremel tool, or you can
>etch it). Solder the components to the squares, keeping leads short. Where
>you need a ground, drill though and solder a jumper. If there is a node
>that shouldn't have any significant capacitance to ground, remove the
>copper on the reverse side under that pad.

I have used a similar technique described in one of the ARRL publications, (probably QRP Notebook) called "ugly construction". The ground plane is PC stock. The terminals are pieces of PC stock cut into 1/8" squares and super glued to the ground plane. Either single or double sided stock can be used.

For the ground plane, I use anything I can get my hands on, but for the terminals I only use G-10 fiberglass. (I haven't been successful in cutting cheaper boards into 1/8" squares without shattering them.)

Connections to IC's are soldered directly to the pins which have been bent out horizontally from the chip. Transistors and other components are soldered to the 1/8" square terminals or directly to the ground plane.

Good Luck, 73
Norman, KH6R
(808) 668-3087

2159. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 22:13:33 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May13.221333.1728@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 289616

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil in the directory pub/space.

```
STS 49
1 21963U 92 26 A 92133.91873842 .00031424 00000-0 25599-3 0 190
2 21963 28.3110 18.0886 0012809 208.4585 182.8359 15.69000714 774
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 92133.91293120 .00456371 00000-0 36329-2 0 8865
2 20523 28.3121 18.1297 0010008 212.7938 147.0824 15.68650496 770
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
```

2160. Re: Callsigns (was K3VOA)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 22:57:02 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <72219@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 289880

In article <14590@pitt.UUCP| km@cs.pitt.edu (Ken Mitchum) writes:
| Speaking of callsigns, am I the only one who finds the current system
| of keeping callsigns when you move to a different district absurd?
| What is the purpose of having districts if they no longer have any
| meaning beyond the initial issue? I can understand that people would
| be reluctant to give up a call, particularly when different calls have
| different "status", but I liked the old system much better: the only
| status was not having an "N" in your call (for novice), which was
| dropped when you got a higher license. Beyond that, the only things
| you could tell from a call were the district (very valuable if you
| were looking for someone, say, from 7-land), and a rough idea of
| how long the person had been licensed.

If the FCC would go back to issuing secondary callsigns, I would happily
start signing my new W6 secondary callsign. If the FCC made it mandatory
for your call area to relect your mailing address, I would change my mailing
address to Atlanta.

--Trey, WN4KKN/6
trey@tgv.com

2161. Re: [FWD] Space Shuttle Communications Feed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 23:02:29 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.13.19.02.28.1992.24244@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289878

> These clubs re-transmits the NASCOM feed only on
> missions that are not classified

They're all unclassified now. The DoD gave up on NASA.

2162. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 23:26:39 UTC
From: kucharsk@solbourne.com
Message-ID: <Bo7qGH.19s@solbourne.com>
Source record: 289879

While reading article <7MAY199215190765@zeus.tamu.edu>, I noticed that
jfs4892@zeus.tamu.edu (John Steele - N5ZKC) said the following:
> I had the same thing happen when I was looking for a 2m handheld over
>X-mas...NOW they can carry them, but they shot themselves in the foot by
>not carrying them in the stores when they 1st came out. (I ended up with
>a Yeasu FT-470, BTW.) BTW, I heard that the RS 2m was made by Standard, but
>I really don't know. (And neither did the sales rep.)

I'm not even sure that it was available before Christmas. I remember asking and
the first time I was even told they could get their hands on one was in January
sometime...
--
| William Kucharski, Solbourne Computer, Inc. | Opinions expressed above
| Internet: kucharsk@solbourne.com Ham: N0OKQ | are MINE alone, not those
| Snail Mail: 1900 Pike Road, Longmont, CO 80501 | of Solbourne Computer, Inc.
| President, "Just the Ten of Us" Fan Club | "It's Night 9 with D2 Dave!"

2163. Re: Receiver performance (was performance of old gear)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 23:28:19 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscit.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <50030011@hpscit.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 289834

> / hpscit:rec.radio.amateur.misc / 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com (richard.e.stealey) / 4:21 pm May 7, 1992 /
>
> By using dynamic range to compare two receivers you MAY end up with the wrong
> conclusion about the actual strong signal performance of the receiver.
>
> To clarify: Say we have two receivers. One has a noise floor of -130 dBm,
> the other has a noise floor of -140 Dbm. (-140 Dbm is a more sensitive
> receiver than -130 dBm). Put both receivers in the ARRL screen room, connect
> up the HP 8640B signal generator with its excellent shielding, and sure
> enough the -140 dBm receiver can pick up a weaker signal. Now, connect an
> antenna to either receiver and inject your -140 dBm signal into the antenna
> port simultaneously and neither receiver will be able to copy it. The
> atmospheric noise will be louder than -140 dBm. Next, to do the intermod
> test, the tester will inject big signals into the front end and increase
> their level until intermod is detected in the receiver. He notes the level
> of the interferers and the difference is the magic number that gets
> published. Lets say both receivers have a dynamic range of 100 dB. In the
> case of the -140 dBm receiver the interferer level is at -40 dBm when IM
> occurs. In the case of the less sensitive receiver (noise floor of -130 dBm)
> the interferer level is -30 dBm. Which is the strongest receiver? The specs
> on the -140 dBm receiver impress you, and they both have the same dynamic
> range!!

What you left out of this discussion is that you can simply put a 10 dB. attenuator in front of the receiver with the -140 dBm. noise floor and its noise floor will rise to -130 dB. along with the IM threshold rising from -40 to -30 dBm. Most receivers have selectable front end attenuation, so this is reasonable. Thus, the receivers really are equal in performance, except that the more sensitive one has the option of not using the attenuator when high sensitivity is required, such as with a loop type receiving antenna.

Another frequently overlooked point is that receiver LO phase noise is only half the problem, the other half being transmitter LO phase noise. If most of the signals on the band are coming from the popular transceivers on the market from Icom, Kenwood, etc., it is a waste of time to make your receiver LO more than around 6 dB. cleaner than the best LO's in these transceivers, because after that your selectivity will be limited by transmitter phase noise which you can do nothing about.

Rick N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

2164. Programming a Motorola MCX100 ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-13 23:45:00 UTC
From: vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca
Message-ID: <1992May13.234500.5316@clouso.crim.ca>
Source record: 289898

Programming a Motorola MCX100 ?

I bought a commercial synthesized vhf mobile radio used in ham bands.
I would like to know how to re-program the frequencies in the N82S131 PROM.
I have a Prom burner. The radio is a 16 chanels 30 watts with a range
of 136-174 mhz.
If on the other hand you know where I could get the N82S131 prom burned
for the Motorola MCX100, please pass the info to me, I would be very
happy to send my list of freqencies and blank proms.

The crystal in this radio is a 14.4 mhz.
The divider/phase detector chip is a Motorola 6863 and it have the
Motorola number 51-83977M23 in the radio manual.
If you have any info about this chip, we may be able to figure out
how the prom is programmed!

Now if you want to guest how it is coded, here is the data stored
in the prom for the first 3 channels as an example.

```
Channel Receive Transmit PROM DATA in HEX
------- --------- ------------ ---------------------
1 147.120 147.720 BF0350FF 640260FF
2 147.270 147.870 4E0A50FF F20850FF
3 147.315 147.915 ED0A50FF 070750FF
```

NB. The data for one channel is 8 bytes long. I have shown them
in two four bytes words but the order might be the other way around
like this:

```
Channel Receive Transmit PROM DATA in HEX
------- --------- ------------ ---------------------
1 147.720 147.120 BF0350FF 640260FF
2 147.870 147.270 4E0A50FF F20850FF
3 147.915 147.315 ED0A50FF 070750FF
```

Any help or pointers will be very helfull!
Thanks for reading this message.
Clem.

Packet: VE2HQJ @ VE2CSC.QUE.CAN.NA
Internet: vaillan@ireq.hydro.qc.ca or vaillan@crim.ca

2165. Re: Alinco DJ580T summary

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 00:14:21 UTC
From: dsiler@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992May14.001421.12082@col.hp.com>
Source record: 289884

Update: Someone asked me about the DJ580T receiving in the 800 range on 70cm
after performing the receive mod. The 580 does receive in this range,
and my primary use has been occasionally dropping in on cellular
between 880-890.

Another person has been requesting information about the 580
receiving in the 850-865 range (Police/Public Service conventional
repeater and trunked radio band.) In the Colorado Springs area I have
not had any success receiving this traffic. It was suggested that
fiddling with the the PLL adjust might help to bring the low-end down
to 850.

Are there any DJ580T owners who would care to comment on this?

Dan N7WBG

--
--
<< Dan Siler : (719) 1-590-2167 : mail-> dsiler@col.hp.com >>

2166. Heathkit monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 00:25:51 UTC
From: capell@af2.mlb.semi.harris.com
Message-ID: <1992May14.002551.22238@mlb.semi.harris.com>
Source record: 289885

Being new to ham radio, I'd like to get some views on the Heathkit monobanders(HW-22).

Thanks,
Craig

2167. Re: Radio Shack 2-meter Handheld

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 00:52:24 UTC
From: jwc@sactoh0.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <1992May14.005224.2812@sactoh0.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 289890

In article <1992May12.205103.12258@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>, prmx@vax5.cit.cornell.edu writes:
> Hey, how about this for a guess. Considering that the label on the back of my
> HTX-202 says that it was made in Korea, my guess is that they are making it at
> their plant in Korea.
>
> I seem to remember reading somewhere that Radio Shack and Nokia/Mobira built a
> plant there to build cellular phones.
>
Anyone know which city this plant is in??

--
Jim Chandler, KD6IRV
chandler@beagle.uucp
chandler@netcom.com
jwc@sactoh0.sac.ca.us

2168. rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 03:02:00 UTC
From: msw1633@sigma.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <13MAY199222022857@sigma.tamu.edu>
Source record: 289886

Hi,
I own an Icom 02AT and have the BP8 (I dont have it in front of me right now, so I could be wrong) and another off brand battery pack, both of which may be charged with a rapid charger. My question is: can I build a rapid charger more cheaply than the Icom rapid charger? If so, how?

I really dont know that much about how batteries charge (ie. the intricacies and other considerations) and haven't followed the recent thread on charging, but will go back and read as much as I can to catch up. Is there a really good discussion of this anywhere on-line, or in a book other than the ARRL manual? I have read that and still need more info.

Thanks,

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Vice-President W5AC ARC College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet/APLINK: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man." - another Shadelism

2169. RFI in Ford Probe

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 04:12:19 UTC
From: brhammil@eos.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May14.041219.26282@ncsu.edu>
Source record: 289888

I have a 1989 Ford Probe LX (Non-Turbo Version) with a Kenwood TM-731A Dual Band 2/70cm mobile radio installed. I receive a buzz on the 2 meter frequency 146.67 Mhz. The buzz is present only when a carrier signal on this frequency opens the squelch. This is the only frequency I've had this show up on. Any suggestions or experiences shared by E-mail would be appreciated.
73

Brian Hammill, KD4BFJ | pncsbrh@ccvax1.ncsu.edu or brhammil@eos.ncsu.edu
NCSU Alumni, 1991 | also affiliated with w4atc@catt.ncsu.edu
Raleigh NC on 146.64 | VHF and UHF SSB

2170. Info needed on Kenwood TS-830S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 04:51:35 UTC
From: sieh@ie.engr.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1992May13.235135.27596@doug.cae.wisc.edu>
Source record: 289887

I am thinking of buying a Kenwood TS-830S (used of course) as my first radio. Could anyone tell me what is the current price (roughly) for this radio?

Also I would be very happy to hear some comments on this radio, and suggestions on where to find it.

Thanks in advance.

--Dai

Email: sieh@engr.wisc.edu

2171. Help needed with Alinco DJ100T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 05:46:08 UTC
From: rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1992May14.054608.3353@watserv1.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 289889

A friend has asked me to help him find an owner of this radio
who might enlighten him on how to program the A B C D keys for memory
dialing. The manual doesn't explain this very well apparently.
If you own this radio, please e-mail me.

73
Randy

--
Randy Nelson VE3WRN Ontario Representative rnelson@watserv1.uwaterloo.ca
197A Cedarvale Cr. Disability Information ..uunet!watmath!watserv1!rnelson
WATERLOO, ON Services of Canada. rnelson@watserv1.waterloo.edu
N2L 4T3 (519)884-2989 (Voice and TDD) VE3WRN @ VE3EUK.ON.CAN.NA

2172. Re: ICOM 735

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 09:08:01 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May14.090801.15059@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289892

In article <1571@necis.UUCP> rbono@necis.UUCP (NM1D) writes:
>
> Has anyone had any luck in using the transverter jack as a tranceive jack?
>By looking at the schematics, it appears that the transverter jack will INPUT
>RX energy here when the '735 is in the receive mode. I have tried this, and
>it does work, but the normal RF in/out jack (the SO-239 antenna connection)
>is still 'hot' during receive. I also get better results connecting the
>transverter downconverted output to the SO-239 connector than to the
>transverter jack during receive. I assume this is dependant on the RX output
>level of the particular transverter that I am using (again, an MM432-28S).
>By using the SO-239 connector, I can still use the '735s input attenuator and
>pre-amp (they are bypassed by the transvertor jack input).

According to the specification in the Icom Service Manual. It requires
1 volt (!) input to the transverter jack to achieve 10 db S/N. I'd say
that's too deaf to bother with. That *may* be a misprint, I haven't
tried to input a signal here. I use the separate receive input jack,
the one next to the transverter jack.

> Again, Gary, please post or email the coupling capacitor change that you
>mentioned, and please describe how it affects the transverter jack input and
>output levels (or what ever else it affects).

Rich, change C356 on the main unit board from a 470 pf to a .001 uf
capacitor. That should bring your output right up. There is one
problem though, if you don't disconnect the tranverter when you do
HF operations, your PA output may be low due to loading. So alternately,
you can move the transverter cable connection on the main board to PA1
and add another connector on the back that has the PA drive cable
attached to it. You can then install a jumper cable when you want
HF operation. The output of PA1 has an additional gain stage for
driving the PA and will drive the MMT432 without removing it's input
attenuator. This also solves any fears of having the PA come on and
fry anything and removes the requirement for feeding 8 volts to pin
6 of ACC2 when you want transverter operation. All that voltage does
is diode switch drive from the gain stage feeding PA1 to the transverter
jack. I hope that's clear.

Gary KE4ZV

2173. Re: Technological advances

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 11:55:22 UTC
From: bill@falcon.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10706@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 289893

In article <1992May13.005051.4844@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>,
acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu (Scott Ehrlich) writes:
|> I was wondering something. I keep hearing that Amateur Radio is a hobby
|> on the cutting edge of technology. In light of this, could the net please
|> supply me with examples, so I can, in turn, pass on the examples to others
|> who might ask me?

Well, we do have Morse Code!!!

"cutting edge" yeah, right.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

2174. Help with NOAA Weather Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 12:11:21 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1992May14.121121.1769@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 289924
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

ICOM lists their VHF marine (and aviation) products as being pre-
programmed for "the 10 NOAA weather channels". I've only seen
7 frequencies published (162.400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 525 and 550).
What are the other three ???

Ken WB0QNA ken@swbatl.sbc.com

2175. Wanted: 4-400A Specs (This msg is readable :-)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 13:06:42 UTC
From: ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <14MAY92.09790271.0016.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Source record: 289894

Hello fellow Tube Lovers,

Sorry about that last posting, what a disaster!

Could someone give me the CCS specs for running this tube under plate-modulation. I just need to get an idea as to how much bias, excitation and impedance is required. Would like to place about 2200 V on the plate w/o modulation.

I am going to modulate this jug with a pair of 810's and was considering mounting the 810's in a horizontal position. Appears that the filament is supported at the top and bottom, but just want to make sure.

See you in the AM window!

Russ, KA2KFH
ROCH000@SLUMUS.BITNET

2176. Re: Ham Radio Interference from Neighbor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 13:13:48 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <676@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289901

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us (Sharon Machlis Gartenberg) writes:

>In article <619@lrark.UUCP> rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley) writes:
>
>In response to a posting from a non-ham regarding a ham neighbor
>who causes TV interference (and the ham neighbor told the guy to
>buy high-pass filters):

I want to clarify one thing. A high-pass filter is the first choice to resolve interference from an HF transmitter to an -antenna connected TV or VCR-. For a CATV-connected TV or VCR, the first choice is a common-mode choke. Imagine the grief you will be in for if you tell your neighbor to buy a hi-pass filter for each of the nine TVs hooked up without the cable companies blessing and someone later has to point out that the hi-pass filters were the wrong ones! If there is a cable leak somewhere, a hi-pass filter may be necessary, but usually a common-mode choke is the right approach for CATVI. The common-mode choke may also be needed on an antenna-connected TV, sometimes in conjunction with the hi-pass.

>deletions<

>If this ham *is* a "real ham" and DOESN'T have actual experience
>solving such a problem, he ought to find himself another real ham
>who does. Hams on this net have been very kind about offering
>SPECIFIC suggestions to us (specific types of filters or ferrite
>beads to use, etc.). And, a couple of our more experienced ham
>friends who have dealt with such issues have volunteered to help us
>if our initial efforts don't work.

The Technical Coordinator is one good person to talk to. The TC will usually have one or more local Technical Specialists close to you who have specifically -volunteered- to help out with interference (and other technical problems). The TC may also know of the local club TVI committees and should also have valuable contacts in the local utility companies. You can find the TC in several ways:

via your Section Manger - listed, often including telephone numbers (be considerate!) on page 8 of QST.

Send email to lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu - Luck can look up your TC and send you the name and address.

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu

American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2177. PC-TRACK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 13:22:02 UTC
From: mdc@vixen.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May14.132202.2622@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 289895
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

Sorry to waste bandwidth but my mail bounced three times.

To : Tom Johnson (johnsotc@ss1.sews.wpafb.af.mil)

I got your information and thanks very much. Was able to
download but have not had time to unzip and try.

Heard about it on the net and am experimenting with ham radio
and satellites.

All standard disclaimers should be applied at this point.
David C. Marden, Bell Communications Research, 100 Schultz Dr. P.O.
Box 7050 Red Bank, NJ 07701 908-758-5643 vixen!mdc@bellcore.bellcore.com
Also known as King Edward the second, Amateur Golfer (KE2AG)

2178. Re: Re: Callsigns (was K3VOA)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 13:59:12 UTC
From: jayk@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360085@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 289780

>It looks like as long as there is no financial incentive, the FCC will
>probably never re-issue them. But if they could charge $25 -- $50
>they would probably sell like the proverbial hotcakes..

> Why can't the FCC figure that out?

Back when the FCC first started letting Extras pick their own call (mid 70s)
they charged $25. There was some sort of law suit/court ruling that put a
halt to all amateur license fees. By 1976 when I got my present call there
was no fee. Maybe someone can supply more details on this.

73, Jay K0GU jayk@hpxxx.fc.hp.com

2179. High-Alt Balloon launch information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 14:00:08 UTC
From: steve@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU
Message-ID: <19898@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU>
Source record: 289896
Cross-posted to: maine.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
From : K1JW @ KA1RTW.ME.USA.NA
To : EVENT @ USBBS
Date : 920513/1539
Msgid : B+ 7456@KA1RTW, 39975@K1RQG $7456_KA1RTW
Subject : High-Alt Balloon Flt Update
Path : KA1RTW

**************************************************************************
* *
* A R R L M A I N E S T A T E C O N V E N T I O N *
* & *
* Y A R M O U T H H A M F E S T / C O M P U T E R F A I R *
* *
**************************************************************************
* *
* SATURDAY, MAY 16th, 1992 *
* YARMOUTH HIGH SCHOOL *
* Doors Open to the Public at 8:00 AM, 7:30 AM for Sellers *
* Talk-in Repeaters: 147.09 (Portland) & 147.135 mHz (Brunswick) *
* Admission Only $3.00 per Person, Under 12 Free. *
* NO CHARGE for Shared Swapfest Tables, First-Come, First-Serve! *
* *
**************************************************************************

TO: All Radio Amateurs May 13th, 1992 @ 0715L

FROM: Jeff Weinstein K1JW, ARRL Section Manager

RE: INFORMATION UPDATE: High-Altitude Balloon Flight Details

A High-Altitude Helium Balloon Flight is set for launch from the ARRL
Maine State Convention & Yarmouth Hamfest/Computer Fair on SATURDAY,
MAY 16th, at 1:00 PM, weather permitting. Onboard will be an Amateur
Radio Payload.

The exact composition of the Payload will be determined on the morning
of the launch, dependent upon prevailing winds. It's likely that at
least a beacon will be transmitting on 144.34 mHz & 28.322 mHz.

The balloon is expected to reach an altitude of over 100,000 feet
(the edge of space) before bursting and returning to earth. Amateurs
within a radius of approximately 400-miles from Portland Maine should
be able to pick up at least one of the beacon signals.

For up-to-the-minute info on the launch, tune to 7155 kHz beginning
at approximately 1200L (1600Z), and to the Falmouth 147.09 & Brunswick
```

147.135 Repeaters within Southern Maine.

Launch commander is Bill Brown WB8ELK, Managing Editor of "73 Magazine"
and well-known ATV, High-Altitude Balloon Flight, and Telemetry experi-
menter.

```
**************************************************************************
* *
* COME JOIN US FOR A GREAT TIME! *
* *
* GIANT INDOOR FLEAMARKET! ~~ INFORMATIVE SEMINARS/DEMOS! *
* DOOR PRIZES! ~~ ARRL VE EXAMS! ~~ QSL CONTEST! ~~ CW CONTEST! *
* ARRL FORUM! ~~ HELIUM BALLOON LAUNCH WITH HAM RADIO PAYLOAD! *
* FABULOUS FOOD Featuring "CHEF JEFF's MAGNUM MEALS{tm}"! *
* *
* Fun for the WHOLE FAMILY at the Convention & Nearby Attractions! *
* *
**************************************************************************
==========================================================================
| NEED MORE INFO??.... |
| Contact: Jeff Weinstein K1JW, Convention Chairman |
| PO Box 646, Yarmouth ME 04096 |
| TEL 207-846-0700 or FAX 207-846-0900 |
| Packet K1JW-1 or K1JW @ KA1RTW.ME |
==========================================================================
----- End of message 39975 from K1JW @ KA1RTW.ME.USA.NA -----
```

Steve E. Goldsmith Systems and Operations Manager
University of Maine Department of Computer Science
115 Neville Hall; Orono, Maine 04469 (207) 581-3945
steve@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU n1jad @ k1rqg.me.usa.na
--
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2180. Re: Yaesu FT-990 vs. IC-765 vs. TS-850S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 14:04:04 UTC
From: kondou@neptune.bsd.mt.nec.co.jp
Message-ID: <KONDOU.92May14100404@neptune.bsd.mt.nec.co.jp>
Source record: 289907

In article <1992May11.175812.46759@watson.ibm.com> uri@watson.ibm.com (Uri Blumenthal,35-016,8621267,) writes:

>Hello,
> Would kind owners of the aforementioned rigs
> please post their opinion and experience
> with them? Of course comparative
> analysis is even better (:-).
>
> Thanks! (You can e-mail directly to uri@watson.ibm.com,
> if you wish.)
>
> Regards,
> Uri.
>------------
><Disclaimer>
>

I have a TS-850S with its options:DSP-100, CW filters(500Hz on 455KHz, 250Hz on 8MHz) and a voice recorder unit. It does better than the rigs I used before. I used TS-520, TS-830, TS-930, TS-940 and IC-761, but TS-850 is the excellent one. I often enjoy DX contest(e.g. CQ WW or CQ WPX), and when I operate, I always use CW message function or voice message function:but operationabilty is not still good enough(e.g. before I repeat the message, I have to have turned on send switch or the message cannot be repeated). CW operation is very comfortable because I can change frequency step from 10Hz to 1 Hz that makes smooth tuning, and I can reverse demodultation of CW that makes one to choose favarate tuning. Only one trouble with this rig is the final is the same as TS-440 that wave form is not clear not like IC-781 or TS-950SDX, so my local station said the band is a little bit noisy when I transmit.
I think TS-850 is a good rig that I ever used, but still remains some problems I cannot ignore.

hope this helps some.
--
Katsuhiro Kondou 'Don'(still a member of JA1YAD)
JH5GHM/1 active on packet radio 431.06 & 1296.40, DX on 10m SSB & CW
TS-850S+DSP-100, IC-03N, IC-12G
kondou@d1.bs2.mt.nec.co.jp

2181. Re: Regarding ACSSB and Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 14:36:09 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570390@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289902

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:

other parts of the same band. Just how far down would we expect an AMATEUR SS station to be 1 - 5 - 10 MHz away from its "carrier" frequency - given the normal imperfections in ham techniques?

Any good, quick answers? Sure, I know it depends on the characteristics of the SS signal, suggest some likely ham values, please.

Bob,
I'm sure this isn't a *good* answer, but I'll try to be quick (:>) If the tx energy is well spread (long enough PN sequence) then perhaps the question to ask is "what is the chip rate?" since that establishes the width of the resulting signal. Comparing that width to the narrowband information bandwidth (200Hz or less for EME CW and 2 KHz for SSB?) gives an idea of the suppression. Furthermore, since the narrowband/weaksignal portions of the bands are generally at the edge of our uhf and higher allocations, there is hope that there may even be additional suppression due to deliberate post-spreading filtering.

I'm playing with spreading some of my existing digital radios to combat multipath interference. I'm building up a pair of special 256 kbps ~1270 MHz radios which normally take less than 1 MHz of channel for their unspread data and I'm adding a spreading code to make that 30-40 MHz. Even without additional spreading, on random data the signal is somewhat distributed over the 1 MHz channel and a 2 KHz SSB station should only see -25 db or so signal in its passband (the noise floor would increase by this much). With the addition of 30-40 MHz spreading it ought to be down a factor of 40 MHz/2 KHz = 43 dB for a SSB bandwidth and another 10 dB or -53 dB for a weaksignal CW user. That's for a CW user who is within the SS tx frequency range but I'm deliberately positioning the radios so that they will be down much further by the edge of the band and by 1296.1 MHz. In addition, the ultimate use of these radios will be either at low to mid level sites for local user access(vertically polarized) or high level sites with directive antennas for backbones. I think the combination of spreading (whether due to the higher bw information itself or deliberate spreading) and directive antennas should be able to avoid qrm problems in the vast majority of situations. In a few rare instances it may still be possible for a weak signal user to hear the effects of a spread radio by pointing a large array using the same polarization straight at it.

I hope to have more insight into all of this pretty soon as I make some more path measurements using SS. Maybe someone else has some ideas.

73
Glenn Elmore n6gn

N6GN @ K3MC
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

2182. UPF-7 engine causing radio interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 15:09:03 UTC
From: Hugh_Wells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"14-May-92..8:07:43.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 289897

I suspect that the noise you are hearing in the radio is probably caused by the generator and mechanical regulator more so than from the magnetos. You will be able to determine which, though, is causing the problem by listening very carefully to the repetition of the sounds heard. As an example, the ignition generated noise is an even rythum of plug firing dictated by engine RPM. The generator creates a brush whine which, the frequency of which, is also engine RPM dependent. However, the regulator makes a very uneven sound as the contacts vibrate.

Clues for locating and fixing the noise can be obtained from various books and pamphlets found on the shelves of ham radio electronic stores. In answer to your question, yes, capacitors and inductors will be used to reduce the noise reaching the radio. For the most part, a lot of sweat will be involved in isolating the culprit.

Having flown the UPF-7 for many hours, I'm somewhat familiar with the problems you are experiencing. I really enjoyed the aircraft and it made me a lover of round engines.

As a start, I suggest the following:

1. Obtain the book references for troubleshooting details.

2. Use a 0.1 (300V or higher) capacitor in series with a 330 ohm 1/2 watt resistor. Place the combination across the regulator's control terminal to regulator ground. Listen for a change in noise level. This combination will tend to dissipate the high pulse peaks when the regulator contacts open. You can vary the value of the two parts, but do not reduce the resistor value below about 22 ohms. This combination may be placed at both the regulator and at the generator's control terminal. One of the points will be more effective than the other.

3. Place an automobile ignition capacitor directly from the generator's output terminal to case ground.

4. Arrange the antenna coax such that it can be disconnected from the radio during flight, or fast engine run-ups to determine if the noise is entering the radio through the antenna/coax. There is a possibility of a ground loop through the coax between the point of antenna ground and the radio ground. It may be necessary to DC isolate the antenna ground from the coax

5. Place a Radio Shack generator/alternator RF filter directly at the output of the generator terminal. This will reduce brush noise.

6. Bonding the engine, regulator and aircraft frame to the firewall with heavy copper braid may help.

At the moment, this about it. Please let us know what you find for a solution.

Best regards.

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

2183. Re: License question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 15:23:40 UTC
From: rburns@npal.rn.com
Message-ID: <6419@npal.rn.com>
Source record: 289838

In article <1992May8.224846.21595@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>, mrosen@isis.cs.du.edu (Michael Rosen) writes:
> If I have a novice license that's still current, I can take the test
> for technician plus, right? That was my understanding from looking at
> the no code technician class book at Radio Shack. I would only need
> to take part 3A, I believe.

That's correct, Mike. With a current Novice license, you have credit for elements 1A (5wpm code) and 2 (Novice theory). To upgrade to Technician, you must pass element 3A (Technician theory). As soon as you pass the test and have your Certificate of Success Completion of Exam (CSCE) in hand from the VE team, you may operate as a Technician on their bands by signing "KA3NEC temporary KT" or "KA3NEC/KT". Since you have credit for element 1A, you can also operate on the Novice HF bands as a Tech Plus.

When you fill out your Form 610, one of the blocks is used to indicate if whether you want a new callsign with the license upgrade. If you want to keep your Novice call, don't mark this block. If you do want a new callsign, mark the block and you will get a Tech/General call (N3???).

Good luck!

Bob N9KRS

2184. DXCC Considering Slovenia for Separate Status?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 15:37:25 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1992May14.153725.12425@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 289899

Can anyone tell me if the DXCC Committee has considered Slovenia for separate DXCC status -- or when that might happen?

Last time I asked the question, I was told that first someone must make a formal application to the DXCC. I am told by a Slovene ham that all the paperwork is in.

It continues to bother me that uninhabited rocks in the middle of the ocean somewhere are considered "countries," but a REAL country that has been internationally recognized -- with its own government, language, currency, postage stamps, Olympic teams, etc. -- still is not.

Hvala lepa (thanks in Slovene).

Sharon KC1YR
--
Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

2185. Re: Heathkit monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 16:13:34 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May14.161334.27749@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289900

Craig Capell writes:
> Being new to ham radio, I'd like to get some views on the Heathkit
> monobanders(HW-22).

Wow, an oldie but a goodie. I had the 20 meter version back in the 60s. They were very nice little all-tube rigs with no real vices, but had no features at all: they would transmit and receive, but that's about it. Early versions were fixed on one sideband; upper on the 20 meter version, lower on the 40 and 80 meter versions. Later versions had switchable sidebands. I know the 20 meter version covered only a portion of the band; 14.2 - 14.35 MHz as I recall; I think the 40 and 80 meter versions also had limited coverage. I seem to recall that they were SSB rigs only, and would not do CW, although I could be wrong about that; however, mine certainly did not cover the CW portion of the band. Also, I think there was no transmitter loading control, so your antenna had to be more or less resonant. One of these rigs might make a good first rig for a new General if you can find a clean one at the right price; certainly not more than $100 with power supply, and that's if it's very clean and works perfectly; they typically go for more like $50 without the power supply. Note that the power supply provides high voltage to the rig; you can't use a 12 volt supply as you can with modern solid state rigs. You should also consider that all-band heath rigs can be had for not much more money; every hamfest I've been to in the last 5 years or so has had at least one HW-101 or SB-101 for between $150 and $200. These are much more flexible rigs, with none of the limitations of the mono-banders. Good luck...

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
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2186. Examination Opportunities Scheduled 5/14/92 to 7/6/92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 17:47:23 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <677@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289903

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information, or by mail at 225 Main St, Newington CT 06111.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team is aware that you will be attending the test session.

STILL NEED TO PREPARE FOR YOUR EXAM?

If you would like information on how to become licensed; or how to locate Amateur Radio clubs, instructors, licensing classes and/or Novice examiners in your area; please contact the ARRL Educational Activities Department (EAD) at 203-666-1541 x219. The EAD can also provide information on recommended study materials.

AFTER THE EXAM - HOW LONG WILL IT BE BEFORE MY LICENSE ARRIVES?

If you've recently passed your initial examination for an Amateur Radio license, or if you've just upgraded, please accept our warmest congratulations! Now that you've passed the test, receiving your license in the mail is the next step.
Since the FCCs current license processing time is at about seven weeks, and since there can be additional time required within the volunteer examiner system of two weeks or so allowing your VE Team and VEC (if for Technician class or higher) time to process your application, your license might not arrive for up to eight to ten weeks.
To keep your wait for that new license or upgrade as short as possible, we are taking the following steps to give you the fastest possible service.
We have begun providing our VE Teams with express OVERNIGHT mailers for the return of applications from ARRL/VEC exam sessions to us at the VEC--and we at the VEC have begun sending our daily packages to the FCCs Licensing Facility via an express OVERNIGHT service.

We are also encouraging our VEs, and imposing
the same emphasis upon ourselves, to process examination
packages as quickly as possible to expedite your license.
Having implemented the above procedures, the ARRL/VEC
wants your wait for your new license to be as short as
possible.
If you have any other suggestions about the program, or
services we provide, please feel free to contact us.

THINGS TO BRING TO THE EXAMINATION

Be prepared to bring the following items with you to VEC
examinations: Your original current FCC-issued Amateur
Radio license (and a copy of it)--if you are licensed; Any
original Written or Code Element credit documents (CSCEs)
which are currently valid; Two forms of identification
(e.g., a photo-ID or drivers license and another item
indicating your current name and address); A calculator (if
necessary); A pen and two pencils; and, the applicable
examination test fee.

TECHNICIAN CLASS GRANDFATHER CREDIT

If you hold a Technician class license which was issued
prior to 3/21/87, you are not required to take the Element
3B (General class written) examination if you can provide a
copy of your FCC-license dated before that date. If your
licensed has since been renewed, and if you don't have a
copy of the pre-3/21/87 license, you must seek a
verification letter from the FCC. To do so, write to FCC,
1270 Fairfield Rd, Gettysburg PA 17325-7245 and request a
Form 1010-B Verification Letter verifying that you were
licensed as a Technician class prior to 3/21/87. After you
receive that form from the FCC, bring it to the test session
with you in order to claim your deserved credit.

LOST LICENSES

If you have lost your license, be aware that VECs are not
permitted to submit any upgrades to the FCC without a copy of your
current license attached to the 610 form. In order to
expedite your upgrade, you must write the FCC and request a
replacement license. Since that can take several weeks to
arrive, we recommend that you also request a Form 1010-B
verification letter from the FCC which will arrive in a
couple of weeks--and is legally binding license document.
You may use that form as a license until your Form-660
license arrives. The original and a copy of Form 1010-B
must be brought to the test session verifying that you are
currently licensed--the copy of which will be attached to
your upgrade application (in lieu of an actual Form-660
license copy). To request the Form 1010-B Verification

Letter, write to: FCC, 1270 Fairfield Rd, Gettysburg PA 17325-7245; indicating that you lost your license and that you are requesting that a replacement license be issued to you--also be sure to request that they send you a Form 1010-B Verification Letter verifying that you are licensed.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THE HANDICAPPED OR DISABLED

The FCC requires that the administering VEs must accommodate an examinee whose physical disabilities require a special examination procedure. To do so, the administering VEs may require a physician's statement indicating the nature of the disability before determining which, if any, special accommodative procedures must be used.

The VEs may accommodate handicapped/disabled examinees by administering the examination at a place convenient and comfortable for the examinee--even at bedside; for the hearing impaired the Morse code may be sent using flashing lights or a vibrating surface; for the visually impaired, VEs may read or write for the examinee; where warranted, the VEs may pause the Morse code message after each sentence/phrase, or each word, or even after each character to allow the examinee additional time to absorb and interpret what was sent--also the VEs may substitute a sending test for a receiving test where the examinee's handicap warrants.

VE Teams may need advanced notice in order to provide the necessary accommodations to examinees who require them. If you will require accommodations, please contact the VE Team in advance to advise them of your needs.

EXEMPTION OF THE 13/20 WPM MORSE CODE REQUIREMENTS

If you are a severely handicapped or disabled individual and have already passed at least a 5 WPM Morse code examination (or hold a license which meets that requirement), you may be eligible for exemption from the 13/20 WPM Morse code examination requirements. For information and applicable forms, send an SASE to the ARRL/VEC, 225 Main St, Newington CT 06111; and request our Handicapped Information Package.

EXAM LISTINGS - DEFINITION OF FIELDS

STATE
Test Date,VEC,City,,Contact Phone,Contact Person

The SECOND field in the following listing specifies the VEC which is coordinating this examination. This single-character designator denotes the VEC as defined below. An "A" (for example) indicates that this examination is coordinated by the ARRL/VEC.

For further information on any examinations listed, you may
contact the coordinating VEC.

A = ARRL/VEC, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111; (d) 203-666-1541
Test fee for 192 is $5.40.

X = Anchorage ARC, 2628 Turnagain Parkway, Anchorage, AK 99517;
(d) 907-786-8121, (n) 907-243-2221 (or) 907-276-5121
(or) 907-274-5546

C = Central Alabama VEC, 1215 Dale Dr SE, Huntsville, AL 35801;
205-536-3904

N = Charlotte VEC, 227 Bennett Ln, Charlotte, NC 28213;
704-596-2168

D = DeVry ARS, 3300 N Campbell Ave, Chicago, IL 60618;
312-929-8500

E = Golden Empire ARS, PO Box 508, Chico, CA 95927; No phone

G = Greater Los Angeles ARG, 9737 Noble Ave, Sepulveda, CA 91343;
818-892-2068, 805-822-1473

J = Jefferson ARC, PO Box 73665, Metairie, LA 70033; No phone

K = Koolau ARC, 45-529 Nakuluai St, Kaneohe, HI 96744;
808-235-4132

L = Laurel ARC Inc., PO Box 3039, Laurel, MD 20709-0039;
(d) 301-572-5124, 301-434-6087, (n) 301-588-3924

M = The Milwaukee RAC Inc., 1737 N 116th St, Wauwatosa, WI 53226;
414-774-6999

H = Mountain ARC, PO Box 234, Cumberland, MD 21502; 304-289-3576

P = PHD ARA Inc., PO Box 11, Liberty, MO 64068; 816-781-7313

R = Sandarc-VEC, PO Box 2446, La Mesa, CA 92044; 619-465-3926

S = Sunnyvale VEC ARC, PO Box 60142, Sunnyvale, CA 94088-0142;
408-255-9000

T = Triad Emergency ARC, 3504 Stonehurst Pl, High Point, NC 27260;
919-841-7576

W = Western Carolinas ARS VEC, 5833 Clinton Hwy - Suite 203,
Knoxville, TN 37912-2545; 615-688-7771. Test fee for 1992 is $5.40.

5 = W5YI-VEC, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356-5101; 817-461-6443
Test fee for 192 is $5.40.

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR AREA:
ALABAMA
05/23/92,A,Monroeville,,205-246-4338,Charles Q Finch
05/30/92,A,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

06/27/92,A,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARKANSAS
05/14/92,A,Gosnell,,501-763-7888,Jack A White
05/16/92,A,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
05/16/92,A,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
05/16/92,A,Paragould,,501-236-6056,David Quail
05/19/92,A,White Hall,,501-534-0311,Dave Algeo
05/21/92,A,Scottsdale,,602-947-6456,John F Tate
05/25/92,A,Fox,,501-363-4383,Jack Oyler
06/02/92,A,El Dorado,,501-863-6090,J D Burchfield
06/09/92,A,Arkadelphia,,501-246-6734,James T Blackmon
06/11/92,A,Gosnell,,501-763-7888,Jack A White
06/13/92,A,Fort Smith,,501-632-4276,Mark Manes, WC5I
06/13/92,A,Little Rock,,501-666-6337,William L James
06/13/92,W,West Memphis,,501-739-4029,Gene Bagley
06/18/92,A,N. Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
06/20/92,A,Jonesboro,,501-932-1660,Evelyn E Castleberry
06/20/92,A,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
06/27/92,A,White Hall,,501-534-0311,Dave Algeo
06/28/92,A,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison

ARIZONA
05/16/92,A,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
06/13/92,A,Scottsdale,,602-952-9596,Eddie Couch, N7JOR
06/20/92,A,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson

CALIFORNIA
05/16/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
05/16/92,A,French Camp,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
05/16/92,A,Oakland,,510-524-9231,Allen T Smith III
05/16/92,A,San Bernardino,,714-864-2656,John P. McCann
05/16/92,A,Torrance,,310-835-8237,Romulo Climaco
05/17/92,A,Hercules,,415-467-2467,William C Eugenio
05/21/92,A,Corona,,714-735-0284,John Miller, NF6Y
05/21/92,A,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
05/21/92,A,Simi Valley,,805-526-7343,Theodore J. Gradjelick Sr
05/21/92,A,Templeton,,805-238-2950,Verne Moore
05/23/92,A,Fresno,,209-227-3684,William Post
05/30/92,A,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
05/30/92,A,Ridgecrest,,619-375-7245,Lloyd Brubaker
05/30/92,A,San Pedro,,310-539-5040,William Marple
05/30/92,A,Vacaville,,707-447-2680,James W Northrup
05/31/92,A,Eureka,,707-826-0767,Irma D Ruegg
05/31/92,A,Los Angeles,,310-988-0415,Robert F W Hill
06/01/92,A,Anza,,7147634182,Milton Beacon
06/02/92,A,Culver City,,213-292-6423,C Lutz
06/06/92,A,Burbank,,818-349-0927,Kenneth Henke
06/06/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
06/06/92,A,Novato,,415-897-8950,Nels Lecklikner
06/06/92,A,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc

06/07/92,E,Chico,,916-342-1180,Jacquelyn van de Kamp
06/13/92,A,Camarillo,,805-486-7619,Tom St George
06/13/92,A,Camarillo,,805-486-7619,Tom St George
06/13/92,A,Modesto,,209-883-2968,Chet Jensen
06/13/92,A,Oakhurst,,209-683-8772,Robert Tauxe, W6JTA
06/18/92,A,Corona,,714-735-0284,John Miller, NF6Y
06/18/92,A,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
06/20/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
06/20/92,A,Downey,,213-923-5598,Wesley Printz
06/20/92,A,French Camp,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
06/20/92,A,Long Beach,,310-431-8998,Ken Newkirk
06/27/92,A,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
06/27/92,A,Fresno,,209-227-3684,William Post
06/27/92,A,Ridgecrest,,619-375-7245,Lloyd Brubaker
06/28/92,A,Los Angeles,,310-988-0415,Robert F W Hill
06/28/92,A,Malibu,,818-222-7013,Norm Goodkin
06/30/92,A,Arnold,,209-795-0209,Helen Holt KA6RNO
07/04/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline

COLORADO
05/16/92,A,Colorado Springs,,719-495-0624,Chris Smith
05/23/92,A,Canon City,,719-784-0945,Marilyn Redman, WD5AAR
06/06/92,A,Glenwood Springs,,303-945-6653,Robert C Cutter
06/08/92,A,Boulder,,303-530-2903,Barbara McClune
06/13/92,A,Denver,,303-360-7293,Glenn Schultz
06/13/92,A,Loveland,,303-229-0313,Dorothy Leising
06/27/92,A,Pueblo,,719-948-2291,Jon Mihalick
07/04/92,A,Glenwood Springs,,303-945-6653,Robert C Cutter

CONNECTICUT
05/14/92,A,Farmington,,203-621-3222,Jack McLaughlin
05/16/92,A,Willimantic,,203-423-6420,Richard Grillo
05/17/92,A,West Hartford,,203-529-3743,Paul Lombardo
05/27/92,A,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
05/28/92,A,Bloomfield,,203-243-1611,Don Wilson
05/30/92,A,Gales Ferry,,203-536-0187,Dan Brochu
05/31/92,A,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock
06/02/92,A,Newington,,203-987-3265,Jack McLaughlin
06/06/92,A,Brookfield,,203-790-7987,Bob Elton
06/06/92,A,Norwalk,,203-846-9647,Todd Wright
06/06/92,A,Sharon,,203-283-4089,Lawrence S Polowy
06/06/92,A,Willimantic,,203-423-6420,Richard Grillo
06/07/92,A,Newington,,203-987-3265,Jack McLaughlin, WK1S
06/09/92,A,Portland,,203-342-4300,Ed Kerns
06/14/92,A,West Haven,,203-397-0060,Ronald E Fish
06/18/92,A,Wallingford,,203-235-3676,Al Alvareztorres
06/24/92,A,Shelton,,203-736-0488,Steven Dziadik
06/28/92,A,Milford,,203-933-5125,Gary Burlock

WASHINGTON D.C.
05/29/92,A,Washington,,703-280-9181,Pat Oliver

DELAWARE
05/16/92,A,Wilmington,,302-478-3203,Chet Thayer
06/13/92,A,Wilmington,,302-478-2757,William Ryan

FLORIDA
05/16/92,A,Lake Worth,,407-582-7617,T Graf Buckenmaier
05/16/92,A,Lecanto,,904-489-6465,Larry Weaver
05/16/92,A,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
05/20/92,A,Springhill,,904-683-3167,Paul R Sauer
05/21/92,A,Crawfordville,,904-562-1882,William Messervy
05/23/92,A,Fort Myers,,813-947-5039,Robert Schwartz, N4WEG
05/23/92,A,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
05/23/92,A,Palm Coast,,904-445-0518,Eric Foster
05/28/92,A,Pensacola,,904-455-0946,Beverly Hinton
06/02/92,A,New Port Richey,,813-849-1224,Fred Marchman
06/05/92,5,Boca Raton,,407-982-3885,Pete Brunet
06/10/92,A,Hollywood,,305-920-6960,Russel Sweeten
06/13/92,A,Miami,,305-255-3170,Thomas Sherwood
06/20/92,A,Lake Worth,,407-582-7617,T Graf Buckenmaier
06/20/92,A,Melbourne,,407-724-6183,William Newkirk
06/25/92,A,Pensacola,,904-455-0946,Beverly Hinton
06/27/92,A,Fort Pierce,,407-340-1069,Fred E Neumann
07/03/92,5,Boca Raton,,407-982-3885,Pete Brunet

GEORGIA
05/16/92,A,Hartwell,,803-226-2198,Stephen Foster
05/24/92,A,Atlanta,,404-396-1332,Dale Gaudier
06/11/92,A,Savannah,,912-925-1243,Spence Harrison
06/13/92,A,Augusta,,404-798-5060,"Ace" Norton
06/27/92,W,Dalton,,404-673-2214,Bert Coker
06/28/92,A,Atlanta,,404-396-1332,Dale Gaudier
07/06/92,W,Rock Springs,,404-866-1200,Alan Painter

HAWAII
05/30/92,A,Lihue,,808-338-9875,Ronald T Kokubo
06/06/92,A,Wailuku,,808-572-1440,William Heyde

IOWA
05/17/92,A,Des Moines,,515-967-3890,Jim Snapp
05/18/92,A,Cedar Rapids,,319-377-7629,Tom Heifner
06/13/92,A,Dubuque,,319-582-8563,Mike Jozefowicz
06/20/92,A,Council Bluffs,,712-322-1454,Lorraine Bogle
06/20/92,A,W Des Moines,,515-964-0900,James Snapp

IDAHO
06/13/92,A,Boise,,208-343-9153,Lem Allen

ILLINOIS
05/16/92,A,Bolingbrook,,708-964-3417,Ralph G. Neu
05/16/92,A,Godfrey,,618-466-2306,Richard Morgan
05/16/92,A,Sandoval,,618-835-2696,Ronald J Heifner
05/24/92,A,Ullin,,618-745-6370,Greg Krempasky
05/31/92,A,Decatur,,217-422-4401,George Garrett

06/05/92,A,Westmont,,708-964-6712,Don Hlinsky
06/06/92,A,Quincy,,217-224-8526,Michael Nowack
06/13/92,A,Mt Vernon,,618-244-7987,L C McDuffle
06/13/92,A,Oak Forest,,312-247-0650,William Koltz
06/14/92,A,Granite City,,314-946-0948,Eric N Koch
07/05/92,A,Paris,,217-463-2213,Martha Nelson

INDIANA
05/16/92,A,Anderson,,317-643-6260,Jerry Riley
05/16/92,A,Vincennes,,812-886-9765,Phillip Smith
05/20/92,A,Indianapolis,,317-251-6000,Jack Reynolds
05/22/92,A,Highland,,219-923-8308,Charles Sufana
06/06/92,A,Portage,,219-926-3607,John R Bowman
06/06/92,A,S Bend,,219-259-9445,Dan Caesar
06/07/92,A,Terre Haute,,812-466-2122,Fred Mahalek
06/14/92,A,Bloomington,,812-332-0074,Millard Quarlls
06/17/92,A,Indianapolis,,317-251-6000,Jack Reynolds
06/20/92,A,Michigan City,,219-874-3386,Robert Lyles
06/21/92,A,Highland,,219-923-8308,Charles Sufana
06/27/92,A,Indianapolis,,317-291-3569,Joseph A Cirillo
07/06/92,A,Bloomington,,812-332-0074,Millard Quarlls

KANSAS
05/14/92,A,Paola,,913-294-2997,William Van Kirk
05/26/92,A,Humbolt,,316-625-3614,Kennie R. Graves
06/01/92,A,Fort Scott,,316-223-0158,Robert Adams
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KENTUCKY
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05/17/92,A,Lexington,,502-863-1454,Jack P Nyiri
05/19/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler
05/26/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler
06/02/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler
06/07/92,A,Cannonsburg,,606-324-4763,Joseph E Caycraft
06/09/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler
06/16/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler
06/23/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler
06/30/92,W,Hazard,,606-436-5354,John Farler

LOUISIANA
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05/20/92,5,Cambridge,,617-253-3776,Nick Altenbernd
05/22/92,A,Holyoke,,413-245-3228,Jim Mullen
05/23/92,A,Nantucket,,508-228-7038,Terry Laundry

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05/25/92,5,Shirley,,508-840-1337,Diana L Syriac
05/31/92,A,Fort Devens,,508-425-6672,Tom Sefranek
06/01/92,A,Boston,,617-327-5986,Phillip Temples
06/03/92,A,Acton,,508-263-3712,J Towne Conover
06/07/92,A,Fort Devens,,508-425-6672,Tom Sefranek
06/08/92,5,Shirley,,508-840-1337,Diana L Syriac
06/08/92,A,Westfield,,413-786-1463,James J Platanitis
06/10/92,A,Billerica,,508-851-2886,Bruce Anderson
06/10/92,A,Byfield,,603-926-2790,John Lovering
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06/17/92,5,Cambridge,,617-253-3776,Nick Altenbernd
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06/20/92,A,Melrose,,617-665-7654,Scott A Kingsley
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06/22/92,5,Shirley,,508-840-1337,Diana L Syriac
06/27/92,A,Rockport,,508-283-5139,Mike Burke
06/28/92,A,Fort Devens,,508-425-6672,Tom Sefranek
06/28/92,A,Rockport,,508-283-5139,Mike Burke
07/05/92,A,Fort Devens,,508-425-6672,Tom Sefranek
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05/23/92,A,Mt Clemens,,313-294-1567,Donald Olszewski
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05/30/92,A,Wyoming,,616-532-5196,Bob Becker

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06/13/92,A,Ann Arbor,,313-665-6616,Jerry Lossia, N8MON
06/13/92,A,Flint,,313-687-6684,Dan Case

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06/05/92,A,Kansas City,,816-221-7552,Russell B. Martin TM-1-3.26.92
06/06/92,A,Rolla,,314-364-4885,Charles Konop
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06/13/92,A,COLUMBIA,,314-657-2391,JOHN TURNER
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06/13/92,A,Somersworth,,603-474-9521,William Dodge

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05/16/92,A,Flanders,,201-347-7723,Bonita M Johnson
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06/13/92,A,Clovis,,505-762-3853,Harold Landsperg

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06/20/92,A,Reno,,702-972-3933,E J Silva

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06/14/92,A,North Babylon,,516-888-5576,Thomas Tiniski
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06/01/92,A,Brook Park,,216-231-5567,Fred Taub
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06/06/92,A,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg
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06/13/92,A,Dayton,,513-859-1140,Joe Galvin
06/13/92,A,Hamilton,,513-868-7012,Theodore Wilson
06/13/92,A,Maumee,,419-693-3023,Ross H Mergenthaler
06/13/92,A,North Olmsted,,216-267-5083,Mary Lou Sarama
06/13/92,A,Van Wert,,419-795-5763,Robert E High
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06/20/92,A,Circleville,,614-474-4857,Terry Frazier
06/20/92,A,Springfield,,513-325-1456,Ralph P Palmer
06/21/92,A,Elyria,,216-647-5116,Ola Sloane
06/27/92,A,Norton,,216-882-6387,Mary Wagner
06/28/92,A,Huron,,419-433-3441,Patricia A Howell
07/04/92,A,Cincinnati,,513-891-7556,Herbert C Blasberg

OKLAHOMA
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05/19/92,A,Durant,,405-924-7604,George Sturm
05/23/92,A,Tulsa,,918-272-3081,Georgia McReynolds, KA5VIL

05/24/92,A,Tulsa,,918-272-3081,Georgia McReynolds, KA5VIL
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07/02/92,A,Vinita,,918-256-5371,Jimmie Willits

OREGON
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05/20/92,A,Newtown,,215-943-4886,George Lenoir
05/23/92,A,Erie,,814-734-4260,Dr John J Duda
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05/30/92,W,Paris,,901-247-5489,Mackie Gallimore
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06/27/92,W,Loudon,,615-458-6115,Bob Gray
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05/30/92,A,Houston,,713-896-0060,Marty Blaise, N5OHN
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06/05/92,A,Longview,,206-423-1769,Stuart Farmer
06/06/92,A,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael J Mitchell Jr
06/06/92,A,Wenatchee,,509-884-8140,Ernest C Bennett
06/10/92,A,Everett,,206-355-7759,Larry R Luchi
06/13/92,A,Tukwila,,206-523-9117,Harry Lewis
06/16/92,A,Auburn,,206-432-1594,David Barber
06/20/92,A,Sultan,,206-793-2526,Dave Axe
06/20/92,A,Tacoma,,206-845-7652,Jerry Seligman
06/21/92,A,Vancouver,,206-887-3766,Bill St John

06/23/92,A,Stanwood,,206-652-0248,Colleen Jones, N7QZT
06/27/92,A,Bremerton,,206-876-3120,David B Brooks
06/27/92,A,Marysville,,206-335-5158,Loren Hole
07/04/92,A,Seattle,,206-282-1438,Michael J Mitchell Jr

WISCONSIN
05/14/92,A,Onalaska,,608-783-0580,Walter Altus
05/18/92,A,Sturgeon Bay,,414-743-3034,Carol Larsen, KA9HFA
05/30/92,A,Tomahawk,,715-453-7096,Gregory Garner
06/06/92,A,Racine,,414-658-8390,William Firchow
06/13/92,A,Appleton,,414-788-3823,Larry Siebers
06/14/92,A,Stevens Point,,715-344-1182,Joe Larson
06/27/92,A,Tomahawk,,715-453-7096,Gregory Garner

WEST VIRGINIA
05/16/92,A,Glenville,,304-264-8175,Steven Duffield
05/31/92,A,Ripley,,304-273-4997,Art Ellis
06/13/92,5,Huntington,,304-736-6542,Jim Baker
07/04/92,A,Jackson's Mill,,304-292-9404,Robert Robinson

WYOMING
05/14/92,A,Torrington,,307-532-5291,Lee Milner
05/23/92,A,Casper,,307-234-5504,Jim Anderson

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES:

AUSTRIA
05/16/92,A,Austria,,0043-1-328335,Richard Olsen

ENGLAND
05/17/92,A,Harrogate-Nyorks,,0423506988,Jerry Bliss

GERMANY
05/30/92,A,Bitburg AFB,,06561-18202,George L Hoke

GUAM
06/07/92,A,Adelup,,627-646-7611,Harry Y Taguchi

JAPAN
05/16/92,A,Toyko,,,Robert Simon - Homat Gvnr 503 - 1-5-17 Roppongi - Minato-Ku
05/17/92,A,Tokyo,,81-3-34667627,W Sanford Lynch

PUERTO RICO
05/30/92,A,San Juan,,809-789-4998,Victor Madero
06/27/92,A,San Juan,,809-789-4998,Victor Madero

*eof.

2187. Ham Radio Classes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 17:59:02 UTC
From: eric@abode.ttank.com
Message-ID: <1992May14.175902.3657@abode.ttank.com>
Source record: 289914

Does anyone know of any radio clubs in the San Gabriel Valley (i.e. Arcadia, Pasadena, Temple City, etc) that are going to be teaching ham radio classes in the near future?

I had to miss the last one that the Pasadena Radio Club had due to some things that came up at the last minute, but I would really like to get my ticket since I am sure talking would be a whole lot more fun than just listening like I have been.

Thanks...

Eric

--
Eric C. Bennett uucp: ..!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!wvus!abode!eric
San Gabriel, Ca Internet: eric@abode.ttank.com

>>> The world is a circus. My friends act like clowns so this must be true. <<<

2188. Re: Possible Ham Radio Interference!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 19:38:55 UTC
From: ppddgc@uwovax.uwo.ca
Message-ID: <1992May14.153855.1337@uwovax.uwo.ca>
Source record: 289904

Some electronics manufacturers will modify recently purchased equipment
to eliminate the interference. Check with your authorized service depot.

My neighbour had a problem with interference from a source other than
my amateur equipment and Sony made a modification that solved her problem.

Don't put too much blame on the ham. Electronic gear these days can be
susceptible to various sources of rf.

Good luck!

Dave Colvin
VE3ZDC
Univ. of Western Ontario
London, Ontario, Canada

2189. Carolina Windom/Beam Antennas - Opinions Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 19:39:57 UTC
From: brucec@tekgen.bv.tek.com
Message-ID: <707@tekgen.bv.tek.com>
Source record: 289905

Radio Works from Portsmouth,VA sells these series of antennas
and I am considering getting one to put up in some tall trees.

Does anyone have an experience/comment/recommendation they
would like to share regarding:

windoms
Carolina Windoms (a tm)
Carolina Beams
Radio Works

Thanks!

Bruce Cheney NI7M

2190. Re: High Power transmitting tubes.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 19:49:37 UTC
From: smith@oakhill.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992May14.194937.3593@oakhill.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 289908

In article <15321.9205121318@mph.sm.ucl.ac.uk> davek@mph.sm.ucl.ac.UK (Dave Kirkby) writes:

>I've recently purchased a number of large valves that are made either by RCA or ITT. The RCA ones are marked:
>DOD 006

>The valves are of a coaxial construction and look designed for UHF. I have data on the RCA 7213 which is briefly:

>Does anyone know of the DOD-006 (which is marked on both the RCA and ITT tubes)?

I also have 3 of these valves (tubes) and the information was that they were from the ECM (jammer) unit on the B-52 bomber.

A G3 guy from bradford built a 2m amp with one that certainly put out a lot of oomph but when he tried to build one for 70cms it didnt work very well at all.

I investigated the problem and my sources told me that although the DOD 006 was based on the RCA 7213 it was fitted with 2 extra beam deflectors to enhance performance in the pulse mode used in the jamming unit so I guess the extra capacity does'nt help.

I'm currently building a H.F. amp with my stock of DOD 006's and naturally I've been forced to fabricate my own base/socket but it should work fine.

I have the 7213 data sheet if you need a copy.

73 Trevor AB5EU G3WQO still exiled in Texas.

2191. Yet another TVI source...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 19:51:19 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <67119@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 289911

Forwarded message from Rich Humphrey (N6NAE, I think):

Last night I switched on the TV to watch '60 Minutes' on channel 5, only to find the screen covered with white confetti. There were curved lines of white dots all over the picture. Channel 2 was the worst, with the video nearly breaking up, 4 and 5 were watchable, and there was nothing on the higher channels. The pattern was quite stable, never changing, so I assumed it was a PC or video game somewhere nearby with a serious RF leak.

After about an hour, the pattern changed. It was now blinking off and on, about a half-second off, with a short burst on. I thought maybe my neighbor up the road was testing again. About a mile away is an industrial park, and one of the tenants is Aydin Energy Systems, Electronic Warfare Division. They do on-the-air tests, but only rarely, and never during prime-time. Otherwise their TVI complaints would be awesome.

During the commercial break, I went in the bathroom to unplug my Norelco electric shaver. Didn't want to overcharge those nicads. It's cordless, and has a built-in rapid charger. The charger is one of those new high-power-factor corrected switchers which can be fed anything from 100 to 240 volts AC without any line voltage adjustments. There's also a green LED to indicate charging mode. It's on steady for the one hour it takes to charge, and then blinks rapidly when complete...

Well, glad to see the interference is gone.

Yes, unplugging the shaver cleared up the TVI. To verify this, I took it into the living room and plugged it in. What? No TVI. Plugging it in in the bathroom brought back the TVI. Oh well, the vagaries of household wiring. Or maybe the GFCI breaker for the bathroom outlets is causing this. Or maybe it's a radiated rather than conducted problem, since the TV antenna is close to the bathroom end of the house.

Consumer electronics scores another point!

Rich

2192. Re: Heathkit SB-100 transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 19:56:41 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May14.195641.3784@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289909

Charlie Panek writes:
> I may be wrong, but none of these radios used a PTO, I believe. I think
> that is the Collins S-line you're thinking of. The SB series did have
> an "LMO" (Linear Master Oscillator or some such)...

Ok, it was the LMO I was thinking of. I knew is was something other than
a plain vanilla vfo; Madison Avenue strikes again! I was once told that
the guy who designed the SB series for Heath was the same guy who designed
the KWM-2 for Collins; hence the similarities in the designs. Anyone know
if there's any truth to that?

Mike, M4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2193. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 20:20:56 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May14.202056.10933@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 289549

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

STS 49
1 21963U 92 26 A 92135.24304398 .00035831 00000-0 25599-3 0 267
2 21963 28.3148 8.4864 0012961 152.4165 174.8651 15.72129209 989
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 92134.73976574 .00082137 00000-0 67848-3 0 8874
2 20523 28.3123 12.1370 0011094 220.9704 138.0218 15.68735552 905
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2194. Re: Yaesu FT-990 vs. IC-765 vs. TS-850S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 20:45:26 UTC
From: James_H._Lindwedel.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"14-May-92.13:43:59".*.James_H._Lindwedel.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 289906

Dear Jim,
As you requested, here is a shot at the comparison of Yaesu FT-990, Kenwood TS-850S, and Icom IC-765 rigs. By the way, I am pleased that I bought the FT-990 for the following reasons:
-ease of use
- analog-only meter
- wide angle viewing electrofluorescent display
- CW Spotting oscillator
- built in low acoustic noise power supply
- fast auto tuner with invocation by manual means, on band changes, and on each transmission if needed
- better SSB copy during interference, with optional 2 kHz filter rather than 1.8 kHz for TS-850S (IC-765 has 2.2 kHz standard filter)
- good noise blanker
- lower cost
- low noise fan
- SCF (switched capacitor filter) notch and bandpass filters

Note that the FT-990 hand mike response requires setting the FSP speech input bandpass to a +200 to +300 setting for best sound, according to QST note on the subject of hand mike response improvement.

Now for a few regets: The FT-990 did not have an adjustable peak SCF circuit like is in the FT-1000, which is a great help for weak CW during QSB. As well, I regretted that the rig top cover must be removed to make some inital settings. But other than that, the FT-990 seemed to offer what I wanted at a competitive price.

DISCLAIMER WARNING: The information below should be double checked before making your selection decision. Preferences on Plus, Minus, and Neutral points differ by individual application plans. Also market price varies according to purchase site and local taxes. Shop around and you may find total prices reduced by at least $100, assuming you make a cash purchase.

I have no connection with any of the rig suppliers or dealers.

Jim Lindwedel
KC6IRM

Preliminary Comparison

XCVR FT-990 TS-850S IC-765

List Price (LP) $2399 ('92) $2500 (`91)
$3264 ('90)
w/ AT, PS

w/o AT

Market Price $2274 (`92) $ Unknown
$ Unknown
w/ AT, PS, narrow w/ 2.0 and w/ 6.0, 1.8, 500,
w/AT, PS,
SSB and narrow CW 0.25 kHz and 0.27 kHz
0.25 KHz CW
Filters, and speaker filters filters and w/o filter
outboard spkr

Coverage, RCVR 0.1-30 MHz 0.1-30 MHz Ham
bands

below only

Coverage, XMTR 1.8-2 1.8-2 1.8-2
3.5-4 3.5-4
3.4-4.1
7-7.5 7-7.3
6.9-7.5
10-10.5 10.1-10.15
9.9-10.5
14-14.5 14-14.35
13.9-14.5
18-18.5 18.068- 17.9-18.5
18.168
21-21.5 21-21.45
20.9-21.5
24.5-25 24.89-24.99
24.4-25.1
28-29.7 MHz 28-29.7 MHz
28-30 MHz

Sensitivity, SSB & CW 0.25 uV 0.2 uV for < 0.15 uV
(-119 dBm) 24 MHz (-121 dBm)
(-135 to
0.13 uV for >
-142 dBm)
24 MHz (-125 dBm)

Third order input intercept 3.5 MHz: 8 dBm 3.5 MHz: 7 dBm Preamp on:
measured 14 MHz: 9 dBm AIP off, 15.5 AIP on 3.5
MHz: 5 dBm
14 MHz: 7.5 dBm 14 MHz:
2 dBm
AIP off, 17.5 AIP on
Preamp off:

3.5 MHz:13.5dBm

14 MHz:10.5 dBm

Third order input intercept 20 dBm not given not
given
listed in supplier brochure

Blocking Dynamic Range 130-131 dBm 138-141 dBm 146-152
dBm

Standard IF Filters 47, 10.9, 0.455 45, 8.83, 0.455 Unknown, 9,
MHz MHz
0.455 MHz

Optional IF Filters 10.9 Mhz: 8.83 Mhz:
9 MHz: 0.25 kHz
2 KHz, 0.5 kHz 6, 1.8, 0.5, 0.27 0.455
MHz:
kHz
0.25 kHz
0.455 MHz: 0.455 MHz:
0.25 kHz 0.25/0.5 kHz

SCF Variable BP Yes Yes No

SCF Notch >30 dB >30 dB >30 dB

SCF Peak/APF No No
No

Input for S meter at S9 158uV at 14 MHz 31 uV at 14 MHz 24/65 uV

Audio Output > 2W, 4 Ohms 1.5 W, 8 Ohms 2.6 W,8 Ohms

Audio Distortion 10% at 2 W 10% at 1.5 W
10% at 3.1 W

QSK Yes, w/o Yes, w/o
Yes, w/o
problem problem problem

RTTY Interface Yes Yes

AMTOR Interface Yes

Packet Interface Yes

XMTR Power Out 112-126 W 98-110 W 111-124
W
max measured max measured max measured

Analog S Meter Yes, including Yes
ICC, VC, ALC, S meter,
SWR, Compression,
Power Output

Digital Meter No partly

CW Spot Yes No No

Frequency steps 10 kHz/200 kHz 1 kHz/10 kHz 10 kHz/100 kHz

Attenuation X1 or X 1/20

Modes AM, CW, FM, AM, CW, FM,
AM, CW, FM, FSK, LSB, USB FSK, LSB, USB
RTTY, LSB, USB

Auto Tuner (AT) Yes Yes, outboard Not
Available

Tuning Impedance 10-150 Ohms Balanced
Balanced
Range Balanced

Tuning DDS PLL
PLL

Display Fluorescent Backlit
Fluorescent
LCD

Plus Comments -simplicity of use - more entry - 0.15
uV
operations
sensitivity
- Wide display - Limited
angle viewing angle viewing
-cool switching PS - low noise
-fast AT with floor
memory recall
-compact w/ int.
PS and AT

Minus Comments - audio out IMD - noise blanker - lacks AT
on near frequency mediocre
- mediocre 3rd
CW audio tones order
input
- hand mike (fix
intercept
poor freq response
- hiss
by setting FSP to
- pricey
+200/+300
-more difficult
VHF/UHFtransverter
interface

Neutral Comments DDS design has
moderate noise
floor- not bad
for most uses

WARNING: The above information should be double checked before making any selection decision.

2195. Re: Andrews Freq Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 21:11:44 UTC
From: cwilkins@irscscm.UUCP
Message-ID: <1992May14.211144.29190@irscscm.UUCP>
Source record: 289781
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

heinle@gimp (Glenn Heinle) writes:
:
: I will be going to the annual Air Show at Andrews AFB (Washington, DC).
: Does anyone have a list of frequencies for such a show (Andrews tower,
: ground control, Blue Angels, etc, etc)?
:
: Thanks,
: Glenn
: heinle@cmf.nrl.navy.mil

"Police Call" lists the following freqs:

Blue Angels
Air to air "Alpha" 142.000
"Bravo" 143.000
Ground Support 142.025

The tower freqs and stuff would (should...) be in my Maryland book which is at home. I will post them soon as I can. BTW, when is the show? I wanna go too!

--
cwilkins@irscscm.uucp /======================\
uunet!mimsy!prometheus!media!ka3ovk!irscscm!cwilkins | Micro-Sig(tm) pellet |
N3HAZ@KA3RFE.MD.USA.NA | -just add water |
...or you can call me Charlie \======================/

2196. Trio (Kenwood) TS-510

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 21:32:56 UTC
From: turner@safety.ICS.UCI.EDU
Message-ID: <9205141432.aa10388@Paris.ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 289910
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

I have a friend (KC6ORM) who has a TS 510 (predecessor to the TS 511
and 520 series...) and he can find no documentation on the thing.
Anyone out there have any manuals or sources that go back to this
stuff?

Clark S. Turner

****
Clark Savage Turner Graduate Student Researcher
Dept. of ICS Software Safety Group
UC Irvine IERF 124
Irvine, CA. 92717
(714) 856 4049 and 856 2131; FAX (714) 856 4056

Home: 1514 Verano Place
Irvine, CA. 92715

Ham radio: WA3JPG, local - 146.895 Mhz, PL 136.5 Hz.
HF - 7.233.5 Mhz SSB late net (after 0400 UTC)

2197. Re: Parking fee at Foothill Ham Flea Market

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 22:27:57 UTC
From: steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
Message-ID: <1992May14.222757.25831@wattres.SJ.CA.US>
Source record: 289778

In article <10523@lupine.ncd.com> phil@hansen1.ncd.com (Phil Graham) writes:
>There will be a new parking fee at the Foothill Ham Flea Market tomorrow.
>
>Bring 4 quarters if you don't want a ticket...
>
>Phil
>DE KJ6NN

Or, if you're among those lucky(?) 35,000 or so De Anza students, bring your permit from there. It works (or so I'm told by someone who has taken classes at both places at the same time).

Of course, since I fell behind on this newsgroup, if you paid last weekend and didn't need to, tough. :)

73 de KD6GGD
--
Steve Watt KD6GGD steve@wattres.SJ.CA.US
...!apple!wattres!steve ...!mips!wattres!steve ...!decwrl!gigo!wattres!steve
Left to his own devices, he'd be /dev/null.

2198. QSL route for ZD8Z

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 22:29:44 UTC
From: eckman@eos1.larc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992May14.222944.1560@news.larc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 289912

Has anyone had any luck getting a QSL from ZD8Z from the 91 CQ WW
contest? I've tried two routes: N6TJ and W6CF without success.
Any suggestions would be appreciated.

Richard Eckman KO4MR
NASA Langley
eckman@dobson.larc.nasa.gov

2199. Thanks to all..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 22:36:24 UTC
From: jga@dreaml.wariat.org
Message-ID: <DV0RkB2w164w@dreaml.wariat.org>
Source record: 289915

Thanks to everyone who answered my questions! Is there a FAQ for this group?

Anyhow, I just went to the local candy store, and checked out an Alinco DJ-580T, a Kenwood TH-77A, an Alinco DJ-560T, and an Icom W2A. I've decided on the DJ-580T. It's a GREAT little radio! As soon as I get it, I'll post what I think.

Again, thanks to all!

-j (soon to be ham)

--
-Jon Anhold- at Dreamland UUCP
(...{uunet|backbone}!dreaml!jga) (jga@dreaml.wariat.org)
"It's a fax from your dog, Mr. Dansworth. It looks like your cat." - Far Side

2200. Re: DXCC Considering Slovenia for Separate Status?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 22:44:03 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <67141@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 289926

In article <1992May14.153725.12425@unixland.natick.ma.us> sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us (Sharon Machlis Gartenberg) writes:
>Can anyone tell me if the DXCC Committee has considered Slovenia for
>separate DXCC status -- or when that might happen?

Sharon--

The Pacific Division representative to the DX Advisory Committee (Jim Maxwell, W6CF) posted a note to the northern California PacketCluster a couple of weeks ago about the DXCC status of Yugoslavia. He said that the DXAC is considering the matter carefully.

When I asked whether U.S. State Department recognition would be the deciding factor, he said not necessarily--pointing out that the U.S. sometimes recognizes governments for political reasons and might change its mind abruptly. The DXAC doesn't want to rush to a decision only to have to reverse it later. So they're taking it slowly and carefully.

You might want to talk to your DXAC rep for a later update.

73,
Patty
--

::
:: Patty Winter N6BIS Internet: winter@apple.com ::
:: Sunnyvale, California AMPRNet: 44.4.0.44 ::
::

2201. Re: Heathkit DX-100U

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 22:46:52 UTC
From: nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <uuqksINNaj5@sixgun.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289913

Tube (valve) layout for the DX-100:

Looking at the rig from top with rear panel at 6:00

12:00 6AU6 on VFO sub-chassis
1:00 12BY7 9 pin
1:30 12AX7 9 pin (in the corner)
2:00/3:00 1625/1625 large 7 pin with plate caps
3:00 near the center 5763 9 pin
3:00 0A2 7 pin
3:30 5V4 octal
3:45 6AL5 7 pin
4:00/5:00 6146 with plate caps (octal)
9:00 near the center 12BY7 9 pin
9:00/9:00 5R4GY/5R4GY octals
11:00 6AQ5 7 pin

Yes these were pretty well regarded rigs in their day (mid 50's)
and many people use them for AM even today. One of the reasons
these things are so heavy is the plate modulation transformer.

73
Nick KD4CPL
nick.england@east.sun.com
Real Radios glow in the dark and keep small ships from drifting.

2202. DRVSVC.DOC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-14 22:48:38 UTC
From: gro@csc.canberra.edu.au
Message-ID: <gro.18@csc.canberra.edu.au>
Source record: 289923

Hi,
I need a copy of DRVSVC.DOC by Brooks Van Pelt, KB2CST the author
of the Kansas City Tracker software. This file is a template of the call
structure for high level programs to the driver hardware, and it would be
useful for my own design. Could someone perhaps e-mail it to me ?
Thanks in anticipation,

VK1CO

Geoff Rozenberg	<gro@softserver.canberra.edu.au>
CSC - Uni of	<gro@csc.canberra.edu.au>
Canberra	AUSTRALIA

2203. Re: J-ANTENNA : how does it work? how is it mounted?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 00:57:41 UTC
From: perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530039@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 289919

>I just picked up a J-Antenna to do my 2m packet, but I don't see by
>its design how it works: it would seem the _metal_ bar across the base
>short circuits the input. Except for the short ckt, the antenna reminds
>me of a tuning fork...is this a close analogy?

The J-pole is an end-fed halfwave dipole - that's the top of the J. The
half-wave is matched by a quarter-wave transformer - that's the bottom
of the J.

A shorted quarter-wave is the same as an open circuit. Thus, you have
an open circuit looking from the half-wave toward the quarter wave
transformer - the transformer disappears. Along the transformer, you
have different impedance points - 0 ohms at the base, 50 ohms a couple
inches up, and roughly 2000 ohms at the top.

>On Mounting: Given the design of the J-Antenna and its metal base, does
>it need to be isolated from the mast (which goes deep into the ground)...
>Or can it be grounded without affecting the performance of the antenna?

The J can (and should) be electrically grounded. Because the bottom
of the J is an open circuit with respect to the matching transformer,
the dipole is RF-isolated.

Tune the J after it is grounded. There may be some effects due to
feedline shield currents. At VHF, these currents can be reduced by
coiling the feedline into three or more 2" diameter turns once it is
away from the matching transformer.

Perry Scott
AA0ET

2204. Re: Antennas and lightening

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 01:02:41 UTC
From: perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530040@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 289922

Re: Antennas and Lightening

I lightened my antenna once by using steel wool to rub some of the weight
off all the elements.

Perry / AA0ET

Huh ? Oh. Never mind.

2205. Re: Re: Re: Antennas and lightning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 01:14:10 UTC
From: perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530042@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 289927

>All ground runs must be direct with *no* sharp bends. Lightning behaves
>like UHF RF and a 90 degree bend in a ground wire appears as a large
>inductance to the bolt. You want to direct the current straight down
>your tower and into the ground field.

So, what happens if you just coil up your coaxial cable before running
it into the house ? Better than nothing ? :-) :-)

You have a good point that lightning's energy spectrum at UHF is still
powerful enough to vaporize the electronics.

The commercial guys probably just drive the stakes, but I don't have my
antenna in the middle of 1200 sq ft of land. BTW, is 4" copper strap
really necessary, or would RG8/U shield be enough ?

Perry (summer T-storm season is here) Scott
AA0ET

2206. Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 01:35:22 UTC
From: oler@gamma.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705893722@honte>
Source record: 289916
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
May 15 to May 24, 1992

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FORECASTS AT A GLANCE

10-DAY SOLAR/RADIO/MAGNETIC/AURORAL ACTIVITY OUTLOOK

| Solar |HF Propagation +/- CON|VHF SID ENH. AU.BKSR DX| Mag| Aurora |
|Activty|LO MI HI PO SWF %MUF %|SIG LO MI HI LO MI HI %|K Ap|LO MI HI|
--|-------|----------------------|------------------------|----|--------|
15| LOW |VG G F F 10 -05 75| N 05 05 01 00 05 10 15|2 07|NV NV LO|
16| LOW |VG G F F 10 00 75| N 05 05 01 01 10 10 15|2 10|NV NV LO|
17| LOW |VG G F F 15 00 70| N 05 05 01 02 15 25 15|3 14|NV NV MO|
18| LOW |VG G P P 20 -05 65| N 10 10 05 02 20 35 20|4 18|NV NV MO|
19| LO-MOD|VG G P P 25 -10 65| N 10 10 05 02 20 40 25|4 21|NV NV MO|
20| LO-MOD|VG G P P 30 -10 65| N 10 10 05 02 20 35 25|3 18|NV NV MO|
21| LO-MOD|VG G P P 30 -05 60| N 10 10 05 02 15 30 20|3 15|NV NV MO|
22| LO-MOD|VG G F F 30 00 60| N 10 10 05 02 10 25 20|3 12|NV NV LO|
23| LO-MOD|VG G F F 30 00 60| N 10 10 05 02 10 25 20|2 12|NV NV LO|
24| LO-MOD|VG G F F 30 00 60| N 10 10 05 02 10 25 20|2 10|NV NV LO|

DEFINITIONS:

Date (day only)
Possible Magnitude of Solar Flaring (LOW=C-class, MOD=M-class, HIGH=M or X)
HF Propagation Conditions for LOw, MIddle, HIgh, and POlar areas (see below)
HF Short Wave Fade Probability (in %)
HF Maximum Usable Frequency in +/- percent above seasonal normals.
HF Prediction CONfidence Level (in %)
VHF SIGnal Quality (see below)
VHF Sudden Ionospheric ENHancement Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle, HIgh Lats
VHF AUroral BacKScatteR Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes
VHF Overall Global DX Potential (in %) - weighted for Low and Middle latitudes
Geomagnetic Activity Kp Index (peak value - see below)
GeoMAGnetic Activity Ap Index (peak value - see below)
AURORAl Activity for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes (see below)

HF Prop. Quality rated as: EG=Extremely Good, VG=Very Good, G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, VP=Very Poor, EP=Extremely Poor.
VHF Sig. Quality rated as: AN=Above Normal, N=Normal, BN=Below Normal, D=Disturbed (ex. associated with polar blackouts).
Kp Planetary Index rated: 0=V.Quiet, 1=Quiet, 2=Unstld, 3=Active, 4=V.Active, 5=Minor Storm, 6=Major Storm, 7=Maj-Sev Storm, 8=Severe Storm, 9=V.Severe.
Ap Planetary Index rated: 0-7=Quiet, 8-16=Unstld, 17-29=Active, 30-49=Minor Storm, 50-99=Major Storm, Severe Storm >=100.
Auroral Activity rated: NV=Not Visible, LO=Low, MO=Moderate, HI=High, VH=Very High.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (15 MAY - 24 MAY)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | | * | * | | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE | | * |***|***|***|** | * | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |** |** |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 70%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

60-DAY GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

```
_____________________________________________________________
114 | S |
108 | S |
103 | S |
97 | JS |
91 | JS |
85 | JS |
80 | JS |
74 | JS |
68 | JS |
63 | JS |
57 | JS |
51 | JS |
46 | JS |
40 | JS |
```

```
34 | JSM |
28 | M JSM |
23 | A A MAJSM |
17 |A A AA A A AA A MAJSM |
11 |AU AAAAUUUUAUUU AUUAAA AUA U A MAJSM A|
6 |AUQQAAAAUUUUAUUUUAUUAAAUQQQUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUUUUUUUAUUQQUMAJSMUA|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start Date: Day #077
```

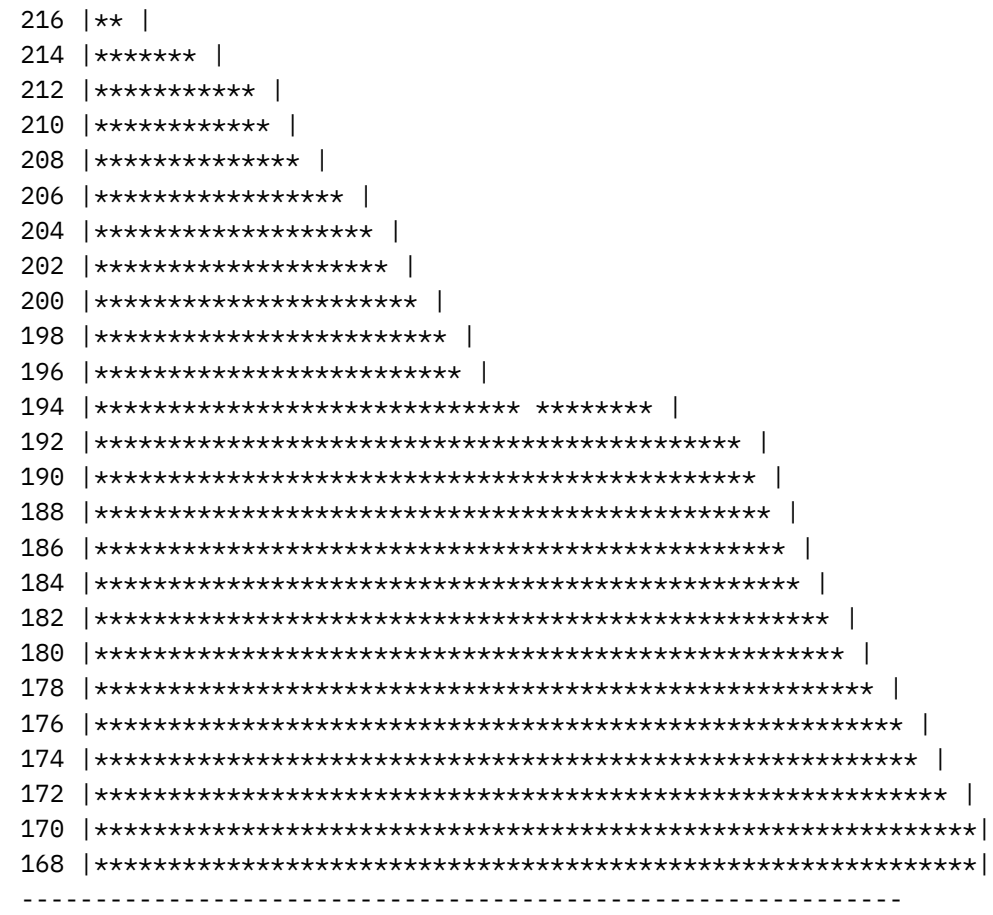
NOTES:
This graph is determined by plotting the greater of either the planetary A-index or the Boulder A-index. Graph lines are labelled according to the severity of the activity which occurred on each day. The left-hand column represents the associated A-Index for that day.
Q = Quiet, U = Unsettled, A = Active, M = Minor Storm,
J = Major Storm, and S = Severe Storm.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX

```
------------------------------------------------------------
210 | |
206 | * |
202 | *** |
198 | *** |
194 | **** |
190 | * * **** |
186 | * ** * **** |
182 | * ***** ****** |
178 | ******** ****** |
174 | ********* ****** |
170 | ********* ******* |
166 |* *** ********** ******* |
162 |* *** ********** ******* |
158 |******************** ********* |
154 |********************** * ********** |
150 |********************** * ********** |
146 |********************** ********** |
142 |************************* ********** * |
138 |****************************************** * |
134 |****************************************** * * * |
130 |****************************************** * ** *** * |
126 |********************************************************** * *|
122 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #075
```

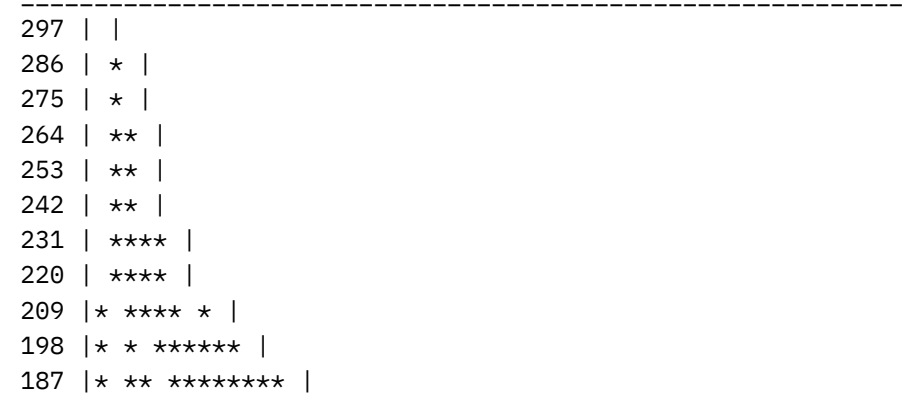
GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX

```
------------------------------------------------------------
218 | |
```



NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS



```
176 |* **** ******** |
165 |* * ***** ********* |
154 |* * ******* ********** * |
143 |** * ******** ********** ** |
132 |** ********** ************* * *** |
121 |*** ** *********** * *************** ***** * |
110 |*** *************** ****************** ****** **|
099 |******************** ************************** **|
088 |******************** * ************************** **|
077 |********************** ** ****************************** **|
066 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #075
```

NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (15 MAY - 24 MAY)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | **| **| * | | | | * | **| **| **|
------- | POOR |* |* |* *|***|***|***|* *|* |* |* |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***|***| **| **| **| **|***|***|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | | |* |* |* |* | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **|
```

```
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* |* |* |* |* |* |* |* |* |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
NOTES:
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

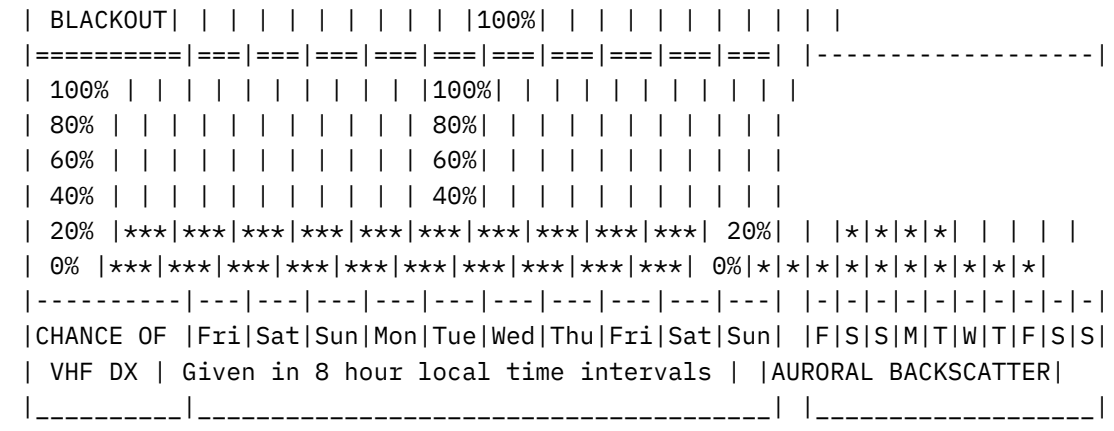
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (15 MAY - 24 MAY)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

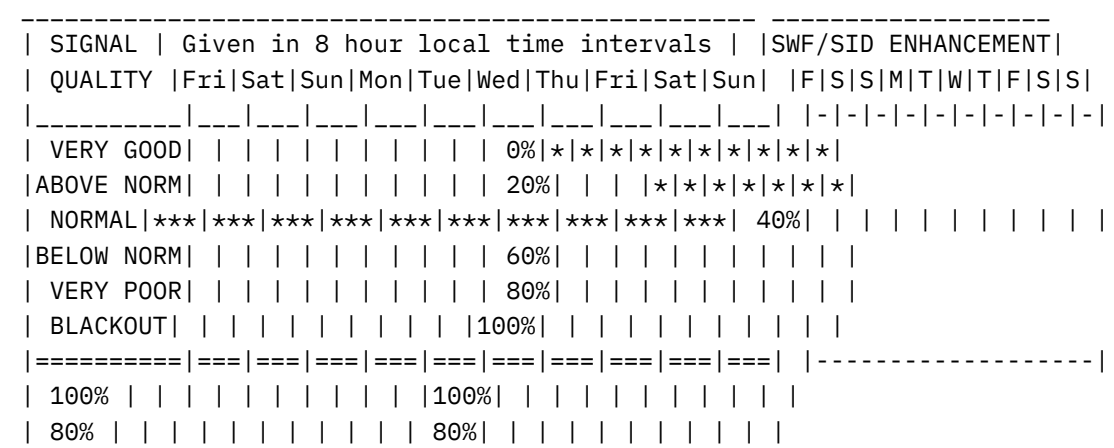
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | |*|*|*|*| | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
```


BLACKOUT									100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%									|100%|								
80%										80%|								
60%										60%|								
40%										40%|								
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%			*	*	*	*				
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

LOW LATITUDES


____ ___________________
SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
__________	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERY GOOD										0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM										20%				*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%									
BELOW NORM|									60%|									
VERY POOR|									80%|									
BLACKOUT|								|100%|									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%									|100%|								
80%										80%|								
60%										60%|								
40%										40%|								
20%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	20%									
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
__________	_____________________________________		___________________

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 30 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (15 MAY - 24 MAY)

High Latitude Locations

```
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | * | * | * | * | | | | |
70% | LOW | * |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations

_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
75% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations

_____________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
90% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------------

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca"
or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and
related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **
```

2207. KV4FZ - busted!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 01:36:00 UTC
From: "Jim Reisert, AD1C 14-May-1992 2138" <reisert@mast.enet.dec.com>
Message-ID: <9205150135.AA29964@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 289779

[relayed from Yankee Clipper Contest Club PacketCluster(tm)]

Copy of message. From: KZ1D To: N1IR Date: 14-May-1992 1828Z

According to May 15 W5YI REPORT, KV4FZ was convicted on April 24
of possessing and using up to fifteen unauthorized telephone access devices
in interstate and foreign commerce nearly five years ago. Sentencing will
occur June 26, where he is expected to get eight months in prison according
to a US Asst Attorney. An appeal is expected but since he has been suspended
from his police job without pay (as of the conviction) and his wife has lost
her job with PamAm, there is no money coming in. Strangely, he has been
named as one of eight delegates to the Republican National Convention, even
though his felony conviction was known and he had withdrawn his name from
consideration. The Virgin Islands Daily News reports he will not be
attending, since he wants to use his energies in putting his life back together.
W5YI also reports that "some ham operators now want his amateur radio license
pulled - and have made certain that the Commission is very much aware of
his conviction."

That's the gist of the W5YI report. The rest of it is a lot of detail about
the trial, the witnesses, the evidence (or lack of it, according to some).
If you want more specific info let me know and I will see if it is in the
Report. 73 Dan

--
Jim Reisert Internet: reisert@mast.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!mast.enet.dec.com!reisert
146 Main Street - MLO3-6/C9 Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

2208. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 14 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 05:50:16 UTC
From: oler@beta.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.705909016@honte>
Source record: 289917
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 135, 05/14/92
10.7 FLUX=126.5 90-AVG=169 SSN=106 BKI=2101 2001 BAI=002
BGND-XRAY=B3.3 FLU1=2.4E+06 FLU10=2.2E+04 PKI=2112 2122 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=015,009,004,008,012,002,001,005 DEV-AVG=007 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B8.5 @ 1614UT XRAY-MIN= B2.8 @ 0627UT XRAY-AVG= B3.9
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1610UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1425UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.4%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 1655UT PCA-MIN= -1.3DB @ 1355UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55281NT @ 2358UT BOUTF-MIN=55250NT @ 1715UT BOUTF-AVG=55269NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+102NT@ 1948UT GOES7-MIN=N:+001NT@ 0109UT G7-AVG=+086,+050,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+118NT@ 2039UT GOES6-MIN=E:-017NT@ 1757UT G6-AVG=+099,+008,+032
FLUXFCST=STD:130,130,133;SESC:130,130,135 BAI/PAI-FCST=007,010,015/012,015,018
KFCST=2223 3222 2233 3322 27DAY-AP=007,016 27DAY-KP=1112 2322 2233 4324
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2209. DX Bulletin 25 ARLD025

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 11:30:27 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992May15.113027.21765@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289925

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================
```

ZCZC AE87
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 25 ARLD025
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 15, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD025
ARLD025 DX news

Thanks to Tom, N1AJO, and the Yankee Clipper Contest Club for the following DX information.

HW CONDX? The past week has been slow at best, with next to no propagation except for on 10 meters towards Africa and 6 meter sporadic E. There was a phenomenal E skip opening which started May 12 at around 1530z, lasting until 0300z on the 13th.

There were three major openings last week. British operators from ZC4 land reported hearing the Cape Cod beacon on 50.110 MHz. Both the OX and ZD8 beacons rolled into New England with very strong signals.

MV ISLAND. The BIG operation of 4J1FS is slated to kick off on June 1. This one is to include AMTOR, RTTY, and WARC band activity.

MOZAMBIQUE. C9TDM and C9RDM try 10 meters every Saturday between 1200 and 1500z. C9RDM can sometimes be snagged on 20 meters around 0400z.

MAIL DELIVERY WOES. UA9MA has received only 40 QSL cards to date for his XV9MA operation. Please be patient.

WAIT FOR KUWAIT. The new QSL manager for 9K2GS is WB6JMS, who only has the most recent logs of 9K2GS. Older logs are to be delivered soon, so please be patient.

THE REIGN IN SPAIN. Special callsign AM0JC was heard on the air last Sunday. This is no other than Juan Carlos, EA0JC, the King of Spain.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA. 3C1EA is active again. Check between 21340 and 21350 kHz from 1500 to 1600z.

RTTY MILESTONE. JA1ACB has joined the mixed DXCC Honor Roll with every contact made by RTTY, the first amateur to do so. His most recent submission of QSLs brought him to the 315 current DXCC country level, and he has worked more since. He has been a major promoter of RTTY operation for more than 20 years, helping amateurs in many countries to operate RTTY as well as encouraging a number of DXpeditions to operate RTTY. He is an active member of the International RTTY DX Association. On the most recent, 1991, DXCC Annual Listing, his total was 315, including deletions. His closest competitors at that time were I5FLN with 311 and I8AA with 293. NNNN

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

2210. Re: ICOM 735

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 11:53:58 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May15.115358.18940@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289785

In article <LURU.92May13100758@stekt2.oulu.fi> luru@stekt2.oulu.fi (Ari Husa OH8NUP) writes:
>
>While you guys are at it, could you also describe the removal of MM
>input attenuator?

After you remove the top cover of the transverter, you will see a small pot about halfway down the circuit board on the side opposite the PA housing. This is the sensitivity pot. The range of this pot is 5 to 750 mw input. There are two pins near the pot. Jumper them and the range of the pot is now from 1 to 100 mw. Adjust the pot so that with full drive the output is just below saturation. On every unit I've tested, this works out to be a 7 watt CW output. If you push the CW output past 7 watts, the SSB will start flattopping.

Gary KE4ZV

2211. Re: Regarding ACSSB and Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 12:29:51 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May15.122951.19221@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289784

In article <9205140106.AA05451@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>
>Gary counters the ACSSB vs. NBFM thread with a suggestion that Spread
>Spectrum with code division to separate the station would be better.
>
>I won't attack that premise, but I do worry that SS stations will be
>REALLY broad and ruin the chances for conventional weak signal work on
>other parts of the same band. Just how far down would we expect an AMATEUR
>SS station to be 1 - 5 - 10 MHz away from its "carrier" frequency - given
>the normal imperfections in ham techniques?
>
>Any good, quick answers? Sure, I know it depends on the characteristics of
>the SS signal, suggest some likely ham values, please.
>
>73, Bob W3OTC

As you suggested Bob, it depends on the SS technique used. For pseudo-noise spreading of a 3 kHz signal over a 3 Mhz bandwidth, the signal will be down an average of 60 db from the value of a narrow carrier. In other words, the spreading can be made relatively flat with the right pseudo-noise code. Outside the spreading bandwidth, the signal *shouldn't* exist at all, but depending on the spreading sequence, there could be spectral components out there. They can be further suppressed by a bandpass filter on the transmitter.

If the SS signal is a frequency hopper, then you only get a hit on your frequency once each sequence as the hopper hits your frequency. It's a full strength carrier present for a very short duration. Certain frequencies are easily programmed out of the hopper so that it can leave a protected area of the band where it never goes.

For the weak signal crowd, the hopper is preferred, but for the general band user, the PN system gives superior results. The band degrades slowly and gracefully as a general noise floor rise as more stations come on the band. With correlator enhancement, much like FM threshold, the average user doesn't even notice the increase in band occupancy until the usage gets very high.

Note that correlation gain works for weak signals also, so it's possible to do weak signal work *using* SS techniques. Correlation gain works much like Petit's Coherent CW in giving you an extremely narrow effective bandwidth by sampling and summing.

Gary KE4ZV

2212. Useful tips (? :-)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 12:45:15 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.rl.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May15.124515.15498@lonex.rl.af.mil>
Source record: 289833

Steel wool yes, but you can also change your SWR by making the elements longer or shorter. The easiest way to do this is to point your antenna in the direction of the earth travel to make them longer and away from earth travel for shorter elements.

(Belive it or Not!!)

2213. KV4FZ: GUILTY OF TELEPHONE TOLL FRAUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 13:00:10 UTC
From: "Jim Reisert, AD1C" <reisert@mast.enet.dec.com>
Message-ID: <9205151259.AA19777@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
Source record: 289921

[relayed from packet]

Msg #1083 From: KZ1D Date: 15-May 0309Z Subj: The Compleat KV4FZ (1)
OK, you asked for it, and here it is! The WHOLE, unexpungatetd (sp?) article as it appeared in the May 15 W5YI Report.....

KV4FZ: GUILTY OF TELEPHONE TOLL FRAUD

St. Croix ham operator, Herbert L. "Herb" Schoenbohm, KV4FZ, has been found guilty in federal court of knowingly defrauding a Virgin Islands long-distance telephone service reseller. He was convicted April 24th of possessing and using up to fifteen unauthorized telephone access devices in interstate and foreign commerce nearly five years ago.

The stolen long distance telephone access codes belonged to the Caribbean Automated Long Lines Service, Inc. (CALLS) of St. Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands. Schoenbohm was found to have made more than $1,000 in unauthorized telephone calls - although the prosecution said he was responsible for more (make that far more).

According to the Virgin Islands Daily News, Schoenbohm, who is also the St. Croix Police Chief of Communications, showed no emotion when he was pronounced guilty of the charges by a 12 member jury in U.S. District Court in Christiansted. The case was heard by visiting District Judge Anne Thompson.

Neither Schoenbohm or his defense attorney, Julio Brady, would comment on the verdict. The jury deliberated about seven hours. The sentencing, which has been set for June 26, 1992, will be handled by another visiting judge not familar with the case.

Schoenbohm, who is Vice Chairman of the V.I. Republican Committee, has been released pending sentencing although his bail was increased from $5,000 to $25,000. While he could receive a maximum of ten years on each count, Assistant U.S. Attorney Alphonse Andrews said Schoenbohm probably will spend no more than eight months in prison since all three counts are similar and will be merged.

Much of the evidence on the four day trial involved people who received unauthorized telephone calls from KV4FZ during a 1987 period recorded by the CALLS computer. Since the incident took place more than five years ago, many could not pinpoint the exact date of the telephone calls.

The prosecution produced 20 witnesses from various U.U locations, including agents from the Secret Service, the U.S. Marshals Service, Treasury Dept. and Federal Communications Commission. In addition ham operators testified for the prosecution.

Schoenbohm was portrayed as a criminal who had defrauded CALLS out of hundreds of thousands of dollars. Schoenbohm admitted using the service as a paying customer, said it did not work and that he terminated the service and never used it again. He feels that there was much political pressure to get him tried and convicted since he had been writing unfavorably articles about Representative DeLugo, a non-voting delegate to Congress from the Virgin Islands, including his writing of 106 bad checks during the recent rubbergate scandal.

Most, but not all the ham operators in attendance were totally opposed to KV4FZ. Bob Sherrin, W4ASX from Miami attended the trial as a defense character witness. Sherrin told us that he felt the conviction would be overturned on appeal and that Schoenbohm got a raw deal. "They actually only proved that he made $50 in unauthorized calls but the jury was made to believe it was $1,000."

Schoenbohm's attorney asked for a continuance due to newly discovered evidence but that was denied. There also is a question as to whether the jury could even understand the technology involved. "Even his own lawyer couldn't understand it, and prepared an inept case," Sherrin said. "I think he was railroaded. They were out to get him. There were a lot of [ham] net members there and they were all anti-Herb Schoenbohm. The only people that appeared normal and neutral were the FCC. The trial probably cost them a million dollars. All his enemies joined to bring home this verdict."

Schoenbohm had been suspended with pay from the police department job since being indicted by the St. Croix Grand jury. His status will be changed to suspension without pay if there is an appeal. Termination will be automatic if the conviction is upheld. Schoenbohm's wife was recently laid off from her job at Pan Am when the airline closed down. Financially, it could be very difficult for KV4FZ to organize an appeal with no money coming in.

The day after the KV4FZ conviction, Schoenbohm who is the Republican Committee vice chairman was strangely named at a territorial convention as one of eight delegates to attend the GOP national convention in Houston this August. He was nominated at the caucus even though his felony conviction was known to everyone. Schoenbohm had even withdrawn his name from consideration since he was now a convicted felon.

The Virgin Island Daily News later reported that Schoenbohm will not be attending the GOP national convention. "Schoenbohm said he came to the conclusion that my remaining energies must be spent in putting my life back together and doing what I can to restore my reputation. I also felt that any publicity in association with my selection may be used by critics against the positive efforts of the Virgin Islands delegation."

Schoenbohm has been very controversial and vocal on the ham bands. Some ham operators now want his amateur radio license pulled - and have made certain that the Commission is very much aware of his conviction.

- 30 -

2214. Re: KV4FZ - busted!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 13:15:46 UTC
From: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Message-ID: <1992May15.131546.20090@sunova.ssc.gov>
Source record: 289918

In article <9205150135.AA29964@enet-gw.pa.dec.com>
reisert@mast.enet.dec.com (Jim Reisert, AD1C 14-May-1992 2138) writes:
> According to May 15 W5YI REPORT, KV4FZ was convicted on April 24
> of possessing and using up to fifteen unauthorized telephone access devices
> in interstate and foreign commerce nearly five years ago.

I would like to hear more about the charges he was convicted of (the 15
unauthorized telephone access devices you spoke of) if any info is
available. This is the first I have heard of this.

Thanks!

Chuck Adams, WB5WRR (The Chuckster)
Internet: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Not an official document of DOE, SSCL, URA or EG&G
Try Internet brand Tequila - "A worm in every bottle"

2215. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 13:20:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May15.132039.19540@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289799

In article <13MAY199222022857@sigma.tamu.edu> MSW1633@SUMMA.TAMU.EDU writes:
>Hi,
>I own an Icom 02AT and have the BP8 (I dont have it in front of me right now,
>so I could be wrong) and another off brand battery pack, both of which may be
>charged with a rapid charger. My question is: can I build a rapid charger more
>cheaply than the Icom rapid charger? If so, how?

Icom rapid charge packs have a thermistor embedded in the pack that senses
the sharp temperature rise of a Nicad reaching full charge and switch the
charger to trickle rate. The charger determines the initial charge rate
by switches that sense the hole pattern in the bottom of the pack.

You could duplicate the charger, but it's probably not worth the effort.

Gary KE4ZV

2216. Re: Wanted: 4-400A Specs (This msg is readable : -)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 13:37:52 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May15.133752.19631@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289798

In article <14MAY92.09790271.0016.MUSIC@SLUMUS> ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Russ Ochsner) writes:
>Hello fellow Tube Lovers,
>
>Sorry about that last posting, what a disaster!
>
>Could someone give me the CCS specs for running this tube under plate-
>modulation. I just need to get an idea as to how much bias, excitation
>and impedance is required. Would like to place about 2200 V on the
>plate w/o modulation.

The 4-400A wants more than 2200 V on the plate. Here's the spec from the 1963 ARRL Handbook for plate modulated AM service.

Plate voltage 4000 V
Screen voltage 300 V
Grid bias -170 V
Plate current 270 ma
Screen current 22.5 ma
Grid current 10 ma
Drive power 10 watts
Output power 720 watts
Plate load resistance 14.8k ohms

An air socket and chimney are mandatory.

>I am going to modulate this jug with a pair of 810's and was consider-
>ing mounting the 810's in a horizontal position. Appears that the
>filament is supported at the top and bottom, but just want to make
>sure.

The 810 has the following characteristics when used in a push pull class B modulator. Ratings are for a *pair*.

Plate voltage 2250 V
Grid bias -60 V
Plate current 450 ma
Grid volts 380 ppV
Drive power 13 watts
Output power 725 watts
Plate load resistance 11.6k ohms

They should be mounted upright.

Gary KE4ZV

2217. Re: Alinco DJ580T summary

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 13:59:35 UTC
From: barryc@mpd.tandem.com
Message-ID: <1764@devnull.mpd.tandem.com>
Source record: 289920

In Regards to:

Another person has been requesting information about the 580
receiving in the 850-865 range (Police/Public Service conventional
repeater and trunked radio band.) ....

Are there any DJ580T owners who would care to comment on this?

I have been using my `580 to receive from ~855 to ~930 MHZ with good
sensitivity. My wife works for our school district that I monitor on
861-865 MHZ (trunking) with excellent results. Fine radio, NEED more
memories....

--
Barry D. Chalcroft / N5NWI Tandem
Packet: n5nwi@n5ljf.tx.usa.na Computers Inc.
Internet: barryc@mpd.tandem.com Austin, TX

2218. Carolina Windom/Beam Antennas - Opinions Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 14:30:17 UTC
From: MOSIER%UNCG.BITNET@ncsuvm.cc.ncsu.EDU
Message-ID: <563FCC41E2FF206915@uncg.bitnet>
Source record: 289783

> Does anyone have an experience/comment/recommendation they
> would like to share regarding:
>
> windoms
> Carolina Windoms (a tm)
> Carolina Beams
> Radio Works
>

I bought one of Radio Works' remote baluns. It works well. HOWEVER, after a period outside, it filled up with water. Examining it, I noticed belatedly that they didn't seal it up real well. In fact, it was VERY POORLY sealed. So when you get one of their devices in a PVC tube, apply silicon sealer liberally to all the connector and wire ports.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@steffi.uncg.edu

2219. Re: Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 14:34:02 UTC
From: dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <681@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289786

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

[deletions]

>Yes, this is called "controlled carrier" modulation and showed up
>on a number of compact rigs at the end of the AM era. It drove
>hams with only fast AGC in their AM recievers crazy. The S meter
>bounced up and down with voice peaks, something they hadn't seen
>in AM signals. It looked suspiciously like the dreaded Donald
>Duck to them. When I had a TR4, I was accused of having poor
>carrier suppression by several SSB stations that I contacted
>in AM mode. :-)
>
>A couple of AM broadcast manufacturers experimented with controlled
>carrier in the 60s, but the AGC pumping turned most broadcasters
>off. Modern receivers with selectable slow AGC would make it sound
>fine.

Yes. One of the things that older-time Amateur Radio AMers tend
to like about AM is its ability to quiet the receiver whether or
not there's audio. Controlled-carrier modulation (sometimes
nicknamed "jumping jack" modulation according to my father,
W9BRD) works to defeat that.

I bet Gary will echo that broadcasters value AM's quieting
feature, too -- from the standpoint that listeners don't like
noisy reception. Careful AGC design would help, but c-c
modulation would sure sound noisy on most AM radios (which have
pretty fast AGC).

The BBC and other have even experimented with the inverse of the
controlled-carrier scheme discussed so far on the net: A system
that turns the carrier *up* during quieter audio passages to
increase receiver quieting when it's most needed (even more
important on shortwave [that is, skywave-propagated signals] than
on groundwave, mediumwave AM). Think one manufacturer's name for
this is *dynamic amplitude modulation*, although I may be
erroneously applying a term for something else to the system I've
described.

It's safe to say that the c-c scheme discussed here so far was
more a means of making SSB-optimized transmitters compatible with
radios that used rectification detection without beat-
frequency oscillators than a means of improving AM performance.
Heck, if you're going to go to the trouble of controlling your
carrier to keep your finals happy, why not go all the way, dump

the carrier entirely and turn one your BFO?

But I mean that rhetorically, and am neither an SSB or AM bigot.
Ham radio in the US is as much about being able to choose
technology you *want* as it is choosing technology someone
considers *best*. By not disallowing it, Part 97 allows us to use
even tangential-to-the-mainstream modulation variants like c-c AM
just because we individually think it's neat.

receiver quieting thN
David Newkirk, WJ1Z | voice: 203-666-1541 X280
Senior Assistant Technical Editor, ARRL | fax: 203-665-7531
225 Main St, Newington CT 06111 USA | net: uhasun!dnewkirk%arrlhq.uucp

2220. Re: Possible Ham Radio Interference!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 14:34:41 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <682@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289788

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, ppddgc@uwovax.uwo.ca writes:

>Some electronics manufacturers will modify recently purchased equipment
>to eliminate the interference. Check with your authorized service depot.

Good point. The Electronic Industries Association maintains a database
of the correct contact people at each of their member manufacturers and
distributors. Contact:

Electronic Industries Association
2001 Pennsylvania Ave NW
Washington DC 20006

They prefer written correspondence. Thier phone number is: 202-457-4978.

Their figures indicate that there are only a few dozen instances of
consumer-electronics interference. Perhaps if they got a few more
letters . . .

73, Ed

>My neighbour had a problem with interference from a source other than
>my amateur equipment and Sony made a modification that solved her problem.
>
>Don't put too much blame on the ham. Electronic gear these days can be
>susceptible to various sources of rf.
>
>Good luck!
>
>Dave Colvin
>VE3ZDC
>Univ. of Western Ontario
>London, Ontario, Canada

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2221. Re: Yet another TVI source...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 14:38:33 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <683@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289791

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, winter@apple.com (Patty Winter) writes:

Summary: Informative discussion of how an electric-shaver charger
caused TVI.

First, this might indicate a defect in the charger. Perhaps a transformer
is breaking down, and arcing. Electrical interference often gives advance
warning of a dangerous condition that must be corrected.

I agree -- I suspect differential-mode conducted interference. An AC-line
filter may help. I would try it on the charger first, but it may also
be effective on the TV. Try Radio Shack part # 15-1111. BTW - Most "surge"
filters are not electrical-noise filters.

A common-mode choke on the shaver (or TV) ac line cord may also help.

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2222. Re: Andrews Freq Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 15:17:21 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May15.151721.16152@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289782
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Charlie Wilkinso) writes:
>> I will be going to the annual Air Show at Andrews AFB (Washington, DC)

> BTW, when is the show? I wanna go too!

It's a great show, guys, but get there early. I live nearby, and the show
is always massively crowded. Tens of thousands of folks show up to see
it, and traffic is a nightmare. Like I say, Get There Early.

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2223. Re: Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 15:17:56 UTC
From: nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <v0kn4INNb5h@sixgun.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289787

In article <681@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
>
>It's safe to say that the c-c scheme discussed here so far was
>more a means of making SSB-optimized transmitters compatible with
>radios that used rectification detection without beat-
>frequency oscillators than a means of improving AM performance.
>Heck, if you're going to go to the trouble of controlling your
>carrier to keep your finals happy, why not go all the way, dump
>the carrier entirely and turn one your BFO?
>

I always thought it was because controlled-carrier was a heck of a lot
cheaper than full plate modulation. Lots of rigs with *NO* SSB capability
used controlled-carrier AM. Popular low-priced rigs such as the Knight T-60
and T-150, Heath DX-60 (??), etc. were much cheaper than (and weighed 1/4
as much as) plate-modulated rigs like the DX-100 and Apache.
Later SSB rigs did sometimes use c-c as a *cheap* way to add AM capability.
The plate-modulated rigs are more highly prized today because they
sound so much better on the air.

Does this ring a bell with any other OF's ?

Nick KD4CPL
Vintage Rigs + Vintage Brain
nick.england@east.sun.com

2224. Re: High power transmitting tubes.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 15:19:46 UTC
From: davek@mph.sm.ucl.ac.UK
Message-ID: <6036.9205151518@mph.sm.ucl.ac.uk>
Source record: 289789

I would like to thank Trevor AB5EU for the info he gave me on the DOD-006. Evidently they are a special 7213 variant, which makes them unsuitable at UHF. Thanks Trevor. I tried mailing you direct, but could not sort out exactly what your e-mail address was.

Burle, who have taken over RCA, have told me the Burle 7213 is designed for grounded grid, cathode driven use. Sockets are not available.

I would be interested in any developments with your hf linear.

The 7213 does seem to be available both here in the uk and in texas, and their watts/pound (watts/dollor) ratio must be pretty good - far better than the 4CX250series tube, at least on 2m.

dave kirkby G8WRB.

davek@uk.ac.ucl.sm.mph

2225. Apache TX-1 Manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 15:55:29 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9205151537.AA28612@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 289792

Does anyone have or can someone "steer" me to a source
for a Manual on the Heathkit Apache TX-1?

jd

2226. Re: Heathkit SB-100 transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 16:00:00 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992May15.160000.12690@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 289794

In article <1992May14.195641.3784@linus.mitre.org> m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:
>Charlie Panek writes:
>> I may be wrong, but none of these radios used a PTO, I believe. I think
>> that is the Collins S-line you're thinking of. The SB series did have
>> an "LMO" (Linear Master Oscillator or some such)...
>
>Ok, it was the LMO I was thinking of. I knew is was something other than
>a plain vanilla vfo; Madison Avenue strikes again! I was once told that
>the guy who designed the SB series for Heath was the same guy who designed
>the KWM-2 for Collins; hence the similarities in the designs. Anyone know
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>if there's any truth to that?

You mean other than the physical appearance? Take a SB-xxx and paint it grey/black and from a distance you probably could not tell it from an S-line.

I guess back then radios were more like cars back then.. Each manufacturer had its own distinctive style. Now days you get a pile of HTs or HF rigs, remove the labels and you probably couldn't tell which was which :-)
... just like some of today's cars :-)

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvlf8.gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

2227. Re: Regarding ACSSB and Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 16:02:53 UTC
From: pascoe@rocky.gte.com
Message-ID: <1992May15.160253.31131@europa.asd.contel.com>
Source record: 289793

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>As you suggested Bob, it depends on the SS technique used. For pseudo-
>noise spreading of a 3 kHz signal over a 3 Mhz bandwidth, the signal
>will be down an average of 60 db from the value of a narrow carrier.
>In other words, the spreading can be made relatively flat with the
>right pseudo-noise code. Outside the spreading bandwidth, the signal
>*shouldn't* exist at all, but depending on the spreading sequence, there
>could be spectral components out there. They can be further suppressed
>by a bandpass filter on the transmitter.

Another factor which is often overlooked is the level of carrier
suppresion in direct sequence spread spectrum (DSSS) transmitters.
Proper carrier suppression requires careful attention to mixer choice
and mixer port termination. I have seen many DSSS with poor carrier
suppression. The carrier can be seen sometimes 10-15 dB above the
spectrum of the PN-spread energy in poorly designed transmitters.

The point is that the numbers Gary gives (e.g., -60dBc) assume a
perfect transmitter. This is just one of the many things to keep in
the back of one's mind when analyzing this problem.
--
Dave Pascoe
pascoe@rocky.gte.com
GTE/SCSD - Needham Heights, MA
(617) 455-5704

2228. Re: Help with NOAA Weather Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 16:17:59 UTC
From: rdale@mentor.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <49093@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 289795

In article <1992May15.103510.2171@memstvx1.memst.edu> ussmith@memstvx1.memst.edu writes:
>
>I'm not sure about the other three, but, as far as I know, the National Weather
>Service only uses three frequencies for their NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts:
>162.400...162.475...and 162.550. Maybe the others will be used at some future
>time?
>

No, they have at least 7 freqs. I know that the second Fort Wayne, IN
broadcast is on 162.450 MHz...

Rob
--
Robert P. Dale <> rdale@attserv.atms.purdue.edu
<> 74010.302@compuserve.com
Atmospheric Sciences <> N8GSK@K9IU.IN.USA.NOAM

2229. Re: Engine interference with aircraft radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 16:29:46 UTC
From: zardoz@rx-db
Message-ID: <1992May15.162946.25576@intelhf.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 289800

Use shielded wires to the mag switch. Install coaxial caps on these wires
at the mags. Available for about $28 from aircraft dealers, maybe $5 or
less from electronics suppliers.
I assume you already have shielded mags, wires, and plugs as mentioned.

Or, get another radio. I have observed that an STS 7600 handheld aircraft
radio was unaffected by ignition noise whereas an old Narco HT800? was
wiped out in the same installation.

WA7LDV

--
Fan mail may be sent to:
zardoz@rx-db.hf.intel.com

2230. Re: Help with NOAA Weather Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 16:35:09 UTC
From: ussmith@memstvx1.memst.edu
Message-ID: <1992May15.103510.2171@memstvx1.memst.edu>
Source record: 289790

In article <1992May14.121121.1769@swbatl.sbc.com>, ken@swbatl.sbc.com (Ken Gianino 5-9081) writes:

> ICOM lists their VHF marine (and aviation) products as being pre-
> programmed for "the 10 NOAA weather channels". I've only seen
> 7 frequencies published (162.400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 525 and 550).
> What are the other three ???
>
> Ken WB0QNA ken@swbatl.sbc.com

I'm not sure about the other three, but, as far as I know, the National Weather Service only uses three frequencies for their NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts: 162.400...162.475...and 162.550. Maybe the others will be used at some future time?

Rick Smith KI5GT
Memphis State University

2231. ARLD025 - W1AW DX bulletin #25

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 16:43:43 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <684@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289796

ZCZC AE87
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 25 ARLD025
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT May 15, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD025
ARLD025 DX news

Thanks to Tom, N1AJO, and the Yankee Clipper Contest Club for the following DX information.

HW CONDX? The past week has been slow at best, with next to no propagation except for on 10 meters towards Africa and 6 meter sporadic E. There was a phenomenal E skip opening which started May 12 at around 1530z, lasting until 0300z on the 13th.

There were three major openings last week. British operators from ZC4 land reported hearing the Cape Cod beacon on 50.110 MHz. Both the OX and ZD8 beacons rolled into New England with very strong signals.

MV ISLAND. The BIG operation of 4J1FS is slated to kick off on June 1. This one is to include AMTOR, RTTY, and WARC band activity.

MOZAMBIQUE. C9TDM and C9RDM try 10 meters every Saturday between 1200 and 1500z. C9RDM can sometimes be snagged on 20 meters around 0400z.

MAIL DELIVERY WOES. UA9MA has received only 40 QSL cards to date for his XV9MA operation. Please be patient.

WAIT FOR KUWAIT. The new QSL manager for 9K2GS is WB6JMS, who only has the most recent logs of 9K2GS. Older logs are to be delivered soon, so please be patient.

THE REIGN IN SPAIN. Special callsign AM0JC was heard on the air last Sunday. This is no other than Juan Carlos, EA0JC, the King of Spain.

EQUATORIAL GUINEA. 3C1EA is active again. Check between 21340 and 21350 kHz from 1500 to 1600z.

RTTY MILESTONE. JA1ACB has joined the mixed DXCC Honor Roll with every contact made by RTTY, the first amateur to do so. His most recent submission of QSLs brought him to the 315 current DXCC country level, and he has worked more since. He has been a major

promoter of RTTY operation for more than 20 years, helping amateurs in many countries to operate RTTY as well as encouraging a number of DXpeditions to operate RTTY. He is an active member of the International RTTY DX Association. On the most recent, 1991, DXCC Annual Listing, his total was 315, including deletions. His closest competitors at that time were I5FLN with 311 and I8AA with 293.
NNNN

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

2232. ARLP020 - W1AW propagation bulletin #20

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 16:44:20 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <685@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289797

```
ZCZC AP28
QST de W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 20 ARLP020
>From Tad Cook, KT7H
Seattle, WA May 16, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB PROP ARL ARLP020
ARLP020 Propagation de KT7H

Solar flares and profoundly disturbed radio conditions
dominated the propagation news last week, as a series of
strong flares blasted Earth with powerful interplanetary
shocks. The effect on radio conditions peaked at 1200z on
May 10 with a high Boulder K index of 8 and an A index of
99. At the same time, the solar flux on that day was the
lowest it has been in over two years, since the first
few days of May, 1990.

The solar flux is expected to increase slightly, to 160 on
May 19. Then it should drop down to a low near 120 around
the end of the month, where it could remain for a week.
There is a chance of another flare from region 7154 before
it rotates off the solar disk on May 16. Active
geomagnetic conditions could result from coronal hole
activity around May 16 and 17, but conditions are expected
to be quiet to unsettled again by May 18.

Propagation on 6 and 10 meters will be dominated
increasingly over the next couple of months by sporadic E
layer ionization, which reaches its peak late in June. E
skip distances are commonly 600 to 1200 miles, but
multiple hops can increase the range to several thousand
miles.

Beginning this week, the report in the last paragraph will
end with data for Wednesday rather than Thursday.

Sunspot numbers from May 8 through 13 were 139, 112, 81,
75, 123 and 118, with a mean of 108. 10.7 cm solar flux
for the same period was 142.6, 126.7, 124.4, 126.2, 125.1
and 125.6, with a mean of 128.4.
NNNN

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
```

| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

2233. Re: Regarding ACSSB and Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 17:03:54 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570391@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289811

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

As you suggested Bob, it depends on the SS technique used. For pseudo-noise spreading of a 3 kHz signal over a 3 Mhz bandwidth, the signal will be down an average of 60 db from the value of a narrow carrier.

In this example the power will be spread 3MHz/3KHz=1000 times relative to the information bandwidth for a suppression of 30 dB not 60 dB relative to the unspread case. To be sure to "fill in" all the holes I believe a sequence length of at least 2^10=1024 would be required. This could be a 10 bit shift register. Last I knew, amateurs are only allowed 7, 13 and 19 bit spreading codes so the 13 bit code would have to be used to ensure this. Otherwise it might be possible for an unmodulated carrier,say, in the original information to exceed the -30 dB number.

In other words, the spreading can be made relatively flat with the right pseudo-noise code. Outside the spreading bandwidth, the signal *shouldn't* exist at all, but depending on the spreading sequence, there could be spectral components out there. They can be further suppressed by a bandpass filter on the transmitter.

This is not generally true. Without post-filtering the envelope of the common BPSK direct sequence spreader is a sin(x^2)/x distribution and continues indefinitely. By filtering to the first minimum, which I believe is commonly done, the signal may be later reconstructed without unmanagable distortion.
The particular spreading sequence hasn't any effect on this overall envelope shape. The position of the first minimum is set by the chip rate.

Glenn Elmore n6gn

N6GN @ K3MC
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

2234. Index to the rec.radio.amateur.* Supplemental Archives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 17:34:42 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <ham-archives-index-1-705950934@unomaha.edu>
Source record: 289801
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

```
Posted-By: auto-faq script
Archive-name: ham-archives-index

The following is a list of informational files for this newsgroup
available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu (currently at IP
number 128.205.32.3 or 128.205.36.1). For those without FTP access
(and ONLY those without FTP access, please), there is an FTP mail server
at ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com. Send E-mail to this address with the word
HELP for more info.

Questions to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu

ampr_coordinators - coordinators for packet IP addresses
antenna_refs - references for articles about antenna designs
arrl_bib - bibliographies from ARRL literature (ASCII format)
arrl_fo_jobs - descriptions of some ARRL Field Organization jobs
cal_pd_freq - California police frequencies
callbook.tar.Z - sources for the marvin callsign server v1.3
canadian.Z - Canadian ham database in FCC format
docket_91-36 - information regarding the proposed scanner regs
element_credit - rules about VE credit for earliers exams
elmers_admin - information about the elmers list (see below)
elmers_list - list of elmers on the network
exam_ops - info on exams and exam opportunities
faq_ham_123 - frequently asked questions about ham radio (parts 123)
faq_ham_45 - frequently asked questions about ham radio (parts 45)
faq_packet - frequently asked questions about packet radio
field_day_92 - field day rules for 1992
fft.com - EGA/VGA DOS command for spectral display (QST 1/92)
ffth.com - Hercules DOS command for spectral display (QST 1/92)
florida_antenna - Florida State antenna law info
guide2newsgroups - description of USENET newsgroups dedicated to radio
ham_sat_sum - summary of information needed to get on satellite
hams_on_usenet - list of ham operators and e-mail addresses on the net
hamstacks - information about the question pool stacks
handicap_waiver - info on obtaining a handicapped test waiver
hf_rigs - QST reviews of available HF rigs
ht_info - general information about commercial hand helds
intro_to_swl - info for aspiring short wave listeners
intro_to_scanners - info for aspiring scanner listeners
logos - PostScript logos for various ham organizations
mail_order - a database of electronic mail order shops
new_packeteers - helpful essays for new packeteers
newcomers - tips and hints for those new to amateur radio
```

packet_clubs - organizations you can get more packet info from
packet_gateways - list of gateways from packet to Internet
phone_bbs_list - phone BBSs for ham related issues/software
pio_handbook - ARRL Public Information Officer's Handbook
qst_prodrev - index of ARRL product reviews in QST
qsl_bureau1 - information about the ARRL QSL bureau
qsl_bureau2 - "what should I do if" list for the QSL bureau
repeater_map_proj - description of Electronic Repeater Mapping Project
rfi_tips - good posting about RFI
sol_geo_data - desciption of daily solar geophysical broadcasts
sol_terra_terms - glossary of solar-terrestrial terms
sstv_wefax_info - general help for SSTV and WEFAX users

For readers of this newsgroup both new and experienced, these files are a de-facto "Required Reading List" to provide definitive answers and pointers to other sources for questions that come up in this forum.

This is also your archive, so any additional articles, guides, or small PostScript graphics that you feel would enhance this collection are most welcome. Submit to Devon via his E-mail address above.

Additional archives out there that have /pub/ham-radio directories are encouraged to "mirror" these files to provide redundant storage for these documents.

Additional documents on Usenet and other newsgroups may be obtained from pit-manager.mit.edu (IP 18.172.1.127) via anonymous FTP or via mail server (send the word "HELP" to mail-server@pit-manager.mit.edu).

Thanks to Devon Bowen, KA2NRC, for providing diskspace and maintaining these valuable archives, as well as all the authors who wrote and submitted the information contained in them.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

2235. Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 17:35:00 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <personal-radio-intro-1-705950953@unomaha.edu>
Source record: 289802
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

Posted-By: auto-faq script
Archive-name: personal-radio-intro

(Note: The following is reprinted with the permission of the author.)

This message describes the rec.radio.amateur.*, rec.radio.cb, and rec.radio.swap newsgroups. It is intended to serve as a guide for the new reader on what to find where. Questions and comments may be directed to the author, Jay Maynard, K5ZC, by Internet electronic mail at jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu. This message was last changed on 18 February 1992.

History
=======

Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio. The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups,

and established the precedent of the rec.radio.* hierarchy, which in turn reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the structure we now use.

The Current Groups

I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is rec.radio.amateur.misc. It is what rec.ham-radio was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group rec.radio.amateur.packet is for discussions related to (surprise!) packet radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome.

The swap group is now rec.radio.swap. This recognizes a fact that became evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups are the place for public discussions.

The reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is rec.radio.amateur.policy. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. The neverending no-code debate goes here, as does the New Jersey scanner law, the legality of ordering a pizza on the autopatch, what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, and so on.

The other added group is rec.radio.cb. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in rec.ham-radio in the past; please do not cross-post to both rec.radio.cb and rec.radio.amateur.* unless the topic is genuinely of interest

to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The rec.radio.amateur.misc, .packet, and .policy groups are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to listserv@ucsd.edu for details. You can also post to rec.radio.swap by sending email to rec-radio-swap@ucbvax.berkeley.edu; if you do it this way, be sure to include an address for responses by electronic mail, as the gateway does not automatically do so.

A Note on Crossposting
======================

Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"Liking clean systems and hating buggy ones is about as controversial as preferring a warm puppy to the cholera bacillus." -- Tom Neff

--
73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

2236. Heath HL2200 Linear Mods (12&17Meter)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 17:44:06 UTC
From: j1s@icf.hrb.com
Message-ID: <1992May15.124407.19171@icf.hrb.com>
Source record: 289812

I want to know if anyone has modified the Heath HL2200 linear for 12 and

17 Meter coverage? If so, where can I get the information.

If information is available, please reply via e-mail

2237. Need info on MaxTrac 300

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 18:31:51 UTC
From: johana!tsw@apple.com
Message-ID: <24860@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 289748

I am interested in getting programming information on the Motorola MaxTrac 300 radio. I understand that it can have its frequencies set from an IBM p.c. and would like to know just how this is done. Other information on the radio is most welcome.

Email is probably a better place to receive responses, but I will post if requested.

Thanks for the help.

Tom Watson Signature in beta test, release soon.
johana!tsw@apple.com

2238. Re: Info needed on Kenwood TS-830S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 18:51:17 UTC
From: turner@safety.ics.uci.edu
Message-ID: <2A140825.24383@ics.uci.edu>
Source record: 289804

In <1992May13.235135.27596@doug.cae.wisc.edu> sieh@ie.engr.wisc.edu (Dai Sieh) writes:

>I am thinking of buying a Kenwood TS-830S (used of course) as my first
>radio. Could anyone tell me what is the current price (roughly) for this
>radio?

A pretty good radio, overall. I own and operate a Kenwood TS-530S which
is a scaled down version of the 830. I find that the prices of the 830
runs between (roughly) $550 and $650. The accessories are extra, and
the VFO 230 (digital) is hard to find and expensive. The standard external
VFO (240) is around and reasonable.

A LOT of hams used the 830 (and still do). There are articles on them
and a lot of experience with them out there. It is a safe bet. I
recommend it highly if you can pick one up for a decent price that is
in good shape.

Clark S. Turner

****
Clark Savage Turner Graduate Student Researcher
Dept. of ICS Software Safety Group
UC Irvine IERF 124
Irvine, CA. 92717
(714) 856 4049 and 856 2131; FAX (714) 856 4056

Home: 1514 Verano Place
Irvine, CA. 92715

Ham radio: WA3JPG, local - 146.895 Mhz, PL 136.5 Hz.
HF - 7.233.5 Mhz SSB late net (after 0400 UTC)
Hobbies: Admitted to practice law in NY, MA, and CA.

2239. Packet vs Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 19:00:36 UTC
From: royre00@DMI.USherb.CA
Message-ID: <BoB3H1.EBr@DMI.USherb.CA>
Source record: 289805

I want to know if it is possible to send a message to a user of a packet radio via INTERNET. I heard that it is possible but nobody can give me the procedure to join the amateur.

thanks

Rejean Roy
royre00@tohi.dmi.usherb.ca
VE2IMS

2240. Re: Heathkit DX-100U

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 19:08:34 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570392@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289816

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, froud@solb1.essex.ac.uk (Froud D D M) writes:

>I've just got hold of a Heathkit DX-100U ...

>Is this a particularly good transmitter (for its time)?

Other than crummy frequency stability, it was a very solid radio (and I
do mean SOLID -- I think it weighed about 100 pounds.)

AL N1AL

2241. Inter-repeater Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 19:18:15 UTC
From: lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May15.191815.8899@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289806

The club that I belong to currently is having a problem with interference with a repeater on an adjacent channel on 2 meters. I am soliciting experience and suggestions on this type of problem.

The assigned output frequency of our 2 meter repeater (147.345 MHz) is 15 kHz below that of another repeater located about 25 miles away and we transmit through a 100 watt amplifier. We have received complaints from members of the other repeater association who live near our repeater site that their repeater is interfered with when we are transmitting. In an attempt to be good neighbors, we have decreased ourmodulation index to just over 50% in order to stop this interference.

Now we have a dilemma. Our repeater is very quiet and requires that audio levels on our receivers be turned way up just to hear what is said. Our signal is much weaker than it should be and our coverage is not what it once was. Then there's always that FCC regulation that stations should modulate 100%.

Since repeaters are commonly spaced 15 kHz apart in the US, this problem must come up rather often. If you have had a similar situation, please reply via the net or email, particularly if you found a better solution than undermodulating.

Greg Lapin, KD9AZ
glapin@nwu.edu

2242. Re: OSCAR HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 19:28:10 UTC
From: kohlwey@nu.sim.es.com
Message-ID: <1992May15.192810.224@javelin.sim.es.com>
Source record: 289807

I added a Landwehr 2 meter preamp to my OSCAR setup last winter. Now that the lightning season has arrived, I am wondering how it will hold up?

Is it wise to place a gas discharge arrestor between it and the antenna or are the relays able to pass voltage spikes to an arrestor placed at the entrance to the shack?

If I disconnect my antenna when not in use (until I get a good arrestor), should
I also short the coax going to the antenna/preamp to protect the preamp?

Bob also mentioned he ran 180 watts with rf sense switching. I thought they were
rated closer to 150 watts. Just how high can you go?

Any comments from others on how to set up OSCAR systems with the Landwehr preamp?

Does anyone else out there have a J-Beam for the 70cm uplink? I have just one that is Horizontal polarized. Has anyone phased two together to get circular polarization?

73, Randy N7SFI

2243. Re: Some Questions from a Beginner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 19:41:13 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.15.15.41.13.1992.1986@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289808

- What is DTMF encode/decode?

DTMF = Dual Tone Multifrequcy, generic name for TouchTone which is the sound a push-button phone makes when you push the buttons. TouchTone used to be a trademark until it got lost in the divestiture shuffle. DTMF encode is just putting touch tone buttons on your radio. Most ham VHF-FM gear has them now for invoking control functions (and even telephone features) on repeaters.

Decode detects DTMF tones. Obviously the repeater needs to do this. Some radios also use this for control or squelch functions.

- What is DTMF Paging?

Causes "beeper" like functions when a certain DTMF tone sequence is received.

- What is CTCSS encode/decode?

CTCSS, also called sub-audible tone or by various radio manufacturers trade marks for it (PL, ClearCom). A low level fixed low frequency tone is continuously transmitted (encode). Decode detects the presence of this tone. This is usually used to mute (squelch) the receiver to either keep unwanted signals out or to allow for selective calling.

- What is DTMF (or DSQ) Squelch?

DTMF squelch mutes the receiver until a certain DTMF tone pattern is recieved. DSQ does the same thing only it listens for digitally encoded tones. The advantange of DSQ is that you can encode things like call signs in it. The disadvantage is that the encoder is some custom thing rather than piggybakcing on the DTMF encoding that most rigs already h ave.

-Ron

2244. Re: DSP2232 modems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 19:54:29 UTC
From: kohlwey@nu.sim.es.com
Message-ID: <1992May15.195429.657@javelin.sim.es.com>
Source record: 289809
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Is the cpu/DSP in the DSP2232 fast enough to decode the HRPT mode of some of the weather sats?

If so, is anyone working on it?

73, Randy N7SFI

2245. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 20:04:56 UTC
From: jgd@dixie.com
Message-ID: <-_qkdnf@dixie.com>
Source record: 289817

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>>cheaply than the Icom rapid charger? If so, how?

>Icom rapid charge packs have a thermistor embedded in the pack that senses
>the sharp temperature rise of a Nicad reaching full charge and switch the
>charger to trickle rate. The charger determines the initial charge rate
>by switches that sense the hole pattern in the bottom of the pack.

>You could duplicate the charger, but it's probably not worth the effort.

Actually the pack contains a common thermostat that opens the charging
circuit when the batteries start to warm at the end of the charge cycle.
In the BP-8 pack I just opened to verify, the thermostat is set to
45 deg C and is made by PEPI, a common brand. These little thermostats
are common on the surplus market and can be added to a battery lacking
it if access can be gained to the individual cells.

The fast charger sold by Mr NiCad is nothing more than an unregulated
DC power supply with a normally open relay in the path connected to
use the second NO contact as a latching contact. The battery is
inserted in the charger and a pushbutton on the front is pushed to
start the charging. When the thermostat opens the charging path, the
relay drops out and charging voltage is removed from the battery.

This is not the optimum way to charge these batteries but it is the
Icom way and is trivially easy to duplicate. After a fire
destroyed my Mr Nicad charger I built another one from Radio Shack parts.
The battery holder is fabricated from soldered together double sided
PCB and bolted to the top of a project cabinet. Battery contacts are short
pieces of ball point pen spring soldered to isolated pads of copper on the
bottom of the battery holder. Stuff to buy from RS:

12 volt, 2 amp transformer
Bridge rectifier.
DPDT 12 volt coil relay
Cabinet
NO pushbutton
suitable dropping resistor if needed.
optionally an LED for charge indication.

If you use only a half-wave bridge and set the average charge current
to the recommended quick charge value, you will have approximated
a pulse charger. This is essentially the circuit used in my very
expensive laptop quick charger.

John
--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | "I think they should go back to where they
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. | belong so we can have our community back."
Marietta, Ga | Black LA resident on CNN referring to Korean
jgd@dixie.com | merchants. Wonder what would happen if
Need public access in Atl? | David Duke had said that?
Write me. |

2246. 2 element beam using Hamsticks for 18 Mhz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 20:06:31 UTC
From: nk30@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May15.200631.27264@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289810

Does anyone have experience with making a 2 element beam from
hamsticks. I was thinking that something like this would work for 18 Mhz.
The antenna's bandwidth should cover the whole band. What would the feedpoint
impedance be since the the whips are inductively loaded?

Thanks in advance. NK3O Jeff

2247. Hamputer_Fest 92 (Central NJ, 6/13)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 20:16:21 UTC
From: wmb@ulysses.att.com
Message-ID: <16648@ulysses.att.com>
Source record: 289830
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,nj.general

```
************************************************************
* HAMPUTER_FEST 92 *
* Hamfest and Computer Show *
*----------------------------------------------------------*
* previously the Dunellen Hamfest *
************************************************************
* *
* DATE/TIME: June 13, 1992 / 8 AM - 2 PM *
* PLACE: Watchung Hills Regional H. S., Warren, NJ *
* SPONSOR: Raritan Valley Radio Club *
* FEATURES: * VE Testing * Indoor tables * Outdoor spaces *
* * Rain or shine * AMSAT reps * ARRL-approved *
* * Commercial vendors * W2 QSL Bureau *
* * Refreshments * Prizes * Free parking *
* * Easy access from Route I-78 *
* DIRECTIONS: Route I-78 to Exit 40, North on Hillcrest Rd. *
* toward Gillette, follow hamfest signs to *
* Watchung Hills Regional High School *
* TALK-IN: WA2UDT repeater 146.025/.625 & 146.52 simplex *
* VE EXAMS: Must be pre-registered; mail by May 30 to: *
* VE Exam c/o WA2F *
* 966 Brown Road *
* Bridgewater, NJ 08807 *
* For info, call John, WA2F (908 722-9045) *
* OTHER INFO: John, WA2F (908 722-9045) *
* Walt, W2FLB (908 968-5993) *
* *
************************************************************

For info via email, contact me.

Bill Brelsford, K2DI
AT&T, Basking Ridge
wmb@joplin.att.com
```

2248. Re: Good Experiences with Ramsey Kits? (packet modem)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 20:49:04 UTC
From: johana!tsw@apple.com
Message-ID: <25053@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 289747

In article <1992May12.184601.16898@news.acns.nwu.edu>, rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:
>
> This is what I like about kits from TAPR. They include all the sockets.

Does somebody have the address for TAPR, just what kits do they offer??
I can buy most of the parts locally, but PC boards are difficult, and it
is nice to have somebody 'debug' them.

Thanks...

Tom Watson (WA6HCW)
johana!tsw@apple.com

2249. Internet<->Packet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 20:52:03 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992May15.205203.19977@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 289813

Repost for the Internet<->Packet gateways. Originally posted by
Phil Temples, K9HI.

>From: phil@k9hi.optron.ingr.com (Phil Temples)
>
>There are currently several Internet <> packet radio e-mail gateways in
>operation in the U.S.
>
>Here is what I know:
>
> The W2XO gateway in Pittsburgh, PA. It is bi-directional; however, an
>internet addressee must be "registered" with Jim. In other words the
>ax.25 sender cannot simply send to anyone on internet; only those users
>who have made prior arrangments. Mail coming in for ax.25 users must,
>of course, be screened for content before making the hop over to amateur
>packet radio. Jim can be reached at: durham@w2xo.pgh.pa.us (Jim Durham).
>
> There is also the KA2QHD gateway in New Jersey. Is is, I believe,
>uni-directional (packet->internet). Again, an internet user must be
>registered with the sysop. Contact John at:
>johnd@ka2qhd.ocpt.ccur.com (John Decatur).
>
> Finally, there is a new gateway in the Phoeniz, AZ area run by WB7TPY.
>It is bi-directional to my knowledge. (Actually, I would describe it as
>more "tri-directional"; it seems to be tightly coupled to Fidonet via a
>gateway as well.) For more information, contact David at:
>ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell).
>
>All of these gateways use slightly different syntax and procedures. You
>would be well-advised to contact the sysops before sending any e-mail
>messages. I make no guarantee that my information is one hundred per
>cent correct. And, your mileage may vary. Good luck.
>
>-Phil, K9HI
>
>~~~
>
>"If they had money, they'd be Republicans." -- Dennis Miller, commenting
>on why most of the checkbouncers in the Congress are Democrats
>
>Phil Temples, Software Engineer Optronics, an Intergraph Division
>7 Stuart Road, Chelmsford MA 01824 USA +1 508 250 8762 k9hi@ingr.com

2250. Test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 21:09:33 UTC
From: mzingman@weird.miami.fl.us
Message-ID: <mzingman.07fy@weird.miami.fl.us>
Source record: 289815

Test

2251. Seeking to rent hi-gain 440 yagi for a few weeks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 21:18:22 UTC
From: weaver@sfc.sony.com
Message-ID: <1992May15.211822.21516@sfc.sony.com>
Source record: 289826
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I'd like to see about renting an antenna of 20 or more dB gain, suitable for use at 456 MHz, to use in a remote broadcast from San Francisco later in the year. We need to work Black Mountain from the St. Francis's roof with 15 watts, delivering a broadcast-quality (solid 10 to 15 KHz audio) signal.

A reasonable rent and even damage deposit would be acceptable. Thanks.

[All you lawyer wanna-bes who love to flame before asking, look in Part 74.]

--
Eric Weaver Sony AVTC 677 River Oaks Pkwy, MS 35 SJ CA 95134 408 944-4904
& Asst. Prod. Dir., KFJC 89.7 - Foothill College, Los Altos Hills, CA 94022

2252. Re: FIELD STRENGTH (S METER)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 21:51:50 UTC
From: wdh@oversteer.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l18cjmINNt2q@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289814

>Please, please don't quote gains in S-units. Gain in "potatoes" would be
>as meaningful and less misleading.

>Roy Lewallen
>W7EL

Guess we can no longer look down on CB'ers who ask for radio checks and ask
"how many pounds am I hitting you with".

..I'm back quiet
..Dennis N6TTW

2253. Re: Radiosonde Frequencies??? What are they?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 22:08:31 UTC
From: bame@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM
Message-ID: <21270010@hpfcbig.SDE.HP.COM>
Source record: 289840

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, thompson@cactus.org (Charles Thompson) writes:

> I bought a nifty weather balloon radio sonde at Dayton this year.
> It's made by a company called VIZ. It is complete with sensors
> for temp and humidity. Does anyone know what frequency this beast
> is on? It appears to be around 400 MHz from what I can observe of
> the RF section.

I was around the Denver NWS when they launched one last year. It seemed to drift some and be fairly wideband - around 403.16MHz. I got to see one a farmer captured and it had LORAN on it. Appeared to be a 100KHz RF front-end (not very exciting) which then modulated the main carrier. It would seem fairly easy to extract this from one of the wider IF stages in a receiver and feed into a standard LORAN box to get coordinates. The reason I mention this is the ham balloon folks might make use of it - especially when considerable equipment expense is involved. A "real-time" computer map would be cool too of course. I think one could perhaps route the 100KHz LORAN signal through the typical balloon video transmitter.

I don't know if Denver NWS uses radiosondes any more - they may use one of the fancy radar toys instead.

-Paul Bame N0KCL

2254. Hammarlund SP-600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-15 23:31:50 UTC
From: sieh@ie.engr.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1992May15.183150.5058@doug.cae.wisc.edu>
Source record: 289818

Some questions on Hammarlund SP-600 shortwave receiver:

Selectivity Knob-----There are six different BWs, 3-8-13 Khz are
grouped into "Non-Xtal", .2-.5-1.3Khz are grouped into "Xtal".
Are crystal filters included in every SP-600? If they are optional,
where are they installed, or which part of the radio shall I exam to
see if they are installed?

Audio Output----There are three different audio outlets, one for
the headphone at front, the other two PHONO and AUDIO OUTPUT are
located on the rear. What's the difference between them?
What's the use for the terminals labeled JUMPER on the AUDIO OUTPUT
block?

Gerneral Comments on this radio are also welcome.

I would also like to get hold of a copy of the manual for this radio.

Thanks in advance.

--Dai

2255. Re: Inter-repeater Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 00:41:26 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570393@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289822

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Gregory Lapin) writes:

>The club that I belong to currently is having a problem with interference
>with a repeater on an adjacent channel on 2 meters. I am soliciting
>experience and suggestions on this type of problem.

>The assigned output frequency of our 2 meter repeater (147.345 MHz) is 15
>kHz below that of another repeater located about 25 miles away and we
>transmit through a 100 watt amplifier. ... In an
>attempt to be good neighbors, we have decreased ourmodulation index to just
>over 50% in order to stop this interference.

>Since repeaters are commonly spaced 15 kHz apart in the US, this problem
>must come up rather often...

I think the normal solution is not to assign adjacent split frequencies
to repeaters only 25 miles apart. There probably is no really
"good" solution.

From your posting, it sounds like you have reduced your deviation from
the normal 5 kHz to 2.5 kHz. One partial solution would be to tune
your repeater's transmit carrier 1 kHz or so below the nominal channel
frequency. Then you could increase your deviation to 3.5 kHz with
no more interference to the other machine, while keeping the entire
signal within the passband of your users' radios.

AL N1AL

2256. Re: Regarding ACSSB and Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 00:52:48 UTC
From: larson@loren.net.com
Message-ID: <2017@unet.UUCP>
Source record: 289820

In article <1992May15.122951.19221@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Note that correlation gain works for weak signals also, so it's possible
>to do weak signal work *using* SS techniques. Correlation gain works
>much like Petit's Coherent CW in giving you an extremely narrow effective
>bandwidth by sampling and summing.

Before anyone gets too excited, remember that that narrow effective
bandwidth is the same as the narrow bandwidth system would have had.
You really don't come out ahead of a narrow band system.

I would like to learn more about spreading techniqes to help
with frequency synchronization problems on very weak signals or
using microwave frequencies where getting down to the nearest
tens of hertz may be difficult.

Alan

wa6azp

2257. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 00:56:58 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May16.005658.25932@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 289416

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

STS 49
1 21963U 92 26 A 92135.83332175 .00035972 00000-0 25599-3 0 273
2 21963 28.3179 4.1801 0013244 162.4767 272.7833 15.72216848 1078
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2258. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 01:11:54 UTC
From: tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May16.011154.26414@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 289420

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (updated weekly) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space.news and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #990 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 92135.51187936 .00000132 00000-0 14779-3 0 5779
2 00424 80.4631 318.4087 0022588 280.7671 79.0932 13.67704333478007
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 92133.69279007 -.00000078 00000-0 99999-4 0 7799
2 03029 14.0026 15.0252 0013357 243.2809 116.5187 1.00272497 89762
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 92135.22718238 .00111327 23670-4 39928-3 0 4304
2 04966 51.4785 108.5938 1688941 158.9725 208.9968 12.35273382672806
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 92127.91192207 -.00000040 00000-0 15721-4 0 4246
2 07646 49.8308 316.8909 0205593 308.9044 49.3673 13.82177182871171
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 92134.31414414 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 4263
2 08820 109.8376 233.5510 0043593 89.0882 271.4919 6.38664336118392
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 92131.68405315 -.00000260 00000-0 99999-4 0 7785
2 10061 9.6562 55.1484 0003148 358.1341 1.7755 1.00254177 55963
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 92134.81036238 -.00000189 00000-0 99999-4 0 5326
2 10637 33.3947 107.4229 1347260 12.8809 350.1218 1.00247436 5219
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 92125.26426964 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 8736
2 10684 64.1889 68.5871 0066690 164.6580 195.5211 1.98069999 89606
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 92132.98830615 -.00000017 00000-0 99999-4 0 6304
2 10893 64.0055 308.8147 0199954 13.1329 347.3804 2.01627867102629
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 92134.00175745 .00000111 00000-0 99999-4 0 4367
2 10953 8.5886 57.7653 0004269 104.9835 254.9857 1.00289557 4055
```

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SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 92135.47814023 .00000560 00000-0 22822-3 0 8323
2 10967 108.0203 321.4213 0002718 241.6068 118.4793 14.37613265726590
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 92133.71064160 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 6883
2 11054 63.5280 304.7384 0068239 120.1182 240.5412 2.00575094 99636
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 92132.69729540 .00000083 00000-0 90598-4 0 9762
2 11080 99.1473 30.1425 0009641 30.6094 329.5620 13.83672066684076
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 92134.69453558 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 4289
2 11141 64.1761 68.2623 0049702 22.3612 337.8244 1.92895019 98259
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 92131.02861010 .00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 3758
2 11690 64.5523 70.5005 0132673 201.3151 158.1164 2.00550244104133
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 92113.08123957 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 6729
2 11783 63.1246 304.4863 0196643 28.9912 332.0945 2.03456675 87966
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 92130.77737894 -.00000212 00000-0 99999-4 0 3264
2 12472 5.1502 67.3103 0008692 314.5709 45.4407 1.00328390 39175
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 92135.53910547 .00000071 00000-0 75918-4 0 9266
2 13301 82.9330 149.6359 0028903 40.5634 319.7665 13.68009585493015
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 92135.58863223 .00000571 00000-0 13711-3 0 3090
2 13367 98.2837 192.0507 0007875 98.6558 261.5515 14.57073281522867
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 92135.04157928 .00000140 00000-0 12092-3 0 1798
2 13777 98.9991 330.0423 0011951 265.9060 94.0821 13.99114368144370
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 92135.24028036 .00000082 00000-0 80557-4 0 45
2 13916 82.9450 216.6618 0038487 0.0630 0.0523 13.74250462458404
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 92133.99698425 .00000123 00000-0 99999-4 0 6832
2 13969 6.1069 59.1492 0005136 5.4467 354.4051 1.00271917 6380
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 92133.92647951 .00000108 00000-0 99999-4 0 6802
2 14050 3.9236 69.8673 0001277 265.1624 94.6207 1.00289675 5110
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 92132.48216704 -.00000090 00000-0 99998-4 0 8740
2 14129 26.4317 84.3076 6052516 342.8623 3.3043 2.05883898 39021
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 92134.71140005 -.00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 2287
2 14189 63.7547 66.0289 0138337 230.9692 127.7710 2.00562987 64738
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 92135.70396142 -.00000282 00000-0 -57548-4 0 1097
2 14780 98.1903 196.6119 0003437 88.3191 271.8403 14.57117079436293
UoSat 2
1 14781U 84 21 B 92131.60862312 .00001082 00000-0 19455-3 0 2788
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2 14781 97.8545 168.9285 0011043 199.6899 160.3874 14.68537723437627
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 92135.38957260 -.00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 5825
2 15039 63.5137 65.0248 0034813 222.1851 137.4067 2.00570446 58021
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 92135.38226605 .00000088 00000-0 88006-4 0 2263
2 15055 82.9535 268.2809 0026872 180.1774 179.9377 13.73551804395779
GPS-0010
1 15271U 84 97 A 92134.82823036 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2928
2 15271 62.8232 303.2800 0121965 339.0271 20.4583 2.00559856 55121
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 92135.30535026 .00001604 00000-0 19338-3 0 8857
2 15331 82.5358 72.3697 0019847 200.7864 159.2544 14.83149388411236
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 92132.57052250 .00000616 00000-0 34840-3 0 941
2 15427 99.1450 158.7602 0014573 215.9712 144.0422 14.13388768382048
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 92134.55438288 -.00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 9752
2 16129 64.2687 66.6241 0125342 144.5311 216.2862 2.00565457 48323
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 92135.80454210 .00021250 00000-0 25085-3 0 2804
2 16609 51.5972 54.2488 0018762 62.5311 296.9806 15.61079231357073
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 92134.79504513 .00000194 00000-0 99999-4 0 7029
2 16613 98.7183 208.7112 0000765 39.5496 320.4475 14.20022055 8071
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 92133.46046355 .00001587 00000-0 19544-3 0 7332
2 16881 82.5259 132.5116 0017607 227.8154 132.1581 14.82270110311974
EGP
1 16908U 86 61 A 92122.52217736 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 5728
2 16908 50.0107 312.1530 0011670 139.1802 220.9908 12.44403120260068
NOAA 10
1 16969U 86 73 A 92132.57330555 .00000579 00000-0 26531-3 0 9413
2 16969 98.5376 153.0803 0014083 51.0980 309.1435 14.24653648293440
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 92135.71167211 .00000137 00000-0 12708-3 0 1479
2 17527 99.0340 206.5016 0000948 78.9111 281.2158 13.94913944266500
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 92131.00000000 -.00000020 00000-0 99999-4 0 864
2 17561 0.0335 293.5572 0004611 105.2785 77.4584 1.00265292 2257
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 92135.86851686 .00124402 00000-0 14190-2 0 9902
2 17845 51.5990 53.9274 0018648 62.8127 296.4736 15.61103968357089
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 92132.71935797 .00000858 00000-0 46111-3 0 4467
2 18123 98.8038 324.1036 0013820 201.8125 158.2437 14.15139057252594
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 92135.91473138 .00000175 00000-0 18085-3 0 2093
2 18129 82.9271 172.9714 0011668 351.1081 8.9842 13.72284645245222
Meteor 2-16
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1 18312U 87 68 A 92133.91116195 .00000080 00000-0 66194-4 0 8778
2 18312 82.5545 98.7696 0013322 94.7593 265.5089 13.83942910239200
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 92130.10808241 .00000137 00000-0 11199-3 0 7262
2 18820 82.5445 160.3124 0016237 176.3946 183.7332 13.84634833215920
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 92132.68664407 .00000634 00000-0 30037-3 0 3433
2 18822 98.5462 4.1083 0007729 62.2993 297.8971 14.22647148221523
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 92124.67253145 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 5224
2 19163 64.9250 136.3236 0007215 200.2093 159.8114 2.13102181 30150
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 92134.11393700 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 7714
2 19165 64.9109 135.9970 0004817 323.3150 36.6725 2.13102439 30977
METEOSAT 3
1 19215U 88 51 A 92133.00000000 -.00000259 00000-0 99999-4 0 4269
2 19215 0.1879 44.7397 0001555 182.6470 311.4605 1.00288022 2301
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 92129.18618148 -.00000186 00000-0 99999-4 0 4249
2 19216 57.1009 26.6564 7300711 285.2512 10.4315 2.09723112 29895
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 92134.25233734 .00001932 00000-0 24450-3 0 4356
2 19274 82.5190 230.8224 0021004 9.4525 350.7113 14.81229375207802
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 92135.10629021 .00000039 00000-0 88954-4 0 9304
2 19336 82.5423 144.3494 0017885 16.1678 344.0010 13.16947940182686
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1 19503U 88 85 C 92130.85024213 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 7718
2 19503 65.6199 15.1910 0004498 185.0996 174.9435 2.13103016 28398
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 92132.75359593 .00000420 00000-0 24773-3 0 8378
2 19531 99.0780 95.8990 0012620 125.7930 234.4416 14.12683436186997
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 92133.53174834 -.00000257 00000-0 99999-4 0 4298
2 19548 0.5139 78.6810 0002549 352.9692 288.3705 1.00268633 689
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 92134.17671235 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 6051
2 19749 64.8744 135.6445 0007519 271.5226 88.4163 2.13101603 25992
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 92134.70342775 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 6573
2 19750 64.8891 135.6631 0008370 253.6482 106.2842 2.13101480 26004
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 92134.90512666 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 4288
2 19802 55.0381 169.9451 0042813 171.3252 188.8327 2.00554669 23726
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 92132.40068064 .00035806 00000-0 20027-2 0 4979
2 19822 75.0813 244.9391 3957962 120.7550 284.2212 7.52386819 50512
Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 92133.72794104 .00000195 00000-0 16515-3 0 6771
2 19851 82.5201 34.1644 0012921 212.6257 147.4106 13.84283616161784
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MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 92122.38949269 .00000023 00000-0 99999-4 0 3747
2 19876 0.3176 33.4319 0007735 347.7977 338.7384 1.00274952 7350
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 92131.47925950 -.00000239 00000-0 99999-4 0 4276
2 19883 0.0822 60.8474 0002742 17.6109 281.5767 1.00268381 81791
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 92130.75585876 -.00000034 00000-0 99999-4 0 4307
2 20061 54.8561 347.7738 0101509 192.1210 167.6638 2.00564208 21389
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 92135.44878722 .00000069 00000-0 67152-4 0 5783
2 20103 82.9610 130.9651 0036033 257.5210 102.1914 13.73786667143444
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 92132.58749084 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 3771
2 20185 54.8881 170.7922 0013742 188.1749 171.8733 2.00564380 19991
GMS 4
1 20217U 89 70 A 92124.99418067 -.00000259 00000-0 99999-4 0 4225
2 20217 0.3339 340.7444 0001367 130.8665 248.3936 1.00263429 10377
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 92131.62692503 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 3762
2 20302 54.1031 288.6200 0018989 337.1038 22.7912 2.00564837 18770
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 92133.90713423 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 5787
2 20305 82.5462 87.2602 0017745 35.2962 324.9332 13.15994418122450
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 92132.99811511 .00000118 00000-0 86890-4 0 5277
2 20322 99.0122 146.8121 0007684 237.5366 122.5053 14.03335657126929
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 92135.86851402 .00124402 00000-0 14190-2 0 919
2 20335 51.5990 53.9274 0018648 62.8126 296.4577 15.61103967357088
GPS BII-05
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2 20361 55.1539 112.7349 0063662 78.5008 282.1994 2.00562233 8309
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 92134.75395528 .00000239 00000-0 13028-3 0 8453
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1 20437U 90 5 B 92129.77359773 .00000409 00000-0 17543-3 0 5780
2 20437 98.6392 211.9321 0010667 292.7505 67.2545 14.29632167119645
UO-15
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2 20438 98.6412 213.5054 0009494 288.3876 71.6273 14.29038140119882
PACSAT
1 20439U 90 5 D 92132.73068497 .00000374 00000-0 16131-3 0 4751
2 20439 98.6454 215.4318 0011213 287.7370 72.2582 14.29700553120074
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2 20440 98.6456 217.0258 0011122 282.6533 77.3403 14.29826198120299
WO-18
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1 20452U 90 8 A 92132.54097617 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 3773
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MOS-1B
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2 20478 99.1164 210.1701 0000049 52.6036 307.5129 13.94882842 36218
DEBUT
1 20479U 90 13 B 92131.77357238 .00000046 00000-0 15445-3 0 4248
2 20479 99.0724 57.2854 0539773 277.6377 76.3760 12.83278185105706
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 92135.21155460 .00000023 00000-0 80010-4 0 3735
2 20480 99.0734 60.0610 0540031 269.8471 84.0783 12.83210894106141
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 92135.34715281 .00000012 00000-0 48509-4 0 5304
2 20491 99.0616 82.8309 0470321 196.9524 161.5388 13.02938555107182
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 92135.17602412 .00010229 00000-0 39343-3 0 9437
2 20496 43.1013 53.2715 0016141 114.3041 245.9498 15.26392196124489
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 92135.86702444 .00587330 19834-3 46504-3 0 1192
2 20497 43.0822 164.1562 0010829 53.9173 306.5334 16.13574945127364
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 92133.43791160 .00000062 00000-0 60077-4 0 5270
2 20508 82.9517 267.2029 0043650 209.9214 149.9479 13.73416570110431
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 92135.56650657 .00001583 00000-0 21889-3 0 8869
2 20510 82.5327 173.5921 0019221 159.9649 200.2331 14.77370548118875
INTELSAT-6
1 20523U 90 21 A 92134.73976574 .00082137 00000-0 67848-3 0 8874
2 20523 28.3123 12.1370 0011094 220.9704 138.0218 15.68735552 905
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 92131.94848816 -.00000033 00000-0 99999-4 0 3757
2 20533 55.2407 347.9587 0039335 90.2046 270.2831 2.00559137 15534
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 92134.21262275 .00012333 00000-0 43560-3 0 255
2 20546 94.1302 231.2781 0099844 308.7250 50.5691 15.24514458115148
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 92134.28398664 .00002202 00000-0 20034-3 0 7401
2 20580 28.4681 118.8957 0004962 171.0589 189.0206 14.91441413111738
MACSAT 2
1 20608U 90 43 B 92133.07084185 .00000871 00000-0 15073-3 0 5815
2 20608 89.9204 186.8028 0104809 247.7451 111.2631 14.64008194107162
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1 20619U 90 45 A 92134.54657452 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 1055
2 20619 65.2266 15.0553 0021975 213.7093 146.1992 2.13102900 15461
Glonass 45
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Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 92134.72500810 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 344
2 20621 65.2387 15.0679 0012168 203.5342 156.4589 2.13101640 15472
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 92135.80453815 .00162013 00000-0 18393-2 0 8900
2 20635 51.5969 54.2485 0018767 62.9137 296.5773 15.61083513357072
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 92131.63816135 .00002647 00000-0 20487-3 0 6372
2 20638 53.0068 198.7374 0011484 254.1249 105.8473 15.04795488106429
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 92133.93596495 .00000070 00000-0 57515-4 0 4263
2 20670 82.5444 96.2808 0016373 129.1826 231.0791 13.84120291 94755
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 92134.93685936 .00002203 00000-0 23383-2 0 8616
2 20712 17.6382 136.6140 7200605 339.2249 2.3029 2.33982057 7949
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 92134.26098354 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2779
2 20724 54.6739 168.5335 0098446 137.5568 223.2442 2.00564684 13006
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 92132.90597671 -.00000173 00000-0 -10354-3 0 3829
2 20788 98.9002 164.0067 0013955 344.6658 15.4087 14.01259044 86388
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 92133.74239931 .00000210 00000-0 18083-3 0 4279
2 20826 82.5253 34.9625 0014729 34.6293 325.5819 13.83495878 81912
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 92134.31127885 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 3274
2 20830 55.0697 110.8623 0068280 110.7210 249.9990 2.00559556 12084
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 92134.21594354 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2270
2 20959 54.8942 170.2435 0059769 219.4516 140.1875 2.00567865 10674
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 92132.63724606 .00000983 00000-0 37102-3 0 6467
2 20978 98.7889 179.4352 0078550 255.4582 103.7852 14.31920711 75382
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 92135.23099816 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 7589
2 21006 64.8486 135.0012 0060773 188.5711 171.3444 2.13102187 11161
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 92135.41113378 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 8042
2 21007 64.8706 135.0355 0037818 182.5813 177.4163 2.13100456 11160
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 92134.35606241 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 7545
2 21008 64.8537 135.0442 0011277 288.4706 71.4320 2.13099881 11143
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91 6 A 92135.64337588 .00000117 00000-0 11165-3 0 4113
2 21087 82.9459 347.7512 0036731 53.7376 306.7183 13.74483729 64698
Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 92133.75229802 .00000078 00000-0 76474-4 0 2765
2 21089 82.9259 219.0239 0031055 78.4433 282.0206 13.73991880 63532
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MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 92125.00000000 -.00000013 00000-0 00000+0 0 2248
2 21140 0.5959 347.2695 0001188 50.1907 180.6845 1.00263918 3863
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 92133.57624406 .00000077 00000-0 76004-4 0 3284
2 21152 82.9269 174.2352 0041868 184.0707 176.0116 13.73444398 58581
Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 92135.80083274 .00022359 00000-0 16125-3 0 9558
2 21213 72.6519 146.0659 0011113 257.0485 103.2435 15.73375867 65247
Glonass 50
1 21216U 91 25 A 92134.78066990 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 7073
2 21216 64.9895 15.0501 0007112 225.0597 134.9316 2.13103583 8650
Glonass 51
1 21217U 91 25 B 92134.84064557 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 7078
2 21217 64.9606 15.0702 0009318 243.4861 116.4675 2.13102400 8652
Glonass 52
1 21218U 91 25 C 92134.48854779 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 7049
2 21218 64.9606 15.0662 0008221 309.5037 50.4700 2.13102432 8649
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 92133.57946655 .00024026 00000-0 31865-3 0 5981
2 21225 28.4645 299.7838 0005884 159.7154 200.3723 15.56719062 62430
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 92133.62522407 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 2268
2 21232 82.5512 350.9948 0017789 314.9293 45.0385 13.16807598 50600
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 92132.57726843 .00000815 00000-0 38580-3 0 2891
2 21263 98.6974 162.9780 0012088 298.7549 61.2395 14.22030204 51566
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91 39 A 92134.86954118 .00001511 00000-0 21869-3 0 5460
2 21397 82.5270 83.7419 0021530 228.3148 131.6222 14.75411727 50774
GPS BII-11
1 21552U 91 47 A 92132.99459836 .00000007 00000-0 99999-4 0 1804
2 21552 55.3637 108.2648 0031955 226.0660 133.7965 2.00558202 6240
ERS-1
1 21574U 91 50 A 92135.72153378 .00000628 00000-0 24774-3 0 3616
2 21574 98.5543 210.1755 0001227 90.0700 270.0617 14.32250839 43371
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 92134.22063474 .00000426 00000-0 15858-3 0 1761
2 21575 98.5095 209.9002 0008661 54.1792 306.0197 14.36648999 43236
ORBCOMM-X
1 21576U 91 50 C 92133.19469400 .00000554 00000-0 20494-3 0 2301
2 21576 98.5102 208.5268 0004953 62.4918 297.6770 14.35977534 43069
TUBSAT
1 21577U 91 50 D 92130.73944685 .00000344 00000-0 13179-3 0 1748
2 21577 98.5103 206.3073 0007457 63.5548 296.6400 14.36239692 42722
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 92131.73314789 .00001925 00000-0 65371-3 0 2878
2 21578 98.5109 207.6009 0005962 71.4785 288.7034 14.37718729 42888
TDRS 4
1 21639U 91 54 B 92131.84839449 .00000112 00000-0 99999-4 0 1787
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2 21639 0.0383 166.8232 0005208 251.1450 302.0468 1.00276088 968
Meteor 3-5
1 21655U 91 56 A 92133.47608826 .00000440 00000-0 11293-2 0 2886
2 21655 82.5548 297.5022 0012862 314.8218 45.0512 13.16809584 35680
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 92133.08303912 .00003206 00000-0 30108-3 0 1712
2 21701 56.9866 348.8818 0005087 76.6430 283.5254 14.96465015 36255
DMSP B5D2-6
1 21798U 91 82 A 92134.04678660 .00001052 00000-0 57921-3 0 1394
2 21798 98.9334 128.1230 0013585 140.4219 219.7917 14.13436964 23513
Glonass 53
1 21853U 92 5 A 92133.29519122 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1499
2 21853 64.7899 134.8449 0007629 211.3545 148.6259 2.13102158 2226
Glonass 54
1 21854U 92 5 B 92134.05769928 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1485
2 21854 64.7988 134.7920 0016766 4.9182 355.1246 2.13102263 2233
Glonass 55
1 21855U 92 5 C 92134.11638415 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1513
2 21855 64.7931 134.7992 0007856 221.4001 138.5640 2.13101769 2227
JERS-1
1 21867U 92 7 A 92135.79670305 .00004055 00000-0 34189-3 0 1870
2 21867 97.7071 211.4340 0002276 184.1095 176.0476 14.98724611 14040
GPS BII-12
1 21890U 92 9 A 92128.46504711 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 819
2 21890 54.6886 288.3844 0061925 138.9812 221.4460 2.00575769 1529
Soyuz TM-14
1 21908U 92 14 A 92135.86851758 .00106334 00000-0 12165-2 0 944
2 21908 51.5984 53.9264 0018698 63.9966 295.2990 15.61103483357085
GPS BII-13
1 21930U 92 19 A 92134.15930817 -.00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 775
2 21930 55.1366 48.5617 0076379 157.5697 202.7560 2.00567261 636
Cosmos 2184
1 21937U 92 20 A 92133.92025409 .00000067 00000-0 66069-4 0 809
2 21937 82.9331 320.8151 0032114 202.4516 157.5232 13.72464993 3793
1992 020B
1 21938U 92 20 B 92134.54036904 .00000168 00000-0 16615-3 0 826
2 21938 82.9296 320.2836 0028467 181.9674 178.1374 13.74238506 3887
TELECOM 2B
1 21939U 92 21 A 92134.38037849 .00000095 00000-0 99999-4 0 881
2 21939 0.3385 166.2489 0046360 26.1643 167.4430 1.01015512 283
INMARSAT2F4
1 21940U 92 21 B 92130.48754800 -.00000206 00000-0 99999-4 0 169
2 21940 1.9929 10.2742 0002853 134.2026 226.4499 1.00270966 209
1992 021C
1 21941U 92 21 C 92132.98085499 .00001698 00000-0 26301-2 0 876
2 21941 4.0546 359.8616 7269321 197.5107 106.1657 2.24319172 1262
1992 021D
1 21942U 92 21 D 92133.12111257 .00005935 00000-0 61245-2 0 151
2 21942 4.0374 359.3598 7258030 197.9574 108.7701 2.27093535 1277
ProgressM12
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1 21946U 92 22 A 92135.86851835 .00154693 00000-0 17567-2 0 347
2 21946 51.5969 53.9258 0018758 63.1797 296.1169 15.61103102357080
RESURS F14
1 21951U 92 24 A 92135.78603552 .00173126 14017-4 12735-3 0 361
2 21951 82.0802 0.0381 0011749 277.8319 82.2633 16.15420587 2499
Cosmos 2185
1 21953U 92 25 A 92135.82638902 .00099201 85665-5 11223-3 0 355
2 21953 69.9644 6.6422 0047044 39.6757 320.7752 16.06751503 2480
STS 49
1 21963U 92 26 A 92135.83332175 .00035972 00000-0 25599-3 0 273
2 21963 28.3179 4.1801 0013244 162.4767 272.7833 15.72216848 1078
1992 027A
1 21964U 92 27 A 92135.08346481 -.00000070 00000-0 00000+0 0 17
2 21964 22.6168 57.2213 6492739 359.1920 0.0661 2.04845892 25
1992 027B
1 21965U 92 27 B 92135.16273149 .00000387 00000-0 99999-4 0 17
2 21965 19.6959 43.8142 1426648 190.4937 166.2412 12.07671127 28
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tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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2259. Handheld for someone on a budget

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 01:16:42 UTC
From: mrosen@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992May16.011642.27202@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 289821

I've had some good responses with some suggestions for handhelds; thanks for all your input. I think I may be going over my head looking for a dual band radio, possibly. I'm hoping to save up money to spend about $200-300 on a radio. Do any good dual band transceiver/scanners fall within this range? If not, how about single band on either 2m or 70cm probably? Something with DTMF encoding and the ability to recharge batteries would be preferred.

Thanks,
Mike

ps. What are the good magazines that mail-order dealers advertise in?

2260. Re: Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 01:21:09 UTC
From: salnick@dejavu.spk.wa.us
Message-ID: <salnick.06x7@dejavu.spk.wa.us>
Source record: 289854

In article <v0kn4INNb5h@sixgun.East.Sun.COM> nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM (Nick England - Sun NC Development Center) writes:
>In article <681@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
>>
>>It's safe to say that the c-c scheme discussed here so far was
>>more a means of making SSB-optimized transmitters compatible with
>>radios that used rectification detection without beat-
>>frequency oscillators than a means of improving AM performance.
>>Heck, if you're going to go to the trouble of controlling your
>>carrier to keep your finals happy, why not go all the way, dump
>>the carrier entirely and turn one your BFO?
>>
>
>I always thought it was because controlled-carrier was a heck of a lot
>cheaper than full plate modulation. Lots of rigs with *NO* SSB capability
>used controlled-carrier AM. Popular low-priced rigs such as the Knight T-60
>and T-150, Heath DX-60 (??), etc. were much cheaper than (and weighed 1/4
>as much as) plate-modulated rigs like the DX-100 and Apache.
>Later SSB rigs did sometimes use c-c as a *cheap* way to add AM capability.
>The plate-modulated rigs are more highly prized today because they
>sound so much better on the air.
>
>Does this ring a bell with any other OF's ?
>

It rings a bell with me... I remember saving up my pennies for the NEWLY INTRODUCED T-150... the only voice rig I could possibly afford. Most of the people I talked to on it didn't like it - I got lots of complaints about the audio quality. So many, in fact, that I eventually used a 75 watt audio PA amp that I had and an old TV power transformer, and made it into a straight AM rig - sounded much better. It generated more heat too, which was a Good Thing, since the shack was in a basement.

73, bob
--
Bob Salnick, Spokane,WA | USENET: oliveb!isc-br!tau-ceti!DejaVu!salnick
Amiga 1000, WB 1.3 | INTERNET: salnick@DejaVu.spk.wa.us
WA9BVE |

2261. Spread Spectrum and Narrow-band Users

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 02:15:29 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9205160215.AA16322@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 289823

Thanks are due Glen N6GN and Gary KE4ZV for reponding to my leading question about signal levels "way away" from spread spectrum (SS) transmissions. I say "leading question" because I wanted to point out that the "60 dB down" numbers can still be pretty large sigs compared with the 200-250 dB path loss that the desired weak DX signal may have seen. I have no doubt that Glenn and Gary are good-neighbor hams, but worry about SS in the hands of Joe-Clod Ham.

See, we can all find something to fear about more-advanced technology.

And, yes, I know that SS works with weak sigs, but just wanted and evaluation of the effects on current-style operation.

73, Bob W3OTC

2262. LATEST FCC CALL SIGNS A/O MAY 1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 02:38:36 UTC
From: steve@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU
Message-ID: <19905@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU>
Source record: 289825
Cross-posted to: maine.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
From : WB1E @ K1RQG
To : CALLS @ USBBS
Date : 920515/1428
Msgid : B+ 40261@K1RQG $40261_K1RQG
Subject : LATEST FCC CALL SIGNS A/O MAY 1

Here are the latest callsigns issued
by the FCC as of May 1, 1992:

=====================================
Group Group Group Group
A B C D
Dist. Extra Advanced Tech/Gen Novice
-------------------------------------
0 AA0IK KF0YK N0SIH KB0KFP
1 AA1BV KD1IJ N1MGN KA1ZZI
2 AA2JA KF2HT N2QQG KB2OUQ
3 WY3Z KE3CO N3MBO KB3AAS
4 AC4QC KO4WV KD4NSL
5 AB5FO KJ5AE KB5SBJ
6 AB6KY KM6UA KD6IYZ
7 AA7OW KI7CQ N7YDL KB7OYT
8 AA8HF KF8UK N8TMB KB8NXO
9 AA9DY KF9JF N9PEK KB9HTV
North Mariana Is.
AH0O AH0AJ KH0AT WH0AAR

Guam
KH2Y AH2CO KH2FY WH2AMW

Johnston Is.
AH3D AH3AD KH3AG WH3AAG

Midway Is.
AH4AA KH4AG WH4AAH

Hawaii
AH6LW WH6GE WH6CPJ

Kure Is.
KH7AA

American Samoa
AH8D* AH8AE KH8AI WH8ABA
```

Wake Wilkes Peale
AH9B AH9AD KH9AE WH9AAI

Alaska
AL7OE WL7CZ WL7CFA

Virgin Is.
NP2T KP2BZ NP2FJ WP2AHQ

Puerto Rico
KP4TO WP4LCK

==========

For more information about the call sign assignment in the Amateur Radio Service, see Section 97.17 (f) of the FCC Rules, or write to the FCC, Consumer Assistance Branch, Gettysburg, PA 17325-7245.

This list is updated monthly by
Mark WB1E @ K1RQG.ME.USA.NA
WB1E @ K1RQG.04416

NOTES:

* This call (Group A for Amer. Samoa) was printed this month as AH8A by the FCC...I think a misprint as it has been AH8D for several months.

District 5 Group C calls are depleted and have moved into the Group D series, as districts 4 and 6 have done. So again, if you're a novice in the 4, 5 or 6 districts and upgrade to Tech or General, don't put in for a new call or you will get another 2 x 3 call!

District 1 Group D calls are about to change to KB prefix.

73 till next month...
----- End of message 40261 from WB1E @ K1RQG. -----
--
Steve E. Goldsmith Systems and Operations Manager
University of Maine Department of Computer Science
115 Neville Hall; Orono, Maine 04469 (207) 581-3945
steve@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU n1jad @ k1rqg.me.usa.na

2263. packet intro info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 02:59:07 UTC
From: VIDGAMES@biotechnet.COM
Message-ID: <920515225837.20e06d72@biotechnet.com>
Source record: 289824

I'm looking at getting into packet, but I'd like to keep my investment low.
Can anyone recommend a decent but inexpensive TNC and refer me to--or
better, send me a BINHEX of--some Mac packet software? I don't have FTP
access, so I can't d'l software directly. Also, how hard would it be to take
that TNC and put it on a Radio Shack Model 100 for portable packeting?
Finally, can anyone point me in the right direction to hooking up an
FT-411 HT to that TNC?
Thanks in advance for your help...

A E
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Andy Eddy-WB1FNV/6 Beverly Hills, California
Exec. Editor, VideoGames & Computer Entertainment Magazine
Internet: 70007.3554@compuserve.com or vidgames@biotechnet.com
Delphi: VIDGAMES CompuServe: 70007,3554
GEnie: VIDGAME MCImail: VIDGAMES Prodigy: CKJB66A

2264. Re: Anyone tried Alinco 560T or 580T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 03:41:26 UTC
From: brad@genesis.nred.ma.us
Message-ID: <92051619191@genesis.nred.ma.us>
Source record: 289836

In article <k+mkq#p.mjr@netcom.com> mjr@netcom.com (Matthew Rapaport) writes:
>While waiting for my license to arrive, I've been considering various
>VHF rigs. I'm leaning towards the new Alinco 580T HT. It supercedes the
>560T having all of its features plus a few more like CTCSS encoding
>built in, etc. Has any one tried either of these radios? I'm particularly
>curious about how they handle intermod interference. I'm told that this
>is a problem with dual band HTs, especially those with wide receive
>capabilities (the 580 has it, the 560 does not). Any pointers would
>be appreciated...

I just bought the DJ-580T. It's the best! In addition to 2M and 440MHz, it has
recieve of aircraft, business, some public-service, and cellular.

2265. Re: Re: Callsigns (was K3VOA)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 04:07:07 UTC
From: robert@unlv.edu
Message-ID: <1992May16.040707.20815@unlv.edu>
Source record: 289828

In article <103360085@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM> jayk@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM (Jay Kesterson) writes:
>>It looks like as long as there is no financial incentive, the FCC will
>>probably never re-issue them. But if they could charge $25 -- $50
>>they would probably sell like the proverbial hotcakes..
>
>Back when the FCC first started letting Extras pick their own call (mid 70s)
>they charged $25. There was some sort of law suit/court ruling that put a
>halt to all amateur license fees. By 1976 when I got my present call there
>was no fee. Maybe someone can supply more details on this.

It would probably cost the federal government more than $25 to collect the
$25, the way they operate. I don't see what the big deal is, I mean we're
not talking about sophisticated software here. I could write a tracking
system for callsigns in less than a day that would allow them to easily
reissue callsigns. Type in the requested callsign, either its used already
or not, if not issue it. Would add maybe 30 seconds to their processing time.

--robert

2266. Re: Inter-repeater Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 04:11:36 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May16.041136.17380@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289827

In article <14570393@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Gregory Lapin) writes:
>>The assigned output frequency of our 2 meter repeater (147.345 MHz) is 15
>>kHz below that of another repeater located about 25 miles away and we
>>transmit through a 100 watt amplifier. ... In an
>>attempt to be good neighbors, we have decreased ourmodulation index to just
>>over 50% in order to stop this interference.
>
>I think the normal solution is not to assign adjacent split frequencies
>to repeaters only 25 miles apart. There probably is no really
>"good" solution.
>
>From your posting, it sounds like you have reduced your deviation from
>the normal 5 kHz to 2.5 kHz. One partial solution would be to tune
>your repeater's transmit carrier 1 kHz or so below the nominal channel
>frequency. Then you could increase your deviation to 3.5 kHz with
>no more interference to the other machine, while keeping the entire
>signal within the passband of your users' radios.

Unfortunately there is another repeater in the area 15 Khz below, but
somewhat farther away. What Greg didn't mention is the repeater at 147.36
is a closed DX repeater. The users are of the type that listen
breathlessly for any traffic on their channel. The crosstalk they
occasionally hear is understandably obnoxious to them. If this were a more
conventional machine, I think the interference would be better tolerated.

It should be pointed out that our repeater output was checked and spurious
emissions were below that required by Part 97.307.

I am one of the members of the club who has complained about the low
deviation. I find it extremely hard to carry on a conversation while
mobile. The lower volume of our machine compared to correctly adjusted
ones turns my HT into a BOOM box with regularity while in scanning mode.

The repeater has been run in this mode for several years. Any changes on
our part at this point will more than likely result in charges that our
repeater output is putting out excessive spurious signals. Even in
the current configuration, when one of our members with slightly more
generous audio transmits there have been complaints. Strangely, those
complaining blame the the individual members equipment rather than the
repeater. Dealing intelligently with those experiencing the crosstalk is
as much of a problem as anything else. Personally, I would suggest a good
frequency check of the recievers involved, a high gain directional antenna and
if necessary an up to date reciever. I don't speak for the club on any
of these matters however.

Jerry - WB9MRI

2267. Re: Help with NOAA Weather Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 04:33:00 UTC
From: bennett@erich.triumf.ca
Message-ID: <15MAY199221334179@erich.triumf.ca>
Source record: 289835

In article <1992May15.103510.2171@memstvx1.memst.edu>, ussmith@memstvx1.memst.edu writes...
>In article <1992May14.121121.1769@swbatl.sbc.com>, ken@swbatl.sbc.com (Ken Gianino 5-9081) writes:
>>
>> ICOM lists their VHF marine (and aviation) products as being pre-
>> programmed for "the 10 NOAA weather channels". I've only seen
>> 7 frequencies published (162.400, 425, 450, 475, 500, 525 and 550).
>> What are the other three ???
>>
>> Ken WB0QNA ken@swbatl.sbc.com
>
>I'm not sure about the other three, but, as far as I know, the National Weather
>Service only uses three frequencies for their NOAA Weather Radio broadcasts:
>162.400...162.475...and 162.550. Maybe the others will be used at some future
>time?
>
>Rick Smith KI5GT
>Memphis State University
>
>

My Icom IC-M2 (marine hand-held) manual lists the following weather channels:
WX1 162.550
WX2 162.400
WX3 162.475
WX4 161.650 (marine channel 21B - used by Canadian Coast Guard for b'casts.)

I also have an Icom IC-M55 which allows you to select weather channels 1 - 10, but only the 4 listed above are active, I believe (the manual is on my boat).

Peter Bennett VE7CEI Bitnet: bennett@triumfer
TRIUMF, Vancouver, B.C., Canada Internet: bennett@erich.triumf.ca

2268. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 05:20:16 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <v262gINNfbh@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289829

In the Panasonic battery engineering manual there's some VERY good information on rapid charging batteries. One of the techniques I liked most was to watch the voltage of the NiCad as you shove current into it; it turns out that just before you reach full charge, the terminal voltage stops increasing and instead DECREASES slightly. By watching for that change in the derivative, apparently you can switch from rapid to trickle (maintenance) charge quite accurately.

Commercial walkie batteries (e.g., Motorola) have a fuse, a thermal sensor (thermistor), and a charge rate resistor in them to communicate some of the battery's vital stats to the charger. Even so, in normal service, it's unusual to get more than a couple of years of service from a battery used with a rapid charger. Price you pay for convenience, I guess.
- Brian

2269. Vermont Hamfest Announcement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 09:53:22 UTC
From: LEAVITDG@splava.cc.PLattsburgh.EDU
Message-ID: <655ACD23A0A47530@splava.cc.plattsburgh.edu>
Source record: 289832

```
Date sent: 16-MAY-1992 05:52:49
> Presenting the
> NORTHERN VERMONT SUMMER HAMFEST
> and
> Computer Technology Fair
> Saturday, June 6, 8am - 3pm
>
> INDOOR AND OUTDOOR FLEA MARKET FORUMS AND MEETINGS
>
>Big indoor facility - No rainouts! ARRL Forum
>
> Flea Market spaces FREE! Packet Radio
>
> Tables available Weather Spotters
>
> Retail Sales / Dealers FIRST EVER! VT DXers Forum
>
> CONVENIENTLY LOCATED DEMONSTRATIONS
>
> Nearby Restaurants and Motels Packet Radio
>
> Across from University Mall Amateur Television
>
> Drop off the family at the mall Antenna Building
>
> Spend the day buying ham goodies! Latest Computer Software
>
>
> Amateur VE Exams at 2 PM - All Classes of Licenses Offered
>
> ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
> + Conveniently located at the +
> + South Burlington Middle School Campus +
> + Dorset Street, 1 mile South of Williston Road +
> + From I-89, exit 14-E, immediate right onto Dorset St. +
> ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++
>
> Admission: only $3, kids under 18, FREE. Flea market spaces, FREE
>
> +++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++++
> + Hamfest Talk-In: + + For more information +
> + WA1WLM Repeaters + food! + Flea Market: +
> + 146.25/146.85 + beverages! + N1DMP 802-893-6458 +
> + 147.45/146.85 + ice cream! + VE Exams: +
```

> + 444.025/449.025 + book sales! + WB2JSJ 802-879-6589 +
> ++++++++++++++++++++ ++++++++++++++++++++++++
>
~~~~~~

Darrell G. Leavitt
SUNY Empire State College (ESC) ESC VAX: DLEAVITT
403 Sibley Hall SUNYNET: SESCVA::DLEAVITT
Plattsburgh, New York, USA,12901 INTERNET: LEAVITDG@SPLAVA.CC.PLATTSBURGH.EDU
PHONE : (518) 564-2837 AMATEUR
BitNet : LEAVITDG@SNYPLAVA PACKET: N2IXL @ KD2AJ.NY.USA.NA
Latitude: 44 41 58 N Longitude: 73 27 12 W
~~~~~~

2270. Re: Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 13:44:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May16.134444.23364@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289849

In article <56484.pjml@[139.166.142.1]> P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (pjml, Pete Lucas, NCS-TLC, Swindon.) writes:
>Gary KE4ZV considers...
>>
>>The older radios uniformly quoted their *input* power while modern radios
>>uniformly quote *output* power. This should be kept firmly in mind when
>>comparing radios of yore with modern radios. Since AM consumes 4 times
>>as much PEP power as a SSB signal, a 100 watt SSB radio *should* only
>>produce 25 watts AM to be consistent with it's ratings. There's no
>>"overdrive" involved.
>>
>>Amateur radios are rated for ICAS service.
>>
>
>The consideration 'a 100 watt SSB radio should only produce 25 watts AM' is
>only true if you are talking about linear amplification. If you are able
>to optimise the operating conditions of the output stages, then you can get
>lots more! Usually SSB 'linear' PA stages operate in class A or B.
>Typically this means you are limited to efficiencies of about 50%; the rest
>going in heat. 'Traditional' AM transmitters use the PA in class C and
>anode- or collector-modulate. You can get higher efficiency (70%) this way;
>also, the power in the sidebands is supplied from the modulator, rather
>than by varying the efficiency of the PA itself.

Class AB1 "valve" amplifiers routinely make 65% efficiency. The ones in our broadcast TV transmitter do. Now solid state amps are generally somewhat less efficient, but don't have a heater or large cooling blower to reduce the amp's overall efficiency. At amateur power levels, there's little difference between 65% and 70% efficiency. Big class B plate modulators eat a lot of power too, and rarely see better than 50%-60% efficiency. For *output* power in plate modulated AM, you have to sum the modulator in with the PA, and factor *it's* efficiency into transmitter efficiency as well. In modern solid state amps the difference in efficiency between class AB1 and class C is so small that the amps normally are operated in linear fashion even when in FM service.

>I always used to design on the basis of CCS ratings rather than ICAS, but
>that was because i used to be into RTTY and SSTV which are not exactly
>transmitter-friendly.

Well of course here is where the real difference lies. SSB has a peak to average ratio of 4:1 to 8:1. That means the steady CW rating of the amp can be much smaller than the peak rating while being electrically and thermally adequate for the intended service. Add to that a transmit/receive ratio of 1:1 or less, and you have 100 watt radios that can only sustain

25 or less watts of continous carrier. This isn't a deficit for the intended service. Instead it allows less massive and less expensive radio designs to be used with great success.

Gary KE4ZV

2271. Re: Re: Re: Antennas and lightning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 15:29:55 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May16.152955.24078@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289850

In article <19530042@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM> perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM (Perry Scott) writes:
>>All ground runs must be direct with *no* sharp bends. Lightning behaves
>>like UHF RF and a 90 degree bend in a ground wire appears as a large
>>inductance to the bolt. You want to direct the current straight down
>>your tower and into the ground field.
>
>So, what happens if you just coil up your coaxial cable before running
>it into the house ? Better than nothing ? :-) :-)

Coiling the cable can indeed be a good idea *if* you have a good gas
discharge arrestor *before* the coil. The inductance charge time will
allow the gas discharge device to fire fully before any dangerous
voltages reach your equipment. If the gas discharge tube is *after*
the coil, the coil makes things worse since the risetime of the lightning
pulse has been lowered and lengthened. This will slow the firing of the
gas tube and reduce it's effectiveness. A lot of energy can be stored
in that coil, you must provide some mechanism to dispose of it that
doesn't include a path through your radios.

>The commercial guys probably just drive the stakes, but I don't have my
>antenna in the middle of 1200 sq ft of land. BTW, is 4" copper strap
>really necessary, or would RG8/U shield be enough ?

1200 square feet is just a square 34.6 feet on a side. The guy points
for a 70 foot tower should be at least 41 feet from the base. So, if
you have enough room for a tower, you have enough room for a ground
field. The 5" strap is very much superior to cable. Skin effect is
very pronounced with lightning. So while heavy copper wire may be
able to carry the current, it will present a relatively high impedance
to the lightning pulse. That's not what you want in a ground connection.
Coax braid has more skin than solid wire, but the way it's twisted it
also has more inductance per strand. Flat sheet is preferred.

Gary KE4ZV

2272. Re: Trip to France

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 15:54:05 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992May16.155405.26455@anasaz>
Source record: 289864

Keywords:

In article <ue740INNlca@network.ucsd.edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
]>>How can I obtain recipercal licensing for amateur radio?
]
]> recriprocal license. I am not sure if they provide the stuff to just
]
]Is that "reciprocal"???

Remainder of spelling flame deleted.

I spent 3 months in Paris last year. I got a reciprocal license by
using forms provided by ARRL. I used it on two meters to talk to my
daughter (who also had a recip license). I found the French hams on
2 meters to be unfriendly - I don't speak French, and they informed
me that they don't like to talk English on the radio. Everyone else
in France (other than the taxi drivers) was very friendly, but most
(not all) hams were not.
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
john@anasazi.com ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
"Modern liberals are the termites in the structure of our society."
John Moore

2273. Re: Anyone tried Alinco 560T or 580T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 16:19:28 UTC
From: dxandy@cs.widener.edu
Message-ID: <v3cmgINN5vc@ashley.cs.widener.edu>
Source record: 289837

I just got a 580 too and I am very impressed with it. I have used
the airband and cellular telephone rx with no problems. It has all
the features of other much more expensive radios. The only grouse I
have is with the antenna, as with all rubber duckie antennas they are
as about effective as a damp noodle. I made a makeshift half-wave
dipole and the reception improved about 1000% (the difference between
not hearing the wx radio and getting it full scale). I was also able
to bring up the local repeaters on lo-power where before I needed full
power.

The radio is very solidly constructed too. Considering it costs
about the same as most single band HT's, it has to be the best buy on
the market at the moment.

--
Andrew J. Greenshields N3IGS | Some people can tell what time it is by
dxandy@cs.widener.edu | looking at the Sun, but I have never been
dxandy@cyber.widener.edu | able to make out the numbers.
----------***STANDARD DISCLAIMERS APPLY***----------

2274. Re: Regarding ACSSB and Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 16:49:18 UTC
From: john@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992May16.164918.27335@anasaz>
Source record: 289851

Keywords:

In article <1992May15.160253.31131@europa.asd.contel.com> pascoe@rocky.gte.com (Dave Pascoe) writes:
]gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
]
]>As you suggested Bob, it depends on the SS technique used. For pseudo-
]>noise spreading of a 3 kHz signal over a 3 Mhz bandwidth, the signal
]>will be down an average of 60 db from the value of a narrow carrier.

Err... if we spread a 3 KHz signal over 3 MHz, we get a 30 db reduction.
We will get an infinite reduction over an unmodulated carrier (if we
are looking at spectral density, which is the only thing that makes
sense here).
--
John Moore NJ7E, 7525 Clearwater Pkwy, Scottsdale, AZ 85253 (602-951-9326)
john@anasazi.com ncar!noao!asuvax!anasaz!john anasaz!john@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
- - "May you have the wealth of a Republican, and the sexual prowess - -
- - of a Democrat." - Johnny Carson's joke writers

2275. Re: Inter-repeater Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-16 21:57:02 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6606@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 289839
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

In article <1992May15.191815.8899@news.acns.nwu.edu> lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Gregory Lapin) writes:
>The assigned output frequency of our 2 meter repeater (147.345 MHz) is 15
>kHz below that of another repeater located about 25 miles away and we
>transmit through a 100 watt amplifier. We have received complaints from
>members of the other repeater association who live near our repeater site
>that their repeater is interfered with when we are transmitting. In an
>attempt to be good neighbors, we have decreased ourmodulation index to just
>over 50% in order to stop this interference.

This is the reason that Texas went to 20 kHz channel spacing a few years ago. Once upon a time, we were using inverted 15 kHz channels, which worked well. Our studies showed that upright 15 kHz channels (which the VRAC, in its finite wisdom, would have forced upon us) were simply not acceptable for much less than full co-channel separation. 20 kHz channels, on the other hand, can be placed next to each other with no problems.

About all I can suggest is that you ask your local coordinating body for a different pair, as there's not much technically that you or your group can do to reduce the interference and still maintain reasonable levels of transmit audio.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"[...] have you noticed how many people have joined you on the back of Rosinante to help subdue this particular windmill?" -- Dan Herrick

2276. RACES Bulletin #222

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 00:40:21 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9205170040.AA04471@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289841

Msgid: $RACESBUL.222

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.222 DATE: May 18, 1992
CATEGORY: MGT
SUBJECT: So you want to equip an EOC?

If you are starting from scratch in utilizing communications
volunteers in an EOC or office, funds can be hard to come by.
In such cases, the funds may have to come in segments, rather
than all at once. Many EOC Amateur Radio communications have
begun with the installation of only antennas and coaxial
fittings. This simple, but critical step, allows the Amateurs
to bring in their own radios and computers and setting up for any
emergency or exercise. Time consuming, but it is a way many
agencies have begun. It does have its drawbacks in late arrivals
and no shows. The next step should then be implemented --
installing the necessary agency owned equipment permanently.
Then the operators need only to report for duty. The equipment
is already there and ready to operate.
Scheduling of operators and assignments is a task for the
Radio Officer to delegate to the operations assistant, although
in a small organization the Radio Officer may have to do this
activity. The Radio Officer need only bring in the people with
operational skills, not be an operator. In fact, the indication
of a good manager is the ability to stand back and manage and
assist without getting bogged down in doing other people's work.
Properly staffed and trained, volunteers should be able to
function with or without their leader. This requires depth in
personnel and skills, of course. The capable leader (i.e., Radio
Officer) does not try to do everything. Instead he or she brings
out the unique talent in others and fits them into those places
where their services are useful to the agency and meaningful to
the volunteers themselves. It's a win-win situation all the way
around.
---Stan Harter, KH6GBX
EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races
and can be retrieved using FTP.

2277. Yet another out-of-date question in the exams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 00:44:31 UTC
From: ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
Message-ID: <43668@teda.Teradyne.COM>
Source record: 289842

I just picked up some exam study guides, and have found a question for the advanced test that has been rendered out of date by technology:

4AF-4.5 What colors are available in LEDs?
A. Yellow, blue, red and green
B. Red, violet, yellow and peach
C. Violet, blue, orange and red
D. Red, green, orange and yellow

The official answer is 'D', however 'A' is also correct.

/mike
--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne EDA East
--- --
/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com

2278. Re: Anyone tried Alinco 560T or 580T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 01:27:30 UTC
From: jga@dreaml.wariat.org
Message-ID: <J57VkB1w164w@dreaml.wariat.org>
Source record: 289843

brad@genesis.nred.ma.us (Brad Ackerman) writes:

| I just bought the DJ-580T. It's the best! In addition to 2M and 440MHz, it
| recieve of aircraft, business, some public-service, and cellular.

I just got one too! Great rig!

(Also, Brad, if you cut the blue jumper in addition to the red one, you can
transmit off-band. marine, etc.)

-j

--
-Jon Anhold- at Dreamland UUCP
(...{uunet|backbone}!dreaml!jga) (jga@dreaml.wariat.org)
"It's a fax from your dog, Mr. Dansworth. It looks like your cat." - Far Side

2279. Re: Hammarlund SP-600

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 05:19:00 UTC
From: Dick Dillman <ddillman@igc.org>
Message-ID: <1457900004@igc.org>
Source record: 289848

My SP-600 is in the other room so I haven't had the chance to check the audio connections on the rear panel - but I do know that I've got the speaker connected to a pair of them. As to the "Xtal" selectivity, I believe the reference is to crystal phasing rather than a crystal filter.

2280. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 05:59:27 UTC
From: die@clearpoint.com
Message-ID: <10823@crackers.clearpoint.com>
Source record: 289847

In article <1992May12.142418.5027@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In your example, if you narrow the receive bandwidth to 2.7 kHz, you
>will lose the pilot carrier. If you intend to use two separate IF
>strips for the speech and pilot signals, that opens up another can
>of worms. Because the pilot has to be phase coherent with the RF speech
>waveforms in order to synthesize the carrier for speech recovery, you
>can't tolerate differential phase delays in your IFs. That's going to be
>a difficult design problem. AGC is going to become more complex as
>well with separate IF chains. It can be done, but the complexity is
>not likely worth the effort.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

Why does the carrier have to be phase coherent in order to
recover speech ?. You are a little cagey when you say speech
waveforms (for which this is true). For many many years we all talked over
FDM-SSB telco carrier systems with random phase intercept points (and
even multiple hertz frequency offsets!!) and never noticed the difference.

The human ear is not significantly sensitive to relative phase
of frequency components in speech or even music - otherwise SSB and
much audio signal processing wouldn't work.

The only situation in which the relative delay of the pilot carrier
and the information would make any difference is if the signal (or the
receiver LO's) were very unstable and the signal at the demodulator was
moving around very fast. This is unlikely under under normal scenerios
with xtal references for sythesizers and normal vehicle accelerations.

D. I. Emery die@crackers.clearpoint.com 1+508-435-7462
Clearpoint Research Corp., 35 Parkwood Drive, Hopkinton Mass.

2281. Re: KV4FZ: GUILTY OF TELEPHONE TOLL FRAUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 06:35:22 UTC
From: btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992May17.063522.11914@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 289844

would somebody kindly summarize the kv4fz situation? from what i've seen
so far, there is some matter of a ham defrauding a phone company. why should
this receive so much attention here?

kb8cne, brad

2282. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 16 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 06:55:50 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.706085750@honte>
Source record: 289852
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 137, 05/16/92
10.7 FLUX=116 90-AVG=168 SSN=064 BKI=1111 1101 BAI=002
BGND-XRAY=B2.2 FLU1=5.3E+06 FLU10=1.4E+04 PKI=1112 1112 PAI=004
BOU-DEV=000,007,009,009,007,006,003,006 DEV-AVG=005 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B3.3 @ 1421UT XRAY-MIN= B2.0 @ 2359UT XRAY-AVG= B2.3
NEUTN-MAX= +005% @ 1945UT NEUTN-MIN= +000% @ 2135UT NEUTN-AVG= +2.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2100UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 2325UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55281NT @ 0017UT BOUTF-MIN=55228NT @ 1702UT BOUTF-AVG=55260NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+108NT@ 2036UT GOES7-MIN=N:+003NT@ 0458UT G7-AVG=+090,+042,+010
GOES6-MAX=P:+123NT@ 2115UT GOES6-MIN=E:-021NT@ 1622UT G6-AVG=+103,+003,+030
FLUXFCST=STD:115,120,120;SESC:115,115,120 BAI/PAI-FCST=007,010,010/010,015,010
KFCST=2213 3112 2234 4332 27DAY-AP=015,018 27DAY-KP=4332 2333 4433 3423
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2283. Kenwood Tm741A Mods needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 07:14:41 UTC
From: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <2533.2A1608DE@stjhmc.fidonet.org>
Source record: 289845

I have just purchased the TM741 TriBand radio. Need the following mods:

(1) How to shut off two second delay in touch tone mic, can't hear any
responses to touch tone control codes on remote systems I'm on.

(2) How to get radio to extend receiver / transmit ... need to move it to some
430 mhz control freq

(3) How to get radio to act as remote radio crossband

Thanks for any help. 73 david

--
---
uucp: {gatech, ames, rutgers}!ncar!asuvax!stjhmc!ddodell
Bitnet: ATW1H @ ASUACAD FidoNet=> 1:114/15
Internet: ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org FAX: +1 (602) 451-1165
Amateur Packet ax25: wb7tpy@wb7tpy.az.usa.na

2284. Kenwood TH77-A "Dead Spots"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 07:52:10 UTC
From: derry@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <derry.706089130@milton>
Source record: 289846

Thanks to all who sent me the TH77-a mod file -- I finally got
my radio and did the 400-512 RX mod, but noticed the radio emits
a continous beep when I tune to anything around 460. Reading
through the mod file, it appears this is a common problem.

Any ways to get around it? All of the local police run on
460.xxx, and it would sure be handy! Thanks...
:-) Derry

2285. RTTY DX Notes 17 April

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 11:41:49 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May17.114149.23451@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289871

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0417
RTTY DX Notes 17 April
RTTY DX notes for week ending 17 April, 1992 (BID RTDX0417)

This weekend is the 2nd SARTG AMTOR DX contest. We expect lots of
AMTOR on the bands and we wish everyone lots contacts. Don't forget
to call in FEC and pass your message on ARQ. Bands 3.5, 7, 14, 21 and
28 MHz. Time 0000-0800 UTC, 18th April, 1600-2400 UTC 18th April, and
0800-1600 UTC 19th April. Exchange RST, Name and QSO number.

Our thanks this week go to I5ICY, I5IGQ, TG9VT, VK2SG, VK2EG, W2JGR
and the Twin Cities DX Packet Cluster network, WB2CJL, N5PSI, UT5RP,
DJ3IW and the DB0SPC Central Europe DX Packet Cluster. Thank you all
for your assistance in putting these notes together.

Bandpass

Friday 10:
0639 14074 SU1ER ARQ
1226 14083 P29RB
1236 21074 TY1PS ARQ
1310-21081 RD6DZ
1311-21087 XX9AS
1401-14082 BY1QH
1505 14074 BV5AF ARQ
1550-21086 TK/DL7HZ
1605-21083 AP/WA2WYR
1733-21091 FR5ZU
2239 14074 TU2BB ARQ

Saturday 11:
0356-14082 FR5ZU
0413-14090 TK/DL7HZ
0428-14088 UG6GE
O715-14083 VK9NS
1120-21085 P29RB
1120-21085 AP/WA2WYR
1121-28093 6W1QB
1203-21079 7P8SR
1216-21089 3C1EA
1300-14088 S2/HA5BUS Note
```

1452-21085 DL8OH/CT3
1902-14068 VP5JM

Sunday 12:
0605-14085 H44JS
0652-21086 RC2CQ/UA0I
1103-21083 HS0ZAA
1305-28086 DL8OH/CT3
1412-28083 YS1OG
1511-21084 SV0DV/9 QSL via WB4TDB
1631-21082 BV7DP
1733-21092 UC2ADX
1749-14084 YL2KF
1925-14088 VQ9RS
2010-14082 5B4ZL QSL via JSB, BFPO 53, London
2052-14082 TR8MD

Monday 13:
0500-14071 9K2EC ARQ
0550-14087 UA2WJ Kaliningrad QSL via DL4LH
1015-14088 SV0DV/9
1236-21081 FR5ZU
1256-21084 RD6DZ
1306-14086 A45ZX
1310-14083 RH2LM REV
1435-14086 S2/HA5BUS
1717-21083 CU3AY
1737-21086 UI8UC
1920-14084 Z21HJ

Tuesday 14:
0113-14088 J88BS QSL via WA4WIP
0125-14081 VP5JM
0133-14091 9X5JA
0400-14085 TK/DL7HZ
0730-21088 3C1EA
1245-21088 DL8OH/CT3
1505-21086 S2/HA5BUS
1525-21090 A45ZX
2042-21085 9Y4VU
2200-14081 FG5FJ

Wednesday 15:
0011-21083 V73BN
0200-14090 VP5JM
0249-14083 8P6SM
0338-14081 TK/DL7HZ
0538-14090 SV0DV/9
0608-14085 5N3ZIP QSL via N5PSI
1133-14095 XX9AR
1612-21083 BV7DP

2149-14091 J88BS

Thursday 16:
0416-14074 HK8CTC/HR1 ARQ QSL via Box 3190, Tegucigalpa
0450-14086 ZA1TAA
0528-14083 8P6SM
0725-14083 3C1EA
0730-14082 4L0DXC QSL via UT5HP
1100-21080 VP5JM
1520-21086 S2/HA5BUS
1744-21084 9L3DX
1750-28084 6W1QB
1903-21084 TZ6BGE

Notes of interest:

Bangladesh (S2). With great surprise S2/HA5BUS showed up on RTTY doing a marvelous job on the air. The operator Imi (HA5HO) is transmitting from Dhaka and states they will be active till April 21 or 22nd. We all hope the DXAC Desk will accept this operation as done earlier for EP/HA5BUS . QSL goes to GLOBEX Foundation, Box 49, 1131 Budapest, Hungary. Their next stop will be Malaysia.

N5PSI, Mike, informs us that he became the QSL manager for 5N3ZIP. Prior to this, the Nigeria station didn't have a QSL route or QSL's. Mike will attempt to get past logs for contacts prior to April 92'. N5PSI is good in 91' and 92 callbooks. Pse QSL direct only.

ST. Kitts (V44). A Japanese group plans to be active from this Island from April 29th til May 3rd on CW, SSB and RTTY.

>From Friday April 24th Syd, (VK2SG) will take back the notes. Many people, TG9VT among others, will be in Dayton and for that he cannot distribute as normal the notes. So those interested must pick it up themselves from TG9VT APlink. VK2SG will see that it is in TG9VT box. Be welcome and the next week everything be normalized.

Thank you all for the help during Syd's absence and let me end by wishing the readers, Happy Easter.

GL DE (DX2) I5FLN at TG9VT.GTM.NA
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2286. Re: Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 13:55:37 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May17.135537.27718@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289857

In article <681@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
>
>The BBC and other have even experimented with the inverse of the
>controlled-carrier scheme discussed so far on the net: A system
>that turns the carrier *up* during quieter audio passages to
>increase receiver quieting when it's most needed (even more
>important on shortwave [that is, skywave-propagated signals] than
>on groundwave, mediumwave AM). Think one manufacturer's name for
>this is *dynamic amplitude modulation*, although I may be
>erroneously applying a term for something else to the system I've
>described.

I hadn't heard of the BBC scheme, but I have heard of dynamic amplitude modulation. That's a method where the carrier is turned up on modulation *peaks* to allow more than normal 100% modulation in the positive direction. Negative modulation swings can't exceed 100% because that represents carrier cutoff and just generates splatter. The FCC will allow up to 110% of licensed power for brief periods. Some broadcast manufacturers take advantage of this by enhancing positive peak modulation.

This is different from controlled carrier modulation because the carrier enhancement occurs at an audio half cycle rate rather than at a syllabic rate. You can see it on a spectrum analyser, but not on your S meter. Subjectively it sounds a lot "punchier" than normal modulation. Naturally it adds distortion, but rock stations often consider it "good" distortion.

Gary KE4ZV

2287. Re: Performance of old gear.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 14:06:48 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May17.140648.27823@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289856

In article <v0kn4INNb5h@sixgun.East.Sun.COM> nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM (Nick England - Sun NC Development Center) writes:
>In article <681@arrlhq.UUCP> dnewkirk%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Dave Newkirk) writes:
>>
>>It's safe to say that the c-c scheme discussed here so far was
>>more a means of making SSB-optimized transmitters compatible with
>>radios that used rectification detection without beat-
>>frequency oscillators than a means of improving AM performance.
>>Heck, if you're going to go to the trouble of controlling your
>>carrier to keep your finals happy, why not go all the way, dump
>>the carrier entirely and turn one your BFO?
>>
>
>I always thought it was because controlled-carrier was a heck of a lot
>cheaper than full plate modulation. Lots of rigs with *NO* SSB capability
>used controlled-carrier AM. Popular low-priced rigs such as the Knight T-60
>and T-150, Heath DX-60 (??), etc. were much cheaper than (and weighed 1/4
>as much as) plate-modulated rigs like the DX-100 and Apache.
>Later SSB rigs did sometimes use c-c as a *cheap* way to add AM capability.
>The plate-modulated rigs are more highly prized today because they
>sound so much better on the air.
>
>Does this ring a bell with any other OF's ?

If I remember correctly, I think you're confusing *screen grid* modulation with controlled carrier modulation. Controlled carrier modulated transmitters can still be plate modulated, though they weren't usually done that way. Usually they used an SSB linear amplifier after the low level modulated stage.

Screen grid modulation works by reducing the *gain* of the class C RF stage at an audio rate. This results in AM, but usually not a full 100% modulation, and certainly not the 150% power boost on peaks given by plate modulation. Instead, class C output is reduced from maximum when no modulation is present, allowed to reach maximum on positive peaks, and allowed to reach minimum on negative peaks. To avoid severe disruption of the stage's operating point, modulation depth was usually restricted to the 70% to 80% range.

I *know* the Viking Challenger worked this way and I *think* so did the DX-60 and Knight transmitters. You *could* add an external plate modulator to any of them if you wanted to.

Gary KE4ZV

2288. Cell Phone Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 14:16:36 UTC
From: bartb@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530043@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 289862

In shopping around for a cellular phone, transportable type, I've found the sales and tech folks at stores providing me with some interesting information about the antennas. Transportable cell phones have about 3 watts of output power to their antenna. I've asked what type of antenna the transportable's have; the common answer is a 3/8ths wave. That's a different type than I'm used to hearing about, so I asked the store folks what a 3/8ths wave gain is compared to a standard 1/4th wave. Their answer at three different stores from the technician in the back that fixes them has been -6db.

My response to that was kind of `wow, why is the output one fourth as much as a standard 1/4th wave antenna' or words to that effect. I'm no expert on RF transmission lines and antennas, but something is missing in my dialogue with folks about this. So, if any hams might please explain to, or help me understand what's happening, I'll appreciate it.

No doubt, a 3/8ths wave antenna needs some loading to make it work.

I think a 1/4th wave antenna for 836 MHz (center of cell phone xmit band) is about 3.4-in. long; a half-wave dipole would be about 7.8-in. long. The cell phone (transportable type, not hand held) antenna's are about 10 or so inches long; about right for a dipole with 3/8ths wavelength on each side. My comments to store folks has been that I would like to use the full power out of the unit; perhaps add an aftermarket antenna like those that are about 13-in. long with about 3 to 4 db gain. Their responses center around talk that suggests another antenna won't help that much. My own math tells me that replacing a -6db antenna with a +3db antenna will increase radiated RF by about 9db. Am I mistaken in my theories? I'd sure like to know; that's why I'm posting this note amongst a world of experts.

Your responses will be appreciated; email or direct.

2289. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 14:26:38 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May17.142638.27946@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289855

[attributions are getting confusing]
In article <1992May13.202745.2087@cs.rose-hulman.edu> derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu (John Derry) writes:
>
>In article <672@arrlhq.UUCP> zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Zack
>Lau) writes:
>> In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>> >In article <01GJVY20F5XG9GVE15@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
>DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU writes:
>> >>
>> >>I often hear the statement that the 58-foot length of RG-58 coax is
>> >>a "matching section". When will we get the notion out of our col-
>> >>lective heads that you can use 50-Ohm characteristic imoedance line
>> >>to match to 50 Ohms. If the swr is 3-to-1 at one end of the line,
>> >>it will be 3:1 at the other of the line is low loss. RG58 has low
>> >>enough loss at hf, especially if it's only 58 feet.
>> >
>> >Sorry, this is incorrect reasoning. While it's certainly true that you
>> >can't use a section of 50 ohm cable to match a non-50 ohm load
>*precisely*
^^^^^^^^^^
>> >to a 50 ohm source, the 50 ohm cable *will* act as an impedance
>transformer.
> ==========
> Yes. BUT it can never make transform a load impedance whose value
> is NOT 50 Ohms (resistive) into a calue of 50 + j0 Ohms. That was
> true in my original posting, and it's still true today.
> ==========

Never claimed it could. Note underlining.

>> >If your load presents the cable with a 3:1 mismatch, then the load
>impedance
>> >is either 150 ohms, or 16.66 ohms.
>
> ==========
> This is incorrect reasoning. It may be 150 Ohms or it may be
> 16.67 Ohms, OR, it may be any number of other values which are
> complex. Just because the vswr is 3 is no sign that the load
> impedance is purely resistive.
> ==========

Well yeah, that's a true statement. I was trying to keep this simplified
to make explaining how a 50 ohm cable can be an impedance transformer
simpler. Reactive effects, if present, and they often are, will complicate

things in the real world. Then you've got to get out the Smith Chart.

>Now a quarterwave section of 50 ohm cable
>> >will transform a 150 ohm impedance to 86.6 ohms. That's a much better
>match
>>
>> Gary has transposed the numbers. An 86.6 ohm quarter wave
>> cable will transform the 150 ohm impedance to 50 ohms. The 50 ohm
>quarter
>> wave cable will transform the 150 ohm impedance to 16.66 ohms
>>
>> Zo (quarter wave matching section)= (Zinput*Zoutput)^0.5
>>
>> A common example is to use 70 ohm cable to match 100 ohms down to 50
>ohms.
>> As a quick check, the matching section impedance is always BETWEEN the
>> input and output impedances.
>> Zack KH6CP/1

No, I haven't transposed the numbers. I'm not shooting for a perfect
match to 50 ohms. That's impossible with 50 ohm cable. I'm showing
that you can use 50 ohm cable to get *closer* to 50 ohms by taking
advantage of transmission line transformer action. It doesn't sound
reasonable at first, but that 3:1 SWR makes it possible.

>> >to 50 ohms than 150 ohms. Sure the *cable* may have an SWR of 3:1,
>you're
>> >counting on that because a cable with unity SWR *isn't a transformer*.
>> >Cable losses due to SWR are miniscule at HF. All you really care about
>> >is presenting the transmitter with a load impedance it can handle.
>> >As far as the transmitter is concerned, it's looking at a load of
>> >86.6 ohms. Even solid state rigs can deal with that.
>>
>> >
>> >>Now if you're using the LOSS of the cable to accomplish the match
>> >>by changing the constant vswr circuit into a spiral trajectory which
>> >>ultimately ends up at the 1 + j0 point, you are throwing the baby
>> >>out with the bath water.
>> >>
>> >>Almost everyone I've talked to who uses a G5RV, and there are very
>> >>many of them, tell me they use a "tuner".
>> >>
>> >>Personally, if you're running any lowloss ladder line at all, run it
>all the way to the shack and forget the coax.
>> >>
>> >>sign me "bewildered"
>> >>
>> >>73, k9cun
>> >
>> >The G5RV uses several tricks to present a reasonable load impedance to
>> >the transmitter. The 300 ohm ribbon line section acts as a transformer

>> >from the *non-resonant* flattop to a 4:1 balun that is connected to the
>> >coax. The coax further acts as a transformer to the transmitter. The
>> >flattop is never a 300 ohm load in the ham bands so the ribbon always
>> >has some value of SWR on it that allows it to behave as a transformer.
>> >The balun
>
> ==
> I don't think that there is a balun in a G5RV antenna.
> ==

There's certainly one in mine. It's in that PVC section that connects
the ribbon line to the coax. Now G5RV may not have used one in his
original design, but it's in those being sold commercially under his
call.

>steps the resulting impedance down four times and the coax
>> >then transforms that even closer to 50 ohms. The combinations of
>lengths
>> >are chosen so that the resulting impedance presented to the transmitter
>> >approaches 50 ohms on all 5 major ham bands. It is never a perfect
>match,
>> >but it is "close enough" that the transmitter can work into it.
>>
>> I've come to the conclusion that G5RV himself never used a 4:1 balun
>with
>> his famous antenna. Of course, the transmitter he originally used with
>the
>> antenna wasn't even 50 ohms, according to the RSGB article I looked up.
>> --Zack KH6CP
>>
>> >Remember, SWR is your friend. It can help you transform a nasty
>impedance
>> >into one more to your liking. Transmitters don't care about SWR on the
>> >cable. All they want is an impedance presented to their output
>terminals
>> >that they can handle.
>> >
>> >Gary KE4ZV
>===
> tnx es 73 de Jack, K9CUN

Gary KE4ZV

2290. Heathkit monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 14:56:02 UTC
From: Larry.Lund@f97.n105.z1.therose.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <706245409.F00002@therose.fidonet.org>
Source record: 289680

to: capell@af2.mlb.semi.harris.com (Craig Capell)

CC:)From: capell@af2.mlb.semi.harris.com (Craig Capell)
:)Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc

CC:) Being new to ham radio, I'd like to get some views on the
:)Heathkit monobanders(HW-22).

CC:) Thanks,
:) Craig

There expensive!
73 De
Larry Lund
N7LBP/AG

* SLMR 2.1a #2073 * Trust in Allah, but tie your camel.

2291. Re: Satellite Tracking: Help!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 15:09:58 UTC
From: rick@lrark.UUCP
Message-ID: <620@lrark.UUCP>
Source record: 289777

In article <1992May8.124010.19767@mercury.cair.du.edu> awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu (Art Winterbauer) writes:
>
>I'm trying to reconcile the Keplerian elements provided on Internet with
>the tracking procedures referenced in Taggart's weather satellite book
>so I can predict Mir orbits (packet stuff).
>
>I include below a sample Kep set and what I've done in trying to extract
>this information in the form used by Taggart. He does show how to deal
>with extracting the nodal perdiod from the mean motion data in the Keps.
>However, I can't determine where to get the longitude of the ascending
>node info, and I'm not sure if I've done the other calculations correctly.
>Could someone check these for me?
>
>Mir
>1 16609U 86 17 A 92121.79014164 .00022445 00000-0 26246-3 0 2567
>2 16609 51.5996 124.9596 0015527 12.2078 347.9049 15.61351852354886
>
>Reference Date: 121st day of 1992 (plus .8 * 24 hrs)
>Orbit Number: 3548
>Equator Crossing Time: 124.9596 (right ascension of ascending node?)
>Longitude of Ascending Node: ?
>Nodal Period: (1440 minutes / 15.61351852) * 1.00056 or 92.279 minutes
>Increment Between Orbits: (.25 X nodal period) = 23.07 degrees
>
>--
>Art Winterbauer N0OQS
>Internet: awinterb@du.edu OR awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu

Art, I ran this through my extractor (nasa translator) and came up with
the following:

Satellite: Mir
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 92121.790142
Element set: 256
Inclination: 51.599600 deg
RA of node: 124.959600 deg
Eccentricity: 0.001553
Arg of perigee: 12.207800 deg
Mean anomaly: 347.904900 deg
Mean motion: 15.613519 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.244500e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3548

Hope this helps you solve the puzzle.

73
--
rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
Ricky Mobley * lrark (501) 224-9454 *
1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

2292. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 15:11:47 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May17.151147.28233@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289860

In article <1992May13.204441.264382@cs.cmu.edu> rwb@borg.VI.RI.CMU.EDU (Robert Berger) writes:
>In article <1992May6.095241.10393@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary
>Coffman) writes:
>> Adding a very sharp point to your antenna can
>> help prevent a strike by dissipating the ground charge harmlessly before
>> stroke potentials can develop. This is the basis of lightning rod
>protection.
>
>Lightning rods "dissipating charge and reducing the chance of a hit" is
>a myth!
>
>Lightning rods actually INCREASE the chance of a hit, but they make
>the hit less damaging. The following excerpt from "The Feynman Lectures
>on Physics" appeared on the net a while back:
>
>A sharp lightning rod will concentrate the positive charge of the earth
>and bring it up closer to the source of negative charge. The lightning
>rods do attract lightning. A lightning strike begins with a dark leader
>which moves in steps towards the ground. This leaves a trail of ionized,
>negatively charged air which conducts well. When the leader gets close
>to a sharp grounded point (perhaps a hundred meters), the electric field
>near that point gets very large. The air ionizes there, and a trail of
>positive charge moves up to meet the lightning leader (well, negative
>charges progressively farther and farther from the lightning rod move
>down into the rod). When the trail coming up from the rod and the longer
>trail coming down from the cloud connect, the circuit is completed and
>the bright stroke of lightning moves up to the cloud. The current is
>about 10000 amps at its peak, and it carries down about 20 coulombs
>of negative charge.

Well forgive me for disagreeing with Dr. Feynman, but I have copies
of FAA sponsored field tests that disagree with the quoted description.
In simple form, the field tests showed that an extremely sharp point
generates a negative space charge around the rod for some distance by
continous low level corona discharge. The extreme sharpness is critical
because it allows the potential at the point to reach extreme values
when the average voltage is too low to ionize air. This negative charge
forms a barrier to the charge leaders attempting to complete a circuit.
Like charges repel. By preventing ionized leaders near the rod, the
frequency of lightning strikes is reduced. Special lightning dissipative
arrays that consist of many sharp points are available commercially for
this purpose. One such array is described in the NAB Engineering Handbook.
They *do* seem to work, even though my explanation sounds lame even to

me. I'll have to go back and read the Handbook again for details.

Dr. Feynman's explanation is correct for the normal, relatively blunt lightning rod. I believe that Ben Franklin came up with this description first. But the case I'm describing is for a much sharper point, like that on an atomic force microscope. This brings a different electrical effect, continous low level corona discharge, to the fore in the process. This was a very controversial topic in broadcast circles a few years ago, but it's now generally accepted that it really works.

Gary KE4ZV

2293. Re: Problem w/ address from List of Hams on Internet

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 15:13:08 UTC
From: rick@lrark.UUCP
Message-ID: <621@lrark.UUCP>
Source record: 289678

In article <1992May8.124006.7392@ms.uky.edu> hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:
>I tried to send a message to a ham who was in the recent List of
>Hams on Internet. The address was userid@ticj02.uucp . Neither
>our machine, its resolver or even nic can figure it out. Anyone
>know how you send something to a uucp domain?
>
>--
>Harold G. Peach, Jr. ><> N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

Try leaving off the .uucp domain name, forward to a smart-mailer somewhere
closeby, like uunet, and hope that this person has been updated in the maps.

Works for me... however, your mileage may vary.

--
rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
Ricky Mobley * lrark (501) 224-9454 *
1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

2294. Re: RF Prototyping (was Re: Protoboard)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 15:17:00 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May17.151700.28349@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289861

In article <9205132124.AA01164@ucsd.edu> nfunamura%mis2.DEcnet@nuwes-lll.navy.mil (MIS2::NFUNAMURA) writes:
>
> I have used a similar technique described in one of the ARRL publications,
>(probably QRP Notebook) called "ugly construction". The ground plane is PC
>stock. The terminals are pieces of PC stock cut into 1/8" squares and super
>glued to the ground plane. Either single or double sided stock can be used.
>
> For the ground plane, I use anything I can get my hands on, but for the
>terminals I only use G-10 fiberglass. (I haven't been successful in cutting
>cheaper boards into 1/8" squares without shattering them.)

A tip on cutting circuit board. Use an old paper shear. It's easier and cleaner than trying to saw G10.

Gary KE4ZV

2295. Re: DX-100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 15:38:19 UTC
From: ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <17MAY92.09636036.0009.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Source record: 289853

I like the DX-100. It can be made very stable by triode
connecting the 6AU6 and placing the regulated 1 that normally
connects to the screen on both the screen and plate.

There are many, many modifications you can do to improve the
performance of the DX-100 and any other radio's of its time. Some
of the design in the Apache can be applied to the DX-100. Some of
it is worse!

I can be contacted at the address below if you desire any
modifications. I have quite a bit of experience with the DX-100
as I run one on the air.

If the inside of your DX-100 is very corroded, save yourself
a lot of headaches and clean everything up before you do anything else.

Russ, KA2KFH
ROCH000@SLUMUS.BITNET

2296. Re: OSCAR HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 18:13:16 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May17.181316.28987@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289863

In article <1992May15.192810.224@javelin.sim.es.com> kohlwey@nu.sim.es.com (Randy Kohlwey) writes:
>
>I added a Landwehr 2 meter preamp to my OSCAR setup last winter. Now that the
>lightning season has arrived, I am wondering how it will hold up?
>
>Is it wise to place a gas discharge arrestor between it and the antenna or are
>the relays able to pass voltage spikes to an arrestor placed at the entrance to
>the shack?
>
>If I disconnect my antenna when not in use (until I get a good
>arrestor), should
>I also short the coax going to the antenna/preamp to protect the
>preamp?
>
>Bob also mentioned he ran 180 watts with rf sense switching. I thought
>they were
>rated closer to 150 watts. Just how high can you go?
>
>Any comments from others on how to set up OSCAR systems with the
>Landwehr preamp?

I view a mast mounted preamp as expendable. Anything you do, other
than arranging the relays so it's disconnected from the circuit when
not in use and carefully bypassing any separate power feed, will likely
degrade the noise figure of your setup or be ineffective.

I put a gas discharge arrestor in the feedline at the base of the tower
to protect the rig in the shack and make sure the preamp is grounded
securely to the tower. I don't put an arrestor before the preamp because
it will degrade system noise figure and will likely be ineffective in
protecting the GASFET anyway.

I have a 17 foot dualband vertical above the satellite array and it
usually takes the strike. If the preamp is out of circuit, it usually
survives. If it's in, it's usually gone.

Gary KE4ZV

2297. HT for new ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 19:00:26 UTC
From: flinxwei@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992May17.190026.2630@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 289858

Having recently passed my technician license, I am in the market for a new 2m rig. I have narrowed down my "field" to the following:

Radio Shack's HTX-202
or
Alinco's DJ-F1T

I like them both for various reasons. Now I want to get some "experienced voices" to let me know what to look for, and which is a better radio.

Please post or e-mail directly to me.

Thanks,
Eric Linxweiler

Eric Linxweiler Mathematica Student Representative
The Ohio State University Wolfram Research, Inc.

e-mail: linx+@osu.edu

2298. Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 19:14:54 UTC
From: fireman@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992May17.191454.28880@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 289859

Question for the newsgroup:
I have a radar detector mounted in my car. When I go into Virginia and D.C.
I have noticed the signs that say that having such a device is illegal.
My question is, does my ham ticket give me any special privledges in this
area? I was told that since the radar detector receives radio transmissions
in the 10 GHZ range (where I beleive hams have privledges) that I could
consider my radar detector a "ham radio receiver" which would be exempt from
the law against "radar detectors". Am I crazy for beleiving that there might
be some truth in this argument?

fireman@wam.umd.edu N3jvp Aaron Peterson

2299. Alinco DJ-560 Mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 20:46:27 UTC
From: mcs1472@hertz.njit.edu
Message-ID: <1992May17.204627.27525@njitgw.njit.edu>
Source record: 289865

Does anyone know of any mods for the Alinco DJ-560 duel band HT besides the out of band transmit ? Thanks.

2300. Re: KV4FZ: GUILTY OF TELEPHONE TOLL FRAUD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 21:26:59 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <v6j33INNp0v@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289866

btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Bradley T Banko) writes:
>would somebody kindly summarize the kv4fz situation? from what i've seen
>so far, there is some matter of a ham defrauding a phone company. why should
>this receive so much attention here?

Well, you see, there are a lot of people who don't like kv4fz, and like
any average howling law-abiding mob, they'll dance at any chance to see
their bitter arch-enemy (whom they would imbue with the countenance of
the anti-christ) taken down in any way they can. Or burnt at the stake,
as may be.

Me, I don't even know who he is. But from the reactions on the net, I'm
led to believe he must have been Hitler's brother. Events like this are
why the rule of law must hold sway over the rule of men.
- Brian

2301. Anyone tried Alinco 560T or 580T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 21:28:35 UTC
From: VIDGAMES@biotechnet.COM
Message-ID: <920517172800.20201e77@biotechnet.com>
Source record: 289867

Andrew J. Greenshields N3IGS (dxandy@cs.widener.edu or
dxandy@cyber.widener.edu) says:
>I just got a 580 too and I am very impressed with it. I have used
>the airband and cellular telephone rx with no problems. It has all
>the features of other much more expensive radios. The only grouse I
>have is with the antenna, as with all rubber duckie antennas they are
>as about effective as a damp noodle.

Even Alinco's own rep. on CompuServe acknowledged that the antenna that
comes with the 580 is a bad antenna. He recommended getting another antenna
right off for effective transmit/receive.

A E
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Andy Eddy-WB1FNV/6, 7J1ALH Beverly Hills, California
Exec. Editor, VideoGames & Computer Entertainment Magazine
Internet: 70007.3554@compuserve.com or vidgames@biotechnet.com
Delphi: VIDGAMES CompuServe: 70007,3554
GEnie: VIDGAME MCImail: VIDGAMES Prodigy: CKJB66A

2302. Re: Trip to France

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 22:21:28 UTC
From: sschend@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992May17.222128.3639@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 289868

The hams in Montreal are the same. They had French repeaters that you didn't even THINK of speaking english on and they had english repeaters. The guys on the english repeaters were helpful, the guys on the french repeaters were jerks.
-Steve WB5RWS

2303. Wanted: IC-735

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-17 23:45:22 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92May17234522@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 289729

I am looking for an ICOM IC-735 HF tranceiver. HATZAKIS @ CAMIS.STANFORD.EDU
or (415) 322-3243, if you are selling, Thanks, Mike

2304. DX Bulletin - May 17, 1992 (OPDX.061)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 00:08:36 UTC
From: aq474@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1992May18.000836.29544@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 289870

SB DX @ ALLBBS $OPDX.061
Ohio/Penn DX Bulletin No. 61

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 061 (OPDX.061)
May 18, 1992
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, K4CEF & the Southeastern Cluster Group, ARRL, DXNL, DA1SC, DF4RD, OD5ZZ, KE2LJ, WK3N, WB3LHD, N4ZR, WA8MEM and K8YSE for the following DX information.

4U1WB, WORLD BANK. Pete, N4ZR, informs OPDX that he will be operating in the CQ WW WPX CW Contest (May 30-31) as 4U1WB, from the World Bank in Washington D.C. He will be active on 80-10 meters. For DXCC and contest purposes, the station counts as U.S.A. QSL to Pete Smith, N4ZR, 2003 Sarazen Pl., Reston, VA 22091.

4U7ITU, INTERNATIONAL TELECOMMUNICATIONS UNION, HQ. Kuno, DF1SD, and other operators take their turn to operate from here, May 28-31. They will be active mostly CW.

5B, CYPRUS. Ed, 5B4OG, has been very active on the WARC bands. Check 10104 kHz around 0130z, 18087 kHz around 0200z and 24893 kHz between 1230-1300z.

A5, BHUTAN. Erik, WZ6C/S2, has told Denny, GW3CDP, that there has been no operation from A5-land by anyone so far. All have been SLIMS. This would confirm what was reported by Jim, VK9NS, in last week's bulletin. The HA5BUS operators are enroute to 9M2-land and have not operated from A5.

C6, BAHAMAS. Horst, DL1FZ, is now active from Paradise Island signing /C6A thru June 1st on CW/SSB with some activity on the WARC bands.

D2, ANGOLA. A station signing N6QHO/D2 showed up May 17, on 28485 kHz around 1956z. The legitimacy and DXCC status of this station is unknown at this time. WFWL!

FR/G, GLORIOSO ISLANDS. Two German operators are now active from here: Baldur, FR/DJ6SI/G, and Willie, FR/DJ8CR/G. Baldur will operate CW while Willie operates SSB. For CW check 25 kHz up from the band edge and for SSB check 14224, 21295 and 21345 (NET) kHz. QSL to their home calls. Editor's Note: Glorioso Islands was ranked 17th in the OPDX/NODXA 1991

Most Wanted Countries List.

HB0, LIECHTENSTEIN. The Wiesbaden Amateur Radio Club will be signing HB0/DA1WA, May 22-31. This is their 17th annual HB0 DXpedition. Five stations will be active: 1 digital, 2 SSB, 1 CW and 1 CW/RTTY. Operations will be all bands including a possibility of a 6 meter operation during the hours of darkness. QSL via KN6G (North America), DJ0LC for all others, or DA1WA via bureau.

OD, LEBANON. A special event station will be active for one day June 1st to commemorate President Krami. The callsign will not be announced until that day. There will be a special QSL available for contacts. Activity will be on CW/SSB/RTTY, 20-10 meters and WARC bands.

WHO WAS ACTIVE THIS PAST WEEKEND ON RTTY? (5/16-17)
8P6SM 14084/1241z and 21083/1207z
A45ZX 14084/0130z
AM8ATE 21083/1333z (EA8)
CN8NP 14085/2038z *Editor's Note: Congratulations
GM0PGD 14088/0030z to Gin, JA1ACB, for being the
J88BS 14085/1200z and 21084/1655z first person to make mixed DXCC
RO4OA/UO5 14082/0350z Honor Roll with every contact
SV1BJV 21085/1245z made on RTTY.
TI2MCL 14083/1206z
UJ8JCQ 14082/0130z
VK4BR 14083/1144z
VQ9YA 14084/1992z
YI1BGD 21085/1224z
YS1SI 14082/1145z

SATELLITE DX. Stations heard lately on OSCAR-13: CT1DBS (QSL via BURO); V73BQ (via V73 BURO); OY9JD, FM5AB (via CBA); TA1D (via Kadri Basak, Box 1167, 34437 Istanbul, Turkey); J39GM (via Robbie Hage, Box 737, St. Georges, Grenada); H44KA (via KC9V); TL/FC1OMZ/P (via F2BJ); and 9M2CR (via CBA). Up coming activity: Look for C30/ON4ADC from July 15 to 31.

TM, CHAUSEY ISLAND. TM5CHA will be active May 22-29, both CW/SSB on 10 thru 80 meters. This station counts for France and has an IOTA of EU-39. QSL via F6BFH.

WAR QSLS. There were several NODXA members active from the Armed Forces Day station, WAR. John, K8YSE, one of the operators, informs OPDX that all contacts will be QSLed automatically if found in the HamCall DataBase dated April 1992.

XJ, CANADA. From June 29 thru July 12, there will be a special event station signing XJ3S to celebrate the 200th anniversary of the Niagara Falls Horseshoe.

XU, KAMPUCHEA. A station signing F6INF/4U showed up May 16, on 21033 kHz from 1700 to 1830z, claiming to be in XU-land. There is not much info on this station, so WFWL! QSL via FD1GTR.

YA5MM CARDS. The YA5MM cards are still being received in the mail and just a reminder that these cards are acceptable for DXCC credit.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

/EXIT

2305. Wide recieve problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 00:27:10 UTC
From: st355340@umbc2.umbc.edu
Message-ID: <18MAY92.00271014@umbc2.umbc.edu>
Source record: 289869

I have a Standard C128A 2m HT that is supposed to receive from 100MHz to 200 MHz, in both AM and FM modes. Yet, when I tune into anything on the FM broadcast bands 100-108 MHz, I get almost nothing, except for one channel (103.5 in the DC area) that is marginal. I thought it could be 1. the recieve is discriminating too narrowly for the width of each broadcast channel, or 2. the antennas (either the short coil or the 1/4 wave on my car) is way mismatched. Does anyone have a clue about receiving stations over a wide band receive?

- Gary Goldberg st355340@umbc2.umbc.edu KA3ZYW Bowie, MD

2306. AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 130.01 FROM AMSAT HQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 01:03:53 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May18.010353.4754@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289872

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-130.01
DOVE RETURNS TO 2M

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 130.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 9, 1992 BID:$ANS-130.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

DOVE Back On 2M

N4HY has returned DOVE (DO-17) to 2M again reloading it using its S-Band
transponder. Hardware and software testing continues.

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank WD0E for the informa-
tion which went into this bulletin.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-130.02
IT V1.00 PATCH #2 AVAILABLE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 130.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 9, 1992 BID:$ANS-130.02
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Patch To InstantTrack V1.00 Cures Possible Problem With Earlier Patch

Patch #2 to InstantTrack V1.00 is now available. This patch cures a bug
in Patch #1 to InstantTrack that could cause system crashes or causes other
unpredictable behavior when reading an ill-formatted NASA 2-line element
sets. Users who have installed Patch #1 are advised to install Patch #2
as soon as possible to avoid any problems.

Patch #2, like Patch #1 is designed to solve the problem created by the
recent change in NASA's computation of the checksum in its 2-line element
sets. NASA changed the value of the "+" sign from a "2" to a "0." Users
can work around this problem by replacing each "+" sign in the element set
files with a space. However, with Patch #2, this manual operation is not
necessary. The "patched" InstantTrack V1.00b will accept NASA format ele-
ment sets that use either checksum formula.

Patch #2 is available as ITPATCH2.ZIP or ITPAT2.ZIP on CompuServe's HamNet
forum and several landline BBS systems, including the AMSAT/DRIG BBS at
(214) 394-7438. Also, it is also available for "broadcast" download on AO-
16 and LO-19. INTERNET users can receive it via an "anonymous" FTP (File
```

Transfer Protocol) login from tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov in the "public/amsat/itrack/" subdirectory as a file called itpatch2.zip. Patch #2 will soon be available from AMSAT-NA Headquarters. Please call AMSAT-NA at (301) 589-6062 for further details. Or if you wish, you can obtain it directly from the creator of the ITPATCH2.EXE directly by writing to:

Paul Williamson, KB5MU
5331 Channing Street
San Diego, CA 92117

If you expect a postal response from KB5MU, please include an SASE. If you expect a diskette in response, please send it formatted in a reuseable mailer with sufficient return postage. If you have questions about IT-PATCH2.EXE, you can contact KB5MU in the following ways:

Internet: pwilliamson@qualcomm.com
Compu$erve: 75265,367
Pacsat: AO-16 or LO-19
Packet BBS: KB5MU @ KC6NZN.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank Paul Williamson (KB5MU) for the information which went into this bulletin.]
/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-130.03
AMSAT MID-WEST CONFERENCE SET

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 130.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD APRIL 9, 1992 $ANS-130.03
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT Mid-West Conference Set For June 13th At Purdue University

Dick Shiller (K4BQH) and Dave Filmer (WB9QPG) have organized an AMSAT Mid-West Conference to be held at Purdue University in West Lafayette, Indiana on June 13th. All radio amateurs are invited to attend this conference. The following is the agenda and topics of discussion.

PROGRAM

8:00-9:00 Registration

8:30-9:00 Preliminary meeting of all Area Coordinators and Regional Coordinators. Ron Pogue (KD9QB) to chair the meeting

9:00-9:45 "Developing a Satellite Tracking Program"
Roy Welch (W0SL)

9:45-10:30 "Building and Operating the TRAKBOX"
Leo Schaaf (KD8SI)

COFFEE BREAK

10:45-11:30 "Controlling AO-16 and the CSDP Program"
Bruce Rahn (WB9ANQ)

11:30-12:15 "Pacsat Gateways - Background and Operation"
Dave Daley (NU9H)

LUNCH

1:15-2:00 "Evolution of Amateur Satellite Telemetry"
Gould Smith (WA4SXM)

2:00-2:30 Question and Answer Period. Second Meeting of
Area Coordinators (if necessary)

COFFEE BREAK

2:45-3:30 "Digital Conversion of Medical Images and
Transmission by Amateur Packet Radio"
Ron Pogue (KD9QB) and Jon Haskell (KB9CML)

3:30-4:15 "Amateur DSP Today"
David L. Filmer, WB9QPG

4:25-5:00 Demonstration of Photographs and Pictures Downloaded
from UO-14/22

For information about local lodging and other aspects of the arrangements,
contact:

David L. Filmer, WB9QPG
Compuserve 73507,2613
INTERNET: dfilmer@bilbo.bio.purdue.edu
Phone: (Work) 317-494-4921; (Home) 317-463-6618

[The AMSAT News Service would like to thank Dick Schiller (K4BQH) for the
information which went into this bulletin.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-130.04
AMSAT-UK 7TH ANNUAL COLLOQUIUM

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 130.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 9, 1992 BID:$ANS-130.04
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-UK Sponsors 7th Annual Satellite Colloquium at UoS

AMSAT-UK is sponsoring a symposium focused on all OSCAR satellites and dig-
ital communications. Questions & Answer sessions with various Amateur
Satellite experts are planned. As in years past, the University of Surrey
will be the meeting place for this Colloquium. The following is the pre-
liminary "line-up" of programs planned for the week of July 30 - August 2:

Thursday July 30th: International Satellite Day
Friday July 31th: Satellite Sessions
Saturday August 1st: Satellite Sessions
Sunday August 2nd: Satellite Sessions

Overseas members can arrive on Wednesday and leave on Monday morning if they wish. The POSH Restaurant and Bar is going to be used for the Saturday Night "shindig." Ron wonders if the "Junk Sale" Saturday night is the the right thing to do. Send your wish list to Ron at his address below. Also, Ron Broadbent advises that any papers for Colloquium '92 MUST be in his hands by the 10th of June.

For more details on the Symposium, contact:

Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ
94 Herongate Road
Wanstead Park
London E12 5EQ England

Tel: 081-989-6741 (9:30 - 18:30 British Time daily)
Fax: 081-989-3430 (24 Hours)

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank AMSAT-UK for the information which went into this bulletin.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-130.05
ZRO TEST SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 130.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 9, 1992 BID:$ANS-130.05
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 ZRO Test Schedule: May 1992

The ZRO Memorial Technical Achievement Award Program, or just "ZRO Test" has a new schedule for May, 1992, via AO-13. This activity is a test of operating skill and equipment performance.

During a typical ZRO run, a control station will send numeric code groups using CW at 10 words-per-minute. At the beginning of the run, uplink power from the control station is set to match the general beacon downlink strength. This is level "zero." The control operator will send and repeat a random five-digit number, then lower the uplink power by 3 dB (half power) and repeat the procedure with a new random number. This will continue to a level 27 dB below the beacon (level "nine").

A participating listener monitors the downlink signals until they can no longer copy the numbers. Those who can hear the beacon will qualify for the basic award by copying the code group heard at level "zero". The challenge is to improve home-station performance to a point where the lower-level downlink signals can be copied (levels 6 through 9).

The following schedule of Mode "B" and "JL" ZRO tests were chosen for convenient operating times and favorable squint angles. The "B" tests can be heard on 145.840 MHz and the "JL" test on 435.945 MHz. Ed (N5EM) will run the "JL" tests while Andy (WA5ZIB) will continue with "B" runs.

Saturday May 16, 1992 at 0120 UTC "JL"
Saturday May 23, 1992 at 0500 UTC "JL"

Sunday May 24, 1992 at 0400 UTC "B"
Saturday May 30, 1992 at 1745 UTC "B"
Saturday May 30, 1992 at 2000 UTC "JL"

Note that the dates and days are shown in "UTC", thus the test on May 16th occurs on Friday night for those in North America. The same situation is true for the tests on May 23rd and May 24th. Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and AO-13 Operations Nets.

Recently updated ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with two units of postage. The brochure characterizes test procedures, means for obtaining certificates and gives some historical background about the program. A few certificate requests from the previous round of ZRO tests are still pending but should be shipped by May 9th.

All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-130.06
AO-13 OPS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 130.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 9, 1992 BID:$ANS-130.06
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B Nets are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L Nets on a downlink of 435.970 MHz.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt

17-May-92 0030 B 143 WJ9F VE2LVC
30-May-92 1845 J 104 VE2LVC WJ9F
7-Jun-92 0030 B 154 WB6LLO W9ODI

Guest commentators are planned. Join the Net if you have questions. In the unlikely event that either the Net Control Station (NCS) or the alternate do not call up frequency, any participant is invited to act as NCS.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

Mode B downlink of 145.925 MHz at MA 135 on UTC Sundays. Also try Mode J downlink of 435.980 MHz at MA 135 on UTC Saturdays.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-130.07
SPRING AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED
HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 130.07 FROM AMSAT HQ

SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 9, 1992 BID:$ANS-130.07
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Spring Schedule Announced

The spring schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

N QST de DB2OS 16Mar92 00:45utc ** AO-13 Transponder Schedule **
schedule Mar 16 - Jun 08
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 100 ! Mode-JL ON Mon, Wed !
Mode-JL : MA 100 to MA 120 ! Fri and Sat UTC only. ! Alon/Alat
Mode-LS : MA 120 to MA 135 ! S Beacon on "L" days ! 178/-6
Mode-JL : MA 135 to MA 150 ! S Transp on "B" days +-----------
Mode-B : MA 150 to MA 256 ! See AMSAT-Journals and Packet
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 030 ! Radio Bulletins for full details.

AO-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view of your QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use AO-10 if you hear the beacon or the transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-130.08
AO-16 EXPERIMENTER'S DAY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 130.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 9, 1992 BID:$ANS-130.08
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-16 Experimenter's Day Schedule

The AO-16 Command Team has announced the following PACSAT Experimenter's Day schedule for April and May:

DATE START TIME END TIME MODE

13 May 0455 UTC - 13 May 0425 UTC - 14 May RCO
20 May 0310 UTC - 20 May 0245 UTC - 21 May RCO
27 May 0625 UTC - 27 May 0600 UTC - 28 May RCO

RCO: Raised Cosine Only, No S-Band.

QRP operations are encouraged on Experimenter's Day. Uplink power should be limited to 20 watts EIRP. If you are using your AO-10/13 beams, this means you must crank your power back to about as low as it will probably go, no more than 2 watts. And don't forget to turn off your amplifier!

While Experimenter's Day operations are scheduled to be conducted weekly, users are reminded that these operations may be shortened or canceled to allow uploading of improved spacecraft software. Watch for bulletins on the AO-16 BBS and/or the telemetry text frame for changes to the schedule.

[ANS thanks Bruce Rahn (WB9ANQ) for this bulletin item.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-130.09
FO-20 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 130.09 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 9, 1992 BID:$ANS-130.09
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

FO-20 Mode JA Transponder Schedule

The following is the latest status and operation schedule for FO-20:
Mode JA Operation Schedule

13-May-92 03:00 UTC -to- 14-May-92 03:25 UTC
20-May-92 03:30 UTC -to- 21-May-92 02:00 UTC
27-May-92 02:00 UTC -to- 28-May-92 02:20 UTC

Mode JD Operation Schedule unless otherwise noted above.

[The AMSAT News Service would like to thank JJ1WTK and SpaceNews Editor KD2BD.]

/EX

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-137.01
AMSAT-NA MOVES TO CIS/INTERNET

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 137.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 16, 1992 BID:$ANS-137.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

All AMSAT-NA Electronic Mail To Move Through CompuServe & INTERNET

Next week a new milestone in AMSAT's use of electronic mail will be reached when, beginning May 31, all of its internal business communications will be conducted using CompuServe Information Service (CIS) and INTERNET. For the past seven years, most of the communications between the AMSAT Board-of-Directors (BOD), Ground Command Stations, AMSAT-NA Officers, and between various AMSAT groups around the world were accomplished using "Sprint Mail" or as it was also sometimes referred to, "TeleMail." But because of the enormous expense of "Sprint Mail," the AMSAT-NA BOD decided it was time to switch to a less costly approach to communications. By migrating to CompuServe and INTERNET, the BOD estimates that AMSAT-NA will save about $25,000 per year. The immediate benefit of this change to CompuServe and INTERNET is that the AMSAT membership now have a much more open access to the BOD, Officers, Area Coordinators, and many of the hams who play a vital role in keeping OSCAR satellites working. Most of these individuals can be contacted through CompuServe or an INTERNET connection. For example, if you would like to send an electronic mail message to AMSAT-NA President Bill Tynan (W3XO), he can be reached at his CompuServe address of 70323,2750. Or, if you have access to an INTERNET "node," you can send Bill a message to his INTERNET address of w3xo@amsat.org. Either way you send your message, Bill will get your "mail." If you would like to have a complete list of all individuals in the AMSAT organization which are on CompuServe or INTERNET, you can send Tom Clark (W3IWI) a request for this

list via either CompuServe or INTERNET to w3iwi@amsat.org. By doing so he will send you the AMSAT-NA "address book." Included in this list are "special interest" groups that deal with, for example, the PHASE-3D design, AMSAT Area Coordinators, and those who publish the keplerian elements and the AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins.

For those who are on CompuServe and have never sent a message to a anyone on INTERNET, it is quite easy. When you compose your "mail" message on CompuServe and it "prompts" you for the address, in the case of Tom Clark (W3IWI) for example, you would type his INTERNET address as follows:

>INTERNET:w3iwi@amsat.org (NOTE the UPPER & lower case)

and on if you are on INTERNET and you want to send Tom a message, you address it to him by typing: w3iwi@amsat.org.

The AMSAT BOD hopes that this use of CompuServe and INTERNET will provide a vehicle for a more open exchange of ideas and make information more accessable to all OSCAR satellite enthusiasts.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-137.02
W3GEY HAS RESIGNED AS VP ENG

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 137.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 16, 1992 BID:$ANS-137.02
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA VP For Engineering, Jan KIng (W3GEY), Resigns Position

AMSAT-NA regrets to announce the resignation of Jan A. King (W3GEY) as Vice President for Engineering. Jan's resignation came rather suddenly earlier this week, citing principally work related pressures and commitments, as well as family responsibilities. Jan emphasized that he remains a loyal AMSAT member and, in fact, intends to spend, whatever amateur radio time he has, in becoming active on AO-10/13. Jan further indicated that he may serve out his remaining time on the Board of Directors, although he said that he will not have the time to be as active in Board affairs as he has been.

As many old timers in the organization know, Jan King was one of the founders of The Radio Amateur Satellite Corporation in 1969 and has held the post of VP Engineering since it was created. As such, he was instrumental in guiding the organization's technical activities from Australis OSCAR 5 through the MICROSATS as well as the early planning stages of Phase 3D.

AMSAT-NA President Bill Tynan (W3XO) expressed disappointment at W3GEY's announcement but said that he understood the circumstances. He stressed, however, that the loss of Jan's talents must not, and will not, inhibit AMSAT-NA from meeting its commitments to the worldwide Phase 3D project. He indicated that he is presently reviewing a list of potential candidates for the post of VP Engineering. In the meantime, Bob McGwier (N4HY), who

had previously said that he would be unable to go to Marburg for the Phase 3D Experimenters Meeting later this month because of work conflicts, has now indicated that he will be able to attend. As a result, Bob will be among those representing AMSAT-NA at this vital meeting. Others going include Dick Daniels (W4PUJ) Phase 3D Project Manager for AMSAT-NA's role in Phase 3D and Dick Jansson (WD4FAB) who has been very active in both structural design of the spacecraft as well as some preliminary antenna work. Both N4HY and WD4FAB currently hold the title of Assistant Vice President for Engineering.

W3XO expressed the hope that AMSAT will be able to call on Jan King for technical or other assistance in the years to come and wishes him well in both his amateur and professional pursuits.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-137.03
ZRO TEST SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 137.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 16, 1992 BID:$ANS-137.03
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 ZRO Test Schedule: May 1992

The ZRO Memorial Technical Achievement Award Program, or just "ZRO Test" has a new schedule for May, 1992, via AO-13. This activity is a test of operating skill and equipment performance.

During a typical ZRO run, a control station will send numeric code groups using CW at 10 words-per-minute. At the beginning of the run, uplink power from the control station is set to match the general beacon downlink strength. This is level "zero." The control operator will send and repeat a random five-digit number, then lower the uplink power by 3 dB (half power) and repeat the procedure with a new random number. This will continue to a level 27 dB below the beacon (level "nine").

A participating listener monitors the downlink signals until they can no longer copy the numbers. Those who can hear the beacon will qualify for the basic award by copying the code group heard at level "zero". The challenge is to improve home-station performance to a point where the lower-level downlink signals can be copied (levels 6 through 9).

The following schedule of Mode "B" and "JL" ZRO tests were chosen for convenient operating times and favorable squint angles. The "B" tests can be heard on 145.840 MHz and the "JL" test on 435.945 MHz. Ed (N5EM) will run the "JL" tests while Andy (WA5ZIB) will continue with "B" runs.
Saturday May 23, 1992 at 0500 UTC "JL"
Sunday May 24, 1992 at 0400 UTC "B"
Saturday May 30, 1992 at 1745 UTC "B"
Saturday May 30, 1992 at 2000 UTC "JL"

Note that the dates and days are shown in "UTC", thus the test on May 16th occurs on Friday night for those in North America. The same situation is

true for the tests on May 23rd and May 24th. Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and AO-13 Operations Nets.

Recently updated ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with two units of postage. The brochure characterizes test procedures, means for obtaining certificates and gives some historical background about the program. A few certificate requests from the previous round of ZRO tests are still pending but should be shipped by May 9th.

All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-137.04
AO-13 OPS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 137.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 16, 1992 BID:$ANS-137.04
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B Nets are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L Nets on a downlink of 435.970 MHz.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt

30-May-92 1845 J 104 VE2LVC WJ9F
7-Jun-92 0030 B 154 WB6LLO W9ODI

Guest commentators are planned. Join the Net if you have questions. In the unlikely event that either the Net Control Station (NCS) or the alternate do not call up frequency, any participant is invited to act as NCS.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

Mode B downlink of 145.925 MHz at MA 135 on UTC Sundays. Also try Mode J downlink of 435.980 MHz at MA 135 on UTC Saturdays.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-137.05
SPRING AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 137.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 9, 1992 BID:$ANS-137.05
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Spring Schedule Announced

The spring schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

N QST de DB2OS 16Mar92 00:45utc ** AO-13 Transponder Schedule **
schedule Mar 16 - Jun 08
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 100 ! Mode-JL ON Mon, Wed !
Mode-JL : MA 100 to MA 120 ! Fri and Sat UTC only. ! Alon/Alat
Mode-LS : MA 120 to MA 135 ! S Beacon on "L" days ! 178/-6
Mode-JL : MA 135 to MA 150 ! S Transp on "B" days +-----------
Mode-B : MA 150 to MA 256 ! See AMSAT-Journals and Packet
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 030 ! Radio Bulletins for full details.

AO-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view of your
QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use AO-10 if you hear the beacon or the
transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB SPACE@AMSAT < G3RUH $A920508
AO-13 Operations Jun-Dec
SB AMSAT @ WWW < G3RUH $A920508

Calendar of events for Oscar-13 to the end of 1992

Suns Position
Date Event Modes Sun Angle SEL/SAZ

1992 Jun 08 [Mon] Move to 210/0 B JL S 5 -24/126
1992 Jun 29 [Mon] L OFF B -- - 4 -33/149
1992 Jul 20 [Mon] Move to 150/0* B -- - 3 to 44 -34/176
1992 Aug 17 [Mon] L ON B JL S 28 -26/208
1992 Sep 21 [Mon] Move to 180/0 B JL S -1 to 29 -2/241
1992 Nov 23 [Mon] Move to 210/0 B JL S -29 to -4 33/305
1992 Dec 14 [Mon] L OFF B -- - -27 33/333
1992 Dec 28 [Mon] t.b.a. 43 29/351

Notes:
1. * via Alon/Alat 180/15; expect poor performance for a few days.
2. Illumination = 100*Cos(Sun_Angle) % and needs to be better than
70%, i.e. Sun angle within +/- 45 deg.

3. SEL/SAZ is Sun's position in orbit plane (like ALAT/ALON). Move on
Jul 20 to 150/0 is because Sun is at SAZ=176 i.e. apogee direction
so the antennas cannot point there as the solar panels would not
be illuminated. The Sun then gradually moves to SAZ around 208 so
we cannot use attitude 210/0 as has been customary.

AO-13 Transponder Schedule Jun 10 - Jul 20

Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 165 ! Mode-JL on Mon, Wed
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 200 ! Fri and Sat UTC.
Mode-LS : MA 200 to MA 215 ! S Beacon on "L" days
Mode-B : MA 215 to MA 256 ! S Transp on "B" days
Omnis : MA 250 to MA 060 ! ALON/ALAT 210/0

Mode L OFF after Jun 29 until Aug 17. Next attitude change Jul 20,
to 150/0 until Sep 21.

Note that modes will only change at the above MAs. So if Mode-L has
hung over through midnight utc into a non-L day, it will switch off
at any subsequent scheduled MA change point.

Similarly if midnight UTC begins a Mode-L day, the L transponder will
switch on at any subsequent scheduled MA change point, if appropriate.

INFORMATION

Don't rely on gossip and rumour! Up to date information about AO-13
operations is always available on the beacons, 145.812 MHz or 435.658 MHz
in CW, RTTY and 400 bps PSK. The active command stations are listed
below, and constructive feedback about operations is always welcome.
Peter DB2OS @ DK0MAV or at
James G3RUH @ GB7DDX UOSAT-22
Graham VK5AGR @ VK5WI BBS

This bulletin prepared by G3RUH 1992 May 08 - Cambridge, England

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-137.06
AO-16 EXPERIMENTER'S DAY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 137.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 16, 1992 BID:$ANS-137.06
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-16 Experimenter's Day Schedule

The AO-16 Command Team has announced the following PACSAT Experimenter's
Day schedule for April and May:

DATE START TIME END TIME MODE

20 May 0310 UTC - 20 May 0245 UTC - 21 May RCO
27 May 0625 UTC - 27 May 0600 UTC - 28 May RCO

RCO: Raised Cosine Only, No S-Band.

QRP operations are encouraged on Experimenter's Day. Uplink power should
be limited to 20 watts EIRP. If you are using your AO-10/13 beams, this
means you must crank your power back to about as low as it will probably
go, no more than 2 watts. And don't forget to turn off your amplifier!

While Experimenter's Day operations are scheduled to be conducted weekly,
users are reminded that these operations may be shortened or canceled to
allow uploading of improved spacecraft software. Watch for bulletins on
the AO-16 BBS and/or the telemetry text frame for changes to the schedule.

[ANS thanks Bruce Rahn (WB9ANQ) for this bulletin item.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-137.07
FO-20 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 137.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 16, 1992 BID:$ANS-137.07
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

FO-20 Mode JA Transponder Schedule

The following is the latest status and operation schedule for FO-20:
Mode JA Operation Schedule

20-May-92 03:30 UTC -to- 21-May-92 02:00 UTC
27-May-92 02:00 UTC -to- 28-May-92 02:20 UTC

Mode JD Operation Schedule unless otherwise noted above.

[The AMSAT News Service would like to thank JJ1WTK and SpaceNews Editor
KD2BD.]

/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2307. TPRS Mods for PK-232?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 01:10:25 UTC
From: kriss@austin.lockheed.com
Message-ID: <1002@shrike.com>
Source record: 289874

While on HF packet today, I read something about some mods to
the PK-232 that are sold by Tucson Packet Radio Society. I think
the guy was talking about a mod kit.

Anyone know what TPRS is offering and how I may get in touch
with them via Internet?

PSE reply by E-Mail or Packet

Dick, KD5VU
Austin, Texas
kd5vu@austin.lockheed.com
KD5VU @ N5LJF.#AUS.TX
On: 5/17/92 8:14:51 PM CST

2308. 2m rig in a Nissan Maxima?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 01:56:48 UTC
From: thompson@cactus.org
Message-ID: <1992May18.015648.17155@cactus.org>
Source record: 289877

Anybody out there installed a 2m tranceiver in a Nissan Maxima?
I'm looking for a rig that fits well in my '90 Maxima. Any
EMC problems encountered with all the on-board uP's in the Maxima?

thanks in advance,

Charlie WB4HVD

2309. 3rd District Callsigns A/O 1 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 02:06:54 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9205180147.AA15574@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 289873

According to Gettysburg, the following were issued as of 1 May
in the third district.
Extra: WY3Z, Advanced: KE3CO, General/Tech: N3MBO, Novice: KB3AAS.

Does everyone know that you can call 717-337-1212 after normal
hours and get a recording of calls signs issued as of a date
within a district? Just follow the voice "prompts".

jd

2310. New Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 03:06:36 UTC
From: dxandy@cs.widener.edu
Message-ID: <v76vsINN6qt@ashley.cs.widener.edu>
Source record: 289875

I was using a local repeater the other day with a couple of fellow hams when we were joined by another person who said he was a new ham. What puzzled me was his call, it was N3B** (I don't want identify him). I thought that was a fairly old call for a new ham, so I looked it up in the online call book at buffalo and there was no reference. I didn't think that it was appropriate to voice my suspicion on the air that he might be a pirate. He seemed like a decent enough character.

Anyway, my question is... Is the FCC issuing 'old' calls and if not, why was this call not listed in the callbook?

--
Andrew J. Greenshields N3IGS | Some people can tell what time it is by
dxandy@cs.widener.edu | looking at the Sun, but I have never been
dxandy@cyber.widener.edu | able to make out the numbers.
----------***STANDARD DISCLAIMERS APPLY***----------

2311. RTTY on the Mac?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 03:12:10 UTC
From: atc@waikato.ac.nz
Message-ID: <1992May18.151210.8160@waikato.ac.nz>
Source record: 289876

I am trying to find out whether RTTY decoding hardware/software
is available for the MacIntosh.

Are such packages available?

Your help is appreciated.

--
Andrew Chambers
Computer Services
University of Waikato
New Zealand

ATC@WAIKATO.AC.NZ

2312. Re: Inter-repeater Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 03:21:15 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <ljskqw-.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289728

jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Jerry Weiss) writes:

>Unfortunately there is another repeater in the area 15 Khz below, but
>somewhat farther away. What Greg didn't mention is the repeater at 147.36
>is a closed DX repeater. The users are of the type that listen
>breathlessly for any traffic on their channel. The crosstalk they
>occasionally hear is understandably obnoxious to them. If this were a more
>conventional machine, I think the interference would be better tolerated.

I assume you mean that they listen to a silent frequency, and are called
to attention to what turns out to be adjacent channel cross talk. I am
also assuming that when both repeaters are transmitting there is not any
interference.

Perhaps some of the radios receiving the DX repeater are off frequence or
are too wide.

The best solution I can think of is CTCSS out on the DX repeater and let
the listeners use CTCSS squelch.
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

2313. Re: Itinerant Frequencies in 450-470 Mkz Range???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 04:23:13 UTC
From: zbang@access.digex.com
Message-ID: <1992May18.042313.9314@access.digex.com>
Source record: 289772

In article <3691@gdls.UUCP> turini@gdls.UUCP (CSC @ GDLS) writes:
>I recently got a copy of a catalog from a scanner sales company and noticed
>that they were offering VHF radios that had one or two frequencies in them
>that they referred to "itinerant frequencies". I believe that they were in
>the 151.xxx Mhz range. They went on to say that one needed to be licensed to
>use these frequencies, but an application came with the radio.
>
>I have never heard of this, and was curious if anyone on the net could
>explain this. Are there analagous frequencies in the 450-470 Mhz range?
>Or anywhere else?

You, of course, know that any use of the radio spectrum must be licensed,
with certain exceptions. Well, in the commercial radio services, all
frequency assignments are coordinated by various organizations to
attempt to minimize interference. This coordination is based on
desired coverage area, power requested, number of units, and type of
business, and the coordinator actually assigns the freq. There are
different coordinators for most of the different radio services listed,
(FCC part 90) Power Utility, Railroad, Industrial Business, Forestry,
etc., and different channel allocations.

The exception in the so called itenerant freqs. They are licensed with
certain restrictions on power and type of units, but do not carry any
attempt to prevent users from stepping on each other. It's up to the users
to resolve "differences" in channel usage, same as in the amature radio
service.

My license states that I can use any of the four freqs below, anywhere
in the US between lines "A" and "C" (some number of miles from the Canadian
and Mexican bordors). If someone else wants to use the same channel, they
are allowed as long as they don't intentionally interfere with my usage.

And, as in the ham arena, there are some who abuse/ignore the rules. In
the past, some shops have sold itinerants and promised exclusive usage.
There are users who feel that they are a more important users than
you are. There are also users who aren't licensed at all.

The UHF itenerants are 464.500, 464.550, 469.550, and 469.550. Repeater
operation may be licensed, with 5.00MHz offset.

I hope this helps,

Carl Zwanzig WNRL354
zbang@access.diges.com

2314. Which U.S. Navy station is "NCP"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 05:30:49 UTC
From: winter@apple.com
Message-ID: <67251@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 289683
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space.shuttle

While listening to NASA Select coverage of the Intelsat rescue last Wednesday, a couple of times, for several minutes each, I heard the Morse code identifier "NCP" coming through on the audio feed. It seemed to happen while the shuttle was over the eastern Indian Ocean or western Pacific Ocean.

Given that three-letter N calls typically belong to U.S. Navy facilities, does anyone know where NCP is? My best guess is the Philippines. And wherever it is, why was it audible on NASA Select? Was it being used as a shuttle-to-Houston relay station?

Patty

2315. APT-Sats: Status MAY 16, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 07:17:10 UTC
From: henne@eniac.gmd.de
Message-ID: <henne.706173430@eniac>
Source record: 289730

```
Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, MAY 16, 1992

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 ON again
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-20: APT 137.85 On, NO SYNCH
METEOR 3-3: APT 137.40 On
METEOR 3-4: APT 137.30 ** SEE BELOW **

METEOR 3-4 was quiet during orbit # 5108 over europe
at least between 0640 UT and 0656 UT. APT on 137.30 MHz
was heard 1025 UT matching METEOR 3-4 orbit # 5110.
APT on 137.30 MHz was heard 1630 UT matching METEOR 3-5
orbit # 3623 (predicted 1614-1630 UT), not matching
METEOR 3-4. A full pass of METEOR 3-4 was copied MAY 17
1550 UT until 1602 UT when the APT-carrier switched off,
instead of switching from vis to IR. This was orbit
# 5126 descending slightly east of Moscow. The Satellite
was over 47 NLat, 43 ELon when turning off.
NOAA-10 is on again after end of VHF-conflict with NOAA-12
since MAY 15.
METEOR 2-20 continues to transmit only the (very good)
image without synch, greyscale and digital data.

+---------------------------------+
|e-mail: henne@gmd.de |
| henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de |
+---------------------------------+
|Peter Henne |
|German Nat. Research Institute |
| for Computer Science (GMD) |
|D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1 |
|Fed. Rep. of Germany |
+---------------------------------+
```

2316. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 17 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 07:40:35 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.706174835@honte>
Source record: 289731
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 138, 05/17/92
10.7 FLUX=113 90-AVG=167 SSN=091 BKI=1111 1021 BAI=003
BGND-XRAY=B1.9 FLU1=9.1E+06 FLU10=1.5E+04 PKI=1111 1122 PAI=004
BOU-DEV=006,007,008,005,005,004,013,009 DEV-AVG=007 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B5.9 @ 2124UT XRAY-MIN= B1.7 @ 1947UT XRAY-AVG= B2.1
NEUTN-MAX= +005% @ 2325UT NEUTN-MIN= +000% @ 2210UT NEUTN-AVG= +2.6%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2325UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 0640UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55285NT @ 2353UT BOUTF-MIN=55242NT @ 1746UT BOUTF-AVG=55266NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+125NT@ 2007UT GOES7-MIN=N:+002NT@ 2359UT G7-AVG=+098,+040,+011
GOES6-MAX=P:+141NT@ 2008UT GOES6-MIN=E:-021NT@ 1717UT G6-AVG=+111,+001,+030
FLUXFCST=STD:115,120,120;SESC:115,120,120 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,007/015,010,010
KFCST=1214 4122 2224 4222 27DAY-AP=018,009 27DAY-KP=4433 3423 3312 2221
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2317. Dish positioner ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 08:26:25 UTC
From: michaeln@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <61250003@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 289743

I have a question for the net. Does anyone know how/or know anyone who has built a rotor system for a 12 foot dish for 360 degree asmath (sp) and at least 90 degree elevation? Some how I don't think a HD73 rotor with a KR500 elevation rotor is going to do the trick. I'd like to set a tvro dish up to work the oscars and if someone has done this successfully I'd rather not re-invent the wheel so to speak.
If anyone has any info, either e-mail or post to the net. If I get anything interesting I'll post it back anyway. Thanks, Mike Nason KA7HBB.

2318. Some calls needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 11:11:32 UTC
From: kd1hz@anomaly.sbs.risc.net
Message-ID: <1992May18.111132.22968@anomaly.sbs.risc.net>
Source record: 289732

I need to get some QSL addresses for the following:

G0MXS - Worked by a local station here in RI over 2 mtr. CW during an
evening of intense tropo ducting! Can't find call! Is it a
genuine contact, or somebody busting our chops! You help
decide!

IK2LFD
I4AUM
I4NXM
I3QJZ
I4UFH
IK2LCY
IK1HJR

Thanks much.

MD
--
-- Michael P. Deignan, KD1HZ / VE: ARRL, W5YI VECs
-- Domain: kd1hz@anomaly.sbs.risc.net / ---------------------------------
-- UUCP: ...!uunet!anomaly!kd1hz / I'm not a bigot,
-- Telebit: +1 401 455 0347 / I hate everyone...

2319. Radios in a Volvo?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 12:05:12 UTC
From: RPATTERS%KENTVM.BITNET@sds.sdsc.edu
Message-ID: <920518120421.20200188@Sdsc.Edu>
Source record: 289733

With all the discussion, here and elsewhere about problems with radios in various vehicles (like the Camry--wow I'm glad I didn't buy one of those!!), my questions: I'm considering buying a Volvo 940. Any problems with these cars? I'll do a good install job--good shielded cable (not RG58); antenna mtg in the rear away; good grounds throughout. But, any experiences, suggestions otherwise?
73,
Rick, N8OIL
I'net: rpatters@kentvm.kent.edu
MCI: 3372908

2320. MODS NEEDED FOR RADIO SHACK HXT-202 HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 12:08:34 UTC
From: lee@lonex.rl.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May18.120834.28829@lonex.rl.af.mil>
Source record: 289734

I have the Radio Shack hand held 2m handie talkie HTX-202. Are there any mods that will open up the receive portion of the rig to receive public service up to say 165Mhz. Any FTP sites or info would be helpful.

Thanks in advance
Lee

2321. Re: Help with NOAA Weather Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 12:50:35 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1992May18.125035.19647@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 289767

>My Icom IC-M2 (marine hand-held) manual lists the following weather channels:
>WX1 162.550
>WX2 162.400
>WX3 162.475
>WX4 161.650 (marine channel 21B - used by Canadian Coast Guard for b'casts.)

>I also have an Icom IC-M55 which allows you to select weather channels 1 - 10,
>but only the 4 listed above are active, I believe (the manual is on my boat).

>Peter Bennett VE7CEI Bitnet: bennett@triumfer
>TRIUMF, Vancouver, B.C., Canada Internet: bennett@erich.triumf.ca

I think maybe you've answered my question. With someplace to start,
I was able to determine the frequencies of the three undocumented
channels on my radio. They are 161.650, 161.775 and 163.275MHz.
As soon as I find a listing of VHF maritime channels, I'll check
these out.
-Ken WB0QNA

2322. ARRL Hudson Division Convention / Hamfest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 13:31:34 UTC
From: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
Message-ID: <944@pivot-sts.sbi.com>
Source record: 289736

1992 ARRL HUDSON DIVISION CONVENTION

co-sponsored by

Bergen Amateur Radio Association (B.A.R.A.)
Radio Amateur Telecommunications Society (R.A.T.S.)
Hudson Amateur Radio Council (H.A.R.C.)

Saturday June 6, 1992
7:00 AM till 4:00 PM
Rain or Shine

To be held at:

FARLEIGH DICKINSON UNIVERSITY
Teaneck, New Jersey
Featuring
Amateur Testing
Novice thru extra
8:00 AM to 10:00 AM Only
Exam information - contact Pete K2MHP (201) 796-6622
(No calls after 10 PM)

Bring Original FCC License and a photo-copy
VEC charge $5.25

ARRL and FCC Forums

Technical Seminars

HAMFEST

Food and Snacks

$5.00 ADMISSION

.Children under 12 FREE
.Lots of Parking
.Rest Room Facilities
.Refreshments
Vendor Space

. $30 per indoor space
.$25 per outdoor space with power provided
.$10 outdoor tailgating space

Talk-in on 146.19/79 & 146.52 simplex

For vending space reservations and Hamfest Information -
contact Jim Joyce K2ZO (201) 664-6725
(No calls after 10 PM)
286 Ridgewood Blvd. No.
Washington Twp., N.J. 07675

Directions:

From the West....

Take Garden State Parkway to exit 161 (Route 4 EAST).
Take route 4 East to RIVER ROAD - FARLEIGH DICKINSON exit.
follow signs to parking area.

From NYC ....

Take George Washington Bridge to N.J.
take Route 4 West to RIVER ROAD - FARLEIGH DICKINSON exit.
follow signs to parking area.

--
Jerry Simonowits
Salomon Inc.
Internet Planning
Systems Engineering
Phone: 201-896-7330
Email: jerrys@canada.sbi.com
(KB2GCG,AFA1CM)

2323. Re: Inter-repeater Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 13:55:18 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5490@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 289735

jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Jerry Weiss) writes:

>Unfortunately there is another repeater in the area 15 Khz below, but
>somewhat farther away. What Greg didn't mention is the repeater at 147.36
>is a closed DX repeater. The users are of the type that listen
>breathlessly for any traffic on their channel. The crosstalk they
>occasionally hear is understandably obnoxious to them. If this were a more
>conventional machine, I think the interference would be better tolerated.

Gee, sounds like the closed DX repeater should start transmitting a CTCSS
tone and its members should enable the CTCSS decode on their radios...
but that's a technological solution to a social problem [grumps that
don't like being disturbed] and as such, it will never work. They'd
have to learn how to use their radios...or worse yet, upgrade from
their IC-2ATs...
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

2324. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 14:45:45 UTC
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992May18.144545.12916@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 289737

As a tangent to this discussion, has anyone had any experiences with the use of ionizing types of lightning protection systems?

These differ from the traditional Franklen (U.L. Master Label listing) rod and downlead systems, as well as the newer multi-point dissipation arrays.

The ionizing types use a method to provide a "bubble" of ionized air around the air terminal. The air terminal uses either a radioactive source (which presents licensing and disposal problems) or utilizes a method to generate a high voltage between sharp electrodes on the air terminal (such as the Prevectron unit from France).

We are currently trying out a couple of the Prevectron units at my work... so far so good...but how does one really "test" such devices in the field?

Regards, Bill, N0LAJ

--
Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA | N0LAJ @ W0LJF.CO.USA.NA
Please route replies to: whester@nyx.cs.du.edu or uunet!nyx!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

2325. Re: Kenwood Tm741A Mods needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 15:05:05 UTC
From: stevew@netcom.com
Message-ID: <84sk+9-.stevew@netcom.com>
Source record: 289738

A buddy of mine just acquired a TM-741. He was pretty happy witg the feature set, etc. but ran into one rather bothersome behavior that has caused him to send the rig back for repair.

He was getting constant complaints for being off-frequency on 440. After some investigation it became apparent that the radio was drifting up to 4.5Khz over any 10 minute period. He went to look at the stability specs on the rig and found them to be 10 parts-per-million(10ppm). Well, 10ppm at 440Khz is 4.4Khz! This just doesn't seem usable...even in the amateur service. I looked at the specs on my Yaesu FT736 (a multi-mode multi-band rig) and it has a spec of 1ppm(a bit more reasonable..)

My friend sent the rig back to the shop he bought it from and the in-house tech WAS able to repeat the problem so they promised to send it back to Kenwood even though it is technically in spec. About a week later my friend got a call informing him that there were 3 other 741's that have been returned for the same reason.

I'm curious about whether others are having similar problems?

Steve KA6S

2326. Correction to QST TC item

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 15:17:49 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <687@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289756

Here is an upcoming QST item regarding the April 1992 "Technical Correspondence" piece, "Accurate Single-Layer Solenoid Inductance Calculations." This is the manuscript, so there may be a few minor editorial corrections in the final version. There are typesetting marks embedded in the text, too. Particularly, \1/ means superscript 1 (i.e., footnote 1) and /1\ means subscript 1. -- KE3Z

CORRECTIONS TO ACCURATE SINGLE-LAYER
INDUCTANCE CALCULATIONS [bf]

[] There are a few pecadillos in my April issue article\1/ and I'd like to get the information corrected as soon as possible. The errors are all mine and I should have caught them.

Please make the following corrections:

o Under Equation 2, replace "p = coil pitch" with "p = coil pitch [b/N]." This is the way they defined it in the older days, apparently.

o Replace "d= coil diameter (wire center to wire center)" with "d = wire diameter." Remove the original parenthetical expression.

o In the second column, the sentence "Nagoka's constant for short coils (d/l less than one) is:" should read "Nagoka's constant for short coils (2a/b greater than one) is:"

o Below equation 5, replace "B = coil diameter/coil length" with "B = coil length/mean coil diameter (2a)."

o In the last sentence in column 2, the parenthetical expression "(d/l greater than one)" should read "(2a/b less than one)."

o The correct value for Wheeler's approximation in Fig 1C is 163.265, not 132.7 nH.

o Equations 7 and 8 both require a negative exponent. The curve fit is good, but accuracy suffers with values in the region of one to two. Use Equation 7 when 2a/b is greater than 2; use Equation 8 when 2a/b is less than 2.

K/s\ = 0.9694 (2a/b)^-0.6932 (Eq 7)

K/L\ = 0.9617e^[-0.2913(2a/b)] (Eq 8)

o I have provided Table 1 which contains the actual values one needs to check out the equations. The graphs supplied in the original article are incorrect and have insufficient resolution to verify results.

Here's some additional information: For the larger wire sizes, and relatively small diameters, the inductance increases because the mean coil diameter is the mandrel diameter plus the wire diameter. Therefore, the coil diameter increases more rapidly with larger wire sizes if the mandrel size is relatively small. This is important to realize if drill shanks are used as mandrels. Mandrel diameter is the same as winding diameter and not equal to 2a.

Brian Beezley, K6STI, has written a compiled BASIC program that calculates the inductance values. There are minor differences with the results obtained when using the program and the numbers in Table 1; those differences are due to rounding. Brian has uploaded the program (IND.EXE) to the ARRL BBS (203-665-0090). With the program, the number of coil turns is limited to 999.99. [I can mail a uuencoded copy of the program to anyone who wants it. -- KE3Z]

Some correspondents, notable Mike Tuggle, N3HZK, and Charles Michaels, W7XC, correctly point out that the true inductance of a coil can be significantly different from its effective inductance at the terminals. This is due to several other considerations necessary to the realization of a specific coil design. These include: distributed capacitance, C/o\, pigtail lead inductance and capacitance, Q, grounding one end of the coil, closeness to shielding, self-resonance effects, etc. I felt that the topic of true inductance was complex enough by itself, and as such, left realization considerations as another topic for discussion.

Several respondents have presumed that since the formulations were generated at the turn of the century that they are only applicable to frequencies in the tens of kilohertz region. This is not so. There are no frequency dependent terms used in the calculation of inductance unless the wire is made of magnetic material. Then, these effects, for the most part, become negligible above 500 kHz.

I hope this clarifies any questions readers have, and I apologize for any inconvenience the errors may have caused.--Hank Meyer, W6GGV, 3801 Walnut Ave, Long Beach, CA 90807

Table 1
Inductance Values for Short,
Equal Length/Diameter and Long Coils [bf]

Short coils--winding diameter = 0.5, L = 0.25, TPI = 16 N = 4

Wire Size Inductance (nH)

16 224.7
18 222.02
20 228.5
22 231.96
24 236.17
26 241.0
28 246.35
30 252.03

(Simple approximation yields 210.53 nH.)

Equal Length/Diameter coils--Diam = 0.5, l = 0.5, TPI = 8, N = 4

Wire Size Inductance (nH)

14 163.9
16 165.57
18 168.32
20 171.93
22 176.80
24 181.22
26 186.61
28 142.42
30 198.45

(Simple approximation yields 137.93 nH.)

Long coils--Winding Diam - 0.25, b = 0.5, TPI = 16, N = 8

Wire Size Inductance (nH)

16 205.56
18 200.93
20 198.79
22 198.58
24 199.91
26 202.44
28 205.95
30 210.16

(Simple approximation yields 163.267 nH.)

\1/H. Meyer, "Accurate Single-Layer-Solenoid Inductance Calculations,"
Technical Correspondence, QST, Apr 1992, pp 76-77.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 !

2327. Novice license from FCC in 5 1/2 weeks!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 15:20:59 UTC
From: djenkins@wang.com
Message-ID: <bogdb0.48d@wang.com>
Source record: 289739

!!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! I just got my ticket in the mail Saturday !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!!
(I'm somewhat excited.)

It only took 5 1/2 weeks (The 610 was mailed on 4/8/92 and the ticket arrived
on 5/16/92). Now I get to use "KB1AAU Temporary KT" for 8 - 10 weeks until
then N1XXX call gets here.

David E. Jenkins Home: (508) 632-4164 Wang Labs, Inc.
52 Norman Street Work: (508) 967-7284 M/S 014-690
Gardner, MA 01440-1916 Fax: (508) 967-2212 1 Industrial Ave.
!!!!! KB1AAU !!!!! e-mail: djenkins@wang.com Lowell, MA 01851

2328. Re: MODS NEEDED FOR RADIO SHACK HXT-202 HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 15:21:36 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992May18.152136.2823004@locus.com>
Source record: 289740

In article <1992May18.120834.28829@lonex.rl.af.mil> lee@lonex.rl.af.mil (Lee Ritter) writes:
>I have the Radio Shack hand held 2m handie talkie HTX-202. Are there any
>mods that will open up the receive portion of the rig to receive public
>service up to say 165Mhz. Any FTP sites or info would be helpful.
>
>Thanks in advance
>Lee

I know of no modifications to accomplish what you wish. There was a
note circulating the entire month of April claiming to have such a mod;
it has been admitted to be a hoax.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

2329. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 15:24:39 UTC
From: whs70@dancer.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May18.152439.28160@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 289741

In article <1992May17.191454.28880@wam.umd.edu> fireman@wam.umd.edu (Aaron Joseph Peterson) writes:
>Question for the newsgroup:
>I have a radar detector mounted in my car. When I go into Virginia and D.C.
>I have noticed the signs that say that having such a device is illegal.
>My question is, does my ham ticket give me any special privledges in this
>area? I was told that since the radar detector receives radio transmissions
>in the 10 GHZ range (where I beleive hams have privledges) that I could
>consider my radar detector a "ham radio receiver" which would be exempt from
>the law against "radar detectors". Am I crazy for beleiving that there might
>be some truth in this argument?
>fireman@wam.umd.edu N3jvp Aaron Peterson

I've been a member of the National Motorists Assoc. for several years
now and I've not heard of anyone using that "defense." This is not
to say that it can't be a valid defense, just that I haven't heard
of anyone using it. Good luck.

Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) BELLCORE (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
Morristown, NJ email via UUCP bcr!dancer!whs70
201-829-2879 Weekdays email via Internet whs70@dancer.cc.bellcore.com

2330. Re: Novice license from FCC in 5 1/2 weeks!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 16:31:56 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92May18123156@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 289742

In article <bogdb0.48d@wang.com> djenkins@wang.com (Dave Jenkins) writes:

!!
!!!!!!!!!!!!!! I just got my ticket in the mail Saturday !!!!!!!!!!!!!!
!!
(I'm somewhat excited.)

It only took 5 1/2 weeks (The 610 was mailed on 4/8/92 and the ticket arrived
on 5/16/92). Now I get to use "KB1AAU Temporary KT" for 8 - 10 weeks until
then N1XXX call gets here.

Congratulations Dave. Welcome to the hobby.

-val-

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

2331. Re: Yet another out-of-date question in the exams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 16:38:14 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l1fnbmlNNpli@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 289744

In article <43668@teda.Teradyne.COM> ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
(Mike Ardai) writes:
>
>I just picked up some exam study guides, and have found a question for the
>advanced test that has been rendered out of date by technology:
>
>4AF-4.5 What colors are available in LEDs?
>A. Yellow, blue, red and green
>B. Red, violet, yellow and peach
>C. Violet, blue, orange and red
>D. Red, green, orange and yellow
>
>The official answer is 'D', however 'A' is also correct.
>

Sheesh! So such knowledge is supposed to be indicative of an
"advanced" communications user. Sounds like a Jeopardy! question
to me.

Questions like these really trivialize the licensing program and
serve as visible proof that the VEC program is doomed. We're in
sad shape when a question such as this could be considered the
make/break factor in granting someone and advanced class license.

I'll bet that half of those who memorized the answer from the study
guide could not answer the following question which isn't on the
test:

4XX-X.X What does the term LED stand for?
A. Longwire Energized Dipole
B. Legal Emission Designator
C. Longitude Electronic Distance
D. Lightweight Envelope Dispenser

The correct answer is: NONE, get a CLUE and just memorize the stupid
book. By next year you'll be shouting AMERICA AMERICA SIXPACK SANTIAGO
ZANZIBAR at the top of your lungs into a brand new kilowatt rice box
anyway. If it ever blows a fuse just make sure you have the purchase
receipt handy...

All kidding aside, in my opinion trivializing the tests has many more
serious implications than the no-code debacle ever had. To make it
clear, I was and remain a no-code advocate but it was always with the
understanding that the technical testing requirements would be retained.
Now that the tests are getting flakey the whole issue of incentive
licensing becomes a joke. Let's face it, one of the complaints about

the code test was (and continues to be) that it's no real measure of anything other than personal will and determination. As long as the question pools are managed, pre-published and used in the way in which they are today, they too can be considered ritualistic and free of any meaningful measure.

There is a hidden agenda in the current tests, however, which allows those who are truly interested in electronics to actually answer the questions (gasp) without memorizing them. This serves as a sort of "proof" that real technical content does exist. I was one of those who enjoyed the technical challenge and actually learned the theory. However, I didn't have to. How hard was it? Well, my entire study for the Extra class exam consisted of thumbing through the ARRL study guide while waiting in line for the test. I'm not an EE but have been an electronic hobbyist for many years.

Today you are given a clear choice: either "just pass the test" by rote memorization, or, play along with the game and actually pass the test. Either path gets you the same license.

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

2332. Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 16:51:41 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9205181651.AA29002@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289745

That excuse has been used (successfully,too) for scanners in areas they
are not permitted. I see little HAM RADIO use for an unmodified RD that
functions only in A0 mode. You can say that in court if you want but
I think you'd be lying. Do you feel that having a Ham license would
exempt you from the law? Would being a doctor allow to legally smoke
crack? Would being a bartender allow you to drink and drive?
I'll buy you dinner if that defense works.
de Skip, NT1G Uniden RD-9XL

2333. Heathkit parts needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 16:59:48 UTC
From: k2anc.wbst128@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"18-May-92.12:58:22.EDT".*.Louis_J_Kohnen.WBST128@Xerox.com>
Source record: 289746

I bought a used SB-620 Scanalyzer at the Rochester Hamfest this last weekend in hopes of using it with my SB-102. Unfortunately, the seller had it configured for a rig with a 455 kHz I.F. and the SB-102 has an I.F. frequency of 3395 kHz. I've called the Heath Company but both parts that I need are no longer available. The required parts are as follows: P/N 52-101, Bandpass Coupling Transformer and P/N 40-776, Oscillator Coil.

If anyone has built one of these units and not used the 3395 kHz parts I will be happy to purchase them from you. If anyone has a basket case unit with the required parts, that, too, would be desirable.

I can be contacted by phone (call collect) at (716) 422-3899 (days) or by fax at (716) 422-2636, by return message on this Info-hams or by mail.

Thanks es 73,

Lou Kohnen K2ANC
Xerox Corporation
MS 128-53E
800 Phillips Road
Webster, NY 14580

2334. Re: Apache TX-1 Manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 17:11:07 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <690@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289759

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil writes:

>Does anyone have or can someone "steer" me to a source
>for a Manual on the Heathkit Apache TX-1?

Hi Manuals
POB 802
Council Bluffs IA
no telephone

TX1 - $14.40 - send check or money order - it should arrive in a week or two. Send $2.00 for a catalog of the manual copies they sell.

73, Ed

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2335. Re: Inter-repeater Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 17:18:18 UTC
From: fms@sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <3093@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 289749

In article <14570393@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
> In rec.radio.amateur.misc, lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Gregory Lapin) writes:
>
> >[...]
>
> >The assigned output frequency of our 2 meter repeater (147.345 MHz) is 15
> >kHz below that of another repeater located about 25 miles away and we
> >transmit through a 100 watt amplifier. ... In an
> >attempt to be good neighbors, we have decreased ourmodulation index to just
> >over 50% in order to stop this interference.
> [...]
> From your posting, it sounds like you have reduced your deviation from
> the normal 5 kHz to 2.5 kHz. One partial solution would be to tune
> your repeater's transmit carrier 1 kHz or so below the nominal channel
> frequency. Then you could increase your deviation to 3.5 kHz with
> no more interference to the other machine, while keeping the entire
> signal within the passband of your users' radios.

PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE check to see that there is not another local repeater
15kHz on the other side of you before you try this! Otherwise, you may find
that you've traded complaints from one set of repeater users for complaints
from another set...

And yes, there are places where repeaters are spaced that closely.

Faith N1JIT

--
Faith M. Senie InterNet: fms@vos.stratus.com
Stratus Computer, Inc. InterNet: fms@hoop.sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Blvd. Pkt Radio: n1jit@ka1srd.ma.usa.na
Marlboro, MA 01752 Phone: (508)460-2632

"I'm afraid I don't know very much about Romulan Disruptor settings" --Spock

2336. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 17:23:19 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <691@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289758

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, fireman@wam.umd.edu (Aaron Joseph Peterson) writes:

>Question for the newsgroup:

>I have a radar detector mounted in my car. When I go into Virginia and D.C.
>I have noticed the signs that say that having such a device is illegal.
>My question is, does my ham ticket give me any special privledges in this
>area? I was told that since the radar detector receives radio transmissions
>in the 10 GHZ range (where I beleive hams have privledges) that I could
>consider my radar detector a "ham radio receiver" which would be exempt from
>the law against "radar detectors". Am I crazy for beleiving that there might
>be some truth in this argument?

It all depends on how many lies you are prepared to tell the judge. :-).
73, Ed (all in the spirit of good fun.)

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2337. Info on STS-50 & SAREX activity?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 17:59:28 UTC
From: btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992May18.175928.26507@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 289754
Cross-posted to: sci.space.shuttle,rec.radio.amateur.misc

At the end of the STS-49 mission, the NASA Select announcer made a few
short announcements about STS-50, but all she said was that it is
scheduled to launch in mid-June, and go for about 13 days.

I have heard some rumors that there will be some continuing SAREX
(Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment)
activity on STS-50. Does anybody have additional information about this?
(If so, STS-50 might even get to take part in Field Day! What a summer
this would be!... the Olympics, STS-50 takes part in Field Day, etc.)

thanks.

kb8cne, Brad Banko

2338. Re: MODS NEEDED FOR RADIO SHACK HXT-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 18:05:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1787700001@trsvax>
Source record: 289775

There are no modifications for opening up receive or transmit
on the HTX-202.

Paul Opitz -- N5TPQ
Radio Shack Publications

2339. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 18:40:01 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992May18.184001.14874@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 289751

In article <1992May17.151147.28233@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
|>...
|>Well forgive me for disagreeing with Dr. Feynman, but I have copies
|>of FAA sponsored field tests that disagree with the quoted description.
|>...
|>Gary KE4ZV
|>

Yeah, sure, and when there is a difference of opinion between Prof Feynman
and some random government bureaucrats, you believe the feds????????????

paul, ni1d

2340. Re: QRP CLASS!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 18:50:42 UTC
From: bsplaine@mtmtl8.HP.COM
Message-ID: <23860004@mtmtl8.HP.COM>
Source record: 289769

I called you at your home last nite. I did not hear a response so am trying to learn how to respond via Unix.

I am very interested in the QRP class and want to get a kit *IF* it sounds like one I would want to get involved with.

Will you be kind enough to e-mail me as many particulars about the kit as possible?

Thank you..
Bill, N6GHG
I can also be reached via packet at WX3K but here is most effective.

73

2341. attach TheNet/netrom in ka9q

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 19:01:04 UTC
From: rob@phoenix.erc.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <1992May18.190104.9232@news.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 289750

Where can one get a version of ka9q that has a TheNet/netrom emulator
(G8BPQ switch) built in so one can attach a async line directly to a
neda hexapus just using two line inverters?

--
rob@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Rob Logan AMA -----|----- ARRL n2qcn@k2cc.ny.usa.na
Clarkson ERC IRCHA *>=====[_]L) EAA AirBorn
Potsdam, NY 13699 PRA -'-`- PADI USSA

2342. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 19:21:10 UTC
From: jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May18.192110.26063@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289752

As long as we're on the G5RV I have some questions on the radiation patterns on my shortened G5RV for 40,20,15,10 meters. Mostly interested in how 20 and 15 work on this antenna and what their angle of radiations are. Really interested in how exactly 20 meters works within the 52 foot top section. Thanks for any help!

Jeff

If you choose to respond via email please use the path in signature.

--
Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AE | On CW no one can hear you scream!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com |
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 |

2343. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 19:25:22 UTC
From: fireman@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992May18.192522.2961@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 289753

In article <9205181651.AA29002@ucsd.edu> FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM writes:
> That excuse has been used (successfully,too) for scanners in areas they
>are not permitted. I see little HAM RADIO use for an unmodified RD that
>functions only in A0 mode. You can say that in court if you want but
>I think you'd be lying. Do you feel that having a Ham license would
^^^^^
>exempt you from the law? Would being a doctor allow to legally smoke
>crack? Would being a bartender allow you to drink and drive?

How would I be lying if I said to the Judge, "Your honor I have a license from a federal agency, the FCC, which gives me the priveledge of transmitting a signal in that band. I have been charged with having a device which indicates the presence of a signal in that band. I make a motion to dismiss the charge due to the fact that a state court does not hold jurisdiction in this matter."

And as for your drug examples, in my opinion it is more like convicting someone for murder just because they posess a gun. I can get a permit to have a gun in VA, why can't I posess a radar detector?

The problem is that my radar detector is permanently mounted in my vehicle and would take about an hour to remove and at least another hour to put it back in. Am I supposed to rip it out every time I plan to be in Va or DC in order to remain a law abiding citizen? Or should I save myself the hassle/expense and fear being caught?

fireman@wam.umd.edu Aaron Peterson N3JVP
(It is a good thing I fight fires, cause the flames are getting hotter)

2344. Re: Kenwood Tm741A Mods needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 20:03:47 UTC
From: henkp@paramount.nikhefk.nikhef.nl
Message-ID: <1992May18.200347.24634@paramount.nikhefk.nikhef.nl>
Source record: 289755

In article <84sk+9-.stevew@netcom.com> stevew@netcom.com (Steven Wilson) writes:
>A buddy of mine just acquired a TM-741.
>He was getting constant complaints for being off-frequency on
>440. After some investigation it became apparent that the
>radio was drifting up to 4.5Khz over any 10 minute period.
>I'm curious about whether others are having similar problems?

Some of the resent delivered TM-741 in the Netherlands have the same problem.
I have heard that Kenwood knows this and replace the Xtal. Only there isn't
stock so you must not in a hurry.
Until the repair you clould adjust the cold and hot 70cm freq so that they
have the same offset from the nominal freq.

Henk PA0HZP

2345. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 20:07:25 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570394@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289764

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>>Now a quarterwave section of 50 ohm cable
>>will transform a 150 ohm impedance to 86.6 ohms.
>>>
>>> Gary has transposed the numbers. An 86.6 ohm quarter wave cable
>>> will transform the 150 ohm impedance to 50 ohms. The 50 ohm quarter
>>> wave cable will transform the 150 ohm impedance to 16.66 ohms
>>>
>>> Zo (quarter wave matching section)= (Zinput*Zoutput)^0.5
>>>

>No, I haven't transposed the numbers. I'm not shooting for a perfect
>match to 50 ohms. That's impossible with 50 ohm cable. I'm showing
>that you can use 50 ohm cable to get *closer* to 50 ohms by taking
>advantage of transmission line transformer action. It doesn't sound
>reasonable at first, but that 3:1 SWR makes it possible.

No. A lossless 50-ohm "matching section" cannot possibly provide a
better match to a 50 ohm load. The SWR and return loss will be
unaffected by any length of 50-ohm cable.

Yes the MAGNITUDE of the impedance will be 86 ohms at some point on
the line (in fact, it will be 50 ohms at some point), but it will be
a highly reactive impedance that gives no better match than 150 ohms
(or 16.6 ohms) resistive (3:1 SWR).

AL N1AL

2346. Re: Inter-repeater Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 20:26:33 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570395@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289765

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, fms@sw.stratus.com (Faith Senie) writes:

I wrote: [...]
>> From your posting, it sounds like you have reduced your deviation from
>> the normal 5 kHz to 2.5 kHz. One partial solution would be to tune
>> your repeater's transmit carrier 1 kHz or so below the nominal channel
>> frequency. Then you could increase your deviation to 3.5 kHz with
>> no more interference to the other machine, while keeping the entire
>> signal within the passband of your users' radios.

>PLEASE PLEASE PLEASE check to see that there is not another local repeater
>15kHz on the other side of you before you try this! Otherwise, you may find
>that you've traded complaints from one set of repeater users for complaints
>from another set...

```
-5 kHz Center +5 kHz
"Normal" center freq/deviation: |<-----------|----------->|
Reduced deviation, normal freq: |<------|------>|
Less reduced dev., lower freq: |<---------|-------->|
```

As you can see, with a lower center frequency, they can increase their
deviation with no increased interference to the higher channel, and
while still staying within the assigned channel on the low end.

AL N1AL
"A picture is worth a thousand words..."

2347. Re: Yet another out-of-date question in the exams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 20:27:14 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992May18.202714.2801216@locus.com>
Source record: 289770

In article <l1fnbmINNpli@west.west.sun.com> flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]) writes:
>
>Today you are given a clear choice: either "just pass the test" by rote
>memorization, or, play along with the game and actually pass the test.
>Either path gets you the same license.

I agree. I suggest that there be one written exam and one CW exam. If you pass the written exam (roughly the same as the current Technician exam), you have a license identical to the current Technician class license. If you pass the CW test (5 WPM), you have the same license as today's Extra.

The ARRL could then offer certificates for those who cared to prove proficiency in a number of areas (including CW, packet, DXing, etc.)

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

2348. Kenwood TH78 mods ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 20:47:41 UTC
From: skora@bnlux1.bnl.gov
Message-ID: <1992May18.204741.19535@bnlux1.bnl.gov>
Source record: 289687

Hi. My TH78 should be here in a day or two. Does anyone have
any info regarding the mods to enable wideband reception?

Tnx and 73!

-John, KC2JT

2349. WANTED: Tek analog oscilloscope

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 21:30:59 UTC
From: darnold@felix.filenet.com
Message-ID: <17868@fritz.filenet.com>
Source record: 289760
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,misc.forsale

This is a repost of an earlier posting I made, still looking...

I need a Tek analog scope around 40 Mhz, with at least 2 channels and
delayed sweep. Such as the 465, 453, etc.

My budget is around $400.

Thank you.

Dave Arnold - KD6IFY
Internet: darnold@filenet.com
UUCP: uunet!felix!darnold

2350. NASA Select carrying LANDSAT data ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 21:35:30 UTC
From: elmquist@SSESCO.com
Message-ID: <579@nachos.SSESCO.com>
Source record: 289761
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space

I was watching NASA Select sometime after the STS-49 coverage had ended
and they had a schedule posted that showed:

9am-10am LANDSAT Data Transmission (no video)

Does anyone know the details of this ? What kind of format is used
and is it a regularly scheduled thing ?

Inquiring minds want to know--

Chris

2351. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 21:41:34 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <j-tk51r.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289762

fireman@wam.umd.edu (Aaron Joseph Peterson) writes:

>How would I be lying if I said to the Judge, "Your honor I have a license
>from a federal agency, the FCC, which gives me the priveledge of transmitting
>a signal in that band. I have been charged with having a device which
>indicates the presence of a signal in that band. I make a motion to dismiss
>the charge due to the fact that a state court does not hold jurisdiction
>in this matter."

>The problem is that my radar detector is permanently mounted in my vehicle
>and would take about an hour to remove and at least another hour to put
>it back in. Am I supposed to rip it out every time I plan to be in Va or DC
>in order to remain a law abiding citizen? Or should I save myself the
>hassle/expense and fear being caught?

I'm sure the law does not care.

Now what if you happened to have a 10.4 GHz radar system that you were
using for a collision avoidance alarm?
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

2352. Number for Ten-Tec?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 21:51:18 UTC
From: charles@greyrock.mso.colostate.edu
Message-ID: <CHARLES.92May18165118@greyrock.greyrock.mso.colostate.edu>
Source record: 289766

Sorry if I got the MO name wrong. I am new to HAM and I am looking to see what is out there and the only way I know is to subscribe to a bunch of MO catalogs. Any recommendations? Someone gave me Ten-Tec (sp?) as a reputable source.

Thanks for the help,

Charles

--
!===!
! Charles H. Hemstreet IV ! internet: charles@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Colorado State University ! NeXTMail: nmhemstr@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Computer Consultant !
!===!

2353. Weather maps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 22:15:29 UTC
From: ciqa@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx
Message-ID: <5780@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx>
Source record: 289763

Hello, I'm not a ham (yet) altough ocasionally I read
radio amateur's magazines, so I know that it is possible
to receive weather maps via radio.
I would like to know if there is some individual|institution
that put that satellite photos in a BBS o anonymous ftp server.
If not, I would like to receive some advices about the
equipment necessary to receive that photos.

Thank you very much and sorry for my bad English.

Jose Luis Gomez

ciqa@mtecv2.mty.itesm.mx
gomez@polimex.ciqa.mx (preferred)

2354. Yaesu FT-470 mods, anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 22:20:19 UTC
From: uri@watson.ibm.com
Message-ID: <1992May18.222019.82990@watson.ibm.com>
Source record: 289768

Hello,
I've noticed some time ago a posting, which said among other nice things about FT-470, that there was a modification around, which allowed to turn that rig into a wild wide-band receiver (up to 1GHz, the posting said).

Can somebody please verify this, and if it's correct - what really should be done, and how wide can the reception band be? Can this rig then be used as a scanner, sort of what Icom IC-2SRA does?

[Also, why don't manufacturers brag loudly about such great capabilities of their rigs? :-]

Thanks!

Regards,
Uri. uri@watson.ibm.com

<Disclaimer>

2355. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 22:42:48 UTC
From: tpmannin@vipunen.hut.fi
Message-ID: <tpmannin.706228968@vipunen.hut.fi>
Source record: 289771

(lots of discussion about the matching techniques used in G5RV antenna deleted)

>Gary says
>>No, I haven't transposed the numbers. I'm not shooting for a perfect
>>match to 50 ohms. That's impossible with 50 ohm cable. I'm showing
>>that you can use 50 ohm cable to get *closer* to 50 ohms by taking
>>advantage of transmission line transformer action. It doesn't sound
>>reasonable at first, but that 3:1 SWR makes it possible.

And Zack says:
>Sorry about that. In that case, you are just wrong.
>The 50 ohm cable doesn't improve the SWR.

>The quarter wavelength of 50 ohm cable transforms the 150
>ohms to 16.67 ohms, maintaining the 3:1 SWR, as opposed to your
>claim that it transformed it to 86.6 ohms.

Sorry Gary but Zack's right. And just to make sure that nobody gets
any wrong ideas, a small clarification. A 50 ohm transmission line
with non-unity SWR has multiple points (depending on its length) where
the resistive part of impedance is 50 ohms, but at these points there
is always a reactive component present. Assuming SWR of 3:1 this component
is either + or - j57.5 ohms (apr.) . The only two possible purely
resistive values in a line with 3:1 SWR are 16.7 and 150 ohms as mentioned.
(The reactive component can of course be "tuned out" with another
reactive component; a capacitor, inductor or stub, but here we are
talking about a simple coax line between an antenna and a tx.)

It is also impossible to get any "closer" to a perfect match with a line
of the same characteristic impedance as the source (if the line is lossless).
The concept of reflection coefficient clearly shows this. An SWR of 3:1
corresponds to a reflection coefficient (complex figure) with a length
of 0.5 and a phase angle of anything from 0 to 360 degrees depending on
where you are on the line. More intuitively: a 3:1 SWR corresponds to a
circle with radius 0.5 on Smith's chart. And as we all know, a circle is
a group of points with equal distance to the center, which in this case
represents a perfect match. (This is why the concept of SWR isn't very
good: it doesn't contain the phase information. Nevertheless it is
directly related to the length of the refl.coeff. vector.)

As Gary said earlier, the transmitter doesn't care about the SWR on the
line, but the load the line presents to it. But if the line has standing
waves, the load presented by it is always something different from what
it should be. It is true that some combinations of resistive and reactive
components corresponding to same value of SWR _may_ be better to the
transmitter but that's entirely dependend on the internal design of the

transmitter and almost impossible to predict without complex mathematical analysis. Summa summarum: You can't do anything to the situation with only a 50 ohm coax connected to a 50 ohm transmitter. The only way to deal with SWR is to get rid of it, either up at the feedpoint or, if that's impossible, down in the shack with a tuner.

>--Zack KH6CP/1

>>Gary KE4ZV

73 de Tomi OH2BNS

--

Tomi-Pekka Manninen Email: Tomi.Manninen@hut.fi
OH2BNS

2356. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-18 22:51:34 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.0878@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 289706

In article <1992May7.164057.15634@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>In article <650@arrlhq.UUCP> ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:
>>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>
>>>The lightning arrestor should not be necessary if you always detatch the
>>>radio when not in use.

What kind of capacity does a "lightning arrestor" handle. Is this
a little 'works-once-then-blows-up' device that if stuck will permanently
ground the antenna, or does it allow operation right through strikes (ie.
repeater style)?

--
Craig Lemon VE3XCL - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 OS 2.04 UUCPv1.15D.
+1 519 741 0297 +1 519 578 7817 | Silly people! We all
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | know that the Universe
IP/Packet: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51]| revolves around UUNET!

2357. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 18 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 03:03:39 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.706244619@honte>
Source record: 289774
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 139, 05/18/92
10.7 FLUX=117 90-AVG=166 SSN=084 BKI=2322 2234 BAI=011
BGND-XRAY=B2.2 FLU1=3.1E+06 FLU10=1.5E+04 PKI=2211 2234 PAI=010
BOU-DEV=012,025,010,012,015,013,035,050 DEV-AVG=021 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C4.1 @ 1941UT XRAY-MIN= B2.0 @ 0153UT XRAY-AVG= B5.0
NEUTN-MAX= +005% @ 2125UT NEUTN-MIN= +000% @ 2240UT NEUTN-AVG= +2.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2015UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 1015UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55284NT @ 0022UT BOUTF-MIN=55231NT @ 1717UT BOUTF-AVG=55264NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+139NT@ 2026UT GOES7-MIN=N:-003NT@ 2352UT G7-AVG=+083,+044,+010
GOES6-MAX=P:+159NT@ 2117UT GOES6-MIN=E:-022NT@ 1751UT G6-AVG=+098,+004,+032
FLUXFCST=STD:122,126,130;SESC:125,130,130 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,007,007/010,010,010
KFCST=2234 4322 2213 2112 27DAY-AP=009,014 27DAY-KP=3312 2221 3423 2333
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**MAGSI:26NT@2023UTC
!!END-DATA!!
```

2358. Re: Yaesu FT-470 mods, anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 03:07:27 UTC
From: kronenpj@craft.camp.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <kronenpj.706244847@craft.camp.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 289773

uri@watson.ibm.com (Uri Blumenthal) writes:

>Hello,
> I've noticed some time ago a posting, which said
> among other nice things about FT-470, that there
> was a modification around, which allowed to turn
> that rig into a wild wide-band receiver (up to
> 1GHz, the posting said).

> Can somebody please verify this, and if it's
> correct - what really should be done, and how
> wide can the reception band be? Can this rig
> then be used as a scanner, sort of what Icom
> IC-2SRA does?

NO, this is not the case.. The microprocessor was designed to work with many
different VFO's. It will work with a 1.2GHz module if Yaesu ever decides to
make one.. The stock radio will receive from about 120-180 MHz in the 2M band and from
400-500 MHz in the 440 band (disclaimer: It doesn't work well beyond the ham bands but it
does receive) but this is RECEIVE only.. and only with a trick
but that is available from many places.. I'd have to dig my copy up..

> Regards,
> Uri. uri@watson.ibm.com
>------------
'73 - Paul Kronenwetter - N2KIQ
--
Paul Kronenwetter - N2KIQ | Clarkson University Box 6433
Internet: kronenpj@clutx.clarkson.edu | Potsdam, NY 13699-6433
Packet: N2KIQ@KA2JXI.#NY.NNY.USA | Anywhere: 146.580 || 444.600
Buffalo: 146.910-/444.000+ || 146.730-| St. Lawrence Cty: 146.925- || 444.15+

2359. Newcomer to RACES with Questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 04:43:05 UTC
From: pat@pomona.claremont.edu
Message-ID: <1992May18.214305.1@pomona.claremont.edu>
Source record: 289776

Hello all,

I have just joined my local RACES group here in Ontario California. I was interested in any information about what other RACES groups where doing in both self improvment and training for Emergencies as well as other type of activities that were being done. ANy suggestions for newcomers on what to do and more imprtantly what not to do.

I talking with the Person that is in charge of this program for the city. It seems that there has been little interest in the past but they are interested in new and interesting ideas. So maybe with a little help I could get a fresh start for this group and get some good experince for myself.

Any sugetions are welcome and appreciated.

73's

Pat Flannery
KC6TDR
Pat@pomona.Claremont.edu

2360. Portable (toy) phones: 900 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 05:20:19 UTC
From: rob@xyzoom.info.com
Message-ID: <1992May19.052019.2175@xyzoom.info.com>
Source record: 289679

I ran across an advertisement for a portable, non-cellular phone like
the ones used on 46/49 MHz, except this one is in the 900 MHz band.
It supposedly has 3 times the range of the 46/49 MHz phones. Does
anyone know of this recent allocation?
--
Rob Lingelbach KB6CUN rob@xyzoom.info.com -or- ...!uunet!xyzoom!rob
2660 Hollyridge Dr L.A. CA 90068 voice: 213 464-6266
"I care not much for a man's religion whose dog or cat are not the
better for it." --Abraham Lincoln

2361. Re: Apache TX-1 Manual

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 06:56:44 UTC
From: tad@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992May19.065644.6265@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 289682

In article <9205151537.AA28612@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil writes:
>Does anyone have or can someone "steer" me to a source
>for a Manual on the Heathkit Apache TX-1?
>

Hi Manuals has the manual you are looking for. They offer high
quality reproductions of manuals for most older ham rigs and shortwave
receivers. Their catalog is $2.00 from:

Hi Manuals
P.O. Box 802
Council Bluffs, IA 51502-0802

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com
| USENET: tad@ssc.wa.com or...sumax!ole!ssc!tad

--

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com

2362. ICOM IC-P2AT -- AM receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 08:29:48 UTC
From: George_Lin@mindlink.bc.ca
Message-ID: <12082@mindlink.bc.ca>
Source record: 289681

I was looking at an ad in one of the recent radio magazines and it stated that the P2AT count receive AM at ~100 Mhz.

I assume this is a 'trick' mode, and was wondering if anyone can confirm that this is possible. My P2AT normally looses is PPL below 100 Mhz.

--

```
-----------------------------------
| George Lin | 145.270 MHz |
| George_Lin@mindlink | VE7FKU |
-----------------------------------
```

2363. Re: Handhelds loosing memory when battery goes really flat

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 10:59:15 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.087e@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 289648

In article <1992May8.085426.4967@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK> ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK (Mike Willis) writes:
>In article <1992May5.230029.25285@njitgw.njit.edu> mcs1472@hertz.njit.edu (mark c sugarman cis stnt) writes:
>>
>> The Alinco DJ-560 Does the same thing
>

No. _Your_ DJ-560 does the same thing. I can slide batteries on an off while in operation, have the DC IN power dis appear in the middle of operation, have the battery go dead while transmitting, have the battery go dead while it's receiving on my belt (and I haven't realized it) and I have _never_ had my memory disappear. S# 0001082.

--
Craig Lemon VE3XCL - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 OS 2.04 UUCPv1.15D.
+1 519 741 0297 +1 519 578 7817 | Silly people! We all
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | know that the Universe
IP/Packet: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51]| revolves around UUNET!

2364. Re: Novice license from FCC in 5 1/2 weeks!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 12:46:35 UTC
From: hayward@gargoyle.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1992May19.124635.2177@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 289690

In article <bogdb0.48d@wang.com> djenkins@wang.com (Dave Jenkins) writes:
:!!!
:!!!!!!!!!!!!!!! I just got my ticket in the mail Saturday !!!!!!!!!!!!!!!
:!!!
:(I'm somewhat excited.)
:
:It only took 5 1/2 weeks (The 610 was mailed on 4/8/92 and the ticket arrived
:on 5/16/92). Now I get to use "KB1AAU Temporary KT" for 8 - 10 weeks until
:then N1XXX call gets here.
:

Congrats... (and I notice that the 1 district has finally exhausted the
KA1 calls).

5 1/2 to 6 weeks is consistent for a Novice license since the 610
doesn't have to go thru the second processing step at the VEC.
However, 7 to 8 weeks is the norm for Tech and higher licenses since
the mailing time and processing at the VEC takes about 10 days.

Peter
WX9T
Peter B. Hayward University of Maine WX9T
hayward@gandalf.umcs.maine.edu (yeah, I know I didn't post from there)

2365. MODS for Two Meter rigs and Public Service Monitoring

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 13:00:56 UTC
From: CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9205191300.AA06954@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289684

First off, I want to commend the thinking at Radio Shack to develop a responsible two-meter hand-held Amateur radio. Far more useable in many metropolitan environments than some of the other current highly publicized radios. I do understand the interest in public service monitoring, I do it myself. Here is a thought - how about Radio Shack offering a "Package" with the amateur rig - get the HT and take $50 off the SALE price of a scanner? Then hams could talk with a good handheld, the wife (or hubby) at home could listen to (and maybe get a liscense) and the wide-band receiver need would be met. Want it in the car, most scanners are portable. Everytime I drive thru downtown Rochester - definitely not a huge metropolis but big enough to have RF problems - I think about maybe I should have bought the Radio Shack HT. And I have no business or personal ties to Tandy at all. Cycle back to sentence one as the motive.

Carty KA2Y

2366. Re: Portable phones on 900 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 13:27:38 UTC
From: ekho@ttsrv2.ttl.FI
Message-ID: <9205191332.AA05517@ttsrv2.ttl>
Source record: 289685

> I ran across an advertisement for a portable, non-cellular phone like
> the ones used on 46/49 MHz, except this one is in the 900 MHz band.
> It supposedly has 3 times the range of the 46/49 MHz phones. Does

IMO, that sounds like a normal 900 MHz cordless phone. Only the
long range sounds a bit suspicious. There are nowadays several
900 MHz cordless phones, which have range from 200 to 800
meters, maybe even longer nowadays. Dunno for sure about 46/49
MHz ones, as they're illegal.. :-)

> Rob Lingelbach KB6CUN rob@xyzoom.info.com -or- ...!uunet!xyzoom!rob

Esa OH1LTM
--

____
Esa Holmberg Internet: ekho@ttl.fi Elisa: Holmberg Esa TTL
OH1LTM Packet: oh1ltm@oh1rbu.tku.fin.eu fax: +358-21-501330
X.400: C=fi, A=elisa, O=ttl, PN=esa holmberg Diana-fax: (9102 21)501330
-------------------- Turku Telephone Company, Finland ---------------------

2367. Re: Yaesu FT-470 mods, anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 13:32:18 UTC
From: brian@nucleus.amd.com
Message-ID: <1992May19.133218.27633@dvorak.amd.com>
Source record: 289695

uri@watson.ibm.com writes:
> Hello,
> I've noticed some time ago a posting, which said
> among other nice things about FT-470, that there
> was a modification around, which allowed to turn
> that rig into a wild wide-band receiver (up to
> 1GHz, the posting said).

I maintain a list of mods for the 470 and will be happy to mail/post it depending on the number of requests. Here is the header so you can tell if you have a copy already.

-=-

Yaesu FT-470 MODS
Rev C (Apr 6, 1992)

This is a collection of hardware and software mods for the Yaesu 470. I have collected every mod seen on the net (ie. Usenet) since the introduction of the 470, so I think this list is fairly complete. I am interested in getting updates and corrections to this list, so please send me e-mail if you find something that needs updating. (This includes typos, wrong or missing attributions, caveats, warnings about unmentioned side effects, serial numbers of radios that won't do some of these mods, etc.)

This advice is free, so remember that you get what you pay for.

Brian McMinn (brian@nucleus.amd.com)
N5PSS
512-462-5389
--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

2368. Re: Which U.S. Navy station is "NCP"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 13:40:59 UTC
From: kennykb@dssv01.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <1992May19.134059.27678@crd.ge.com>
Source record: 289686
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space.shuttle

In article <67251@apple.Apple.COM>, winter@apple.com (Patty Winter) writes:
|>
|> While listening to NASA Select coverage of the Intelsat rescue last
|> Wednesday, a couple of times, for several minutes each, I heard the
|> Morse code identifier "NCP" coming through on the audio feed. It
|> seemed to happen while the shuttle was over the eastern Indian Ocean
|> or western Pacific Ocean.
|>
|> Given that three-letter N calls typically belong to U.S. Navy
|> facilities, does anyone know where NCP is? My best guess is the
|> Philippines. And wherever it is, why was it audible on NASA Select?
|> Was it being used as a shuttle-to-Houston relay station?

I also noticed the NCP -- and, to add a bit of data, also noticed that right after LOS, the downlink video cut to a color-bar pattern with a text overlay reading `NGT-TV [yes, a different callsign] STS-49 ENDEAVOUR'. Just as a guess, might it be the Diego Garcia tracking station?

73 de ke9tv/2, Kevin

2369. Alinco DJ-580T; First Impressions (plus dry cell pack info!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 13:54:47 UTC
From: lrj@cs.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1992May19.135447.5489@cs.cornell.edu>
Source record: 289688

NOTE: I have no connection with Alinco other than as a happy customer!

First of all, thanks to the people who sent me information and advice regarding the new Alinco DJ-580T handheld. I bought one at the Rochester Hamfest on Saturday, May 16th and absolutely love it. They're selling the radios quite quickly, at least 20 or more were sold at that hamfest, and mine has a serial number in the 5000 range. Both of the dealers who had them sold out by mid afternoon on Saturday.

The price of the radio was $375 at both of the dealers I talked with. That includes the radio, belt clip, wrist strap, 7.2v/700maH battery pack, slow charger, and antenna. I also purchased a soft case ($20), another battery pack ($44), and a noise filtered cigarette lighter plug ($17).

The DJ-580T is a compact dual band (2m/440) HT. It is about 5.5 inches high with the standard battery pack, not counting the knobs (6" high counting them). The main body is ~2.25 inches wide, going to 2.5" with the PTT bulge; depth is about 1.5 inches. If you look at Alinco's full-page advert for the radio, it is shown as actual size as best as I can tell. The included antenna is about 4.5" long; I purchased a Larsen dual-band antenna and use that instead.

The standard battery pack is 700 maH @ 7.2V. This pack uses a new connection to the radio, and seems very solid. It is a dual-rail setup, much better than the connection for the older DJ-160. Output power is listed as 2 watts maximum on each band with this pack, going to 5 watts with either an external 12V source or the higher voltage pack.

As for battery life; I'm impressed. The 700maH @ 7.2v pack had the radio monitoring a semi inactive repeater for about 12 hours or so, with my being involved in a conversation for perhaps an hour or so. I was transmitting on low power (300 mW). Thelow battery indicator actually seems to work; the radio beeps an alert and then starts flashing an indicator on the LCD panel when the battery voltage drops below ~6.2V. I had a couple more minutes of transmit before it started to really lose it.

The left side of the radio has the PTT and the FUNC keys. The PTT has a nice feel, much improved over the DJ-160. The top panel has the VHF vol/squelch knob, UHF vol/sq. knob, tuning knob, mic/speaker connectors, antenna BNC jack, and V/U speaker jack. Power on/off is on the UHF volume knob. The right side contains the DC input jack. A nice change is that tip is hot, ring is ground. On the 160 it was reversed and if you happened to touch the radio to anything in the car while powered from the DC jack, pop went a fuse. The printed advert shows the front panel with good

detail; my only comment is that the lighted keypad is nice at night, and the keys have sufficient "feel".

The mic/speaker jack on the top will accept Icom accessories. The radio seems to work fine with both my Icom HM46 speaker-mike and my Icom headset/boom mic. The V/U speaker jack is a 1/8" stereo jack; plug in a set of stereo headphones and you get VHF in your left ear and UHF in your right.

Another little thing that really impressed me was the slow-charger. I'm used to the Icom setup where you pry the rubber tab off the side of the battery and put a little jack into it. The end of the wire coming from the wall tranformer is attached to sort of a mini drop-in charger. Just set the radio (or just battery) into it and it makes a connection on the back. I like it! I haven't checked to see if there's an auto-reset circuit breaker in the pack in case you short out the two rear terminals.

I don't really have the $$$ for the quick charger ($90); however it's supposed to charge packs in 1 to 1.5 hours. It will supposedly also operate off of a 12V supply; a quick charger in your car!

Performing the out-of-band RX mod was trivial. You will need a very small phillips screwdriver, needlenose pliers, wire clippers, small heat-shrink tubing, and a clean soldering iron. With that, 'tis easy. The manual even tells you how to do the mod (!).

Once I did this and reset the radio, I could tune the following ranges:

108 - 143 (AM) 130 - 174
400 - 520 810 - 999

Now, that's what the display states. I haven't had the chance yet to see if the radio can actually hear anything on the "new" bands, although it does hear Ithaca airport on 119.60(AM) and picks up NOAA weather well on 162.40. Additionally, the second decimal point (between 100kHz and 10kHz places) is displayed in such a way that it seems like it is an indicator of the PLL not being able to lock. This only shows up on the UHF bands, and would indicate that the radio realistically has a UHF range of 400 - 484 MHz and 852 - 990 MHz. Again, I haven't had a chance to listen to anything on these bands so I don't know how deaf it is.

I had a pleasant chat with the Alinco rep. at the Alinco booth. He gave me two pieces of information which may interest others. First off, the AA dry cell packs should be available at the dealers in two to four weeks. From the glossies, they should be about the same size as the standard 7.2v pack. (go figure... :)

The other bit is that one can vary the speed of the autodialer. I didn't see this in the manual anywhere, so perhaps I'm the first to tell you all! :)

Press FUNC then FL/PL once to display FL on the LCD. Press # 1 2 3 and you'll see a single digit in the left display. Keep pressing the sequence

"# 1 2 3" to cycle through the digits; 0 being fastest, 9 being fairly slow, then A, b, C, d, (upside down A), H, and so on. Press FUNC then FL/PL to cycle back to normal mode. I find that the local repeater handles speed "C" the best; if I go faster, it seems to lose digits.

A couple of things I'd like to see changed:

(1) Too easy to reset the radio! I've accidentally done this a couple of times when trying to turn it on with only the VHF side active.

(2) Scanning speed is a bit slow; my IC-2GAT is a lot faster.

(3) What's with the dummy load that came with the radio? I put a Larsen duckie on it and it's much better. During the day, I still use the little stubbie duck, but then again I work about a quarter mile from the repeater I use during the day... :)

(4) The soft case, while nice, should have some way of covering over the TOP of the radio as well. Part of the reason I wanted the soft case is that I sometimes will need to take the thing out in the rain; the current setup allow rain to get right in and fill up the bottom of the soft case.

Yep; so far those are the only things I'd like to see changed.

I'd be happy to field any particular questions via email.

--
-- Lewis R. Jansen, N2KNV lrj@helios.tn.cornell.edu
LASSP/LNS Systems Manager (607) 255-6065
Station Manager: W2CXM Cornell University Amateur Radio Club
"You can't fight in here, this is the War Room!"

2370. Re: MODS NEEDED FOR RADIO SHACK HXT-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 14:05:55 UTC
From: rossi@ms-1.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992May19.140555.1022@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 289693

In article <1787700001@trsvax> rpo@trsvax.tandy.com writes:
>
>There are no modifications for opening up receive or transmit
>on the HTX-202.
>

THIS INFORMATION SHOULD BE ADDED TO THE FAQ FILE !!!!!!!!! :-)

==
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==

2371. Re: Yet another out-of-date question in the exams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 14:24:37 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12280@ksr.com>
Source record: 289696

ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM (Mike Ardai) writes:
>I just picked up some exam study guides, and have found a question for the
>advanced test that has been rendered out of date by technology:
>4AF-4.5 What colors are available in LEDs?
>A. Yellow, blue, red and green
>B. Red, violet, yellow and peach
>C. Violet, blue, orange and red
>D. Red, green, orange and yellow
>The official answer is 'D', however 'A' is also correct.

Heck, none of the answers is "correct"; they forgot to mention infrared, which
is probably the *most* used LED "color"...

2372. Re: Correction to QST TC item

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 14:30:51 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May19.143051.16271@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289689

In article <687@arrlhq.UUCP> jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
>Here is an upcoming QST item regarding the April 1992 "Technical
>Correspondence" piece, "Accurate Single-Layer Solenoid Inductance
>Calculations." This is the manuscript, so there may be a few minor
>editorial corrections in the final version. There are typesetting
>marks embedded in the text, too. Particularly, \1/ means superscript
>1 (i.e., footnote 1) and /1\ means subscript 1. -- KE3Z
> (following material deleted)
> (Jon's sig deleted)

I was about to get the articles cited in the article as I could
not reproduce the graphs that were in the article using the formulas
given.

Thanks Jon

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

2373. Radios in a Volvo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 14:43:42 UTC
From: taylor@tix.UUCP
Message-ID: <9205191347.AA02409@timeplex.com>
Source record: 289691

I don't know about the Volvo per se, but RG-58C/U cable, e.g. Belden or other reputable vendor variety is 97% shielded. Don't reject the use of RG-58 is unsuitable if it has a 97% coverage. Maybe some so-called RG-58 "type" cables have less than a full braid coverage. In all of the vehicle installations it seems that matching and standing wave problems along with coax cable routing through the vehicle are the main factors. Don't route the cable near critical items such as the computer or air bag safety system electronics. Try using an odd multiple of a 1/4 wave length of coax to the antenna (taking into account the velocity factor of the coax) to improve performance. Even a 100 % shield cable can cause problems if the vswr is high between the rig and the antenna.

Seth KC2WE.......opinions are my own and not of my employer..

2374. Antenna for a shielded 3-story building

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 14:48:41 UTC
From: HWells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"19-May-92..7:47:53.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 289692

Two solutions come to mind for RF saturating three stories of a building, and I'm sure there are others as well. Anyway, here are my suggestions.

1. If it is necessary to provide communications outside the building as well as inside, then install a passive repeater into each floor. The technique is run a coax through the outside wall of the building and connect a ground plane antenna (or equivalent) on each end of the coax. The outside antenna will receive the outside signal and will transfer the signal to the inside antenna. With 100W, sufficient signal will be available for use on each floor.

2. If the need is to communicate only inside of the building, then 100 watts of power is more than adequate when distributed within. It is suggested that a coax be run between the three floors from the transmitter. A power splitter can be used to extract power from the coax to feed an antenna on each floor.

Hope this helps.

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

2375. Re: Regarding ACSSB and Spread Spectrum

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 14:49:09 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May19.144909.6238@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289700

In article <1992May16.164918.27335@anasaz> john@anasaz (John Moore) writes:
>Keywords:
>
>In article <1992May15.160253.31131@europa.asd.contel.com> pascoe@rocky.gte.com (Dave Pascoe) writes:
>]gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>]
>]>As you suggested Bob, it depends on the SS technique used. For pseudo-
>]>noise spreading of a 3 kHz signal over a 3 Mhz bandwidth, the signal
>]>will be down an average of 60 db from the value of a narrow carrier.
>
>Err... if we spread a 3 KHz signal over 3 MHz, we get a 30 db reduction.
>We will get an infinite reduction over an unmodulated carrier (if we
>are looking at spectral density, which is the only thing that makes
>sense here).

Errr...uhhh....blush, you are right John! I've *got* to quit doing
logs in my head!

Gary KE4ZV

2376. Sweepstakes pin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 15:17:03 UTC
From: price@cod.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <9205191516.AA24575@cod.nosc.mil>
Source record: 289694

I operated QRP in the 1991 SS CW contest. I did pretty well, and missed only KP4 for a clean sweep (rats!!)

Anyway, I received a nice pin from ARRL yesterday in the mail saying "1991 Sweepstakes CW." I don't recall what this was for: did everyone get one that sent in a log? Only those making over 200 QSOs? Did they decide all but one section on QRP was close enough to clean sweep?

Thanks in advance--Jim, K6ZH

2377. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 15:20:51 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May19.152051.6386@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289701

In article <1992May17.191454.28880@wam.umd.edu> fireman@wam.umd.edu (Aaron Joseph Peterson) writes:
>Question for the newsgroup:
>I have a radar detector mounted in my car. When I go into Virginia and D.C.
>I have noticed the signs that say that having such a device is illegal.
>My question is, does my ham ticket give me any special privledges in this
>area? I was told that since the radar detector receives radio transmissions
>in the 10 GHZ range (where I beleive hams have privledges) that I could
>consider my radar detector a "ham radio receiver" which would be exempt from
>the law against "radar detectors". Am I crazy for beleiving that there might
>be some truth in this argument?

IMHO, which with the addition of 50 cents might still get you a cup of coffee in some places, Virginia law is pre-empted by Federal law, but I don't know of anyone willing to take it to the Supremes to prove it. Your license gives you no special privledges with regards to owning a radar *detector*. However, they can't stop you from running a *legal* 10 GHz *amateur* collision avoidance radar system. The *receiver* for such a system might *happen* to be broad enough to pick up signals just barely outside the ham band. But it had better not say Whistler, or K40, or Cincinati Microwave on it.

The *ham* transmitter might *overload* the poorly built police radar system too. It's a pity the FCC won't enact mandatory RFI standards for consumer equipment isn't it? :-)

Be sure to *permanently* affix an approved FCC transmitter ID card to your equipment. If you're stopped, be sure to request to see the *required* FCC license attached to the police unit. Lot's of departments seem to overlook this little detail. A radar conviction can be thrown out of court if you can show that the radar evidence was gathered illegally. Also carry copies of the FCC RFI pamphlet for those poor souls who suffer interference from your *legally* operated transmitter.

Or avoid Virginia and avoid the hassle.

Gary KE4ZV

2378. Re: Portable (toy) phones: 900 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 15:29:48 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May19.152948.6422@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289697

Rob Lingelbach writes:
> I ran across an advertisement for a portable, non-cellular phone like
> the ones used on 46/49 MHz, except this one is in the 900 MHz band.
> It supposedly has 3 times the range of the 46/49 MHz phones. Does
> anyone know of this recent allocation?

Yes, use of this allocation has been anticipated for some time. Magazines like Popular Science have been writing up the "new generation" of cordless phones that use this band. The phones have been announced by manufacturers, but not widely available, for some time now. Quality should be lots and lots better than 49 MHz, but I imagine the price will be a good bit higher.I suppose some enterprising ham will have one working on the 900 MHz ham band within a few weeks of their hitting Radio Shack.

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2379. Re: Heathkit monobanders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 15:36:54 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May19.153654.6717@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289698

Larry Lund writes:
>> Being new to ham radio, I'd like to get some views on the Heathkit
>> monobanders(HW-22).
>
> There expensive!
^^^^^^^^^^

Are we talking about the same rig? The HW-12/22/32 single band SSB rigs made in the 60s. They sell at hamfests for around $50-$75 or so, depending on condition, and whether they come with a power supply. You must be thinking about some other rig.

Mike, N4PDY
****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2380. Re: Cell Phone Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 15:41:51 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May19.154151.6637@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289708

In article <19530043@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM> bartb@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM (Bart Bobbitt) writes:
>I think a 1/4th wave antenna for 836 MHz (center of cell phone xmit band) is
>about 3.4-in. long; a half-wave dipole would be about 7.8-in. long. The cell
>phone (transportable type, not hand held) antenna's are about 10 or so inches
>long; about right for a dipole with 3/8ths wavelength on each side. My

A wavelength at 836 is about 14 inches, so a quarterwave is around 3.5
inches. So far so good. A *5/8* wave antenna would be about 8.75 inches
long. About the length of the transportable's antenna. A *5/8* wave vertical
monopole has *gain* over a quarterwave antenna. The antennas used on cellphones
are vertical *monopoles* not *dipoles*.

>comments to store folks has been that I would like to use the full power out
>of the unit; perhaps add an aftermarket antenna like those that are about
>13-in. long with about 3 to 4 db gain. Their responses center around talk
>that suggests another antenna won't help that much. My own math tells me
>that replacing a -6db antenna with a +3db antenna will increase radiated RF
>by about 9db. Am I mistaken in my theories? I'd sure like to know; that's
>why I'm posting this note amongst a world of experts.

A gain antenna may or may not be useful. The cellphone system is designed
to use minimum power so the same frequencies can be reused in another cell.
Your phone will respond to commands from the nearest cell site to *reduce*
it's output power below the 3 watt *maximum* in order to achieve minimum
signal level required by the cell site. If you are fairly close to a cell
site, your phone may put out only a milliwatt or so at the command of the
cell site. With a gain antenna, your phone may operate at much lower than
normal power levels in most cases. Now this can help battery life, *but*
the cell site may *also* reduce it's power because it assumes the path
is reciprocal. If it isn't really, and it often isn't due to multipath,
then you could be plagued by noisey *reception*.

If you normally operate on the far fringes of a cellular system's
coverage area, a gain antenna may be useful to *you*. But it will
likely cause problems for other users by hitting more than one cell.
That makes the frequency reuse part of the system fail and other users
could get crosstalk or "channel busy" indications unnecessarily.
DXing cellphone sites is not a good idea.

Gary KE4ZV

2381. Re: Wide recieve problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 15:49:35 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May19.154935.6740@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289707

In article <18MAY92.00271014@umbc2.umbc.edu> st355340@umbc2.umbc.edu writes:
>I have a Standard C128A 2m HT that is supposed to receive from 100MHz
>to 200 MHz, in both AM and FM modes. Yet, when I tune into anything
>on the FM broadcast bands 100-108 MHz, I get almost nothing, except
>for one channel (103.5 in the DC area) that is marginal. I thought
>it could be 1. the recieve is discriminating too narrowly for the
>width of each broadcast channel, or 2. the antennas (either the short
>coil or the 1/4 wave on my car) is way mismatched. Does anyone have
>a clue about receiving stations over a wide band receive?

The 75 kHz deviation of the commercial stations sounds like wideband
noise on a 5 kHz deviation receiver. It usually won't even open the
squelch though it may look strong on the S meter. Unless Standard
put two discrminators in the HT, unlikely, you won't have much luck
receiving commercial broadcast FM with it. As far as the antenna
being mismatched, commercial FM stations run 50,000 watts while
other HT users run 5 watts. If you can hear hams and not the commercial
boys, signal strength is not your problem.

Gary KE4ZV

2382. Help with Balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 16:05:58 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92May19160558@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 289720

I am trying an idea of a dual verticle antenna and have been told that it's feedline impedance is 100 ohms, I wonder how difficult it is to throw together a 2:1 balun or are they cheap to buy (where ?) so that I may feed it with 50 ohm line ?

Thanks, Mike, WB2TBQ, HATZAKIS @ CAMIS.STANFORD.EDU

2383. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 16:25:34 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May19.162534.6892@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289711

In article <1992May18.184001.14874@nntpd.lkg.dec.com> koning@koning.enet.dec.com writes:
>
>In article <1992May17.151147.28233@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>|>...
>|>Well forgive me for disagreeing with Dr. Feynman, but I have copies
>|>of FAA sponsored field tests that disagree with the quoted description.
>|>...
>|>Gary KE4ZV
>|>
>
>Yeah, sure, and when there is a difference of opinion between Prof Feynman
>and some random government bureaucrats, you believe the feds?????????????
>
> paul, ni1d

In this case the feds contracted with some *real* scientists to conduct
the tests. Their conclusions about *why* the system works may be in error,
but their test data does show reduction in strike frequency for the
ultra-sharp discharge systems. There's something going on that doesn't
track with Dr. Feynman's simple model. The tests were done from central
Florida where lightning is frequent. The towers were instrumented and
control towers were fitted with conventional lightning rods. At the
halfway point in the tests, the systems were exchanged from one set
of towers to the other to eliminate any chance that the location or
installation of the towers was causing the difference in strike
frequency. There's something to this system.

There is a downside demonstrated in the data however. While strikes
were much less frequent, some of the ones that did occur were lulus.
In a couple of cases the protective array was damaged. The FAA ultimately
concluded that traditional lightning rods were adequate to protect their
equipment and didn't change to the new design. Several broadcasters and
commercial two way sites have installed them however, and are pleased
with the results.

My station uses a sharp crown array above the top beacon and has experienced
no beacon damage since installation. The old blunt discharge ring didn't
adequately protect the beacon and we had to repair the beacon several times
each year. Our tower is 1040 feet and commonly takes strikes to the *sides*
of the tower down to the 600 foot level as evidenced by burn marks and
direct observation, but is now rarely struck at the top. I'm convinced
the thing works.

Gary KE4ZV

2384. have a AT440 for Kenwood 440?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 16:33:00 UTC
From: bagby@amante.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l1ibdsINNlcd@smli.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289699

Well, I should have know better - when I first bought my Kenwood 440 I thought about buying the built in tuner - but I decided I'd wait until I needed it. Now I need one and Kenwood no longer makes the 440...

Does anyone in net land know where I could find the internal auto tuner for the 440? I think the kenwood model number was AT440. Please email me with leads (or even an asking price?).

Dave
N6MWE
david.bagby@Sun.COM

2385. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 16:42:17 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May19.164217.7145@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289713

In article <689@arrlhq.UUCP> zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Zack Lau) writes:
>Gary says
>>No, I haven't transposed the numbers. I'm not shooting for a perfect
>>match to 50 ohms. That's impossible with 50 ohm cable. I'm showing
>>that you can use 50 ohm cable to get *closer* to 50 ohms by taking
>>advantage of transmission line transformer action. It doesn't sound
>>reasonable at first, but that 3:1 SWR makes it possible.
>
>Sorry about that. In that case, you are just wrong.
>The 50 ohm cable doesn't improve the SWR.

That's right, it *doesn't* improve the VSWR on the cable, it
depends on the VSWR to allow it to *be* a transmission line
transformer. Walt Maxwell's Reflections explains this clearly.

>The quarter wavelength of 50 ohm cable transforms the 150
>ohms to 16.67 ohms, maintaining the 3:1 SWR, as opposed to your
>claim that it transformed it to 86.6 ohms.

I'd like to see how you come to that remarkable conclusion.
The Q section equation is Z=sqrt(Zl*Zo) where Zl is the
antenna impedance, Zo is the line impedance, and Z is the
impedance at the transmitter end of the section. That's straight
from page 16-5 of the Handbook. Now sqrt(150*50) is 86.6 ohms.

Gary KE4ZV

2386. Re: Radios in a Volvo

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 16:51:00 UTC
From: zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <698@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289705

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, taylor@tix.UUCP (Seth Taylor) writes:
>
>I don't know about the Volvo per se, but RG-58C/U cable, e.g. Belden
>or other reputable vendor variety is 97% shielded. Don't
>reject the use of RG-58 is unsuitable if it has a 97% coverage.
>Maybe some so-called RG-58 "type" cables have less than a full
>braid coverage. In all of the vehicle installations it seems that
>matching and standing wave problems along with coax cable routing
>through the vehicle are the main factors. Don't route the cable
>near critical items such as the computer or air bag safety system
>electronics. Try using an odd multiple of a 1/4 wave length of
>coax to the antenna (taking into account the velocity factor of
>the coax) to improve performance. Even a 100 % shield cable can

>cause problems if the vswr is high between the rig and the antenna.

The implication, if I'm not mistaken, is that the high SWR causes more
feedline radiation. I've not been able to verify this phenomena.
However, it seems to me that if a lot of power was being radiated by
the line, it certainly wouldn't be reflected back at the transmitter.
An infinite SWR implies NO line radiation.

I'd appreciate being e-mailed any useful references...

Zack KH6CP/1
>
>Seth KC2WE.......opinions are my own and not of my employer..

2387. Uniden 8100

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 16:56:33 UTC
From: georgez@synopsys.com
Message-ID: <900@synopsys.COM>
Source record: 289710
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.noncomm

Does anyone out there in radio land know the secret unlock password
for the Uniden 8100 scanner? For that matter, I will be trying
to decode the programming sequence that is sent from the PC to
the radio when you program the frequency/display values. Does
anyone have any info on the protocol used?
Any ideas or info would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks !

George Zafiropoulos KJ6VU
You can reply via email direct to: georgez@synopsys.com

2388. Zero Beating an FT757GX ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 17:54:05 UTC
From: brucec@tekgen.bv.tek.com
Message-ID: <727@tekgen.bv.tek.com>
Source record: 289703

I am not sure exactly how to zero beat this rig
to a received CW signal. The manual isn't very
clear on the subject either. If I leave both the
shift and width controls at 12 o'clock, and tune
into a CW signal (say W1AW CW Bulletins on
14.0475), it appears I have to offset the
received frequency by -800Hz (14.0467) to have the
received CW sidetone match a transmitted sidetone.

So if I now transmit, the display reads 14.0467, and
I assume that is the frequency I am transmitting on.
This situation would seem to lend itself to a classic
case of frequency walking. On each successive transmission,
two parties might tune down further on each others
signals. This situation would be cured if when I transmit,
a +800Hz shift occurs. I have heard that some rigs
do this, but I've also heard that when this happens,
the display on those rigs actually shows the upward shift during
transmissions.

If you are an FT757GX user, please enlighten me on the
proper method of zero beating.

Thanks

Bruce Cheney NI7M

2389. Re: Alinco DJ-580T; First Impressions (plus dry cell pack info!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 18:10:05 UTC
From: lrj@cs.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1992May19.181005.16776@cs.cornell.edu>
Source record: 289702

I wrote:
>NOTE: I have no connection with Alinco other than as a happy customer!

> [plus a whole lot of other things too! -- lrj]

In all honesty, the best way to learn about a piece of equipment and what it will do is to read the manual. When I initially requested information about this radio, one gentleman was kind enough to send me an electronic version of the manual.

Well, I just received permission from the author to place it up for public distribution. Feel free to grab the manual for the DJ-580T from helios.tn.cornell.edu (128.84.241.2) via anonymous ftp. The path to it is "pub/DJ-580T", or "pub/DJ-580T.Z" for the compressed version. The non-compressed version is ~131K, the compressed one is only about 42K.

PLEASE try to limit access to helios to times other then 9-5 EDT.

--
-- Lewis R. Jansen, N2KNV lrj@helios.tn.cornell.edu
LASSP/LNS Systems Manager (607) 255-6065
Station Manager: W2CXM Cornell University Amateur Radio Club
"You can't fight in here, this is the War Room!"

2390. Handheld for someone on a budget

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 18:22:58 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <699@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289704

You want a cheap handheld, eh? Think creatively!

Ed Hare, of the ARRL Laboratory, and I have been working with
handhelds that are available -- brand new -- for twenty
nine ninety five each. Yes, U.S. dollars....

I bought two. Mated 'em up to a couple of packet TNCs and they
work FINE!

Read all about it -- in QST of course...

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

2391. Re: Which U.S. Navy station is "NCP"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 18:29:16 UTC
From: vjh21@cas.org
Message-ID: <1992May19.182916.26217@cas.org>
Source record: 289640
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space.shuttle

```
NCP might be Philippines.
I was stationed at Naval Comunications station Philippines (NCP???)
way back in 1967ish.

v
ka8cte
--
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
| Vincent Herried (614) 447-3600 x 2877
| Chemical Abstracts Service
_____________________ | P.O. Box 3012
(_)________________ \ | Columbus, OH 43210-0012
________________|\ \ |
(_)______________\_\ \ | Current thought: People who cannot be
______________________\ | understood are geniuses, so management
(_)____________________| | assigns them the toughest projects.
|
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
```

2392. Re: MODS NEEDED FOR RADIO SHACK HXT-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 18:32:06 UTC
From: vfoao007@VAX.CSUN.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May19.183206.777@csun.edu>
Source record: 289715

In article <1787700001@trsvax>, rpo@trsvax.tandy.com writes:
>
>There are no modifications for opening up receive or transmit
>on the HTX-202.
>
>Paul Opitz -- N5TPQ
>Radio Shack Publications
>
Paul --

Thank you for attempting to set this foolish quest to rest.

Unfortunately, those who believed in the "clip a dozen resistors" mod will NOT
believe your posting, even though it is true.

+---+
| Michael Reagan KK6WO Circulation Unit Coordinator |
| MReagan@vax.csun.edu Oviatt Library /OLIB |
| (818) 885-2274 California State University |
| fax (818) 885-2676 Northridge CA 91328-1289 |
| --... ...-- -.. . de gustibus non est disputandum -.- -.- -.... .-- --- |
+---+

2393. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 18:55:04 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <boihvt.5kn@wang.com>
Source record: 289712

fireman@wam.umd.edu (Aaron Joseph Peterson) writes:

>Question for the newsgroup:
>I have a radar detector mounted in my car. When I go into Virginia and D.C.
>I have noticed the signs that say that having such a device is illegal.
>My question is, does my ham ticket give me any special privledges in this
>area? I was told that since the radar detector receives radio transmissions
>in the 10 GHZ range (where I beleive hams have privledges) that I could
>consider my radar detector a "ham radio receiver" which would be exempt from
>the law against "radar detectors". Am I crazy for beleiving that there might
>be some truth in this argument?

I think this is like the joke where the kid asks his dad "What's the
difference between theoretically and reality?" I suppose you could
get a lawyer and beat the case in court, but in reality, would you
want to have to do that? The alternative would be that you would have
to convince the cop not to write the ticket based on your ham license
and privileges, but that is probably unlikely, don't you think?

If you decide to test out the theory, I'm sure I'm not the only one
on the net who would like to hear the outcome!

Regards, and 73,
Dave
KZ1O

P.S. If you haven't heard the joke, the father says "OK. Go ask
your mother if she would consent to sex with a stranger for $100,000.
The kid does, and the mother says, "I guess so. Sure." He tells
his father, and then the father says "Now go ask your sister
the same question." The kid does, and gets the same response. The
kid relays this to the father. The kid says, "But what does this
have to do with the original question?" The father says "Well,
theoretically, we are sitting on 200 grand, but in reality, we
are living with a couple of whores."

Hope this didn't offend anyone..... this isn't the place
for jokes normally, but this one fit so well..... :-)
--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "I keep trying to think,
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + but nothing happens!"
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + -Curly Howard
==

2394. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 18:59:25 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570396@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289724

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:

>As long as we're on the G5RV I have some questions on the radiation patterns
>on my shortened G5RV for 40,20,15,10 meters. Mostly interested in how
>20 and 15 work on this antenna and what their angle of radiations are.
>Really interested in how exactly 20 meters works within the 52 foot top
>section. Thanks for any help!

52 feet is about .75 wavelengths on the 20 meter band and just over
a wavelength on 15. The radiation pattern should have a single lobe
at right angles to the wire. On 10 meters the wire is 1.5 waves
long, and the pattern should have two lobes somewhat off from 90
degrees. (All the antennas are, of course, bidirectional.)

AL N1AL

2395. Looking for VHF Low Band Midland or Other Synth Radios and Duplexers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 19:05:12 UTC
From: adam@panix.com
Message-ID: <1992May19.190512.7276@panix.com>
Source record: 289634
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I'm looking for Midland Syn-Tech VHF low-band, high split mobile radios (model 70-056). I know where I can get some for ~$300, but I've seen them for ~$100. I could probably use as many as 8. I'd also be interested in other similar (synthesized, under-dash VHF low-band radios).

Also, as always, I'm looking for low-band duplexers or cavities. The four I came across at Dayton had all been sold by 8AM on Friday. Yes, I know I could run split site instead.

Any leads will of course be greatly appreciated.

-Thanx

-Adam (N2DHH)

adam@panix.com

2396. Re: May i reach Packet-site from RN ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 19:31:24 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992May19.193124.4151@anasaz>
Source record: 289719

In article <Bo9I5s.I6F@DMI.USherb.CA> lafom00@DMI.USherb.CA (MARTIN LAFORCE) writes:
->I would like to know if there is a way to send message
->to packet node with RN.
->
->Ex. if i want to reach VE2AAA@VE2BBB.
->
-> Thanks.
-> Martin Laforce (VE2 MLU)
-> Sherbrooke, QC
-> Canada

Since this was posted over on rec.ham-radio I thought I'd repost it
here so somebody would perhaps actually see it and be able to reply...

Note that the Reply-To field is (should be) set to reply direct to
the original poster. Lets hope I did it right :-)

Rusty

--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
EEK! The 1992 Summer Callsign Project lives! Details: Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM

2397. Re: Portable (toy) phones: 900 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 19:31:47 UTC
From: markz@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992May19.193147.10897@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 289641

In article <1992May19.052019.2175@xyzoom.info.com> rob@xyzoom.info.com (Rob Lingelbach) writes:
>I ran across an advertisement for a portable, non-cellular phone like
>the ones used on 46/49 MHz, except this one is in the 900 MHz band.
>It supposedly has 3 times the range of the 46/49 MHz phones. Does
>anyone know of this recent allocation?

Part 15 was rewitten and came into effect in the spring of 1989.

Cordless phones at 49 MHz are allowed 10,000 microvolts per meter
at 3 meters. Non Spread Spectrum devices in the 902-928 MHz band
are allowed 50,000 microvolts per meter at 3 meters.

(15.233 and 15.249)

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com

2398. Re: Portable (toy) phones: 900 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 19:41:04 UTC
From: gregm@hpcvra.cv.hp.com
Message-ID: <76230001@hpcvra.cv.hp.com>
Source record: 289716

ACtually, I think what you are seeing is the CT2 type phone which has not been legalized for use in the US. Singapore, Hong Kong, UK, Canada, and some spots in Europe are now legal. There are however, some spots in the US where testing is being conducted with real consumers on an experimental license. Check your ads -- is it for the US?

2399. STS-50 SAREX preliminary info from N5JXS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 19:48:02 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6617@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 289714
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.space,sci.space.shuttle

Forwarded for Gerry Creager, N5JXS, SAREX Project Engineer, Co-Investigator, and all-around flunky:

> I have heard some rumors that there will be some continuing SAREX
> (Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment)
> activity on STS-50. Does anybody have additional information about this?
> (If so, STS-50 might even get to take part in Field Day! What a summer
> this would be!... the Olympics, STS-50 takes part in Field Day, etc.)

Dick Richards, KB5SIW, and Ellen Baker, KB5SIX, will both be operating SAREX during the STS-50 (USML) mission in June and early July. Newly licensed, Dick, the Commander, and Ellen, the MS2 (Flight Engineer) will work opposite shifts, providing a large number of SAREX opportunities. Scheduled activities include 10 CONUS schools, 2 schools in South Africa and 3 in Australia. AIn addition, 5 passes have been dedicated to the Fast Scan ATV uplink experiment, where several stations operating across the country with Special Temporary Authorizations for power output will attempt to uplink FSATV pictures to the crew.

Before you think all the operating time is taken, this mission is scheduled to last 13 days, as the first of the Extended Duration Orbiter flights. I would anticipate that you can expect to hear the crew on, using one of their own calls, or possibly the station call W5RRR, almost anytime they are over a landmass. Orbiter activities permitting, of course.

In addition to routine voice operations and FSTV ops, this SAREX configuration will carry Slow Scan TV (ROBOT 1200C) and standard 2m packet capabilities. As with STS-35, the Packet Robot will be operating during the times when no other activities are occuring. It should be noted that SSTV and Packet ops are mutually exclusive in this hardware design.

General QSO operations will occur at the crew's discretion, and without any necessary prior coordiunation with the ground. My suggestion is that you get some tracking software (AMSAT Software Exchange is a good source, and AMSAT helps fund SAREX with your donations...) or get some help from someone with the software, and simply listen when the Orbiter is over the CONUS.

General voice QSO frequencies will be:
Downlink: 145.55 MHz
Uplink: 144.91, 144.95, 144.97 MHz (the crew will select one of the uplink frequencies at random and NOT announce it)

Packet Downlink: 145.55 MHz
Uplink: 144.95 MHz

Sorry, but without my frequency list, I cannot give the General QSO frequencies for Europe right now... More to come on that.

[Gerry tells me that the European frequencies are the same as for STS-47...K5ZC]

Please noe folks: The frequencies are offset, so DO NOT TRANSMIT on the DOWNLINK! Also, please note that if you hear SAREX activities on other frequencies, that those are scheduled activities and should NOT BE used to call the Orbiter. We did have a few problems last time with folks calling on school or JSC SAREX Control frequencies trying to get contacts when other activities were going on...

One more thing: Please let the Johnson Space Center ARC have a little time with the crew if we get called. That is frequently the only way, and the only time, the crew can ask some purely Ham-Radio questions, and if we cannot make contact with 'em due to excessive QRM, we might not be able to schedule that extra pass over the US where they want to talk to YOU specifically.

Hope that gives you the info you needed. Ship other questions to me directly at gcreager@gothamcity.jsc.nasa.gov and I'll try to answer them for you.

> thanks.

Glad to...

73,
Gerry Creager
Co-Investigator, Shuttle Amateur Radio EXperiment
Internet:gcreager@gothamcity.jsc.nasa.gov
gerry@mec.jsc.nasa.gov [146.154.8.230]
AmprNet: gerry@n5jxs.ampr.org [44.76.0.212]
AuralNet: (713)/486-3992

"You probably wanted to do that all your life!" -- William Shatner (or, more precisely, his image) in $tar Trek VI

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"[...] have you noticed how many people have joined you on the back of Rosinante to help subdue this particular windmill?" -- Dan Herrick

2400. Monthly Solar Review for April with 6-Month Cycle Outlook

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 19:52:17 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.706305137@honte>
Source record: 289709
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

-- MONTHLY REVIEW OF SOLAR TERRESTRIAL ACTIVITY --

Summary for April 1992 and Six-Month
Solar Cycle Outlook

Data Provided In-Part by the
Space Environment Services Center, NOAA

MONTHLY ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND SOLAR CYCLE OUTLOOK MAY 1992 - NOV 1992

We are now in month 68 of solar cycle 22. Activity levels were low again, with a total of eight energetic events this month compared to four last month. Like last month, only one of these reached major flare classification. Sunspot number and 10.7 cm solar flux continued to fall, leading many veteran solar cycle observers to suggest that this may mark the beginning of the first steep decline from the plateau of high values which have held since the beginning of 1989.

The eight energetic events recorded this month originated from four different regions. The largest and only major flare of the month, an M5/SF at 01/0100 UT was from Region 7116 (S08,L=337). This flare was accompanied by significant radio bursts across the spectrum, including a 240 sfu Tenflare. Region 7116 also produced an M3/1B later on 01 April at 1748 UT. An uncorrelated M2 was sandwiched between these flares at 1017 UT. Region 7135 (S16,L=005) produced two M1's, one on 17 April, and the other on 20 April. The final three flares of the month were all M1's; an M1/2B from Region 7139 (S16,L=341) at 22/0120 UT, and two M1/1B's from Region 7138 (N09,L=343) at 24/1253 UT and 1920 UT. An eruptive prominence near S19E90 with material visible to .17 solar radii was recorded at 07/1732 UT.

There were no proton enhancements or events recorded this month.

Geomagnetic activity was similar to March, ranging from quiet to active. There were no storm days and only three days of active conditions at mid-latitudes. The activity of 06-08 April is thought to be in response to a disappearing filament and eruptive prominence from the west limb on 04 April. A small sudden impulse (12 nanotesla) was recorded at Boulder at 14/2025 UT, but had little effect on the daily indices.

Indications from the past several month's 10.7 cm flux and sunspot number values suggest we've taken our first major decline after solar cycle 22 maximum. Statistical models and previous cycle patterns suggest activity will plateau at this new lower level before plunging again in several months.

RECENT SOLAR INDICES (PRELIMINARY) OF THE OBSERVED MONTHLY MEAN VALUES
Last Updated May 19, 1992

Sunspot Numbers			Radio Flux	Geomagnetic			
Observed SESC	Ratio RI	Smooth RI/SESC	Values SESC	Penticton RI	10.7 cm Value	Smooth Ap	Value
YEAR = 1989							
Jan: 203.2	161.6	.80	189.2	141.9	235.4	190.2	19 16.7
Feb: 211.0	164.5	.78	196.0	144.7	222.4	194.0	15 17.0
Mar: 176.8	131.0	.74	204.1	149.4	205.1	199.7	41 17.6
Apr: 172.3	129.3	.75	209.9	153.1	189.6	204.4	23 18.2
May: 207.0	138.4	.67	216.4	156.5	190.1	209.3	16 18.8
Jun: 297.3	196.0	.66	220.1	157.9	239.6	213.1	17 19.2
Jul: 193.9	126.8	.65	221.1	158.1	181.9	212.6	8 19.1
Aug: 243.0	166.8	.69	221.5	157.4	217.1	209.7	20 19.3
Sep: 240.7	176.8	.74	221.3	156.3	225.9	207.2	17 18.8
Oct: 217.4	158.5	.73	223.2	157.1	208.7	206.3	21 18.3
Nov: 255.0	173.0	.68	223.4	157.3	235.1	206.1	19 18.4
Dec: 217.8	166.1	.76	217.3	153.3	213.0	203.3	16 18.4
YEAR = 1990							
Jan: 239.3	177.3	.74	212.4	150.6	210.1	200.4	14 18.6
Feb: 184.7	130.5	.71	213.9	152.9	178.3	200.5	23 18.8
Mar: 198.6	140.3	.71	212.7	152.0	188.8	198.7	23 18.6
Apr: 196.1	140.3	.72	210.5	149.3	185.3	195.6	27 18.3
May: 187.7	132.2	.70	208.1	147.0	189.7	192.4	16 17.6
Jun: 168.9	105.4	.62	205.3	143.8	170.9	189.9	16 16.8
Jul: 204.3	149.4	.73	203.8	140.6	180.7	190.4	14 16.2
Aug: 269.4	200.3	.74	206.3	140.5	222.6	193.9	19 15.4
Sep: 186.4	125.2	.67	211.1	142.1	177.4	198.3	14 15.0
Oct: 219.0	145.5	.66	213.1	142.1	182.0	200.6	15 14.8
Nov: 196.1	131.4	.67	213.7	141.7	184.3	201.2	9 14.4
Dec: 208.0	129.7	.62	216.1	143.9	204.9	202.7	7 15.7
YEAR = 1991							
Jan: 213.5	136.9	.64	220.5	147.6	229.4	205.5	8 17.4
Feb: 270.2	167.5	.62	221.5	147.6	243.0	206.3	10 18.4
Mar: 227.9	141.9	.62	220.7	146.6	230.0	205.9	27 19.1
Apr: 215.9	140.0	.65	220.7	146.5	198.8	206.8	17 20.0
May: 182.5	121.3	.66	219.6	145.5	190.3	207.1	18 21.7
Jun: 231.8	169.7	.73	218.9	145.2	206.8	207.4	44 23.0
Jul: 245.7	173.7	.71	219.5	146.3	212.0	207.7	27 23.6
Aug: 251.5	176.3	.70	218.3	146.5	210.3	206.8	30 24.7
Sep: 185.8	125.3	.67	214.2	144.7	180.6	203.9	20 25.0*
Oct: 220.1	144.1	.65	208.4	141.7*	201.3	199.7*	31 24.2*
Nov: 169.0	108.2	.64	172.0	33			
Dec: 217.7	144.4	.66	223.9	15			

YEAR = 1992
Jan: 217.9 149.3 .69 217.6 14
Feb: 238.2 159.6 .67 232.1 31
Mar: 160.5 106.9 .67 171.3 13*

Apr: 144.0 102.2* .71* 158.3* 11*

* = Preliminary estimates, Unmarked = Final Values.

The lowest smoothed sunspot number for Cycle 21, RI = 12.3, occurred in
September 1986. The sunspot maximum for this cycle (cycle 22) occurred in
July 1989, with a peak smoothed sunspot number (RI) of 158.1.

** End of Monthly Report **

2401. AM antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 20:02:31 UTC
From: jsantos@godzilla.ma30.bull.com
Message-ID: <jsantos.706305751@godzilla>
Source record: 289718
Cross-posted to: rec.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.cb

Hi,

I am not really an amateur radio enthusiast, but I thought
that this might be a good place to ask this question. I was wondering
if there was anything that I could do to improve the reception of a
standard AM radio. Since these radios typically do not have any
connections for an external antenna, I am sort of at a loss regarding
how to apporach this. I seem to remember seeing something a long time
ago about being able to build an antenna that can somehow can be
inductively coupled to the radio rather than directly connected, but
this could be a figment of my imagination :-) Any help that you could
give me would be greatly appreciated.

Thanks

--
Jim Santos
Bull Worldwide Information Systems
J.Santos@bull.com

2402. Re: Portable (toy) phones: 900 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 20:22:45 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992May19.202245.2803753@locus.com>
Source record: 289721

In article <1992May19.152948.6422@linus.mitre.org> m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:
>Rob Lingelbach writes:
>> I ran across an advertisement for a portable, non-cellular phone like
>> the ones used on 46/49 MHz, except this one is in the 900 MHz band.
>> It supposedly has 3 times the range of the 46/49 MHz phones. Does
>> anyone know of this recent allocation?
>
>Yes, use of this allocation has been anticipated for some time. Magazines
>like Popular Science have been writing up the "new generation" of cordless
>phones that use this band. The phones have been announced by
>manufacturers, but not widely available, for some time now. Quality
>should be lots and lots better than 49 MHz, but I imagine the price will
>be a good bit higher.I suppose some enterprising ham will have one working
^^
>on the 900 MHz ham band within a few weeks of their hitting Radio Shack.
^^^

Given that the 900 Mhz allocation is shared with the ham 902-928 Mhz
band, you're quite right. All the enterprisign ham need do is turn the
phone on.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

2403. Which USN station is NCP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 21:19:29 UTC
From: dwilson@s850.mwc.EDU
Message-ID: <9205201119.AA25037@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289644

I do not understand why no one checked the ITU lists instead of guessing. NCP is the USN station at Subic Bay.

However, as someone reported NGT stands for NASA Ground Terminal, perhaps NCP is also not an actual callsign but rather maybe something like NASA Command Post or similar. In fact, I consider this more likely.
--
David L. Wilson dwilson@s850.mwc.edu
Department of Mathematics Amateur: AC4IU (ex-KD4ASW/KO4EQ)
Mary Washington College Home Phone: (703)898-1084
Fredericksburg, VA 22401 Office Phone: (703)899-4744

2404. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 21:34:08 UTC
From: lyndon@ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <46@ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 289717

koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning) writes:

> Yeah, sure, and when there is a difference of opinion between Prof Feynman
> and some random government bureaucrats, you believe the feds????????????

People had the audacity to disagree with Newton. Are you saying particle physics and relativity are a gov't hoax?

--lyndon

2405. Tektronix scopes vs. Hewlett Packard

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 22:22:16 UTC
From: darnold@felix.filenet.com
Message-ID: <17891@fritz.filenet.com>
Source record: 289723

Greetings,

I was looking for a 465B or 453 used, but all I found so far was a used HP 1740A used. I know the Tek scopes have a great reputation, but I don't know anything about the HP's.

How would you rate the HP1740A against the Tek 465B in terms of performance, reliability and features. What would a fair price be for a used 1740A in excellent condition?

I will be using the scope for hobby work (amateur radio,audio,video, kits,etc).

Thanks in advance.

Dave Arnold - KD6IFY
Internet: darnold@filenet.com
UUCP: uunet!felix!darnold

2406. Cellular Antenna to Dual Band?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 22:36:13 UTC
From: jga@dreaml.wariat.org
Message-ID: <37i2kB1w164w@dreaml.wariat.org>
Source record: 289727

Hiya. I passed my test for the Technician class liscence a few days
ago. I bought an Alinco DJ-580T too. Here's what I'd like to know:
If I buy a dual-band antenna mast which has threads on the bottom of
the mast which match those of my glass-mount Cellular phone antenna,
could I replace the cellular antenna with a dual band 2m/70cm antenna,
using the cellular glass-mount base? (Did anyone understand that?)

-j (soon to be N8S??)

--
-Jon Anhold- at Dreamland UUCP
(...{uunet|backbone}!dreaml!jga) (jga@dreaml.wariat.org)
"It's a fax from your dog, Mr. Dansworth. It looks like your cat." - Far Side

2407. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 22:48:36 UTC
From: zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <700@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289722

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <689@arrlhq.UUCP> zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Zack Lau) writes:
>>Gary says
>>>No, I haven't transposed the numbers. I'm not shooting for a perfect
>>>match to 50 ohms. That's impossible with 50 ohm cable. I'm showing
>>>that you can use 50 ohm cable to get *closer* to 50 ohms by taking
>>>advantage of transmission line transformer action. It doesn't sound
>>>reasonable at first, but that 3:1 SWR makes it possible.
>>
>>Sorry about that. In that case, you are just wrong.
>>The 50 ohm cable doesn't improve the SWR.
>
>That's right, it *doesn't* improve the VSWR on the cable, it
>*depends* on the VSWR to allow it to *be* a transmission line
>transformer. Walt Maxwell's Reflections explains this clearly.
>
>>The quarter wavelength of 50 ohm cable transforms the 150
>>ohms to 16.67 ohms, maintaining the 3:1 SWR, as opposed to your
>>claim that it transformed it to 86.6 ohms.
>
>I'd like to see how you come to that remarkable conclusion.
>The Q section equation is Z=sqrt(Zl*Zo) where Zl is the
>antenna impedance, Zo is the line impedance, and Z is the

"Zo = characteristic impedance of the line to which it is to be matched"

>impedance at the transmitter end of the section. That's straight
>from page 16-5 of the Handbook. Now sqrt(150*50) is 86.6 ohms.

But 86.6 ohms is "the characteristic impedance of the matching section"
If you had a quarter wavelength of 86.6 ohm cable you would match
the 150 ohms to 50 ohms.

Figuring out what impedance come out of a quarter wave transformer is
merely a matter of rearranging the equation.

Zo (out of matching section)= (Z impedance of matching section)^2

Zl (into matching section)

so, figuring out (50 ohms)^2/(150 ohms), I get approximately 16.67
ohms. Of course, this also works with impedances with reactive
components, but the math gets a little more messy. An interesting
exercise is to figure out what length of 50 ohm cable IS needed to
get from an impedance of 150 ohms down to 86.6 ohms. Its NOT a
quarter wavelength.

Zack KH6CP/1

>Gary KE4ZV

2408. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-19 22:50:16 UTC
From: tpmannin@vipunen.hut.fi
Message-ID: <tpmannin.706315816@vipunen.hut.fi>
Source record: 289725

In <1992May19.164217.7145@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <689@arrlhq.UUCP> zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Zack Lau) writes:

Zack:
>>The quarter wavelength of 50 ohm cable transforms the 150
>>ohms to 16.67 ohms, maintaining the 3:1 SWR, as opposed to your
>>claim that it transformed it to 86.6 ohms.

Gary:
>I'd like to see how you come to that remarkable conclusion.
>The Q section equation is Z=sqrt(Zl*Zo) where Zl is the
>antenna impedance, Zo is the line impedance, and Z is the
>impedance at the transmitter end of the section. That's straight
>from page 16-5 of the Handbook. Now sqrt(150*50) is 86.6 ohms.

Directly quoted from the ARRL Handbook, 64th edition (1987), page
16-4: "If the antenna impedance and the characteristic impedance
of a line to be matched are known, the characteristic impedance of
a matching section is Z = sqrt(Z1*Z0), where Z1 = antenna impedance
and Z0 = characteristic impedance of the line to which it is to be
matched."

Ie. a quarter wave section of 50 ohm coaxial cable (Z=50ohm) will
transform an antenna impedance of 150 ohms (Z1=150ohm) to 16.7 ohms
(Z0=16.7ohm). Z0 = (Z^2)/Z1 (=16.7ohms in this case).

I'd advice Gary to get familiar with the use of the Smith's chart.
That's the easiest way to get a picture about what really is
happening in a transmission line.

>Gary KE4ZV

73 de Tomi OH2BNS

2409. best setup for a motor home

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 00:33:28 UTC
From: tmhoff@oogoody.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l1j7ioINNovs@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289726

What would be a good ham radio setup for a motor home?
What features/problems should I consider before buting?

Thanx for any insights.

2410. Hello.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 00:38:37 UTC
From: jkirk@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <37w2kB2w164w@sys6626.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 289631

Hello. I'm one of those people you hear from who is just getting interested in the field, and is a total rank amateur. (You know us, we're the ones who look at you funy when you say "73")

I'm in Canada, so the rules are different here, but you all know that. What I want to know, is who can recommend a good Mac program to help me learn code? (I'm terrible at memorizing things, by the way)

Kindly reply in e-mail, or here. (Preferably in e-mail)

Thanks,

Jkirk@sys6626.bison.mb.ca

;--- (Jim Kirk) a user of sys6626, running waffle 1.64
;E-mail: jkirk@sys6626.bison.mb.ca
;system 6626: 63 point west drive, winnipeg manitoba canada R3T 5G8

2411. Re: Portable (toy) phones: 900 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 00:49:09 UTC
From: U40241@uicvm.uic.edu
Message-ID: <92140.194909U40241@uicvm.uic.edu>
Source record: 289629

I have a Tropez 900 Digital-- It appears to be a spread-spectrum, Part 15 device offshoot of the relatively new Local Area Network Wireless technology. Inside is surprizingly little hardware. The R.F. and synthesizer stuff is under tin, maybe two or three square inches by one-half high. There's a separate "p.a." board-- a little thing, with some unimpressive matching twists of inductance. I think these things are allowed two watts total input. With the help of some aluminum foil (one wavelength or so) jammed into a plastic straw, stuck on top of the 1/4 wave whip out of the base unit, my phone gets about two blocks through or around some formidable buildings. I am convinced that when I test it out on top of a 400+' building I will easily get a mile or better. I am using a claimed 35 milliwatt FM video 900 Mhz part 15 relay transmitter on the same tall building and have no problem with snow-free ("5") reception quality at about two miles-- no telling what the range would be with a 19.5 db antenna, instead of a 9 db. The video unit is by Wireless Technology of I think Las Vegas, Nevada.
If you try to monitor the Tropez, all you get is a bit of hiss. There is very little pattern to the sound and detection would seem hopeless without control of the S.S. technology. The 900 Mhz band is going to be very very crowded in urban areas. Pity those who are buying the car theft locators by Pactel (Teletrac) and perhaps lojack? Now is a good time to try to reclaim the frequencies for amateur use; the FCC says we are subordinate to commercial activities now infecting the lower 900's.

73's. K9ZAT

2412. Re: best setup for a motor home

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 01:15:24 UTC
From: ag807@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1992May20.011524.22377@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 289628

Hi ... My 30 foot Chieftan sports a 32" 3 bike rack off the back bumper. As such, I have an ideal mounting for mobile antennas. Procomm showed rust a day after it was on the rig and has since been replaced by Hustler. I use two mirror mounts off a bolt on the rack to support the stud. A six foot piece of aluminum rod is terminated into a four band extender. 80 meters (for packet) goes straight up with 15, 20 and 40 out the sides. On the other side is a like setup with a ten meter whip. In the roof Larsen quarter-waves are used for 2, 220 and 440. At the campground I use a five band Hustler full size vertical mounted on a ten foot mast. A ground strap to the roof provides a nice radial. This set up has, for the most part, kept me in touch with the home PBBS for 64 days of camping last year. Future plans include the adding of a 3 element 2 meter and 8 element 220 beam to assist in local networking. I carry a MSYS PBBS using one port on HF and one on whatever VHF or UHF band is appropriate. Current work is in learning and optomizing AMTOR as a means of getting home using the new MSYS AMTOR port facilities. 73, Steve, NO8M @ NO8M.OH.USA.NA
--

2413. Re: Which U.S. Navy station is "NCP"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 01:50:05 UTC
From: dnadams@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992May20.015005.6759@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 289630
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space.shuttle

In article <1992May19.134059.27678@crd.ge.com> kennykb@crd.ge.com writes:
>
>In article <67251@apple.Apple.COM>, winter@apple.com (Patty Winter) writes:
>|>
>|> While listening to NASA Select coverage of the Intelsat rescue last
>|> Wednesday, a couple of times, for several minutes each, I heard the
>|> Morse code identifier "NCP" coming through on the audio feed. It
>|> seemed to happen while the shuttle was over the eastern Indian Ocean
>|> or western Pacific Ocean.
>|>
>|> Given that three-letter N calls typically belong to U.S. Navy
>|> facilities, does anyone know where NCP is? My best guess is the
>|> Philippines. And wherever it is, why was it audible on NASA Select?
>|> Was it being used as a shuttle-to-Houston relay station?
>
>I also noticed the NCP -- and, to add a bit of data, also noticed that

I heard that as well... Not sure what it was for though.

>right after LOS, the downlink video cut to a color-bar pattern with a
>text overlay reading `NGT-TV [yes, a different callsign] STS-49
>ENDEAVOUR'. Just as a guess, might it be the Diego Garcia tracking
>station?

OK, that one i'm quite familiar with. NGT is the NASA Ground Terminal
in White Sands, NM. This is the hub of the TDRS network. The Ku-band
signals from the Shuttle are relayed back to NGT on the C-band TDRS
downlink, then they turn it around and uplink it on Satcom F2, channel 5
for Houston and the rest of NASA to see. JSC takes that feed and uplinks
it yet again on NASA Select... That's quite a few hops, but it sure does
make for some pretty pictures! <heh>

-{ DA }-

2414. DJ-580T Rubber Duckie..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 02:00:19 UTC
From: jga@dreaml.wariat.org
Message-ID: <9ms2kB1w164w@dreaml.wariat.org>
Source record: 289633

Well, I've decided that the duck which comes with the new Alinco 580 is
better suited as a dummy-load. Can anyone tell me a good dual-band antenna
which isn't too obtrusive?

-j (soon to be N8S??)

--
-Jon Anhold- at Dreamland UUCP
(...{uunet|backbone}!dreaml!jga) (jga@dreaml.wariat.org)
"It's a fax from your dog, Mr. Dansworth. It looks like your cat." - Far Side

2415. Re: Which U.S. Navy station is "NCP"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 02:38:20 UTC
From: tomc@citr.uq.oz.au
Message-ID: <tomc.706329500@citr.uq.oz.au>
Source record: 289632
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space.shuttle

dnadams@isis.cs.du.edu (Dean Adams) writes:

>In article <1992May19.134059.27678@crd.ge.com> kennykb@crd.ge.com writes:
>>
>>In article <67251@apple.Apple.COM>, winter@apple.com (Patty Winter) writes:
>>|>
>>|> While listening to NASA Select coverage of the Intelsat rescue last
>>|> Wednesday, a couple of times, for several minutes each, I heard the
>>|> Morse code identifier "NCP" coming through on the audio feed. It
>>|> seemed to happen while the shuttle was over the eastern Indian Ocean
>>|> or western Pacific Ocean.
>>|>
>>|> Given that three-letter N calls typically belong to U.S. Navy
>>|> facilities, does anyone know where NCP is? My best guess is the
>>|> Philippines. And wherever it is, why was it audible on NASA Select?
>>|> Was it being used as a shuttle-to-Houston relay station?
>>
>>I also noticed the NCP -- and, to add a bit of data, also noticed that

>I heard that as well... Not sure what it was for though.

>>right after LOS, the downlink video cut to a color-bar pattern with a
>>text overlay reading `NGT-TV [yes, a different callsign] STS-49
>>ENDEAVOUR'. Just as a guess, might it be the Diego Garcia tracking
>>station?

>OK, that one i'm quite familiar with. NGT is the NASA Ground Terminal
>in White Sands, NM. This is the hub of the TDRS network. The Ku-band
>signals from the Shuttle are relayed back to NGT on the C-band TDRS
>downlink, then they turn it around and uplink it on Satcom F2, channel 5
>for Houston and the rest of NASA to see. JSC takes that feed and uplinks
>it yet again on NASA Select... That's quite a few hops, but it sure does
>make for some pretty pictures! <heh>

>-{ DA }-

The media in Australia reported that a tracking station outside of Perth
was participating in the operation. This agrees with the eastern Indian Ocean
placement, and the P in NCP could well be... mere speculation on my part,
however

cheers
tomc
--
Tom Crawley INTERNET: tomc@citr.uq.oz.au

Centre for Information Technology Research PHONE: +61-7-365-3555
University of Queensland, 4072 FAX: +61-7-365-4399
Australia

2416. Magnum 6 Speech Processors and Drake Hardware

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 03:35:43 UTC
From: awpaeth@watcgl.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <1992May20.033543.28837@watcgl.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 289647

I have a lead on a "Solid State Magnum 6 for use with the TR4" built in the earlyi 70's and would appreciate any further info on this (circa 1975?) beast. I want to use it with my Drake Twins if compatible, don't know what it can do.

"Magnum 6
Communications Tech Group
Division of BITCIL Systems Inc
31218 Pac. Hwy. So.
Federal Way, WA 98002"

/Alan W Paeth
VE3AWP/KD3XG

2417. Andrews Airshow Freq DELIVERED!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 03:37:56 UTC
From: slush@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1992May20.033756.10537@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 289638
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992May14.211144.29190@irscscm.UUCP> cwilkins@irscscm.UUCP (Charlie Wilkinson) writes:
>>heinle@gimp (Glenn Heinle) writes:
>:
>> I will be going to the annual Air Show at Andrews AFB (Washington, DC).
>> Does anyone have a list of frequencies for such a show (Andrews tower,
>> ground control, Blue Angels, etc, etc)?
>:
>home. I will post them soon as I can. BTW, when is the show? I wanna go too!

The airshow season starts this Friday and Saturday, with the annual Open House and airshow on the Andrews Air Force Base flightline, in Camp Springs, MD.

According to the early information, the gates open at 9AM on both Friday and Saturday...the open house lasts until 5PM both days. The show is supposed to open with the Army Golden Knights parachute team, dropping in with the American flag and, typically, an MIA flag as well.

Aerial demonstrations (fly-bys) each day will include:
Air Force F16
Air Force B1
Air Force B52
Navy F14 "Tomcat"
Marine Corps AV8B "Harrier"
Coast Guard HH65 helo.

Ground displays include:
Army drill team
Military Police working dogs
Andrews America Parachute team
Air Force Honor Guard.

Each year the flightline is always crowded with static displays of all kinds of aircraft, from helos to jets to props to last year's F117A Stealth Fighter.

There will also be a mass (as in 500 of 'em) parachute drop, and (finally) a balloon race on both Friday and Saturday.

Flightline regulations are NO BALLOONS
NO SMOKING
NO PETS
NO GRILLS, but THEY DON'T PROHIBIT SCANNERS!!!
Try these on for size:

032.2000 U-S ARMY GOLDEN KNIGHTS OPS SECONDARY
042.0250 U-S NAVY BLUE ANGELS GROUND SUPPORT RPTR OUT
042.3500 U-S ARMY GOLDEN KNIGHTS OPS PRIMARY
121.9000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS GROUND SUPPORT
123.4000 U-S ARMY GOLDEN KNIGHTS COMMON CONTROL
123.4000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS COMMON CONTROL
142.0000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS AIR-AIR 'A' (PRIMARY)
142.0250 NAVY BLUE ANGELS GROUND SUPPORT RPTS 142.625
142.2650 NAVY BLUE ANGELS: UNKNOWN USE
142.6250 NAVY BLUE ANGELS GROUND SUPPORT FEEDS 142.025
143.0000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS AIR-AIR 'B'
143.6000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS MAINTENANCE/GROUND CREW
241.4000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS AIR-AIR
250.8000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS AIR-AIR
251.6000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS PLANES 5/6 AIR-AIR
275.3500 NAVY BLUE ANGELS PLANES 1/2/3/4 AIR-AIR
307.7000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS UNKNOWN USE
360.4000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS AIR-AIR
384.4000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS AIR-AIR
391.9000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS AIR-AIR
395.9000 NAVY BLUE ANGELS AIR-AIR
113.1000 ANDREWS AFB ATIS
118.4000 ANDREWS AFB TOWER PRIMARY
119.3000 ANDREWS AFB ARR & DEP
121.8000 ANDREWS AFB GROUND PRIMARY
127.5500 ANDREWS AFB CLEARANCE PRIMARY
140.1000 ANDREWS AFB NAVAL AIR FACILITY FIRE/CRASH
140.4450 ANDREWS AFB USMC H-Q
141.5250 ANDREWS AFB CMD POST
173.5875 ANDREWS AFB FIRE (RED CONTROL)
236.6000 ANDREWS AFB TOWER
275.8000 ANDREWS AFB GROUND SECONDARY
289.6000 ANDREWS AFB TOWER
289.6000 ANDREWS AFB TOWER
294.5000 ANDREWS AFB ARR & DEP
393.1000 ANDREWS AFB CLEARANCE SECONDARY
407.4250 ANDREWS AFB CMD POST

Enjoy!

2418. repeaters in L.A.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 03:53:36 UTC
From: dkim@cory.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May20.035336.17929@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 289635

[No readable article body recovered]

2419. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 19 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 04:09:16 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.706334956@honte>
Source record: 289637
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 140, 05/19/92
10.7 FLUX=131 90-AVG=165 SSN=087 BKI=3312 2322 BAI=009
BGND-XRAY=B6.0 FLU1=6.5E+05 FLU10=1.7E+04 PKI=4322 2332 PAI=013
BOU-DEV=038,024,005,011,010,026,017,010 DEV-AVG=017 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C6.7 @ 1138UT XRAY-MIN= B4.7 @ 0505UT XRAY-AVG= C1.3
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2210UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2330UT NEUTN-AVG= +1.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2105UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 0655UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55284NT @ 0152UT BOUTF-MIN=55234NT @ 2028UT BOUTF-AVG=55264NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+110NT@ 1952UT GOES7-MIN=N:-002NT@ 2122UT G7-AVG=+075,+053,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+127NT@ 0016UT GOES6-MIN=E:-026NT@ 1647UT G6-AVG=+088,+010,+035
FLUXFCST=STD:135,140,140;SESC:135,140,140 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,015,015/010,015,015
KFCST=2214 4112 2224 4433 27DAY-AP=014,010 27DAY-KP=3423 2333 2122 2324
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**245STRM:0514-0640
!!END-DATA!!
```

2420. Re: Which U.S. Navy station is "NCP"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 04:48:15 UTC
From: die@clearpoint.com
Message-ID: <10828@crackers.clearpoint.com>
Source record: 289636
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,sci.space.shuttle

In article <67251@apple.Apple.COM> winter@apple.com (Patty Winter) writes:
>
>While listening to NASA Select coverage of the Intelsat rescue last
>Wednesday, a couple of times, for several minutes each, I heard the
>Morse code identifier "NCP" coming through on the audio feed. It
>seemed to happen while the shuttle was over the eastern Indian Ocean
>or western Pacific Ocean.
>
>Given that three-letter N calls typically belong to U.S. Navy
>facilities, does anyone know where NCP is? My best guess is the
>Philippines. And wherever it is, why was it audible on NASA Select?
>Was it being used as a shuttle-to-Houston relay station?

I heard the same thing and believe I know at least a partial
explanation. The astronauts suites communicate with the shuttle
via UHF AM voice frequencies (259.7, 296.8 and 276.1(?)). The audio
from the UHF-AM receivers on the shuttle gets fed into the S-band TDRS uplink
A/G audio (a digital bit stream) and shows up on the ground A/G audio
when they are configured for eva (this is how the spacewalking astronauts
talk to Houston capcoms). And what shows up on the A/G audio usually gets
put out on NASA select (and did in this case).

What was happening is that random ground UHF signals were
getting picked up by the shuttle receivers on one or more of the suit
frequencies when they were over the ground transmitters. One of these,
which seemed to be located in the eastern Pacific or even some part of
South America transmitted a 600 or 1000 hz tone with periodic CW ID's
(technically MCW ID's) of NCP. It seemed as if the tone was transmitted
continuously for about 15 seconds and then the ID and then more tone.
This reminds me of the CW ID's used in VOR, TACAN and
glideslope/localizer/marker navaids, but of course these do not operate
on the shuttle frequencies.

I do not know the nature, purpose or origin of the "NCP" signal,
but believe it to be a UHF transmission on one of the shuttle
frequencies. I would be curious if anybody does know what it was - whatever
it was it sounded pretty powerful. And yes, NCP would probably be a
US navy call.

The problem was aggravated in the third eva by the fact that they
used half duplex vox operated transmissions and the shuttle receivers were
looking at no signal for most silent periods and were therefore wide open
to ground signals. And they also were using all three rf frequencies
in that configuration I believe.

I also noticed that when they were over the horizon to Rio in Brazil (coastal Brazil) they were picking up a FDM-SSB voice signal with some quite obvious SSB inverted and frequency shifted speech and data signals. I was too interested in what was going on in the rescue to bother to tape the audio and try to recover the SSB voice (inverted) to see what language it was and maybe something about who was sending it. One could hear a quite evident doppler shift in the signal as they flew over. A real puzzle to me was what was supplying the carrier "bfo" to mix with this signal - my best guess is that this was received on one of the links with a continuous carrier which mixed with the signal or perhaps that they use phase locking synchronous AM detectors (but then why the doppler shift?). The signal was probably a UHF-PM-FDM-SSB multi channel line of site telephone link used by the Brazilian military or someone in the Amazon area. The astronauts seemed to know about this problem - and sounded like they expected it - so apparently NASA has not been able to get the thing moved to another frequency.

A different example of RFI occurred when they were trying to get video via the S band FM system through MILA (Merrit Island tracking station near KSC) during the rendevouz phases when the Ku antenna was being used for radar and no TDRS video was possible. The video they received very definately suffered from slight to quite severe interference from another video transmission of what looked like some broadcast TV signal with a completely unrelated picture. This faded in and out and sometimes seemed overwhelming. I know that at one point they were trying out the helmet mounted cameras - it is remotely possible that this was coming in on the rf link for that (I do not know the frequency or mode of this) but I sort of remember seeing it on one of the payload bay cameras too.

The problem did not seem to be related to the link from MILA to to JSC Houston, which was being sent via F2R/Tr5 - the color bars they sent before and after the pass were just fine with no interference at all and there seemed to be nobody else on the transponder when they keyed up the feed from MILA.

I believe the S band FM-TV downlink from the shuttle is on something like 2182.5 mhz which is in a band allocated to the military which shouldn't get interference from the ground near MILA, so the whole thing is puzzling.

I wondered if the MILA signal was being relayed on another transponder other than F2R/tr5 (maybe ku?) and what I was watching on TR-5 was just a retransmission of it but that seems unlikely since TR5 is used as the primary relay of TV back to Houston from what I believe to be the White Sands TDRS ground station (NGT-TV). They definately dropped carrier on TR-5 and came up with a MILA-TV chyron slate before the passes with the interfernce problems, dropped carrier again and came back with NGT-TV again afterward with no traces of any problem during any of the switches so it seems unlikely to have been introduced in the video relay process.

Perhaps somebody knows an explantion for this one too...

2421. Re: Which U.S. Navy station is "NCP"?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 05:46:51 UTC
From: die@clearpoint.com
Message-ID: <10829@crackers.clearpoint.com>
Source record: 289639

In article <10828@crackers.clearpoint.com> die@clearpoint.com (Dave Emery) writes:
> The astronauts suites communicate with the shuttle
>via UHF AM voice frequencies (259.7, 296.8 and 276.1(?)).
^^^^^
My memory is failing, the correct freq is 279.0

>
> I believe the S band FM-TV downlink from the shuttle is on something
>like 2182.5 mhz which is in a band allocated to the military which shouldn't
^^^^^

Rusty neurons strike again - this is actually 2250.0

Sorry, they are about to put me away in a home for early senile
dementia...

Dave Emery die@crackers.clearpoint.com 1+508-435-7462
Clearpoint Research Corp., 35 Parkwood Drive, Hokinton Mass 01748

2422. How do I get the case off my Alinco 580T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 06:46:23 UTC
From: rosso@mythinc.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May20.064623.508@mythinc.uucp>
Source record: 289586

I recently purchased an Alinco DJ-580T, and would like to perform
the modifications to receive aircraft frequencies. But I can't
get the case open! Has anyone else encountered this problem?
I take off the knobs, remove the four screws from the bottom and
the three from the back, but the two halves will not come apart.
The joint along the top seems to be stuck. Is it glued or fused
somehow? I'm assuming the front half of the case slides up and
over the knob shafts.

Thanks,
Ross Oliver
KD6IJV
rosso@z-code.com
--

"Flying an aeroplane with only one propeller to keep you in the sky.
Can you imagine that?"
-- Jean-Luc Picard, Capt. U.S.S. Enterprise

2423. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 09:11:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May20.091153.9706@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289645

In article <tpmannin.706228968@vipunen.hut.fi> tpmannin@vipunen.hut.fi (Tomi Manninen) writes:
>(lots of discussion about the matching techniques used in G5RV antenna deleted)
>
>As Gary said earlier, the transmitter doesn't care about the SWR on the
>line, but the load the line presents to it. But if the line has standing
>waves, the load presented by it is always something different from what
>it should be. It is true that some combinations of resistive and reactive
>components corresponding to same value of SWR _may_ be better to the
>transmitter but that's entirely dependend on the internal design of the
>transmitter and almost impossible to predict without complex mathematical
>analysis. Summa summarum: You can't do anything to the situation with only
>a 50 ohm coax connected to a 50 ohm transmitter. The only way to deal with
>SWR is to get rid of it, either up at the feedpoint or, if that's
>impossible, down in the shack with a tuner.

Tomi makes good points. After mulling over the Smith Chart for an afternoon, it came to me that using simple formulas can be misleading. Without a stub, or a lumped reactance, there's no way to get a better match with 50 ohm cable. If the reactance can be absorbed into the tuning network of the transmitter, or into the *antenna* load, then improved resistive impedance matching is possible. But barring that, the situation doesn't improve with different cable lengths.

I'm afraid I got sidetracked into the old SWR arguments and neglected to touch on the complex parts of the impedance. SWR on a cable is *necessary* in order for it to act as a transformer of the real or imaginary parts of impedance, but both parts of the impedance change *together* and you can't ignore one while optimizing the other. Transmitters and antennas don't care about SWR, but they may care very much about the complex impedance present at their terminals.

Now that said, back to the G5RV. It seems that the flattop is *non-resonant* on every amateur band. That means that it's terminals will always present some value of *reactance*. If cable lengths are chosen appropriately, that reactance can be made to cancel the reactance of the lime acting as impedance transformer. Thus our 50 ohm line *can* be made to do matching as part of the *system* of antenna, ribbon line, coax, and transmitter.

Gary KE4ZV

2424. FT736R extended receive mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 09:19:31 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May20.091931.9847@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289646

Ok, now that I've bought a Yaesu FT736R, I find that extended receive capabilties would be convienent. Are there any mods available to extend the 144 and 440 coverage?

Gary KE4ZV

2425. Re: Cell Phone Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 10:48:27 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92May20104827@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 289642

In article <1992May19.154151.6637@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

monopole has *gain* over a quarterwave antenna. The antennas used on cellphones
are vertical *monopoles* not *dipoles*.

Some manufacturers also make halfwave antennas for transportable and
handheld equipment. The advantage of these antennas is that they do
not need a ground plane and therefore their performance is not affected
by differences in the ground plane (which is actually the phone body
and the user's hand).

I also understand that some elevated-feed mobile cellphone antennas are
based on coaxial dipole-type construction.

Otherwise I agree with Gary.

BTW. I wonder where the original poster did get his information. I have
yet to see a -6dB cellphone antenna. On 2m and 70 cm yes (most rubber loads
are even worse) but on 800 MHz (or 900 MHz here in Europe) even the
shortest stubs in portable phones are at least quarterwave.

Benjamin OH3BK
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces

2426. Re: Cellular Antenna to Dual Band?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 10:56:15 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92May20105615@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 289643

In article <37i2kB1w164w@dreaml.wariat.org> jga@dreaml.wariat.org (Jon Anhold) writes:

Hiya. I passed my test for the Technician class liscence a few days
ago. I bought an Alinco DJ-580T too. Here's what I'd like to know:
If I buy a dual-band antenna mast which has threads on the bottom of
the mast which match those of my glass-mount Cellular phone antenna,
could I replace the cellular antenna with a dual band 2m/70cm antenna,
using the cellular glass-mount base? (Did anyone understand that?)

The answer is no for two reasons:

Glass-mounts are matched to the maximum performance on the operating band.
Cellular mounts work well on the 800 MHz bands, you have to buy separate
mounts for 144 and 440 MHz bands. I have yet to see a 2m/70cm glass-mount
antenna, I suppose the dual-band base is very hard to design.

Glass-mount antennas are usually halfwave (or collinear wit a halfwave
bottom section) since there is no ground plane available. Normal 2m/70cm
antennas do need a ground plane and do not work when installed on a
glass-mount (even if the mount was designed for 2m/70cm).

Benjamin OH3BK

--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces

2427. ARRL Email

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 13:28:27 UTC
From: jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <702@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289649

We've been having some problems with our outgoing mail for the past
few days. If you have sent email to ARRL HQ and haven't had a reply,
please stand by. We hope to have the problem solved shortly.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!jbloom
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 !

2428. Re: Handheld for someone on a budget

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 13:35:05 UTC
From: lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <701@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289652

Someone inquired (in private mail) about where to get these ridiculously cheeeeeep (29.95 brand new) hand helds that do packet (and voice for that matter -- on FM!), but our outgoing electronic mail service has been fried for over a week now, and the last 174 messages I sent out have all been (beeep!) returned (beeep!) to (beeep!) me. Cussed bells, anyway...

So - to answer the burning question -- run down to your friendly Shady O Rack and plunk down your plastic money or -- gee -- even green cash if you're so inclined and buy TWO, not one of them. They work great.

Our laboratory-fix-anything-that-Luck-Hurder-can-bust guru, Ed Hare, just got the crystals in yesterday to sneak them up a smidgen to 6 meters. But they worked just fine before -- and completely unlicensed would-be hams can easily use them to get gatewayed into the international amateur radio packet system -- if that's what your local groups of amateurs wanna do in the way of attracting newcomers to the wunnerful world of "digital"... Think about it.

Here in the Hartford area, I've been raising money to get TNCs (and these el-cheepo HTs, of course) for handicapped folks who could not only benefit from the enjoyment of Amateur Radio, but who are also typically quite fond of particpating in digital traffic nets, and are most often quite capable public service communicators, once licensed.

The Radio Shack $29.95 rigs are a neat way to introduce them to public service communications, and besides, I've been having a ball doing it.

You'll see all the gory details in Q-Street later this year, no doubt.

```
| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
```

---

lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL, MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ" Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

2429. Re: MODS NEEDED FOR RADIO SHACK HXT-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 14:06:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1787700002@trsvax>
Source record: 289589

Actually, I did not have a real problem with the original
post. I thought it was clever and funny, and clearly
identified as an 'April Fools!' posting. In addition,
many/most of the components referred to don't exist,
and the Service Manual that was referred to was still
at Proof stage, on my desk (not even possible that
someone might have had a mass printed copy).

However, whoever edited the posting and replayed it on
packet without the 'April Fools' disclaimer was
irresponsible and I was NOT amused. In addition to having
to handle many calls from customers, we had to include
an article in our store publication 'Merchandising Newsletter'
to advise the stores of the false story.

Folks, we intentionally designed the entire radio to be as
immune to intermod as is possible with an HT. To do this, we
had to make the front end closed to anything but 2-meter.
Most HT makers use a common front end for 2-meter, aviation,
business, police, etc...and they just filter the unwanted
stuff out on down the line. While this might be more economical
for the manufacturer, in high intermod areas, this just don't work.
I like the advice I've been hearing -- 'If you want a scanner,
buy a scanner!'

2430. Re: Yaesu FT-470 mods, anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 14:07:10 UTC
From: young@eg.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1992May20.140710.7035@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 289651

In article <1992May19.133218.27633@dvorak.amd.com> brian@nucleus.amd.com writes:

>I maintain a list of mods for the 470 and will be happy to mail/post
>it depending on the number of requests.

Brian, would you consider "auto-posting" this list say, every other
month or so, sort of like a FAQ? If it's not too long, that is...

> Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
> Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
> Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389

--
Mike Young KA9HZE	young@ecn.purdue.edu
Purdue University EE Dept.	...!pur-ee!young
W. Lafayette, IN 47907	

2431. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 14:20:08 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May20.142008.11885@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289663

In article <1992May19.165117.5210@eng.umd.edu> chuck@eng.umd.edu (Chuck Harris - WA3UQV) writes:
>
>How does the battery pack signal the charger to go to trickle charge when
>the ICOM packs (and chargers) have only 2 terminals on the bottom?
>
>I could see, perhaps, putting a "klixon" type device that shunts a resistor
>in series with the battery (inside the pack). Then when the pack gets hot the
>"klixon" would open and the series resistance would present a much reduced
>charge current to the charger. The charger would then need to be able to sense
>the much reduced charge current (eg thru the resistor) and latch itself into
>a trickle charge mode. Is this what they do?

John DeArmond corrected my original posting about a "thermistor" in the pack. What's actually in there is a *thermostat*. The charger senses the open circuit and latches back into a trickle charge mode that engages when the pack cools back down. If you pull the pack out of the charger and reinsert it, the switches in the bottom of the charger that sense battery type start the quick charge cycle over. As soon as the battery heats, quick with a fully charged battery, the charger trips back to trickle.

Sorry for the initial misinformation.

Gary KE4ZV

2432. Wanted: Mods for Scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 14:25:52 UTC
From: David_Havens.wbst129@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"20-May-92.10:25:04.EDT".*.David_Havens.wbst129@Xerox.com>
Source record: 289650

Does anyone have any mods for any of the following scanners?

1) PRO-2023 (20 channel from Radio Shack, made by Uniden)
2) Bearcat 200XLT (I've already done the cellular restore mod, but far be it from me to illegally listen to cell phones ;)
3) Bearcat 145XLT (16 channel, no search mode or frequency display)

And while I'm here, has anyone used the ICOM R-100, R-1, IC-2SRA or any other wideband scanning receiver/transceiver? How fast do these things scan? I've seen a couple of the dual band HTs in scanning mode and they seem relatively slow (< 10 channels/second). Are the wide band units made by ICOM and others any better at image rejection than the Uniden scanners?

Thanks in advance for any info! I'm at DMH.WBST129:XEROX.COM

Aloha,
Dave.

2433. Need source info for MMIC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 14:47:15 UTC
From: HWells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"20-May-92..7:46:30.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 289653

I'm in need of source information for MMIC's. Two devices are of particular interest: NEC upc 1651 and MAR-2 or equivalent. Both are UHF opamps.

Many articles are showing up in the magazines, but no reference is provided as to sourcing.

Any suggestions that you may have will be appreciated. Thanks.

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

2434. K4AF ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 14:58:58 UTC
From: pineapp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <r4vkdwr.pineapp@netcom.com>
Source record: 289655

Last Saturday I worked a k4af from California to the Pentagon on
28.406. He had mentioned that he was doing a special arm forces day
from the Pentagon. He had mentioned that he can be found in the U.S. Call-
book. I am unable to find anything that matches this call, in my 1992 callbook
or the internet on-line from Buffolo. Was this a hoax or was this a
special call that was issue by the F.C.C.?

--
Dan Curry WB6STW
Pineapp@netcom.com K6ANN Rptr 444.500

2435. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 15:01:32 UTC
From: dave@imax.imax.com
Message-ID: <1992May20.150132.7203@imax.imax.com>
Source record: 289654

brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>In the Panasonic battery engineering manual there's some VERY good
>information on rapid charging batteries. One of the techniques I liked
>most was to watch the voltage of the NiCad as you shove current into it;
>it turns out that just before you reach full charge, the terminal
>voltage stops increasing and instead DECREASES slightly. By watching
>for that change in the derivative, apparently you can switch from rapid
>to trickle (maintenance) charge quite accurately.

This is sometimes called minus-delta-V charge termination. You look
for a drop in terminal voltage of 10 mV or so, and then switch to
trickle charge.

Apparently the effect is due to the fact that when the pack reaches full
charge, it starts to heat up at a considerable rate, since the incoming
energy is all turning into heat instead of chemical energy. The rise
in temperature causes a drop in the pack's terminal voltage, and this
is what the charger circuitry measures. The neat thing is that it
senses a *relative* drop in voltage, which corresponds to a relative
rise in temperature, regardless of the absolute temperature the
pack started out at. A thermostat in the pack would switch at some
particular absolute temperature, and if it is set high enough to be
able to charge a pack in the desert, it's set too high to stop the
charge at the very beginning of overcharge.

2436. k4af address?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 15:04:35 UTC
From: pineapp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <y4vkjb.pineapp@netcom.com>
Source record: 289658

Sorry for the bandwith, but I forgot to asked the question on
my previous e-mail. I am looking for K4AF address. Does anyone have it?

--
Dan Curry WB6STW
Pineapp@netcom.com K6ANN Rptr 444.500

2437. Large 24-hour electronic digital clock?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 15:25:36 UTC
From: howard@hasse.hal.com
Message-ID: <1992May20.152536.20664@hal.com>
Source record: 289664
Cross-posted to: misc.consumers,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Where can I get a clock with these features?

1) 24-hour display, e.g. 13:14:15 rather than 1:14:15 PM.
2) Digits at least 25mm high, preferably around 50mm.
3) Lighted, e.g. LED or fluorescent display.
4) Electronic, not mechanical.
5) Not from Radio Shack.
6) Display of seconds desired, but just hours and minutes acceptable.

As usual, please send email directly to me; I'll post a summary
if response warrants.
--
Howard Gayle
HaL Computer Systems, Inc.
1315 Dell Avenue
Campbell, California 95008
USA
howard@hal.com
Phone: +1 408 379 7000 extension 1080
FAX : +1 408 379 5022

2438. Re: Tektronix scopes vs. Hewlett Packard

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 15:35:18 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l1ksdmINNfa2@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 289656

In article <17891@fritz.filenet.com> darnold@fritz.filenet.com (Dave Arnold) writes:
>Greetings,
>
>I was looking for a 465B or 453 used, but all I found so far was a used
>HP 1740A used. I know the Tek scopes have a great reputation, but I don't
>know anything about the HP's.
>
>How would you rate the HP1740A against the Tek 465B in terms of
>performance, reliability and features. What would a fair price be
>for a used 1740A in excellent condition?

Dave,

I've got a 1740A and am quite pleased with it. It is very stable and
has a nice display. I've never owned a 465 but from what I gather they
are somewhat smaller in physical size.

The inside of the 1740A is a masterpiece, well built every inch of the
way.

I picked mine up at an auction for $265, which went at a low price
because it had previously been rack-mounted and had no handle or accessory
bag. Expect to pay between $500 and $700 for a typical used one. I wouldn't
hesitate to buy another if I needed it.

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

2439. followup on Ramsey Electronics...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 15:40:25 UTC
From: btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992May20.154025.10139@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 289657
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Just a followup on my posting about Ramsey Electronics:

1) I have gotten no positive reports about Ramsey kits. In fact,
there was only *one* response to my original posting, and it was also negative
and from a guy who had bought one of Ramsey's VHF transceiver kits.

2) In hindsight, the Ramsey kits are ridiculously overpriced for what
you get in the way of the quality of the circuit design and the documentation.
For example, the VHF transceiver kits run $180 to $190 for a *kit* which you
have to assemble, debug and which have only 10 diode-programmable frequencies,
compared to $230 or so for an Alinco "data radio" which is assembled and has
synthesized tuning. (don't let anybody tell you that it "costs" more to put out
a kit... think about it.)

3) The Ramsey packet modem kit cost me $70 on a Dayton "special".
It is basically a Baycom circuit with little documentation other than assembly
instructions. You can get Baycom "kits" for $40, and the Baycom documentation
goes much farther to explain to you how to get on the air.

4) And whatever you do, don't *assemble* your Ramsey kit. They
won't give you a refund in that case. :-) (although I haven't given up yet!)

I wish that somebody had warned *me* about Ramsey before I plunked down my
$70. sigh.

73 de kb8cne, Brad Banko

2440. Re: Correction to QST TC item

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 15:45:42 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12352@ksr.com>
Source record: 289660

jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
>Here is an upcoming QST item regarding the April 1992 "Technical
>Correspondence" piece, "Accurate Single-Layer Solenoid Inductance
>Calculations."

One other tiny correction you might want to make: unless the formulas
were developed for an alternate universe, "pi" should be approximated
as 3.1416 to four places, not 3.1415 :-).

> Brian Beezley, K6STI, has written a compiled BASIC program
>that calculates the inductance values.

For those who would find a PC compiled BASIC program useless even as
a doorstop, I have written a C implementation (which I ought to clean
up before sending it out, since I wrote it at 11pm last night... :-).
It, like the BASIC program, gets slightly different numbers, so I will
also try to confirm that it really is just roundoff error before inflicting
it on anyone.

Send me mail at "jfw@funhouse.com" if anyone is interested.

2441. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 16:26:47 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992May20.162647.21466@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 289659

In article <1992May20.150132.7203@imax.imax.com> dave@imax.imax.com (Dave Martindale) writes:
...
>This is sometimes called minus-delta-V charge termination. You look
>for a drop in terminal voltage of 10 mV or so, and then switch to
>trickle charge.
>
...
>is what the charger circuitry measures. The neat thing is that it
>senses a *relative* drop in voltage, which corresponds to a relative
>rise in temperature, regardless of the absolute temperature the
>pack started out at. A thermostat in the pack would switch at some
>particular absolute temperature, and if it is set high enough to be
>able to charge a pack in the desert, it's set too high to stop the
>charge at the very beginning of overcharge.

actually a thermostat set for a fixed temperature works out to be a very good solution. A hot nicad pack will not accept a charge anyway. Nicads in the desert are just about worthless for this reason. Nicads are great when they are cold but lousy when they are hot; lead acid cells are just the opposite, great when hot, but lousy when cold.

A number of years ago around the end of WWII (or was it Korea?) legend has it that there were tons of surplus Nicads (liquid) available. An enterprising company decided to capitalize on this resource and offer them in the form of lifetime car battery replacements. Everything went fine until the first time one of their customers tried to start his car on a hot summer day...

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

2442. Re: Portable (toy) phones: 900 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 16:40:11 UTC
From: wpns@pictel.com
Message-ID: <1992May20.164011.596@pictel.com>
Source record: 289674

markz@ssc.wa.com (Mark Zenier) writes:
>Cordless phones at 49 MHz are allowed 10,000 microvolts per meter
>at 3 meters. Non Spread Spectrum devices in the 902-928 MHz band
>are allowed 50,000 microvolts per meter at 3 meters.

What's that in milliwatts into a 'normal' antenna?

Willie Smith
wpns@pictel.com

2443. Re: Alinco DJ-580T; First Impressions (plus dry cell pack info!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 16:49:21 UTC
From: kelly@myria.cs.umn.edu
Message-ID: <1992May20.164921.19907@news2.cis.umn.edu>
Source record: 289661

[No readable article body recovered]

2444. Re: best setup for a motor home

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 17:10:57 UTC
From: tmhoff@oogoody.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l1l211INN3da@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289662

In article 22377@usenet.ins.cwru.edu, ag807@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Steve Wolf) writes:
>
>Hi ... My 30 foot Chieftan sports a 32" 3 bike rack off the back
>bumper. As such, I have an ideal mounting for mobile antennas.
>Procomm showed rust a day after it was on the rig and has since
>been replaced by Hustler. I use two mirror mounts off a bolt on
>the rack to support the stud. A six foot piece of aluminum rod
>is terminated into a four band extender. 80 meters (for packet)
>goes straight up with 15, 20 and 40 out the sides. On the other
>side is a like setup with a ten meter whip. In the roof Larsen
>quarter-waves are used for 2, 220 and 440. At the campground I
>use a five band Hustler full size vertical mounted on a ten foot
>mast. A ground strap to the roof provides a nice radial. This
>set up has, for the most part, kept me in touch with the home PBBS
>for 64 days of camping last year. Future plans include the
>adding of a 3 element 2 meter and 8 element 220 beam to assist in
>local networking. I carry a MSYS PBBS using one port on HF and one
>on whatever VHF or UHF band is appropriate. Current work is in
>learning and optomizing AMTOR as a means of getting home using the
>new MSYS AMTOR port facilities. 73, Steve, NO8M @ NO8M.OH.USA.NA
>--

Wow! Thanx. I'm a rank beginner so I only understand part of what you
said. One of my concerns is keeping connected to the net and
a home based BBS while I'm on the road. Is there a good way
to do this that gives reasonable performance?

2445. Re: Suggestions for Antenna Combining?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 17:31:29 UTC
From: slush@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1992May20.173129.14345@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 289671
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992May13.190724.705@irscscm.UUCP> cwilkins@irscscm.UUCP (Charlie Wilkinson) writes:
>seanp@undr.org (Sean Petty) writes:
>:
>:
>: What I will be doing is buying three seperate commercial
>: vertical antennas. One for 30-50, one for 108-174, and one for
>: 450-470. I will feed them all with Belden 9913 coax.
>:
>Hi Sean,
>Have you considered a DISCONE antenna? It has no gain, but is very wide band.
>...opinion, the DISCONE is your best bet. The NSA swears by 'em....
>
>cwilkins@irscscm.uucp

Please allow me to turn this in a slightly different direction....

How about a recommendation (and info, please) for a wideband MOBILE scanner antenna? Preferable is one which does not require drilling a mounting hole.

Thanks in advance!

We don't get a feed here of alt.radio.scanner, so please followup to rec.radio.shortwave or rec.radio.amateur.misc...or straight to slush@voa3.VOA.GOV.

While I'm at it....any suggestions on how to get items from the alt.scanner newsgroups, since we don't get ANY of the "alt" hierarchy? Thanks again!

2446. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 17:35:09 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May20.173509.4332@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289666

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV writes:
> A hot nicad pack will not accept a charge anyway... [sombody marketed
> nicad] car battery replacements. Everything went fine until the first
> time one of their customers tried to start his car on a hot summer day...

Hmmm..., I'm confused. NiCad batteries are very common in aircraft;
some helicopters and fixed wing aircraft use them exclusively for starting
and general electrical loads. It gets very, very hot in an aircraft
parked in the sun. What gives?

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2447. Re: followup on Ramsey Electronics...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 17:47:30 UTC
From: payne@theory.TC.Cornell.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May20.174730.9402@tc.cornell.edu>
Source record: 289665
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In article <1992May20.154025.10139@news.cso.uiuc.edu> btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Bradley T Banko) writes:
[... stuff about expensive Ramsey kits ...]

>synthesized tuning. (don't let anybody tell you that it "costs" more to put out
>a kit... think about it.)

It often costs more to "make" kits than assembled products. There was a long thread about this a few months back on 'sci.electronics' about the demise of Heathkit. The two biggies that make kits expensive are volume and complexity.

Production of assembled components in high volumes is surprisingly cheap. Kit companies never seem to get the volume they need. Supposedly, at the very end Heath was still hand-stuffing components into little baggies.

Kits often can't be as complex as assembled products. Look inside your HT and think about hand assembling it. Kit builders usually don't have the test equipment that the production line and service tech have. Finally, kits are designed to be built and *work*, usually at the expense of performance.

It is getting to the point where food is the only thing you can save on by making yourself.

--
= =
Andrew C. Payne, N8KEI UUCP: ...!cornell!batcomputer!payne
INTERNET: payne@tc.cornell.edu

2448. New Icom Radio under the cover?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 18:07:47 UTC
From: randyh@gold.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <4599@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 289667

Does anyone know what the new Icom radio is that is shown under the cover in the ads? Was it at Dayton?

Randy
WA2AGE

2449. Re: Large 24-hour electronic digital clock?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 18:35:29 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May20.183529.8323@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289675
Cross-posted to: misc.consumers,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

Howard Gayle writes:
> Where can I get a clock with these features?
> ...
> 5) Not from Radio Shack.
> ...

I have one such from Radio Shack, and it works just great. What's the problem? I'm no great fan of RS either, but... credit where credit is due, eh?

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2450. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 18:53:38 UTC
From: WALKER@SWMED.UTEXAS.EDU
Message-ID: <920520135251.2180f2c1@SWMED.UTEXAS.EDU>
Source record: 289668

I
UN-SUBSCRIBE

2451. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 19:11:52 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570397@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289580

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, clemon@lemsys.UUCP (Craig Lemon VE3XCL) writes:

>>>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>>>
>>>>The lightning arrestor should not be necessary if you always detatch the
>>>>radio when not in use.

> What kind of capacity does a "lightning arrestor" handle. Is this
>a little 'works-once-then-blows-up' device that if stuck will permanently
>ground the antenna, or does it allow operation right through strikes (ie.
>repeater style)?

I believe lightning arrestors do wear out after a number of strikes.
The Alpha Delta brand includes replacable cartridges for this reason.

As to whether the radio will survive -- it depends on the radio.
The lightning arrestor clamps the voltage spike at a few hundred volts.
If the radio will survive that, then you're OK.

Actually the coax cable itself acts as a kind of crude lightning arrestor.
It will flash over at a few thousand volts. Of course this only works
once!

A very important point: The lightning arrestor only limits the voltage
difference between the shield and center conductor of the coax. It
does nothing to limit the common-mode voltage & current on the shield.
To protect against this, you need a very short, fat ground connection
to earth at the point where the coax enters the building. Most
lightning arrestors have a ground connector for this purpose.

AL N1AL

2452. Bye guys..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 19:12:41 UTC
From: spinnefm@HYDRA.ROSE-HULMAN.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May20.191241.8667@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 289670

Well, its official. I'm graduating Saturday. Bye Bye Internet, its been fun. So you all can delete me from the "active hams" list, unfortunately. Thanks, and so long for all the fish.

73,
Fred M. Spinner, KA9VAW

(No longer @ SPINNEFM@HYDRA.Rose-Hulman.Edu)

2453. Re: Yaesu FT-470 mods, anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 19:12:54 UTC
From: brian@nucleus.amd.com
Message-ID: <1992May20.191254.27245@dvorak.amd.com>
Source record: 289677

Ok, Ok! My mailbox overfloweth! Here is my collection of mods for
the FT-470. I've mailed around 30 copies of this already -- thanks
for all the interest.

Brian

-+-

Yaesu FT-470 MODS
Rev C (Apr 6, 1992)

This is a collection of hardware and software mods for the Yaesu 470.
I have collected every mod seen on the net (ie. Usenet) since the
introduction of the 470, so I think this list is fairly complete. I
am interested in getting updates and corrections to this list, so
please send me e-mail if you find something that needs updating.
(This includes typos, wrong or missing attributions, caveats, warnings
about unmentioned side effects, serial numbers of radios that won't do
some of these mods, etc.)

This advice is free, so remember that you get what you pay for.

Brian McMinn (brian@nucleus.amd.com)
N5PSS
512-462-5389

-=-

Full Reset:

Effect: Severe! :-)

1) Make hard (paper) copy of all memory info
2) Turn radio off
3) Hold down VFO and MR and turn radio on
4) Replace all memory contents

Notes: This will reset the auto repeater offset function, so
you will need to re-enable it if you use it. This will also
disable (mask) all memories except #1, so you will have to
enable each of them by hand.

Attributed: Yaesu

-=-

MARS Mod:

Effect: Enable extended 2m receive, 2m transmit

1) Make hard (paper) copy of all memory info
2) Turn radio off
3) Hold down up-arrow and down-arrow and turn radio on
4) Replace all memory contents

Notes: This mod wipes all memory contents. This is a "toggle" mod in that it can be un-done by repeating the above steps. The normal->MARS mod only wipes the memories. The MARS-> normal mod not only wipes the memories, it appears to do a complete controller reset (see above).

Result: Receive range 130-180 MHz, transmit 140-151MHz (I think, I haven't tried it.)

Attributed: Yaesu

-=-

Crossband Repeat:

Effect: Enable crossband repeat

1) Dial up two frequencies you want to crosslink (be sure to pay attention to transmit offsets, if any)
2) Turn radio off.
3) Hold down the RPT key and turn radio on

Result: The tone encode/decode flags and the -+ flags will be flashing and the radio will be in low power mode. When either band's squelch opens, the other band is moved into the primary frequency display and the transmitter keys. Audio link appears to be speaker to mike.

Attributed: Collier Chun (NM7B @ WA7ARI)

-=-

Crossband Repeat Audio Cable:

Effect: Provide better audio for crossband repeat.

1) Parts:
a) mini plug
b) 100K ohm resistor
c) sub-mini plug
2) Assemble cable with resistor connecting the tips of the two plugs. The shield (ground) is not connected.
3) Plug it between the earphone jack and the mike jack.

Result: Very good crossband audio. The level is controllable with the volume control.

Bugs: You can't listen to what is being repeated.

Attributed: Keith McQueen (N7HMF @ NV7V.UT.USA.NA)

-=-

Clone Mode:

Effect: Allow editing of transmit and receive frequencies.

1) Turn radio off.
2) Hold down F key and turn radio on.

Result: All segments of display are turned on. The radio will send data out the microphone tip when up-arrow is pressed. The radio will receive data when the down-arrow is pressed.

Bugs: I have yet to hear of someone who has done this successfully. Please tell me if you know how it works!

Attributed: szarekw@LONEX.RADC.AF.MIL (William J. Szarek)

-=-

Internal Jumper Mods:

Effect: Change radio from US to European to ???

I have located a total of eight straps, four to the left of the lithium battery, and four others under the flat white cable that interconnects the upper half with the lower half.

Yeasu FT-470 Straps

R69 Vertical, at the 10 o'clock position by the lithium cell
R68 Horizontal, to the lower left of R69
R67 Horizontal, just below R68
R66 Horizontal, just below R67

R71 Vertical, the leftmost of three, to the left of the upper corner of the ribbon cable connector.
R70 Vertical, the center of three of which R71 is the leftmost
R72 Vertical, the rightmost of the three
R74 Vertical, to the left of the ribbon cable connector, below the three. (Note that R74 is below an unpopulated capacitor that does not have a C number.

There is no R73, or at least it is not on the circuit board and it is not in the schematic. And, yes, the order of those three is indeed R71, R70, R72, left-to-right.

UHF CHOICES

R71 R70 R72 Rx and Tx Rx only
----
0 0 0 430 to 440 430 to 500
0 0 1 430 to 450
0 1 0 430 to 440
0 1 1 432 to 438
1 0 0 430 to 440**
1 0 1 220 to 225

1 1 0 430 to 440
1 1 1 210 to 235

** This is the normal European configuration.

VHF CHOICES

R66 R67 R68 R69 Rx and Tx Rx only
---
0 0 0 0 144 to 146 130 to 180
0 0 0 1 144 to 146
0 0 1 0 1260 to 1300
0 0 1 1 1240 to 1300
0 1 0 0 140 to 150* 130 to 180
0 1 0 1 140 to 174
0 1 1 0 303 to 343
0 1 1 1 8AL to 242
1 0 0 0 144 to 148
1 0 0 1 144 to 146**
1 0 1 0 1240 to 1300
1 0 1 1 404 to 444
1 1 0 0 140 to 160
1 1 0 1 1260 to 1300
1 1 1 0 101 to 141
1 1 1 1 1R3 to 158L
---

* This is the normal US configuration after MARS mod.
** This is the normal European configuration.

(Note: the receive only ranges are enabled by powering up the unit with the up and down arrow buttons depressed...kjm)

When there is more than one combination which has the same frequency range, the difference is the default step size and/or the default repeater offset. Of course, choices that do not match the VCO and filters do not actually transmit or receive on those frequencies. A particularly strange example is that the VHF side of the set can be set to tune from 404 to 444 MHz, but again, it won't actually lock. Even in the 101-141 mode, the VHF VCO will not lock - this must be for use with some other sort of VCO (It looks like this would cover the aeronautical band rather nicely.) There are two really wierd VHF settings, those for 8AL-242 and 1R3-158L. These must be for use with some other LCD controller - it displays truly unusual and non sequential thins when stepped through the "bands".

R74 seems to have something to do with selecting the IF frequency, or something similar. When set, it really screws up the VHF reception.

My technique for determining these straps is to remove the straps that come in the unit, solder wires to each pad, run the wires out of the unit to a bank of DIP switches, screw the unit back together, and then go through all of the DIP switch combinations. I usually use a stereo microscope and 30 guage wire for this. Since I didn't try powering the unit on with every combination of keys held down for each DIP switch combination, there may still be other secrets possible.

I was looking for something like receive and transmit from zero to infinity, but I didn't find it. I determined, from studying the schematic, that there should be a hiddem strapping diode from CPU pin 2 to CPU pin 22. I installed one, but nothing changed. In fact, changing it and powering the unit up did not cause a reset. Therefore, I concluded that this really wasn't a mystery strap, afterall. However, there could be others. I'm trying to get a data sheet for the CPU, from Hitachi, to see if any of the grounded pins are actually I/O pins -- they might be good candidates, particularly if their traces are routed in such a way as to be easily accessible for cutting.

I've learned that one of the ways to get some of the other, new Yeasu handhelds to go out-of-band involves dumping data out of the clone port, editing the data, and then dumping it back in. I called Yeasu and asked if the FT-470 could be cloned. They said no, so I ignored them. I haven't figured out how to get it to dump data, but I believe it will accept data. The clone mode is entered by powering up the unit with the F key held down. (It's also a neat way to see all of the indicators on the LCD!) The data must be presented in the ring ("right channel") of a stereo 2.5 millimeter plug which is placed into the mic jack. This is cryptically marked on the schematic, anyway. However, I have no idea what the format for the data should be. If you come across this, I'd love to know. This may be the trap door to getting the rig to receive and transmit in more interesting places.

Attributed: Ed Boakes (WB3FLD) att!hocpa!ewb

-=-

VHF Transmit mod:

Effect: Enables extended VHF transmit (this is exactly the same as one of the previously listed mods).

1) Open the radio such that the two halves open like a sandwich.
2) Locate the internal lithium battery
3) Locate several solder pads to the left of the lithium battery.
4) Just to the top left of the lithium battery is ONE vertical solder pad (a.k.a. R69). It is almost under the top left edge of the battery.

5) solder a jumper accross this pad.

Result: Extended VHF transmit

Bugs: The automatic repeater shift (- offset below 147,
+ above etc...) goes away with this mod.

Attributed: randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)

-=-

Software UHF Receive Expansion:

Effect: extend UHF Rx to 500MHz without shrinking Tx range

How: Trick 470 into accepting big number in U register.

Caveat: This mod acts differently on different radios.

1) Turn the beep on. (Some, perhaps all, 470's require that
the key-press-beep function be on in order to do this.)
2) Program the frequency of 450.00 MHz simplex.
3) Set the repeater offset to zero (F/M RPT 0000) but DON'T
get out of the set mode (don't hit RPT again).
4) Turn the radio off then back on.
5) Set a "+" offset (press RPT twice).
6) Press the REV button one time.
7) The radio should now display 1450 MHz.(The radio will not
operate at these frequencies. My service monitor shows
that above 500 MHz the rx is very weak.)
8) Use the shifted down-arrow key to tune this frequency down to
around 500 MHz (press F/M, press and hold down-arrow). Yes,
this takes a while.
9) Store this in the "U" memory. (press and hold F/M until
you hear two beeps, rotate tuning knob until "U" appears in
upper left, press F/M again).
10) Reset the repeater offset to 5 MHz. (F/M RPT 0500 RPT)

Result: By selecting the "U" memory and the using the memory
tune fuction (select "U" memory and then press MR), you can
tune to the desired frequency and then store it in another
memory.

Bugs: Above 500 MHz, some radios will let you tune up and
down in frequency, some won't (they jump back to the ham
band). Some radios will let you enter a frequency above 500
MHz on the keyboard while in memory tune mode, some won't.

Attributed: Darrell Sego KM9S

-=-

Software Range Extention Tricks:

Effect: Force a non-standard frequency into a VFO, store this
as an upper limit in the "U" or "L" memory.

Caveat: For these steps to work properly, I had to have
"Beep" enabled and *NOT* have the "L" and "U" memories locked
out.

Steps for setting the UPPER UHF limit to 500 MHz

1. Program the frequency for 430.00 MHz *SIMPLEX*.
2. Press F/M, then RPT for the offset.
3. Enter the code 0000 into the keypad.
4. Shut the transceiver off, then turn it back on.
5. Press RPT key twice for a "+" (plus) offset indication.
6. Press REV button once.
7. The radio should now display 1430.00 MHz.
8. Press F/M then hold the down-arrow key to lower the
displayed frequency. Stop when 500.00 MHz is displayed.
9. Press RPT once to select simplex operation.
10. Press F/M and hold until you hear two beeps.
11. Rotate the (DIAL) knob until the channel "U" is displayed.
12. Press F/M again, you should hear a beep.
13. Press F/M then RPT then enter 0500 (5 MHz repeater offset)
then press RPT again.

- alternative procedure (faster but a little more complicated)

8. Press RPT twice to select the "-" repeater offset.
9. Press REV twice. Frequency shown should be 630.00 MHz.
10. Press F/M then hold the down-arrow key to lower the
displayed frequency. Stop at 500.00 MHz.
11. Press RPT twice to select simplex operation.
12. Go back to #10 in previous list...

Steps for setting the LOWER UHF limit to 400 MHz.

1. Program the frequency for 450.00 MHz *SIMPLEX*.
2. Press the F/M, then RPT for the offset.
3. Enter the code 0000 into the keypad.
4. Shut the transceiver off, then turn it back on.
5. Press RPT once (for a "-" (minus) indicated offset).
6. Press REV *THREE* times.
7. The radio should now display 050.00 MHz.
8. Press F/M, then hold the up-arrow key to increase the
displayed frequency. Stop at 400 MHz.
9. Store this in the "L" memory. (See above steps...)
10. Press F/M then RPT then enter 0500 (5 MHz repeater offset)
then press RPT again.

- alternative procedure
- note: this short-cut requires you to enter 430.00 MHz
in step 1.

5. Press RPT twice for a "+" (plus) indicated
repeater offset.
6. Press REV once.
7. Press RPT twice to select the "-" (minus) repeater offset.
8. Press REV once. You should have 1030.00 MHz displayed.
9. Press F/M and hold the down-arrow stopping at 999.00 MHz.
10. Press REV once. You should have 399.00 MHz displayed.
11. Press F/M, then hold the up-arrow) key to increase the
displayed frequency. Stop at 400 MHz.
12. Press RPT twice to select simplex operation.
13. go back to #9 in previous list

Steps for setting the UPPER VHF limit to 200 MHz.

1. Program the frequency for 140.00 MHz *SIMPLEX*.
2. Press F/M, then RPT for the offset.
3. Enter the code 0000 into the keypad.
4. Shut the transceiver off, then turn it back on.
5. Press RPT twice (for a "+" (plus) indicated offset).
6. Press REV *ONE* time.
7. The radio should now display 1140.00 MHz.
8. Press F/M, then hold the down-arrow key to decrease the
displayed frequency. Stop at 800 MHz.
9. Press RPT twice to select the "-" (minus) repeater offset.
10. Press REV once. You should have 200.000 MHz displayed.
11. Press RPT twice to select simplex.
12. Store this in the "U" memory. (See above steps...)
13. Press F/M then RPT then enter 0060 (600 Khz repeater
offset) then press RPT again.

Steps for setting the LOWER VHF limit to 100 MHz.

1. Program the frequency for 140.00 MHz *SIMPLEX*.
2. Press the F/M, then RPT for the offset.
3. Enter the code 0000 into the keypad.
4. Shut the transceiver off, then turn it back on.
5. Press RPT twice (for a "+" (plus) indicated offset).
6. Press REV *ONE* time.
7. The radio should now display 1140.00 MHz.
8. Press F/M, then hold the down-arrow key to decrease the
displayed frequency. Stop at 1100 MHz.
9. Press RPT twice to select the "-" (minus) repeater offset.
10. Press REV twice. You should have 100.000 MHz displayed.
11. Press RPT twice to select simplex.
12. Store this in the "L" memory. (See above steps...)
13. Press F/M then RPT then enter 0060 (600 Khz repeater
offset) then press RPT again.

Notes: To use the higher frequencies you have to select the "U" channel and press MR. This puts the handheld in the "MT" (memory tune) mode. From there you can scan down or use the (DIAL) knob to go to a lower frequency. ...Likewise for the lower frequency memory. Any frequency selected using this method can be stored in any memory.

My radio will not let me go up in frequency, only down. If I try, the rig will default back to the original ham band. I had to be careful when doing these mods.

One trick I found when initially setting up the VFO with the expanded upper and lower frequencies is that in steps 5 (and 9) if you select "+", pressing REV adds 1000 MHz to the display or subtracts 1000 MHz if it has already been added. If you selected the "-" (minus) repeater offset, pressing REV will subtract 400 MHz if the displayed frequency is 1000 MHz or higher, or subtract 600 MHz if the displayed frequency is below 1000 MHz, until any more subtractions would run the frequency negative, after which it alternatively adds or subtracts 600. You can mix the up-arrow down-arrow method with the "+ -" offset/REV combination to reduce the time getting to the desired frequency. With these tricks, many permutations can be found to get where you want to be very quickly.

I have discovered the code "5555" works as well as "0000" for the enabling code.

Attributed: fletcher@lode.uwyo.EDU (Walter Reid Fletcher, WB7CJO)

-=-

Fix One-Way Tune Bug in Expanded Receive:

Effect: Allow tuning in both directions when software range extend mods have been performed.

Due to a loophole in the tuning software, you may tune from the current frequency towards the normal operating range (430.00 - 450.00), but not away.

Unfortunately, you are still subject to the "tune one way only" syndrome. To bypass it, you must store some frequency in the "L" memory. It doesn't matter what this frequency is, but it has to be below the "U" memory and, preferably, below any other frequency you want to use. You may store a very low frequency here too (0.00MHz).

BUT, the software isn't that dumb. To trick it, both the "L" and "U" memories must be filled and active (not set for SKIP), AND you must access the out of band frequencies from the MT (memory tune) mode, AND you must start from either the "L" or the "U" memory.

To use MT:
1) Press MR and select either the L or U memory.
2) Press MR again, a small MT should appear on the left of the

display.
3) You may now tune with the arrow keys, Dial knob, or directly
enter frequencies with the numeric keypad.

Attributed: kd6hr.El_Segundo@xerox.com (Pete McAfee)
[ed. It looks like Pete may have been the first to discover some
of these neat tricks... any comments?]

-=-

Out of Band Sensitivity:

Effect: This is not a mod. Just information.

I measured the sensitivity of my Yaesu FT-470 over frequency
to see how well it holds up outside of the ham bands. I
wanted to see how useful the extended receive info being
handed out really was.

The measurement is a relative one. I was using an HP8657
Signal Generator, with the internal FM modulation set to 5 KHz
deviation and a 400 Hz tone. I input a signal with an
amplitude of -100 dBm directly into the RF input of the radio.
I noted the reading on the signal strength meter in the Yaesu.
On the VHF band the number nine was on steadily, on the UHF
band the number nine was blinking. As I changed frequencies I
adjusted the amplitude of the signal generator to keep the
signal strength meter on the Yaesu at the same level. The
amount I had to crank up the output of the signal generator is
the reduced sensitivity, here is the data:

VHF
freq: relative sensitivity:
136 -14 dB
140 -3 dB
144 +1 dB
146 0 dB reference point
148 -1 dB
155 -6 dB
160 -22 dB
165 -29 dB
170 -38 dB
174 -44 dB

UHF:
freq: relative sensitivity:
400 no reading, nothing, -infinity dB
401 -40 dB
402 -38 dB
405 -34 dB
410 -27 dB
420 -9 dB
430 +1 dB

440 0 dB
450 0 dB
460 -17 dB
470 -26 dB

Results: The radio is good outside the ham bands, but the sensitivity really starts to suffer. I hear the local police at 460.375 quite well, so -17 dB is still usable, but not as good as a scanner would probably be. VHF down to 100 MHz or UHF down to 400 MHz is a fantasy. As I mentioned in another post, if the frequency ranges are extended too far, you start picking up signals at the wrong frequencies. National weather service (162.4) received at 119 MHz, coast guard channel 12 (156.8) received at 200 MHz, 2 meter repeaters received around 190 MHz and again around 182 MHz. Its hard to say just what the usable ranges are, but something like 136-165 MHz in VHF and 410-470 MHz in UHF, and even then its not great at the ends of these ranges.

Attributed: frankb@hpsad.HP.COM (Frank Ball)

-=-

Hyperscan:

Effect: faster memory scan rate.

1) Go into Alt mode by pressing [F] 2 (Alt).
2) Press the Up or Down Arrow to activate the Memory Scan.
3) When the Scans stops on a VHF frequency on the Left Display (The Main Band), Hit [F] VFO.
4) Press the Up or Down Arrow to activate the HyperScan.
5) To Stop the Function, Press [F] Alt.

Result: Faster scan rate.

-=-

Extended RCV side effect #1:

I have found what I would consider an interesting side effect with my FT-470 now that I have performed the UHF extended receive modification. [not sure which UHF mod this is, ed.]

After I had done this mod, I found out that if I was scanning (in either Memory Tune mode or band-scan mode(between U & L)) the VHF side of the radio in the sub-band, and listening to an extended frequency in the UHF main band, the scanning would stop and revert back to whatever frequency it started from whenever a signal was received on the UHF side. (I don't know what frequency it reverts back to if you are scanning a VFO, but I do know that a similar thing happens).

Attributed: v108qhu6@ubvmsd.cc.buffalo.edu (David N Smernoff)

-=-

1750Hz tone burst:

FT470's in the UK come with the 1750 Hz tone burst option built in. It is on a tiny sub card that is wedged in down the bottom at one side. I bought one from the UK distributors and figured out how to connect it when I got back to the US. As far as I can tell my mod is the same as would be done if it was officially installed although the service manual doesn't show where to connect it. It has just 3 wires, power, ground and audio out. It is activated by applying power using the small button above the PTT so you can press both at once to call and then slide your thumb down to release the tone button.

The board consists of a 2*color burst freq xtal and a 74HC4060 CMOS oscillator divider giving 7.16MHz divided by 4096 = 1748 Hz. The chip is surface mounted so they can get the whole thing down to less than 0.5" square.

Attributed: gingell%aurfs1%aurgate@mcnc.org (Mike Gingell)

-=-

Battery latch R&R:

To replace the battery latch simply remove the battery pack. Looking at the bottom of the transceiver you will see the battery retainer plate. Remove the 4 screws from each connor and lift the plate out. The battery latch will come with it. Part of the retainer plate is used as a spring for the latch. Stick the new catch on the end of the spring and reinstall in reverse order.

I have broken mine twice so far. The rest of the radio seems to be pretty rugged and I have given mine a lot of punishment so far and it seems to have taken it well.

Atrributed: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM (Roger Mitchell)

-=-

Extended RCV side effect #1:

After doing the software receive mod, the radio will pick up 2m frequencies when the display is in the 180-190MHz range.

Also, the ARS (Automatic Repeater Shift) will turn on once in a while when scanning from 100 MHz to 200 MHz.

Attributed: plkorhon@vipunen.hut.fi (Mikko Noromaa)

-=-

Intermod Cure:

I sent my Yaesu 470 in to Yaesu U.S.A. almost a month ago for them to perform the modification to cure the intermod problem and got it back yesterday. They did cure the problem. There is no intermod at all on one repeater that I was previously getting killed on. There is also a noticeable improvement in the sensitivity out of band on the weather frequencies. The modification they performed made a great little radio a fantastic one. Though my radio is almost 2 years old they did the work free of charge. I tried to have them send me the parts to do it myself but I couldn't talk them into it.

Attributed: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM (Roger Mitchell)

-=-

--
Brian McMinn brian@amd.com
Advanced Micro Devices N5PSS
Austin, Texas 1-(512)-462-5389
"You can't leap a chasm in two jumps."

2454. Re: AM antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 19:27:16 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570398@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289581

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jsantos@godzilla.ma30.bull.com (James Santos) writes:

>I was wondering
>if there was anything that I could do to improve the reception of a
>standard AM radio. Since these radios typically do not have any
>connections for an external antenna, I am sort of at a loss regarding
>how to apporach this. I seem to remember seeing something a long time
>ago about being able to build an antenna that can somehow can be
>inductively coupled to the radio rather than directly connected, but
>this could be a figment of my imagination :-) Any help that you could
>give me would be greatly appreciated.

Throw a wire out the window and string it up as high and long as
possible. Wrap a few turns (experiment to get the best number)
around the loopstick antenna in the radio, and ground the other end
of the wire to a cold water pipe or other suitable ground.
The radio will be MUCH more sensitive, but you may have a problem
with all the strong signals overloading the receiver.

AL N1AL

2455. Re: Tektronix scopes vs. Hewlett Packard

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 19:29:40 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570399@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289582

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, darnold@felix.filenet.com (Dave Arnold) writes:

>How would you rate the HP1740A against the Tek 465B in terms of
>performance, reliability and features. What would a fair price be
>for a used 1740A in excellent condition?

I may be biased, but since I don't work for the scope division, maybe
I can be objective :=)

The 1740 is a great scope. Much better than older HP models. I don't
know anything about the Tek 465B, but I'm sure you wouldn't be
disappointed with the 1740.

AL N1AL

2456. Re: Yet another out-of-date question in the exams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 19:33:03 UTC
From: angerhof@bambam.es.com
Message-ID: <1992May20.193303.10221@dsd.es.com>
Source record: 289672

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: Re: Yet another out-of-date question in the exams
Summary:
Expires:
References: <43668@teda.Teradyne.COM> <l1fnbmINNpli@west.west.sun.com>
Sender:
Reply-To: angerhof@dsd.es.com (Norman Angerhofer)
Followup-To:
Distribution:
Organization: Design Systems Division, Evans & Sutherland, SLC, UT
Keywords:

In article <l1fnbmINNpli@west.west.sun.com>
flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]) writes:
>In article <43668@teda.Teradyne.COM> ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
>(Mike Ardai) writes:
>>
>>I just picked up some exam study guides, and have found a question for the
>>advanced test that has been rendered out of date by technology:
>>
>>4AF-4.5 What colors are available in LEDs?
>>A. Yellow, blue, red and green
>>B. Red, violet, yellow and peach
>>C. Violet, blue, orange and red
>>D. Red, green, orange and yellow
>>
>>The official answer is 'D', however 'A' is also correct.
>>
>
>Sheesh! So such knowledge is supposed to be indicative of an
>"advanced" communications user. Sounds like a Jeopardy! question
>to me.
>
As technology advances, these questions will tend to get out of
date. You do have the opportunity to suggest more up-to-date
questions for the next version of the exams.

I'm curious. Can you buy Blue LED's at Radio Shack? I've never
run across one in used equipment (which is what a lot of amateurs
work with.)

>Questions like these really trivialize the licensing program and
>serve as visible proof that the VEC program is doomed. We're in
>sad shape when a question such as this could be considered the
>make/break factor in granting someone and advanced class license.

>
>I'll bet that half of those who memorized the answer from the study
>guide could not answer the following question which isn't on the
>test:
>
> ...stuff deleted
>
>All kidding aside, in my opinion trivializing the tests has many more
>serious implications than the no-code debacle ever had. To make it
>clear, I was and remain a no-code advocate but it was always with the
>understanding that the technical testing requirements would be retained.
>Now that the tests are getting flakey the whole issue of incentive
>licensing becomes a joke. Let's face it, one of the complaints about
>the code test was (and continues to be) that it's no real measure of
>anything other than personal will and determination. As long as the
>question pools are managed, pre-published and used in the way in which
>they are today, they too can be considered ritualistic and free of any
>meaningful measure.
>

Having gone from nothing to Advanced in about 7 months, studying the
ARRL guides mostly during lunch hour and vacations, I feel that I not
only could pass the exams, but I actually learned quite a bit about
amateur radio. And IMHO, anyone who just memorizes answers is
doing him/herself a great dis-service. But, since the exam question
pools are large enough, and the code requirements high enough, at
some point you have to put in some real effort to pass (whether it
be memorizing or studying). This required effort prevents amateur
radio from being flooded with ex-CW persons looking for more spectrum
to shout their 10-4 good buddy's. Bottom line, the exams are there to
weed out all but the most determined, and hopefully, you will actually
learn enough to be responsible along the way. :-)

>There is a hidden agenda in the current tests, however, which allows
>those who are truly interested in electronics to actually answer the
>questions (gasp) without memorizing them. This serves as a sort of
>"proof" that real technical content does exist. I was one of those
>who enjoyed the technical challenge and actually learned the theory.
>However, I didn't have to. How hard was it? Well, my entire study
>for the Extra class exam consisted of thumbing through the ARRL
>study guide while waiting in line for the test. I'm not an EE
>but have been an electronic hobbyist for many years.

How many people have passed the Advanced by memorizing the answers? :-)
I learned about 15 or 20 equations for that one.

>
>Today you are given a clear choice: either "just pass the test" by rote
>memorization, or, play along with the game and actually pass the test.
>Either path gets you the same license.
>

>-fred
>
>--
>| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
>| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
>| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

--Norman N7VIJ

--
Norman Angerhofer angerhof@dsd.es.com
540 Arapeen Dr.
SLC, UT 84108

2457. Re: NASA Select carrying LANDSAT data ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 19:48:03 UTC
From: cawils1@pbhyg.PacBell.COM
Message-ID: <1992May20.194803.21651@pbhyg.PacBell.COM>
Source record: 289673

I am looking for information, preferably a book, that lists the frequencies
of foreign language broadcasts (AM or FM or SW, but no CW).
Magazines or brochures would also do. Any suggestions...:-)
--
Clyde Wilson - Pacific Bell, 1E900A, SRV (510) 823-2844
{att,bellcore,sun,ames,pyramid}!pacbell!pbhyg!cawils1
OR cawils1@pbhyg.PacBell.COM

2458. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 20:01:15 UTC
From: perley@trub.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <PERLEY.92May20150115@trub.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 289669

In article <9205181651.AA29002@ucsd.edu> FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM writes:

That excuse has been used (successfully,too) for scanners in areas they
are not permitted. I see little HAM RADIO use for an unmodified RD that
functions only in A0 mode.

OK, here is a real live use:

When you are out mobiling with 10 and 24 ghz on a contest, it gives you
a good indication when the station 50 miles away has his dish pointed
correctly. In a pinch, you can even receive slow CW with it. Anything
to get that call sign and grid square across!!!

-don perley - ke2tp
--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

2459. Small hf gain antennas?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 21:09:36 UTC
From: jeff@markets.amix.com
Message-ID: <1992May20.210936.17041@markets.amix.com>
Source record: 289542

I've been considering buying/building a compact beam or other
limited space antenna for HF. I currently use a vertical up
about 20 feet. No room for a tower; about the best I can
do is 30 feet of push up mast. I've been looking at this gossamer
quad in the ARRL books. This looks good, but I don't have any tall
trees to hang it from. Another thought is X beams. One was
described in CQ (or was it 73) a while back. Also, they are
described in the RSGB antenna book. Recently, in 73 (?) there
was an article for a shortened two-element 20 meter yagi that
looks good. Over near my sisters house (moraga, ca) someone
has a 5 element beam that looks like it is for 6 meters. However,
the ends of the elements have loops on them. My thought is that
its really a ten meter antenna. It doesn't look homebrew.

Anyone have any suggestions/opinions for compact gain antennas?
I'd rather build than buy, but if its mostly aluminum tubing, then
my observance of the price of aluminum tubing leads me to beleive
its cheaper to purchase a completed antenna.

Jeff Crilly (N6ZFX)
AMIX Corporation 2345 Yale Street Palo Alto, CA 94306
jeff@markets.amix.com, {uunet,sun}!markets!jeff, N6ZFX@N6IIU.#NOCAL.CA.USA

2460. Chips wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 21:31:22 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1992May20.213122.4620@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 289676
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I'm looking for a source of the following chips:

(a) Signetics NE561 -- an apparently discontinued chip that allegedly could be used, back in its heyday, to make a simple but functional synchronous detector for AM receivers.

(Why was it discontinued????)

(b) Fairchild 11C90 or another divide-by-10 (or 100 or 1000) prescaler that I could put in front of a frequency counter.
(My present counter goes only up to 200 MHz.)

--
==========
Michael A. Covington, Ph.D. | mcovingt@uga.cc.uga.edu | ham radio N4TMI
Artificial Intelligence Programs | U of Georgia | Athens, GA 30602 U.S.A.
==========

2461. Re: Which USN station is NCP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 22:15:54 UTC
From: shibumi@joes.garage.com
Message-ID: <shibumi.706400154@joes.garage.com>
Source record: 289578

dwilson@s850.mwc.EDU (David L. Wilson) writes:
>I do not understand why no one checked the ITU lists instead of
>guessing. NCP is the USN station at Subic Bay.

While the Navy may have made some arrangement for a communications post
to be left behind, I believe I heard a news report a few days before
Endevor was launched to the effect that the last drydock at Subic Bay had
been floated off to Singapore, and that the naval base had been shut down.

| Kenton A. Hoover |
| P.O. Box 882643 +1 415 957 3614 |
| San Francisco, Kalifornia 94188-2643 shibumi@joes.garage.com |
|==============442.075+100=146.850+=444.625+131.8=440.900+114.8==============|
| "Whatever they may be in public life, whatever their relations with men, |
| in their relations with women, all men are rapists, and that's all they |
| are. They rape us with their eyes, their laws, and their codes." |
| -- Marilyn French, _The Women's Room_

2462. followup on Ramsey Electronics...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 22:29:35 UTC
From: Mike_Beezley.houstoncssc@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"20-May-92.17:28:12.CDT".*.Mike_Beezley.houstoncssc@Xerox.com>
Source record: 289579

>> the VHF transceiver kits run $180 to $190 for a *kit* which you
have to assemble, debug and which have only 10 diode-programmable frequencies,
<<

Check out the June issue of 73 magazine. There is an article in there for thumbwheel frequency setting. You get 8000 channels tuning between 140 MHz and 150MHz.

Brad, you are right about it being over-priced and you need to have a lot of expensive test equipment to set it up but... I had a ball assembling it and one of these cold rainy winter days when I've stocked my lab with several thousand dollars worth of test equipment I'll have something to work on!

8-O

73 de N5PWP
"MBeez.HoustonCSSC"@Xerox.COM

2463. FT 726 mods ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 22:41:42 UTC
From: LEAVITDG@splava.cc.PLattsburgh.EDU
Message-ID: <6AA4B3C920A5E213@splava.cc.plattsburgh.edu>
Source record: 289600

Date sent: 21-MAY-1992 08:39:39
A friend is looking for the mods for a Yaesu FT 726.
Anyone have these/ or know how to acquire them?
thankyou.

~~~~~~

Darrell G. Leavitt
SUNY Empire State College (ESC) ESC VAX: DLEAVITT
403 Sibley Hall SUNYNET: SESCVA::DLEAVITT
Plattsburgh, New York, USA,12901 INTERNET: LEAVITDG@SPLAVA.CC.PLATTSBURGH.EDU
PHONE : (518) 564-2837 AMATEUR
BitNet : LEAVITDG@SNYPLAVA PACKET: N2IXL @ KD2AJ.NY.USA.NA
Latitude: 44 41 58 N Longitude: 73 27 12 W
~~~~~~

2464. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 23:00:58 UTC
From: notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l1ImhaINN4hp@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289583

In article <14570397@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>
>A very important point: The lightning arrestor only limits the voltage
>difference between the shield and center conductor of the coax. It
>does nothing to limit the common-mode voltage & current on the shield.
>To protect against this, you need a very short, fat ground connection
>to earth at the point where the coax enters the building. Most
>lightning arrestors have a ground connector for this purpose.

While reading the mail on a couple of guys on 40M recently I heard
one of them suggest that burying a portion of the coax as it runs
betwen antenna and shack would provide some lightning protection.

Now intuitively this makes some sense....if lightning generates a common
mode voltage that exists on the shield of the coax, isn't it reasonable
to think that any arc-over would happen directly to earth ground instead
of coming into the shack to find the path out to ground through a ground
rod?

Intuition aside, does this in fact work?

73,

Jim Lockwood - KM6NK
notjim@acidqueen.corp.sun.com

2465. Icom IC-901 feature lie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-20 23:31:45 UTC
From: emmayche@apple.com
Message-ID: <25386@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 289599

I bought an Icom IC-901 (multiband VHF/UHF with control head) a while back, and I've been annoyed with it ever since. It's a great radio, and if not for the fact that Icom just plain ol' LIED about one of its features, all would be well.

The feature, you ask? Icom says "MARS and CAP coverage." This is just not true. Although the radio will cover the FREQUENCIES, it won't cover the repeater pairs due to the oddball offsets - the IC-901 (unlike its predecessor, the IC-900) only supports 25KHz offset steps! This makes it impossible to hit most CAP repeaters, and makes it very inconvenient - or impossible - to monitor some public safety agencies (both sides of the conversation) who have oddball splits (example: the California Highway Patrol has very weird splits in their 6m frequencies, one in particular being 320KHz).

Icom says there's nothing they can do about it, and while this may be true, I think that anyone else who owns one of these radios (and, at $900++, we tend to give them a LOT of our hard-earned money, folks) who agrees with my point of view should let Icom know how you feel about it. Those who disagree will probably need very little encouragement to tell ME how they feel about it, in great detail. :-)

Tangential subject: Anyone who has an idea about features which would make up the "ideal" multiband VHF/UHF (10m - 1.2GHz) radio, mail me and tell me what your features are (put "Ideal Radio" in the subject line) and I'll summarize and post.

Mark Hartman, N6BMO
emmayche@apple.com

2466. Looking for 70cm I&Q Demodulator

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 00:10:31 UTC
From: ddr@flux.isr.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1992May21.001031.10048@raven.alaska.edu>
Source record: 289584
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Ideally, I'd like to find a box that takes in a fixed 70cm-band frequency and puts out baseband in-phase and quadrature signals. But I'd settle for an I&Q demodulator module that would work at or below these frequencies. The only modules that I've seen so far are for higher frequencies up in the cell phone range. I'm just trying to get out of having to tweak individual mixers.

Any leads to sources for such things would be appreciated.
Thanks,
--
Don Rice E-mail: ddr@flux.isr.alaska.edu (Internet)
Geophysical Institute fnddr@alaska (BITNET)
University of Alaska flux::ddr (SPAN)
Fairbanks, AK 99775 Phone: (907) 474-7569 Loran: 64.86N 212.16E

2467. Re: Need source info for MMIC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 00:29:31 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com
Message-ID: <27890019@hpsad.sad.hp.com>
Source record: 289597

From: HWells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Date-Received: Wed, 20 May 1992 23:33:05 GMT
Subject: Need source info for MMIC
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc

*I'm in need of source information for MMIC's. Two devices are of particular
*interest: NEC upc 1651 and MAR-2 or equivalent. Both are UHF opamps.
*
*Many articles are showing up in the magazines, but no reference is provided as
*to sourcing.
*
*Hugh Wells, W6WTU

The MAR-2 is "made" by Mini-Circuits
PO Box 350166
Brooklyn, New York 11235-0003
(718) 934-4500
(718) 332-4661 Fax

DC-2000 Mhz, 8.5 dB min gain, +-2 dB flatness, +3 dBm output (1dB
compression point), +15dBm input max (no damage), 6.5 dB noise figure
(typical), +18 dBm 3rd order intercept (typical), 1.3:1 input SWR,
1.3:1 output SWR, 60 mA max, 25 mA at 5 volts. $1.50 in quantities of 25.

It is for most purposes equivalent to the Avantek MSA-0285, the MSA-0285
is specified slightly differently, and has a gain compression point of
+5 dBm output. It costs 2 or 3 times as much.
Avantek Inc
3175 Bowers Ave.
Santa Clara, CA 95051
(408) 496-6710 customer service and component sales

Frank Ball 2LR-D frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com
Hewlett Packard pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb
1212 Valley House Drive (707) 794-4168 work (707) 538-3693 home
Rohnert Park CA 94928-4999 KC6WUG Seca 750 XT350 IT175 DoD#7566 I'm the NRA.

2468. Re: Handheld for someone on a budget

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 00:33:20 UTC
From: dave@ips.oz.au
Message-ID: <1992May21.003320.10857@ips.oz.au>
Source record: 289585

In article <701@arrlhq.UUCP>
lhurder%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Luck Hurder KY1T) writes:

>So - to answer the burning question -- run down to your
>friendly Shady O Rack and plunk down your plastic money or -- gee --
>even green cash if you're so inclined and buy TWO, not one of
>them. They work great.

If those are the ones I'm thinking of, they're available in Australia
as well (cost about twice as much, of course). Normally on 55 MHz or
so, it comes down quite nicely to 52.525 (an Aust. freq). They have
independant receiver and transmitter sections, so a repeater offset
is no problem.

The output is genuine flea-power - milliwatts or so, and draws more
current on receive than on transmit!

Oh, and it confuses the heck out of the sales-droids when they produce
a pair of them, and you buy just one... :-)

--
Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) VK2KFU @ VK2RWI.NSW.AUS.OC
dave@ips.OZ.AU ...munnari!ips.OZ.AU!dave
"Difference between a virus and Windows? A virus never fails" - R.Mulder

2469. Re: New Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 02:08:36 UTC
From: kd1hz@anomaly.sbs.risc.net
Message-ID: <1992May21.020836.21102@anomaly.sbs.risc.net>
Source record: 289587

dxandy@cs.widener.edu (Andrew Greenshields) writes:

> Anyway, my question is... Is the FCC issuing 'old' calls and if not,
>why was this call not listed in the callbook?

The FCC "missed" a block of N3B calls and is now re-issuing them, from
what I understand.

MD
--
-- Michael P. Deignan, KD1HZ / VE: ARRL, W5YI VECs
-- Domain: kd1hz@anomaly.sbs.risc.net / ---------------------------------
-- UUCP: ...!uunet!anomaly!kd1hz / I'm not a bigot,
-- Telebit: +1 401 455 0347 / I hate everyone...

2470. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 02:44:40 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bokyah.mwa@wang.com>
Source record: 289591

FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM writes:

> That excuse has been used (successfully,too) for scanners in areas they
>are not permitted. I see little HAM RADIO use for an unmodified RD that
>functions only in A0 mode. You can say that in court if you want but
>I think you'd be lying. Do you feel that having a Ham license would
>exempt you from the law? Would being a doctor allow to legally smoke
>crack? Would being a bartender allow you to drink and drive?
> I'll buy you dinner if that defense works.
>de Skip, NT1G Uniden RD-9XL

I think that we all feel that way because we think that we can receive
anything off the airwaves that we want to.

We can't. It's illegal.

Dave
--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "I keep trying to think,
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + but nothing happens!"
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + -Curly Howard
==

2471. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 02:48:17 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bokygi.mzf@wang.com>
Source record: 289592

pdh@netcom.com (Phil Howard) writes:

>fireman@wam.umd.edu (Aaron Joseph Peterson) writes:

>>How would I be lying if I said to the Judge, "Your honor I have a license
>>from a federal agency, the FCC, which gives me the priveledge of transmitting
>>a signal in that band. I have been charged with having a device which
>>indicates the presence of a signal in that band. I make a motion to dismiss
>>the charge due to the fact that a state court does not hold jurisdiction
>>in this matter."

>>The problem is that my radar detector is permanently mounted in my vehicle
>>and would take about an hour to remove and at least another hour to put
>>it back in. Am I supposed to rip it out every time I plan to be in Va or DC
>>in order to remain a law abiding citizen? Or should I save myself the
>>hassle/expense and fear being caught?

>I'm sure the law does not care.

>Now what if you happened to have a 10.4 GHz radar system that you were
>using for a collision avoidance alarm?

So let's say you do something useful, using your "ham" radio, and
the cops acknowledge it..... "Thanks!" they say.

Now, pay the ticket.
--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "I keep trying to think,
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + but nothing happens!"
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + -Curly Howard
==

2472. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 02:56:47 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bokyun.1r@wang.com>
Source record: 289594

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <1992May17.191454.28880@wam.umd.edu> fireman@wam.umd.edu (Aaron Joseph Peterson) writes:
>>Question for the newsgroup:
>>I have a radar detector mounted in my car. When I go into Virginia and D.C.
>>I have noticed the signs that say that having such a device is illegal.
>>My question is, does my ham ticket give me any special privledges in this
>>area? I was told that since the radar detector receives radio transmissions
>>in the 10 GHZ range (where I beleive hams have privledges) that I could
>>consider my radar detector a "ham radio receiver" which would be exempt from
>>the law against "radar detectors". Am I crazy for beleiving that there might
>>be some truth in this argument?

>IMHO, which with the addition of 50 cents might still get you a cup of
>coffee in some places, Virginia law is pre-empted by Federal law, but
>I don't know of anyone willing to take it to the Supremes to prove it.
>Your license gives you no special privledges with regards to owning a
>radar *detector*. However, they can't stop you from running a *legal*
>10 GHz *amateur* collision avoidance radar system. The *receiver* for
>such a system might *happen* to be broad enough to pick up signals
>just barely outside the ham band. But it had better not say Whistler,
>or K40, or Cincinati Microwave on it.

>The *ham* transmitter might *overload* the poorly built police
>radar system too. It's a pity the FCC won't enact mandatory RFI
>standards for consumer equipment isn't it? :-)

>Be sure to *permanently* affix an approved FCC transmitter ID card
>to your equipment. If you're stopped, be sure to request to see the
>*required* FCC license attached to the police unit. Lot's of departments
>seem to overlook this little detail. A radar conviction can be
>thrown out of court if you can show that the radar evidence was
>gathered illegally. Also carry copies of the FCC RFI pamphlet for
>those poor souls who suffer interference from your *legally* operated
>transmitter.

>Or avoid Virginia and avoid the hassle.

>Gary KE4ZV

I was found NOT GUILTY (I was not guilty) by asking for their license
to operate an FCC transmitter. The bad part is that most of the
people in the courtroom who were also charged with speeding asked
for the license, and after a few of those, they took a recess.
Many of them won their case, although they apparently violated the

law.

In another example, the cop drove my friend home (who won his case) simply because my friend wasn't an a**hole, and the cop was a normal person like you and me.

He needed a ride home, because he expected to lose his case, which would have caused loss o' license.

Hmmm..... cops are people under pressure to produce milestones, just like software developers? Maybe we'll let them live!

Dave

--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "I keep trying to think,
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + but nothing happens!"
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + -Curly Howard
==

2473. Re: Kenwood Tm741A Mods needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 03:00:42 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bokz17.ai@wang.com>
Source record: 289593

stevew@netcom.com (Steven Wilson) writes:

>A buddy of mine just acquired a TM-741. He was pretty happy
>witg the feature set, etc. but ran into one rather bothersome
>behavior that has caused him to send the rig back for repair.

>He was getting constant complaints for being off-frequency on
>440. After some investigation it became apparent that the
>radio was drifting up to 4.5Khz over any 10 minute period.
>He went to look at the stability specs on the rig and found
>them to be 10 parts-per-million(10ppm). Well, 10ppm at
>440Khz is 4.4Khz! This just doesn't seem usable...even in the
>amateur service. I looked at the specs on my Yaesu FT736
>(a multi-mode multi-band rig) and it has a spec of 1ppm(a bit
>more reasonable..)

>My friend sent the rig back to the shop he bought it from
>and the in-house tech WAS able to repeat the problem so
>they promised to send it back to Kenwood even though it
>is technically in spec. About a week later my friend got
>a call informing him that there were 3 other 741's that
>have been returned for the same reason.

>I'm curious about whether others are having similar problems?

>Steve KA6S

I am completely happy (and very critical, by nature) with my 741.
No complaints, after 4 months. E-mail me for details & enhancements.

Dave KZ1O
--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "I keep trying to think,
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + but nothing happens!"
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + -Curly Howard
==

2474. About the G5RV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 03:01:01 UTC
From: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
Message-ID: <ews4kB1w164w@ham.almanac.bc.ca>
Source record: 289595

Re: G5RV Antennae feeds.

After reading some of the discussion regarding Louis Varney, G5RV's antenna design, I thought I'd make a few general comments, based on some articles of his I have read.

The original G5RV was designed by Louis Varney, G5RV as long ago as 1946. It was expected that an antenna tuner would be used between the 80 ohm coaxial feedline (or 72 ohm twin-lead) and the radio.

The G5RV was not designed to be a half wave dipole on it's lowest operating frequency (usually 3.5 Mhz) but instead a 1 1/2 wave centre fed doublet on 14.15 Mhz. The full length of the G5RV antenna top is 102 ft, made from two equal 51 ft lengths.

Instead of simply bringing down a tuned line or ribbon feeder, G5RV arranged there should be a 34 ft matching section of open wire feeder, which had connected to its lower end a length of either 75 ohm twin lead or 80 ohm coaxial cable.

(If 300 ohm twin lead was used for the matching section, it should be cut to 28 ft for the solid variety and 30 ft 7 in for the slotted version, to account for the different velocity factors.)

Unfortunately, the match to the coaxial or twin feeder at its junction with the the lower end of the matching section is only good on 14 Mhz and 24 Mhz. If 50 ohm coax is used, the VSWR on these bands will rise to 1.8:1.

In an article in 1984, Varney described in some detail the different loads presented to a 75 ohm feed line (either coaxial or twin) where it joined with the matching section. Here's a summary:

3.5 Mhz reactive load
7.0 Mhz reactive load
10.0 Mhz reactive load
14.0 Mhz resistive load, approx 90 ohms
18.0 Mhz high-impedance load, slightly reactive
21.0 Mhz high-impedance load, resistive
24.0 Mhz resistive load approx 90/100 ohms
29.0 Mhz high-impedance load, slightly reactive

From the above, it becomes obvious that a tuner should be used between the low impedance feeder (It's obviously even more

mismatched with 50 coax) and the radio.

Towards the end of the description of his antenna, G5RV mentions that the most efficient feeder to use is the open-wire variety, all the way down from the centre of the antenna to the equipment, with a suitable tuner for matching. He added that by using 84 ft of open wire feeder, the system would permit parallel tuning of the tuner on all bands.

If coaxial feeder is used, its weight will pull its centre down considerably, and may alter somewhat the expected radiation patterns.

So as you can see, the feed systems have varied considerably, with the only real constants being the 102 ft length and the half-wave matching section. If you've got the room and a way to bring it in, open-wire feed line is the way to go!

Some of this information came from an article published in our local FM bulletin, and the rest from the excellent RSGB book "Practical Wire Antennas" by John D Heys G3BDQ, which I highly recommend - especially for the non-engineers among us.

73, Bob Smits, VE7EMD

Robert Smits VE7EMD Ladysmith B.C.
Ph (604) 245-2553 e-mail: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

2475. TM741 crossband mod file

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 03:26:12 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May21.032612.17521@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289588

copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
16616 BF 2223 0 17-May 1450 KB2NBN 8197_K2ZM MODS@NJNET ()
Sb: Kenwood TM-741A Cross-Band

The following was received via HAMLINK in the FidoNet BBS System

Kenwood TM741A Cross-Band

The following is the TM-741 & TM41 Cross-Band Repeater modification:

1. Remove, power, antenna, top and bottom covers.
2. Detach front panel assembly.
3. Locate and cut the GREEN wire on the control board on the body of the radio. This wire is towards the left of the board.
4. Locate and cut resistor R58. It is blue colored and located on the control board. This is the X-band modification.
5. Reassemble the radio.

To use the cross-band repeat option, select one band using the [Band Select] key (PTT will light up). Select the other band by pressing the [Control Select] key. This will set the band for two way cross band repeat.The green light on the key will light. If you want to repeat in one direction only (ie, no Auto Band Change) then use only the [Band Select] key and don't select a second band.
To turn on/off the repeater mode, press [F] and then [Mute].

Do you require the expanded RF mods as well? With the appropriate modules, the 741 will recieve, after mods, 18 - 54 Mhz
50 - 90 MHz
118 - 174 MHz
215 - 260 MHz
410 - 470 MHz
1100 - 1400 MHz
Jan Chojnacki
VE7 FJC

Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

2476. Yaesu parts

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 04:55:30 UTC
From: mosbrook@beach.csulb.edu
Message-ID: <1992May21.045530.5088@beach.csulb.edu>
Source record: 289590

Is anyone aware of a company or dealer OTHER than Yaesu in Cerritos, CA that might have a VHF power amp for a 727? They are backordered, and I would like to get this thing back together...

--
+--------------------------------------+
| Brent Mosbrook KC6MWK |
| mosbrook@beach.csulb.edu |
+--------------------------------------+

2477. Re: How do I get the case off my Alinco 580T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 06:50:16 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <vfh78INNr8m@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289596

In article <1992May20.064623.508@mythinc.uucp> rosso@mythinc.uucp (Ross Oliver) writes:
>I recently purchased an Alinco DJ-580T, and would like to perform
>the modifications to receive aircraft frequencies. But I can't
>get the case open! Has anyone else encountered this problem?
>Thanks,
>Ross Oliver

You do not need to open the case to get at the wires for the aircraft or the out of band modifications. You only need to remove the battery plate on the bottom of the radio. You will then see the blue (or red) wire which they describe in the manual. Clip or remove the one which they say. If you remove both of them you will have a bitchin' outta band radio that will cover 130-17~ RX/TX FM, and from 400 to about 485 RX/TX. RX sensitivity above 455 will drop off noticeably since for some strange reason those radios come tweaked right at about 420 MHz. If you want to slide the coverage on UHF upward, you will need to get into the radio and lay the boards out to access the UHF front end. To do this you must remove the nuts around the volume and tuning knob with a spanner wrench. Pulling off just the knobs won't do it. With a little tuning, you can get > .2uv coverage from 430 to 465 MHz. This might not be necessary as there is plenty of interesting stuff to listen to in the 400 - 420 range. There is no tuning on the 800 MHz band as it has its own separate front end.

The radio will transmit all over the place, but just remember all the legality BS that goes along with it. It's your license, not mine...

Brent

2478. RE: MODS NEEDED FOR RADIO SHACK HXT-202

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 07:54:43 UTC
From: cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Message-ID: <21MAY92.07544398@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>
Source record: 289606

In a previous article, rpo@trsvax.tandy.com wrote:

>Folks, we intentionally designed the entire radio to be as
>immune to intermod as is possible with an HT. To do this, we
>had to make the front end closed to anything but 2-meter.
>Most HT makers use a common front end for 2-meter, aviation,
>business, police, etc...and they just filter the unwanted
>stuff out on down the line. While this might be more economical
>for the manufacturer, in high intermod areas, this just don't work.
>I like the advice I've been hearing -- 'If you want a scanner,
>buy a scanner!'

The key here is "in high intermod areas". Not all of us live in high intermod areas. Where I live intermod is not a much of a problem and I only have a few non-ham frequencies I want to receive. I seriously considered the HTX-202, but a decided that a used Kenwood TH-26AT with an extended receive mod was a better choice for me. If I lived in Phoenix instead of Flagstaff, I would have purchased the HTX-202 instead.

Chris Michels -- Systems Programmer cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Northern Arizona University -- Flagstaff, AZ cvm@nauvax.bitnet
Phone: (602) 523-6495 N7YIU

2479. Re: Anyone tried Alinco 560T or 580T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 11:35:39 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.0884@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 289482

In article <horak.705764111@convex.convex.com> horak@convex.com (David Horak) writes:

>The 560 also has wide receive/transmit capabilities. The difference is that
>the 560 does not receive AM Air band or 800 Mhz stuff. The 2 meter and 440
>bands should be about the same as the 580. I won the 560 and am very happy
>with it. It is VERY sensitive but as you say, is prone to intermod. I
>would guess that it is comparable to the 580 as far as that goes. I hear
>that the 580 is a super radio and does indeed have some superior features.
>If you can get the 560 real cheap, you would probably do just fine with it.
>If you want the 800 Mhz and Air stuff and don't mind paying a little more,
>go with the 580.
>
>David Horak N5OFQ

I just received a 560 recently (used) and my only beefs with it are
the following : It's squelch seems to open with nothing but perfect white
noise on 2m. There is a signal on a particular frequency that causing a slight
quieting but no modulation. This happens quite frequently when I start
using outdoor antennae etc... and it seems that this is the way the 560
handles intermod - noise. This noise is only 1 bar in strength (ie. <S1)
and I can't squelch it out. The good thing is that the S-Meter doesn't
aimlessly wander up to about S5-9 and not break the squelch when I come
near computers etc... It is very good that way. I've also found the UHF
side to not be as sensitive as I'd like (compared to a friend's IC-04AT)
but that is probably mostly due to the stubby antenna. The scan speed is
horrendously slow when compared to radios like the FT-470 (14 ch/s). If
you want to scan a lot, I don't suggest the 560. I don't know if the 580
has improved in this area. As an aside, I can't seem to receive any
signals in the 411-412 MHz area even though the radio is rated for 400-500
(or something similar). I haven't played with this yet and there might be
a problem with my radio only. I know that this seems like a long list of
beefs but there is really only the one major point - intermod, and most
dual banders suffer this problem. It would be nice if it was squelchable,
thought, considering that the intermod-caused signal is so weak.

--
Craig Lemon VE3XCL - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 OS 2.04 UUCPv1.15D.
+1 519 741 0297 +1 519 578 7817 | Silly people! We all
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | know that the Universe
IP/Packet: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51]| revolves around UUNET!

2480. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 11:36:03 UTC
From: feg@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May21.113603.10985@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289598

In article <l1lmhaINN4hp@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM> notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM (Jim Lockwood) writes:
>
>While reading the mail on a couple of guys on 40M recently I heard
>one of them suggest that burying a portion of the coax as it runs
>betwen antenna and shack would provide some lightning protection.
>
>Now intuitively this makes some sense....if lightning generates a common
>mode voltage that exists on the shield of the coax, isn't it reasonable
>to think that any arc-over would happen directly to earth ground instead
>of coming into the shack to find the path out to ground through a ground
>rod?
>
>Intuition aside, does this in fact work?
>

I am sure it will work, providing the voltage is high enough.
But remember, the outer jacket of coax is a pretty good
insulator and once penetrated, even if this scheme would
work well enough to protect your equipment, you have a hole
for water to come into the coax. Not good.

Forrest Gehrke feg@dodger.att.com k2bt

2481. QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 13:09:02 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GK9LIQG9IOFKMF79@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 289601

Hello,

Sorry to bother you...I would appreciate it if you could
direct me to the correct person...I did not receive this
month's QST...all other hams in the area have gotten theirs
a little while back.

Jeff M. Gold, AC4HF
1751 Dry Creed Rd.
Cookeville, TN 38501

2482. Re: New Icom Radio under the cover?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 13:29:37 UTC
From: k2ph@dxis.att.com
Message-ID: <69@dxis.att.com>
Source record: 289492

From article <4599@gold.gvg.tek.com>, by randyh@gold.gvg.tek.com (Randy Hall WA2AGE):
> Does anyone know what the new Icom radio is that is shown under the
> cover in the ads? Was it at Dayton?
>
> Randy
> WA2AGE

I believe that the new ICOM radio is the IC-728/IC-729. It replaces the IC-725/IC-726 at the low end of the ICOM HF line. List price for the IC-728 is reputed to be about $1100. By the way, it has passband tuning, among other things, so it would seem to make the IC-735 obsolete as well. They also sell an antenna tuner that goes along with it; perhaps the smaller box in the advertisements?

Anyone want to venture a guess at how long the IC-751A will continue to be available? This radio has been on the market for years. Heck, it doesn't even use the CI-V computer interface! Seems like it was obsolete quite some time ago.

Just another opinion from The QRPer.

--
==========
Bob Schreibmaier K2PH | UUCP: ...!att!dxis!k2ph
a.k.a. "The QRPer" | Internet: k2ph@dxis.att.com
Kresgeville, Pennsylvania | ICBM: 40o55'N, 75o30'W

2483. Re: Portable (toy) phones: 900 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 13:55:23 UTC
From: pas@jupitercmc.ca
Message-ID: <1992May21.135523.24773@ccs.QueensU.CA>
Source record: 289604

In article <92140.194909U40241@uicvm.uic.edu>, U40241@uicvm.uic.edu writes:
|> I have a Tropez 900 Digital-- It appears to be a spread-spectrum, Part 15
|> device offshoot of the relatively new Local Area Network Wireless technology.
|> Inside is surprizingly little hardware. The R.F. and synthesizer stuff is
|> under tin, maybe two or three square inches by one-half high. There's a
|> separate "p.a." board-- a little thing, with some unimpressive matching twists
|> of inductance. I think these things are allowed two watts total input. With
|> the help of some aluminum foil (one wavelength or so) jammed into a plastic
|> straw, stuck on top of the 1/4 wave whip out of the base unit, my phone gets
|> about two blocks through or around some formidable buildings. I am convinced
|> that when I test it out on top of a 400+' building I will easily get a mile
|> or better. I am using a claimed 35 milliwatt FM video 900 Mhz part 15 relay
|> transmitter on the same tall building and have no problem with snow-free ("5")
|> reception quality at about two miles-- no telling what the range would be with
|> a 19.5 db antenna, instead of a 9 db. The video unit is by Wireless Technology
|> of I think Las Vegas, Nevada.
|> If you try to monitor the Tropez, all you get is a bit of hiss. There
|> is very little pattern to the sound and detection would seem hopeless without
|> control of the S.S. technology. The 900 Mhz band is going to be very very
|> crowded in urban areas. Pity those who are buying the car theft locators
|> by Pactel (Teletrac) and perhaps lojack? Now is a good time to try to reclaim
|> the frequencies for amateur use; the FCC says we are subordinate to commercial
|> activities now infecting the lower 900's.
|>
|> 73's. K9ZAT

Thanks for the interesting info. It still baffles me why
public service agnecies like police don't use digital/spread
spectrum or other similar advanced methods for their voice
communications when they are available to the general consumer.
Is it cost? Reliability? Compatibility with other agencies?
Compatibilty with their handhelds? Lack of bandwidth?

Peter

2484. Help with Balun

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 13:56:37 UTC
From: mark@ve6mgs.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May21.135637.5094@ve6mgs.uucp>
Source record: 289536

hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu (Mike Hatzakis) sez:
>I am trying an idea of a dual verticle antenna and have been told that
>it's feedline impedance is 100 ohms, I wonder how difficult it is to
>throw together a 2:1 balun or are they cheap to buy (where ?) so
>that I may feed it with 50 ohm line ?

If the overall antenna system is 100 ohm, and these antennas
require 180 phasing (Balun style), and the fact that I figure each antenna
is 50 ohms (50+50=100) then here is what I recommend:

1/4 wavelength 75 ohm (RG-59/RG-11) to one antenna
3/4 wavelength 75 ohm (RG-59/RG-11) to the other antenna
parallel them and connect it to a 50 ohm (RG-58/RG-8...) line

The first 75 ohm section transforms 50 ohms to 100 ohms, the second does
the same but 180 degrees out of phase. Then the two are paralleled to
make 50 ohms Balanced ...

This kind of feed arrangement, or variation thereof, works for most phased
antennas, AND because of the 1/4 wave length or odd multiple thereof you are
ensuring a balanced (current) feed arrangement as well since you have
balanced voltage at the feed end of the 1/4 wave length lines.

Ciao, 73 de VE6MGS/Mark -sk-

2485. Re: ARRL Email

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 14:08:59 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May21.140859.17179@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289613

In article <702@arrlhq.UUCP> jbloom%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Jon Bloom) writes:
>We've been having some problems with our outgoing mail for the past
>few days. If you have sent email to ARRL HQ and haven't had a reply,
>please stand by. We hope to have the problem solved shortly.

You seem to be having problems with incoming mail too, Jon.
Mail daemons are bouncing anything aimed through Rutgers as "unknown
host". Sigh....I've seen this before.

Gary KE4ZV

2486. K4AF ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 14:16:14 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9205211355.AA26627@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 289602

K4AF is a for real, Military Recreation Station, (ole timers
you remember these? Aren't very many left) that's been
the callsign of the Pentagon Amateur Radio Club for more
years than I care to remember. It's current president
is NH6E. QSL to POB 47063, Wash DC 20050-7063. Hope this
helps ya.

jd

2487. Re: Portable (toy) phones: 900 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 14:30:34 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570400@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289608

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wpns@pictel.com (Willie Smith) writes:

markz@ssc.wa.com (Mark Zenier) writes:
>Cordless phones at 49 MHz are allowed 10,000 microvolts per meter
>at 3 meters. Non Spread Spectrum devices in the 902-928 MHz band
>are allowed 50,000 microvolts per meter at 3 meters.

What's that in milliwatts into a 'normal' antenna?

I think that's about -15 dBm and 0 dBm ERP. 30 microwatts and 1 milliwatt
into an isotropic antenna or a couple of dB less than that into a
well-functioning dipole.

Glenn Elmore n6gn

N6GN @ K3MC
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

2488. RE: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 14:44:36 UTC
From: cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Message-ID: <21MAY92.14443696@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>
Source record: 289603

In a previous article, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) wrote:

>A very important point: The lightning arrestor only limits the voltage
>difference between the shield and center conductor of the coax. It
>does nothing to limit the common-mode voltage & current on the shield.
>To protect against this, you need a very short, fat ground connection
>to earth at the point where the coax enters the building. Most
>lightning arrestors have a ground connector for this purpose.
>
>AL N1AL

How short is very short? I have a copper j-pole on my roof. I have about 6 feet of coax between it and where it enters my attic. The j-pole is 17 feet off the ground and the mounting section is grounded with 7 strand copper electrical wire that is 1/4" in diameter. This wire runs straight to the ground and is connected to an 8' copper clad ground rod. If I connect the ground connector on the arrestor to my ground wire, is this sufficient?

Chris Michels -- Systems Programmer cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Northern Arizona University -- Flagstaff, AZ cvm@nauvax.bitnet
Phone: (602) 523-6495 N7YIU

2489. Re: Chips wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 14:46:24 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570401@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289623

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu (Michael A. Covington) writes:

I'm looking for a source of the following chips:

(a) Signetics NE561 -- an apparently discontinued chip that allegedly
could be used, back in its heyday, to make a simple but functional
synchronous detector for AM receivers.

(Why was it discontinued????)

I might have one in a dusty plastic drawer somewhere but it could be
difficult to ascertain (:>).

I don't know the "official" reason for discontinuing the part but my
experience with it indicates that it had severe on-chip coupling between
the VCO and phase detector such that it was basically unusable (in
one-chip mode) above pretty low frequency. It's specs made one believe
that it could be a 20 M synthesized transmitter or VFO substitute for a
(then) crystal controlled 2M radio but the part couldn't do it. It
would phase lock but the internal feedback paths made it impossible to
get anything much better than a terribly wide spectrum with the correct
average phase out of it.
I think there are probably some better substitutes nowdays.

(b) Fairchild 11C90 or another divide-by-10 (or 100 or 1000) prescaler
that I could put in front of a frequency counter.
(My present counter goes only up to 200 MHz.)

I think this part should still be available from distributors. If not,
How about one of the Moto or similar UHF prescalers? Moto 12013 at least
goes to 600 MHz. It's dual-modulus and overkill but it should be
available. There is also a series of low power Fujitsu parts which
will go past 1 GHz. They are also dual modulus but don't include a
power of 10 so may not be what you want.

Glenn Elmore n6gn

N6GN @ K3MC
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

2490. Re: followup on Ramsey Electronics...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 14:56:13 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <705@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289614
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, payne@theory.TC.Cornell.EDU (Andrew Payne) writes:

<kit thread history deleted.>

>Kits often can't be as complex as assembled products. Look inside your HT
>and think about hand assembling it. Kit builders usually don't have the test
>equipment that the production line and service tech have. Finally, kits are
>designed to be built and *work*, usually at the expense of performance.

>It is getting to the point where food is the only thing you can save on by
>making yourself.

Last year I put together a garden. These were my costs:

1. 8 Tomato plants @ $0.69 each
2. 4 Basil plants @ $1.19 each
3. Bag o' lime: $2.39
4. Garden hose: $8.95
5. Shovels, rakes, other implements of destruction: approx $30.00
6. Trips to the garden store (round trip 12 miles at $0.25/mi): $3.00
7. Owl scarecrow to scare away the **^&^&^ squirrel: $9.95

Total: 64.57

Item #7 was entirely ineffective. The squirrel never managed to learn that
he didn't like green tomatoes. He would pick one, take one bite, then
toss it on the ground in disgust. The process was repeated often.

I finally got about 4 tomatoes. This averaged $16.14 per tomato. Next time
I will forgo the kit and buy the assembled product at the produce section
of the grocery store. Food can be expensive, but not nearly as bad as the
do-it-myself version. :-) (All in the spirit of good fun!)

73, Ed

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2491. Re: Large 24-hour electronic digital clock?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 15:03:09 UTC
From: sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com
Message-ID: <1992May21.090309.4079@bb1t.monsanto.com>
Source record: 289528
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

In article <1992May20.183529.8323@linus.mitre.org>, m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:
> Howard Gayle writes:
>> Where can I get a clock with these features?
>> ...
>> 5) Not from Radio Shack.
>> ...
>
> I have one such from Radio Shack, and it works just great. What's the
> problem? I'm no great fan of RS either, but... credit where credit is due,
> eh?
>
> Mike, N4PDY
>
I have a 24-hour format desktop alarm clock for RS for my shack.
Shortly after installing it, I started having problems with 'birdies' all over the 2m band. After narrowing it down to something within the house and running around unplugging every potential RF source in sight, I found that it was the clock itself. I opened it to find an extremely bad soldering job and unusually long wires. The assembly appears to have been done by someone that barely knew what end of the soldering iron to use. I have no idea how this unit could pass UL listings. After shortening the wires to reasonable length and cleaning up the connections, I have had not any problems.

RS or not, you may want to take a handie-twinkie along to see if that clock you are about to buy is actually a spread-spectrum transmitter.

Scott Keller +1 314 537 6317 The Agricultural Group of Monsanto Company
sekell@bb1t.monsanto.com KA0WCH packet: ka0wch@k0pfx.mo.usa.na

2492. Re: followup on Ramsey Electronics...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 15:03:56 UTC
From: stevew@netcom.com
Message-ID: <s4wk6c=.stevew@netcom.com>
Source record: 289607
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In article <1992May20.154025.10139@news.cso.uiuc.edu>, btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu (Bradley T Banko) writes:
>
> Just a followup on my posting about Ramsey Electronics:
>
> 1) I have gotten no positive reports about Ramsey kits. In fact,
> there was only *one* response to my original posting, and it was also negative
> and from a guy who had bought one of Ramsey's VHF transceiver kits.

Ok. Here is someone who thinks the Ramsey kits are a good deal. I bought one in Dayton last year (the 2m transceiver) and had a great time building it. The diode programming was exactly what I was looking for since I had in mind computer remote control of the radio. Were there some problems with the radio. Yeah, but I had pretty good support from Ramsey when I called, and I changed the design in a couple simple ways that made the rig work near spec, and be legal ;-) I had a great time putting it together, and learned a heck of lot more about RF engineering in this one project than the last 18 years of licensed operations has tought me!

> 2) In hindsight, the Ramsey kits are ridiculously overpriced for what
> you get in the way of the quality of the circuit design and the documentation.
> For example, the VHF transceiver kits run $180 to $190 for a *kit* which you
> have to assemble, debug and which have only 10 diode-programmable frequencies,
> compared to $230 or so for an Alinco "data radio" which is assembled and has
> synthesized tuning. (don't let anybody tell you that it "costs" more to put out
> a kit... think about it.)

Well, then you're being ignorant if you don't listen to them. Cuz it isn't that cheap. I've just recently gone through the exercise of looking into what it would cost to market a kit, and still make some profit off of it. The design I did is considerably simpler than the Ramsey radios, and mostly a digital design. The cost of the PCB was going to run between $10 and $15 in quantity. The parts cost was going to be about $30 in quantity. A reasonable manual costs $2, and packaging of the kit another $3. So you have $40 for the basic package. There is a standard multiplier of 4 to account for all of the distribution, R&D, and marketing costs. That puts the kit right at $120. When I looked at what it would cost me up front in detail I found the times 4 multiplier off, and the actual cost was going to be about $160 for me to make a $10 per unit profit. After all is said and done, it turns out that something of this complexity level just can't be sold for less than about $150. You claim that it can't cost more to put out a kit, well

actually, assembly and test time are significant, and would probably
add $20 to the $40 cost of my unit. Considering how they are
marketing the unit, I'm impressed with what they've been able
to achieve!

> 3) The Ramsey packet modem kit cost me $70 on a Dayton "special".
> It is basically a Baycom circuit with little documentation other than assembly
> instructions. You can get Baycom "kits" for $40, and the Baycom documentation
> goes much farther to explain to you how to get on the air.

I can't speak to this, no experience with that kit.

> 4) And whatever you do, don't *assemble* your Ramsey kit. They
> won't give you a refund in that case. :-) (although I haven't given up yet!)

> I wish that somebody had warned *me* about Ramsey before I plunked down my
> $70. sigh.
>
> 73 de kb8cne, Brad Banko

If you were trying to save $30 bucks, or the equivalent with the
transceiver, then you missed the whole point of the exercise of
buying a kit.

Steve KA6S

2493. RE: Info-Hams Digest V92 #524

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 15:09:51 UTC
From: WALKER@twu.THe.NET
Message-ID: <920521100957.2020ba8a@twu.the.net>
Source record: 289605

YOU ALSO COULD MAKE A SIMPLE COIL ABOUT 10 INCHES IN DIAMETER OUT OF
MAGNET WIRE AND ADD A VARIBLE TUNING CAPACITOR FROM A JUNKED AM RADIO OR
FROM SOME ELECTRONICS PARTS SUPPLY .I USED ABOUT 60 FEET OF WIRE AND WRAPED
IT WITH TAPE .TO CUT DOWN ON OVER-LOADING THE RADIO I ADDED A CAPACITOR
TO THE ANTENNAE INPUT IN SERIES .(THE OLD TUNED CIRCUIT TRICK).YOU
THEN PLACE YOUR PORTABLE RADIO NEAR THE COIL AND TUNE TO A WEAK STATION.
TUNED THE TWO CAPAITORS TO YOU BEST SIGNAL...HAVE FUN !

2494. Re: Yet another out-of-date question in the exams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 15:14:38 UTC
From: marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com
Message-ID: <1992May21.151438.0189986@locus.com>
Source record: 289533

Norman Angerhofer writes:
>
>Having gone from nothing to Advanced in about 7 months, studying the
>ARRL guides mostly during lunch hour and vacations, I feel that I not
>only could pass the exams, but I actually learned quite a bit about
>amateur radio. And IMHO, anyone who just memorizes answers is
>doing him/herself a great dis-service. But, since the exam question
>pools are large enough, and the code requirements high enough, at
>some point you have to put in some real effort to pass (whether it
>be memorizing or studying).

I heartily agree with your HO (it is MHO also). The fact remains, however, that it is possible to become an Extra either by serious study or by a combination of memorizing, guessing, and the "Wheel of Fortune" method. Becoming an Extra on that latter basis may give the individual who did so some peculiar sense of accomplishment, but it is difficult to see how today's licensing procedure has increased the overall quality of the Amateur Service. To wit:

I am personally acquainted with Extras who can neither send nor receive 20wpm, who never could, but who were able to pass the test. This is a lot like not having a 20wpm requirement, IMHO.

I have personally observed Advanceds and Extras who were unable to find solutions to problems in simple circuits by applying the formulas they had to have "learned" for the Tech test. My EE "codless" Tech friends are a much richer resource than some of the products of the current system, IMHO.

>This required effort prevents amateur
>radio from being flooded with ex-CW persons looking for more spectrum
>to shout their 10-4 good buddy's.

I have heard this theory tossed about a great deal on this newsgroup. Is there any substance to it? Is there a substantive difference between a CBer asking "what's your 20 good buddy?" on 11 meters and an Extra asking "What's your QTH, OM?" on the local 2 meter repeater? Is there a substantive difference between CBers on 11 meters and Extras on 2 meters inquiring after each other's "handles"? Is there a substantive difference between CBers on 11 meters and Extras on 2 meters discussing the weather, their aches and pains, and what they had for lunch? I'm not suggesting that there's anything so terribly wrong with use of prosigns or discussion of trivial topics on FM-voice. We ought not to fool ourselves, however, into thinking that the current testing system has produced an elite body of superbly trained radio engineer-operators.

>Bottom line, the exams are there to
>weed out all but the most determined,

Bottom line: The Amateur Service has five purposes, of which creating an in-group that sneers at others without much reason is not included. A little more attention to advancing the state of the radio art and building a pool of trained operators would go a long way, however.

Bottom bottom line: The testing system we have in place today is in much more serious need of reform than merely updating the question pool.

73,

Marco, N1MAE

2495. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 15:36:03 UTC
From: zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <707@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289541

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <tpmannin.706228968@vipunen.hut.fi> tpmannin@vipunen.hut.fi (Tomi Manninen) writes:

much deleted

>I'm afraid I got sidetracked into the old SWR arguments and neglected
>to touch on the complex parts of the impedance. SWR on a cable is
>*necessary* in order for it to act as a transformer of the real or
>imaginary parts of impedance, but both parts of the impedance change
>*together* and you can't ignore one while optimizing the other.
>Transmitters and antennas don't care about SWR, but they may care
>very much about the complex impedance present at their terminals.

Well, looking at the Technical Information booklet for the TS-930S
"Protection circuits that monitor SWR, temperature, and collector current
give added protection to the output transistors, should any of those key
parameters deviate from normal."

This makes lots of sense to me, because SWR bridges are a lot easier
to build than actual impedance bridges. Remember that you want to keep
a protection circuit simple--if its too complex it may fail more often
than the circuit its trying to protect! I suspect that many other rigs
use protection circuits that monitor the SWR,.

Actually, some transmitters don't care about the impedance
on the output--I've run my 10 watt 222 MHz SSB transceiver
into some pretty awful loads and never bothered the MRF 137
power mosfet final amplifier. Most of the 28 volt FETs are
pretty rugged when run at 12 volts. Of course, the power
output drops and the efficiency may get pretty terrible, but
even a little power is better than nothing when you just have
to make a contact ...

>Now that said, back to the G5RV. It seems that the flattop is *non-resonant*
>on every amateur band. That means that it's terminals will always present
>some value of *reactance*. If cable lengths are chosen appropriately, that
>reactance can be made to cancel the reactance of the lime acting as
>impedance transformer. Thus our 50 ohm line *can* be made to do matching
>as part of the *system* of antenna, ribbon line, coax, and transmitter.

Depends on the transmitter. With a typical transmitter designed
to see 50 ohms with an SWR protection circuit (your typical modern radio),
the length of the neglible loss coax may change the impedance presented to
the radio but not the SWR. But, since the radio worries about SWR when
deciding to shut down or not, changing the length of the line is usually

meaningless.

An exception occurs when you have a lousy open wire
to coax transition which causes the shield of the coax to radiate.
Not surprisingly, changing the length of the shield that radiates
does affect the impedance, since you are changing the antenna!

Now, if you have a radio with an adjustable output section,
such as a modern radio with a built-in antenna tuner, an older style
radio with plate and load controls, or a transmitter with a transmatch,
certain impedances will in fact tune up better than others (of the same high
SWR). Perhaps this is what Gary is referring to, though it is stretching
the definition of something that does matching, at least in my opinion.
--Zack KH6CP/1

>Gary KE4ZV

2496. Makeup of US call signs - method to madness

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 15:46:29 UTC
From: hgpeach@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1992May21.114629.22632@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 289609

A few weeks ago there was some discussion on one of the radio groups about the makeup of US call signs, I think it concerned the K/W thread. It may have also delt with what would happen when we ran out of XX#XXX calls in a given district.

Below is a list adapted from the CFR on how the US structures call signs. There is a method to the madness. This list is a few years old so there may have been some minor changes, but it is pretty close.

From To Service

AA0A AI9W Amateur
AA0AA AL9WZ Amateur
AA0AAA AL9WZZ Amateur
AA0Y AI9Z Amateur
AA0YA AL9ZZ Amateur
AA0YAA AL9ZZZ Amateur
AAA AEZ Department of the Army
AFA AKZ Department of the Air Force
ALA ALZ Department of the Army
K0001 K9999 Personal radio in trust territories
K02AA K83ZZ Television broadcast translator
K0A K9W Amateur
K0AA K9WZ Amateur
K0AAA K9WZZ Amateur
K0Y K9Z Amateur
K0YA K9ZZ Amateur
K0YAA K9ZZZ Amateur
KA0A KZ9W Amateur
KA0AA KZ9WZ Amateur
KA0AAA KZ9WZZ Amateur
KA0Y KZ9Z Amateur
KA0YA KZ9ZZ Amateur
KA0YAA KZ9ZZZ Amateur
KA2000 KZ9999 Land Mobile (Telephone); Marine Utility; Shipyard Mobile
KA2XAA KZ9XZZ Experimental (Letter "X" follows the digit)
KAA KZZ Coast (Class I) except Alaska; Broadcasting (Standard)
KAA00000 KZZ99999 Personal radio, temporary permit
KAA0001 KZZ9999 Personal radio
KAA2 KZZ9 Aeronautical
KAA20 KZZ99 Coast (Class I) telephone in Alaska; Fixed
KAA200 KZZ999 Coast (Cls 2 & 3) & maritime rdo; Land Mob; Marine Rcv Test
KAAA KZZZ Broadcasting (Std, FM, TV); Ship Telephone and/or Telegraph
KAAA-BT KZZZ-BT Cable-repair ship marker buoy
KAAA-FM KZZZ-FM Broadcasting with suffix "FM"

KAAA-TV KZZZ-TV Broadcasting with suffix "TV"
KAAA0001 KZZZ9999 Personal radio
KAAA2 KZZZ9 Disaster station, except US Govmt; Land Mobile (Mob Telgph)
KAAA20 KZZZ99 Ship survival craft
KAAAA KZZZZ Aircraft Telegraph and/or Telephone
KAAAA2 KZZZZ9 Aircraft survival craft
N0A N9W Amateur
N0AA N9WZ Amateur
N0AAA N9WZZ Amateur
N0Y N9Z Amateur
N0YA N9ZZ Amateur
N0YAA N9ZZZ Amateur
NA0A NZ9W Amateur
NA0AA NZ9WZ Amateur
NA0AAA NZ9WZZ Amateur
NA0Y NZ9Z Amateur
NA0YA NZ9ZZ Amateur
NA0YAA NZ9ZZZ Amateur
NAA NZZ Department of the Navy; US Coast Guard
W02AA W83ZZ Television broadcast translator
W0A W9W Amateur
W0AA W9WZ Amateur
W0AAA W9WZZ Amateur
W0Y W9Z Amateur
W0YA W9ZZ Amateur
W0YAA W9ZZZ Amateur
WA0A WZ9W Amateur
WA0AA WZ9WZ Amateur
WA0AAA WZ9WZZ Amateur
WA0Y WZ9Z Amateur
WA0YA WZ9ZZ Amateur
WA0YAA WZ9ZZZ Amateur
WA2000 WZ9999 Land mobile (telephone); Ship Radar and/or Telephone
WA2XAA WZ9XZZ Experimental (Letter "X" follows the digit)
WAA WWU Coast (Class I) except Alaska; Broadcasting (Standard)
WWW WZZ Coast (Class I) except Alaska; Broadcasting (Standard)
WAA0000 WZZ9999 Ship radar and/or Telephone
WAA0001 WPZ9999 Personal radio
WAA2 WZZ9 Aeronautical
WAA20 WZZ99 Coast telephone in Alaska; Fixed
WAA200 WZZ999 Coast (Cl 2&3) & Martim Rdo; Lnd Mob; Marine Rcv Tst; Fixed
WAAA WWUZ Broadcasting (Std, FM, TV); Ship Telephone and/or Telegraph
WWVA WWVA Broadcasting (Std, FM, TV); Ship Telephone and/or Telegraph
WWVJ WWVK Broadcasting (Std, FM, TV); Ship Telephone and/or Telegraph
WWVM WWVR Broadcasting (Std, FM, TV); Ship Telephone and/or Telegraph
WWVT WWVZ Broadcasting (Std, FM, TV); Ship Telephone and/or Telegraph
WAWA WZZZ Broadcasting (Std, FM, TV); Ship Telephone and/or Telegraph
WAAA-BT KZZZ-BT Cable-repair ship marker buoy
WAAA-FM WZZZ-FM Broadcasting with suffix "FM"
WAAA-TV WZZZ-TV Broadcasting with suffix "TV"

WAAA2 WZZZ9 Disaster station, except US Govmt; Land Mobile (Telegrph)
WAAA20 WZZZ99 Ship survival craft
WAAAA WZZZZ Aircraft Telegraph and/or Telephone
WAAAA2 WZZZZ9 Aircraft survival craft
WT2200000WT9999999 Business radio, Gen Mob Rdo Svc, & Part 90 Temp. Permits
WWV WWV Std Freq; Broadcasting (Std, FM, TV); Ship Tele ph a/o grph
WWVB WWVI Std Freq; Broadcasting (Std, FM, TV); Ship Tele ph a/o grph
WWVL WWVL Std Freq; Broadcasting (Std, FM, TV); Ship Tele ph a/o grph
WWVS WWVS Std Freq; Broadcasting (Std, FM, TV); Ship Tele ph a/o grph
WZZ200 WZZ999 Coast telephone in Alaska
--
Harold G. Peach, Jr. ><> N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

2497. Summer 1992 Callsign Database Update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 15:47:33 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l1nhglINNbch@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 289610

Details/Info about The Summer of '92 CALLSIGN PROJECT

Rusty, N7IKQ and myself AA7BQ, are putting together a summer distribution of the FCC callsign database. The database, which is roughly a 50 Mb ASCII text file, will be distributed along with some sample (shareware) UINX C source code to handle fast indexing and retrieval.

The May 1 cut of the database has been ordered and should be available within about 5 weeks (yes, the government is slooooooow).

Distribution Media, Formats, etc.:

The preferred distribution format is 1/4 inch cartridge tape, with QIC-150 (DC6150) being the best. We also have 8mm Exabyte and can also support QIC-24 (DC600A/60Mb) tapes, as well as 9-track reel-to-reel tapes. Default data format is UNIX tar unless otherwise specified. Other formats include 'dd', 'cpio' and (gasp) EBCIDIC 'dd'. No sample source code will be available in the 'dd' formats.

Absolutely no floppy disk copies will be made.

Below is a sample entry for a single callsign from the data file (there are in excess of 500,000 such records in the file):

KB0A|FORRETTE||CLAY|H|28321|87048|97048|RT 2 BOX 343|SIOUX FALLS|SD|
57103|3 MI SW OF|BRANDON|*|E|||*

Fields are separated by the | character, and are:

call|lastname|jr/sr|firstname|mi|dob|effective|expires|mail_street|
mail_city|mail_state|mail_zip|loc_street|loc_city|loc_state|class|
previous_call|prev_class|process_date

Missing fields are not applicable. Fields with * are the same as corresponding field elsewhere: in the example above, the first * means that the location state is the same as the mailing state. Dates are in the mod(100) year plus julian days format.

Cost and Shipping:

The cost is $20 per copy. You must supply the recording media along with a self addressed and prepaid mailing label. Preferred shipping is via FED-X, UPS, and USPO in that order.

Proceeds will help cover the cost of obtaining the data from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS) which currently stands at over $700.

Ordering:

Please e-mail all requests to:

Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM (internet)

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

2498. List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 15:49:45 UTC
From: hgpeach@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1992May21.114945.23394@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 289611

Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.
It is summarized. The From line indicates the person who submitted
the information.

Note that call signs in the format x#Yx are very old. Usually dating
back to the early days of the hobby.

From: John Magnus Collins <d098@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca>
VE1UNB (Previous call VE1RK) University of New Brunswick

From: Chris Blackmon <protein@catt.ncsu.edu>
W4ATC North Carolina State Univ, Raleigh

From: Kelly Jones <GR6588@siucvmb>
W9UIH (Previously WA9FGX & 9UIH; est. 1934) Southern Illinois University

From: Keith Hudson <HUDSON%EIVAX@ualr.edu>
New - No call sign University of Arkansas at Little Rock

From: Peter Laws <pcl@engr.uark.edu>
W5YM (Previously 5YM and W5JNI, est. 1920) University of Arkansas, Fayetteville

From: Greg Sadowy N2IKZ <sadowy@ecse.rpi.edu>
W2SZ (Previously 2SZ, est. 1911) Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute

From: Scott E. Parker <SLP9M@cc.usu.edu>
W7OHR (Previously W7PQA) Brigham Young University

From: Jean H Theoret <CT26@polytec1>
VE2CEP l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal

From: Bill Kuntz <BILL@library.health.ufl.edu>
W4DFU (est. 1934) University of Florida

From: Robert Giden N7KCG <GIDEN@wsuvm1.csc.wsu.edu>
W7YH (Previous WC, 7UL; est. 1911) Washington State Univeristy

From: Charles R Yocom <cyocom@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
W8YX University of Cincinnati
W8LT Ohio State University
W9YB Purdue

From: Freddy A. Balady <fab4536@hertz.njit.edu>
K2MFF New Jersey Institute of Technology

From: Bob Wier <rrw@elden.cse.nau.edu>
W0YQ University of Colorado, Boulder

From: Harold Peach <hgpeach@ms.uky.edu>
W4JP (Previous 9YC, 9CXQ, 9JL, W9JL; est. 1919) University of Kentucky
--
Harold G. Peach, Jr. ><> N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

2499. Re: followup on Ramsey Electronics...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 16:37:58 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May21.163758.1321@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289612

In article <"20-May-92.17:28:12.CDT".*.Mike_Beezley.houstoncssc@Xerox.com>
Mike_Beezley.houstoncssc@xerox.COM writes:
>>> the VHF transceiver kits run $180 to $190 for a *kit* which you
>have to assemble, debug and which have only 10 diode-programmable frequencies,
><<
>
>Check out the June issue of 73 magazine. There is an article in there for
>thumbwheel frequency setting. You get 8000 channels tuning between 140 MHz and
>150MHz.

The method described in the article will work only with the newer
versions of the kit: 146FX, not the older one (the one I have :( )
146FTR.

>
>Brad, you are right about it being over-priced and you need to have a lot of
>expensive test equipment to set it up but... I had a ball assembling it and
>one of these cold rainy winter days when I've stocked my lab with several
>thousand dollars worth of test equipment I'll have something to work on!
>
> 8-O
>
>73 de N5PWP
>"MBeez.HoustonCSSC"@Xerox.COM

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

2500. Re: Those darn G5RV antennas.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 17:01:11 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May21.170111.17895@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289627

In article <700@arrlhq.UUCP> zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu (Zack Lau) writes:
>But 86.6 ohms is "the characteristic impedance of the matching section"
>If you had a quarter wavelength of 86.6 ohm cable you would match
>the 150 ohms to 50 ohms.

Hmmm...well that comes from just grabbing the formula and cranking
instead of thinking about what it means. I did finally go to the
Smith chart and immediately saw the error of my ways.

Rotating around the 3:1 SWR circle, it looks like you need a
cable .17 wave long to go from 150-j0 to 50-j58. Then you've
got to get rid of the capacitive reactance.

The coax on a G5RV isn't really a 1/4 wave, I just grabbed
that number so I could (mis)use the Q section formula.
Since I don't find the G5RV in the Handbook or the Antenna
Book, I went out and measured mine. The flattop is 105 feet.
The twinlead is 36 feet. And the coax is 75 feet.

Now the flattop isn't resonant on any of the ham bands, by
design. On 80 meters it's a tad short so it will present
a capacitive reactance at it's terminals. According to
imterpolation of a chart in the Antenna Book, the terminals
of the flattop should present an impedance of 40-j100 at
3.9 Mhz. After traversing 36 feet of 300 ohm twin lead,
the impedance should be transformed to 11+j27. 75 feet of
foam RG58 is an electrical length of .71 wavelength. Continuing
to rotate, that leaves us at 90-j150.

I don't have my drawing tools out, so I could be off some
on the capacitance, it squishes up at that end of the chart.
And the Antenna Book chart may not be valid that far out.
Still, my IC735 seems to like the antenna without a tuner.
Perhaps the 27pf is absorbed in the output network, retuning
it enough to give a better match to 90 ohms.

Gary KE4ZV

2501. Re: k4af address?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 17:19:36 UTC
From: hawk@oakhill.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992May21.171936.2402@oakhill.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 289622

In article <y4vkjb.pineapp@netcom.com> pineapp@netcom.com (Daniel Curry) writes:
>
> Sorry for the bandwith, but I forgot to asked the question on
>my previous e-mail. I am looking for K4AF address. Does anyone have it?
>
>
>
>
>--
>Dan Curry WB6STW
>Pineapp@netcom.com K6ANN Rptr 444.500

Dan I got a QSL from them 3 years ago. the address is:

Pentagon Amateur Radio Club
P.O. Box 47063
Washington, DC 20050

By the way they only operate that station one day a
year! AF day

GEORGE HAWKINS KKK KK IIIIIIII 5555555 XXX XXX
K K II 55 X X DXCC &
K K II 55555 X X MOBILE
K K K II 55 X 160 <> 10
K K II 5 X X SEE YOU ON
K K II 55 X X BANDS FROM
KKK KK IIIIIIII 555555 XXX XXX MY TRUCK!

George Hawkins Internet: hawk@hawk.sps.mot.com
Motorola Inc. UUCP: cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!otis!hawk
6501 William Cannon Drive West Phone (512) 891-4543
Austin Texas 78735-8598 FAX (512) 891-2947

2502. Experience with Long-Wire antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 17:21:56 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92May21172156@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 289539

I have a question for the net. In my quest for the ideal
apartment antenna with a requirement of being inconspicuous
I have thought of using a long wire antenna in between the two
apartment buildings here and think I can get at least 100 to 120'
if I run it at an angle.e. I was thinking of using 24 or 26 bell
wire and running a feed jumper (20-30') down to my apartment window.
I bank on the fact that thin magnet wire is invisible to the naked eye
60' up in the air.

My question, what is the performance of such an arrangement ? Would
it be better to use a dipole or trappeeed dipole on the roof or
does such a long wire have comarable performance ? How low in freq
could I go with such an antenna with decent output ? I have a good
little tuner for this use which has a long wire connection.

Any experience or hints...??

Thanks for all your help... Mike WB2TBQ

HATZAKIS @ CAMIS.STANFORD.EDU

2503. Re: Yet another out-of-date question in the exams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 17:35:10 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.21.13.35.10.1992.26847@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289618

The question is completly bogus, and also of no practical use whatsoever for radio. With the advent of the long unavailable "blue" LED's it is possible to manufacture any of the other colors provided you're willing to go to the expense.

-Ron

2504. Re:G5RV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 17:37:51 UTC
From: aga@gualala.Sitka.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l1nnvfINN75g@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289615

I managed to squeeze a G5RV on an average city lot in the inverted vee con-
figuration. It has all the normal dimensions (102ft flat top 34 ft 450 ohm feeder) and is
then fed with about 25 feet of RG-8. I use a homebrew Ultimate trans-
match tuner. Question is to Balun or not to Balun ?? I've heard some conjecture
on the air that without a balun the openwire portion becomes unbalanced and be-
gins to radiate (presumably as a vertical radiator thus providing some low
angle radiation off the 34 ft section). Seems to be a difficult comparison to make as
conditions are changeable over time. Anyone have opinions as to which wayt to go ??

By the way the G5RV has proven to be the most effective, usefull and econ-
omical antenna I've used to date.

Tony WA6LZH

2505. Re: Cell Phone Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 17:40:44 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.21.13.40.44.1992.27312@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289617

I thought that 3 Watts/3 Db gain was the max allowed for cellular.
Doesn anyone know for sure.

-Ron

2506. Re: Replacement Liecence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 17:44:19 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.21.13.44.19.1992.27535@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289619

You need to send a 610 to the FCC and attach to it an explanation as to what happened to the original. You send it to the address in Gettysburg that's printed on the top. The league will send you a form if you send them an SASE. You can find them other places as well.

-Ron

2507. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 17:47:37 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.21.13.47.37.1992.27759@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289620

> I have noticed the signs that say that having such a device is illegal.
> My question is, does my ham ticket give me any special privledges in this
> area?

Probably not. Anyway, having such a device isn't illegal (at least
here in VA), using it is. I would suspect if my Yaesu FT470 could
detect radar and I used it for such they'd get me for it as well.

Why don't you just drive the speed limit and avoid killing yourself
and other innocent people who share the road with you.

-Ron

2508. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 17:53:06 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.21.13.53.06.1992.28097@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289621

> IMHO, which with the addition of 50 cents might still get you a cup of
> coffee in some places, Virginia law is pre-empted by Federal law, but
> I don't know of anyone willing to take it to the Supremes to prove it.

I know of know preemption of federal law that would help in this
situation. It was certainly one of the things tried when NJ had
there anti-scanner law in effect. The FCC made a statement that
they are loathe to preempt local laws if they can avoid it and
suggested that hams modifiy their radios not to make them in violation.

As a result no PRB-1 type ruling was forthcoming to help hams.

-Ron

2509. CT Multi-multi on serial links

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 18:06:47 UTC
From: codella@codella.watson.ibm.com
Message-ID: <1992May21.180647.117065@watson.ibm.com>
Source record: 289624

Does anyone out there have experience using CT for multi-multi operation? I'd like to hear from someone who has used it with two or more computers connected on serial links. We are considering doing this for Field Day and I'd appreciate any comments, suggestions or horror stories. I'm mainly concerned with preventing RF in the connecting cables (which are relatively long - it is field day, after all).

73,
Chris, W2PA

2510. Re: License question...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 18:29:15 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5500@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 289550

tcline@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM ("EDWARD S"(Ted)"CLINE") writes:
>The No-code Technician license will give you access to the 6, 2, 1.25
>meter bands and up. The No-code Technician license will NOT give you
>access to the HF bands (80 meter - 10 meter) that you had as a novice
>(Some international law requires at least 5 WPM code for that).

amb@cs.columbia.edu (andrew m. boardman) writes:
>Actually, it just demands some code proficiency, no particular speed.
>The 5wpm was what the FCC decided to start people at. In some countries,
>the necessary speed to get a license at all is *much* higher...

And in some countries it's lower.

Some contries pay USD4.00/gallon in extra gasoline taxes, too.

Some countries chop off your hand if you're caught stealing.

Some countries don't have freedom of the press.
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

2511. Version 1.7 of the Alinco 580 Users Manual Now available.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 18:49:22 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9205211842.AA17811@zen.cac.stratus.com>
Source record: 289625

The new Alinco 580 manual Rev 1.7 is available by sending an inquiry to me at Jay_Appell@cac.stratus.com.

The manual now adds battery specs, an undisclosed option via the front panel for tone burst delays. This is used by the dialer and dsq functions. Some wording in sections has been cleaned up. The final version will be due by mid June. This should maked many of you happy in the interim.

Regards,

Jay Appell (KA1SNA)

2512. Baycom question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 18:50:54 UTC
From: LEAVITDG@splava.cc.PLattsburgh.EDU
Message-ID: <9DE1DF6420A53240@splava.cc.plattsburgh.edu>
Source record: 289626

Date sent: 21-MAY-1992 14:45:10

If anyone is familiar with the baycom program and cares to give some
helpful hints, then they would be appreciated. I recently received from a
friend who got from simtel20, and I find that the docs are not real
complete, and some of the commands are in German, which I have
unfortunately not learned yet.
Any help would be greatly appreciated, and the favor returned , if I can do
so in any way.
...Darrell

~~~~~~
Darrell G. Leavitt
SUNY Empire State College (ESC) ESC VAX: DLEAVITT
403 Sibley Hall SUNYNET: SESCVA::DLEAVITT
Plattsburgh, New York, USA,12901 INTERNET: LEAVITDG@SPLAVA.CC.PLATTSBURGH.EDU
PHONE : (518) 564-2837 AMATEUR
BitNet : LEAVITDG@SNYPLAVA PACKET: N2IXL @ KD2AJ.NY.USA.NA
Latitude: 44 41 58 N Longitude: 73 27 12 W
~~~~~~

2513. Re: Portable (toy) phones: 900 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 18:55:59 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992May21.185559.22922@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 289530

In article <14570400@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>, glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Glenn Elmore) writes:
|> In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wpns@pictel.com (Willie Smith) writes:
|>
|> markz@ssc.wa.com (Mark Zenier) writes:
|> >Cordless phones at 49 MHz are allowed 10,000 microvolts per meter
|> >at 3 meters. Non Spread Spectrum devices in the 902-928 MHz band
|> >are allowed 50,000 microvolts per meter at 3 meters.
|>
|> What's that in milliwatts into a 'normal' antenna?
|>
|>
|> I think that's about -15 dBm and 0 dBm ERP. 30 microwatts and 1 milliwatt
|> into an isotropic antenna or a couple of dB less than that into a
|> well-functioning dipole.
|>

The amount of power you need to feed into an isotropic antenna to
produce a field strength of 10,000 microvolts per meter at 3 meters
is:

(10,000 uV/m)^2
--------------- * 4 * PI * (3 m)^2 = 0.015 mW = -18.2 dBm
2 * 377 Ohms

The factor of 2 in the denominator of the first term is there
because field strengths are usually given as peak values, and we want
RMS.

For 50,000 microvolts per meter at 3 meters:

(50,000 uV/m)^2
--------------- * 4 * PI * (3 m)^2 = 0.375 mW = -4.2 dBm
2 * 377 Ohms

73

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

2514. Re: About the G5RV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 19:04:53 UTC
From: jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May21.190453.21143@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289529

In article <ews4kB1w164w@ham.almanac.bc.ca> emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca writes:
>Re: G5RV Antennae feeds.
>
> 3.5 Mhz reactive load
> 7.0 Mhz reactive load
>10.0 Mhz reactive load
>14.0 Mhz resistive load, approx 90 ohms
>18.0 Mhz high-impedance load, slightly reactive
>21.0 Mhz high-impedance load, resistive
>24.0 Mhz resistive load approx 90/100 ohms
>29.0 Mhz high-impedance load, slightly reactive

I have the shortened G5RV (10-40) does the above transpose to;

7.0 Mhz reactive load
14.0 Mhz reactive load
21.0 Mhz high-impedance load, slightly reactive
29.0 Mhz resistive load approx 90/100 ohms

If it does this might explain why I am having trouble loading it up on
10 meters with my antenna tuner. The best I can get is 3:1. Also I am
feeding it with 50 ohm mini RG8. Just kinda wondering...

Jeff

If you choose to respond via email please us the path in signature as
this mail path is broken...

--
Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AE | On CW no one can hear you scream!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com |
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 |

2515. Tech info needed on YAESU FTC-2203 transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 20:57:40 UTC
From: refling@sloth.eng.uci.edu
Message-ID: <2A1C0EC4.24084@noiro.acs.uci.edu>
Source record: 289531
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.noncomm,rec.radio.shortwave

I have a few of these beasts and need to know how to program the
frequencies. They use an internal diode array for the six
channels. Anybody have a tech manual? Thanks.
--

John Refling, refling@sloth.eng.uci.edu

2516. Schematic for Drake TR22 2m FM Xtal controlled transceiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 21:06:13 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May21.210613.6610@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289532
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap

A while back I acquired a Drake TR22 2m FM Xtal controlled transceiver. I got it without any schematics or manual. I am trying to figure out how to connect it to a 9600 baud modem. For this I need a schematic. And so: I would appreciate it a lot if any one with a schematic for the rig could make and mail me a copy of the schematic. I will be more than happy to pay for postage and reasonable copying charges.

Thank You

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

2517. Tapr trakbox info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 21:29:29 UTC
From: tiger@vipunen.hut.fi
Message-ID: <1992May21.212929.25464@nntp.hut.fi>
Source record: 289537

Could somebody post info on the tapr trakbox, satellite tracker.
What it does and doesn't do. Cost etc.

73 de oh2mbm
--

"I have only come here seeking knowledge.
Things they would not teach me of in college" - The Police
*** Karl Tigerstedt , email tiger@vipunen.hut.fi ***

2518. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 21:47:41 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.21.17.47.41.1992.13866@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289534

As someone is sure to correct me, I have misinformed people here
of the law in Virginia. The code states that it is illegal to use
a radar detector. It goes on to state that posession of the detector
in your car is assumed to be proof you were using it. An additional
paragraph states that if a detector is somehow not readily connectable
to power or acessible, that the law doesn't apply (footnote refers to
some due prcess concerns). So if you bring a radar detector to
Virginia, I'd recommend that you lock it in your trunk.

-Ron

2519. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 21:48:43 UTC
From: 6500hage@ucsbuxa.ucsb.edu
Message-ID: <4753@ucsbcsl.ucsb.edu>
Source record: 289535

Sometimes a little civil disobedience is a good thing.

2520. Re: Portable (toy) phones: 900 MHz?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 22:35:19 UTC
From: glenne@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570402@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289543

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wjc@ll.mit.edu (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:

The factor of 2 in the denominator of the first term is there
because field strengths are usually given as peak values, and we want
RMS.

That seems right if the spec is peak, I didn't realize that. In the
case of "toy phones", particularly at 49 MHz, I bet the actual field can
easily be reduced by several dB due to the realities of the "rubber
duckie" used. My Sony cordless phone at home is awfully short, maybe
6", and I bet it's efficiency is a good deal less than 50%. Thus the
actual transmitter power might be several dB higher than (Vspec
RMS)^2/Zfs) and still be within the allowed range.
That was part of the reason I said "about" in my original posting.

73

Glenn Elmore n6gn

N6GN @ K3MC
amateur IP: glenn@SantaRosa.ampr.org
Internet: glenne@sr.hp.com

2521. Re: Icom IC-901 feature lie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 22:44:49 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1992May21.224449.6598@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 289540

As quoted from <25386@goofy.Apple.COM> by emmayche@apple.com (Mark Hartman):
+---------------
| Icom says there's nothing they can do about it, and while this may be
| true, I think that anyone else who owns one of these radios (and, at
| $900++, we tend to give them a LOT of our hard-earned money, folks)
| who agrees with my point of view should let Icom know how you feel
| about it. Those who disagree will probably need very little
| encouragement to tell ME how they feel about it, in great detail. :-)
+---------------

I asked an Icom rep about the possibility of adding more memories to the IC-901 at Dayton. The upshot was: it can't be done (the CPU would have to be replaced --- is this stupidity or overengineered VLSI?). Next question: is there a successor to the IC-901 planned? The answer: no.

(For those unfamiliar with the IC-901: there are 13 memories per band unit, two of which are band scan limits and one is a call channel. This includes the wideband receive module, which supports 7 "bands" but shares the 12 memories among all of them, which makes the band-scanning memories almost useless. 2m, 220, and 440 are already full on mine, and I've several more frequencies I want to add on all three; neither 2m nor 220 can be band-scanned any more because I used those memories as general memories; I haven't bothered putting anything into the memories for the wideband receiver, because I don't want to try to choose which of some 35-40 (or more) frequencies I want to put there.)

I'm going to wait and see if Kenwood solves their 741 intermod problem if/when they release their rumored all-band mobile, instead of adding to my IC-901. Icom may have just lost a customer.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery, KF8NH [44.70.4.88] allbery@NCoast.ORG
Senior Programmer, Telotech, Inc. (if I may call myself that...)

2522. QSL info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 22:48:55 UTC
From: steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM
Message-ID: <28273.steve@192.9.1.30>
Source record: 289538

Can anyone help with QSL routing on the following?

RO5OP, 4/4/91
RX3TT, 12/6/91 - W6GO List gives UZ3AXH, but that doesn't appear to be in the callbook
F1NBX, 3/8/92 - contest call?
HH3DX, 3/8/92 - contest call?
VP9/N1KRR, 3/8/92 - I'd try home call, but it doesn't appear to be in the callbook
VP8CEH, 3/29/92 - info I have is via G0NWY, but again, not in callbook

Thanks!

Steve Salmon, AA6LF

Stephen R. Salmon E-mail: steve@carlyle.com
Carlyle Systems, Inc. Phone: 415-345-2500
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas Fax: 415-349-3874
San Mateo, CA 94403

2523. ALINCO DR590T/599T Info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-21 23:04:06 UTC
From: bparrish@hpcc01.corp.hp.com
Message-ID: <31640012@hpcc01.corp.hp.com>
Source record: 289524

I notice that some stores are offering substantial discounts on the ALINCO DR590T (2M/440 mobile). Apparently this is because of the introduction of the DR599T.

I'm wondering what are the differences (except for the red buttons) between the two.

Are there any problems with the 590?

Has anyone actually tried using the remote control feature? (I'm interested in that feature... my wife is all over our 3 acres, and we are a bit far from the local repeaters to hit them from home).

Thanks for any help.

Bill (KM6KV)

(bparrish@hprpcd.rose.hp.com)

2524. retail outlet for TRW RF Transistors?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 00:29:33 UTC
From: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1051@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 289546

Anyone know where TRW RF transistors can be purchased
(mailorder) in small quantities?

Thanks!
/john

| John Brewer | Internet: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com |
| wb5oau | Packet | wb5oau@wb2ars |

2525. Re: Kenwood Tm741A Mods needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 02:31:46 UTC
From: daveb@ssd.intel.com
Message-ID: <1992May22.023146.23505@SSD.intel.com>
Source record: 289544

1. I've done the crossband repeat mods and it works like a champ.
The audio is so clean that most people cannot tell you are crossbanding.
This allows me to walk around with an HT on low power (1/2 watt UHF)
and use the 50 Watt gain antenna on my truck as a repeater in the
parking lot... most of the time my application is parking the truck
at the road and walking into the mountains. Works great.

2. I've had some intermod problems on UHF right in the middle of the
ham band, while others with 741 in the same area do not. I'm still
investigating this.

3. I know at least one person who experienced such problems with 2m
intermod that they yanked out that deck and replaced it with 220 mhz.
(which the manufacturer says you cannot do... that you must have at
least the 2m deck in the radio... not true!)

In general, great radio.
David, N7UUK
--
David Billstrom (503) 629-7720 office
Manager, Marketing Programs (503) 629-4902 fax
Intel Supercomputer Systems Division daveb@ssd.intel.com
Beaverton, Oregon USA

2526. Re: Alinco DJ-580T; First Impressions (plus dry cell pack info!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 02:39:48 UTC
From: daveb@ssd.intel.com
Message-ID: <1992May22.023948.23845@SSD.intel.com>
Source record: 289545

I hope this isn't net clutter...

I was led astray in my first use of a speakermic with the 580... the local store claimed that my Yaseu speakermic would work just fine. It does. For audio. Apparently (I haven't verified this) the Yaseu circuit shorts 5v at very low current. Not enough to fry anything or change audio characteristics, but enough to drain the battery slowly.

In my examination of the mics from Alinco I found them to be a bit more than the Yaseu ($30) at $35, but otherwise identical. For a few more bucks, you can upgrade to a remote-control mic with a VFO/Memory mode switch, and two keys (up, down). This works as you would expect it to... the package is nearly the same size, has a sturdier clip that rotates (the standard clip is fixed in vertical orientation), and I'd swear the audio is slightly better (surely an illusion). All this for $43 bucks. As you can tell, I bit.

David, N7UUK
--
David Billstrom (503) 629-7720 office
Manager, Marketing Programs (503) 629-4902 fax
Intel Supercomputer Systems Division daveb@ssd.intel.com
Beaverton, Oregon USA

2527. Mods to Uniden BC100XLT scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 02:47:22 UTC
From: jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu
Message-ID: <1992May21.214722.18227@yang.earlham.edu>
Source record: 289555
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

I would love to hear about any nifty mods that can be done to the Uniden Bearcat BC100XLT scanner, to expand coverage, or anything else. Nice scanner but not much coverage.

--

Jeremiah Wilton | jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu | JEREMIAH@EARLHAM.bitnet |
"Chen2 Qi2" | NeXTmail only: jeremiah@pipa.math.earlham.edu |

2528. Re: Novice license from FCC in 5 1/2 weeks!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 03:14:39 UTC
From: edw@wells.UUCP
Message-ID: <1356@wells.UUCP>
Source record: 289547

hayward@gargoyle.uchicago.edu (Peter Hayward) writes:

> Congrats... (and I notice that the 1 district has finally exhausted the
> KA1 calls).

For the record, it seems that 3 district is into the KB3 series now too.

--
==========
Edward E. Wells Jr., N3IAS, President Voice: (215)-943-6061
Wells Computer Systems Corp., Box 343, Levittown, Pa. 19058
{wells.com,dsi.com,dsinc,bcccix,francis,hotps,rescon}!wells!edw

2529. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 21 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 03:40:44 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.706506044@honte>
Source record: 289548
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 142, 05/21/92
10.7 FLUX=142 90-AVG=163 SSN=150 BKI=2123 2233 BAI=009
BGND-XRAY=B4.0 FLU1=1.8E+06 FLU10=2.2E+04 PKI=2222 2233 PAI=009
BOU-DEV=018,009,016,024,017,015,022,029 DEV-AVG=018 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C3.6 @ 1811UT XRAY-MIN= B3.8 @ 2132UT XRAY-AVG= B5.5
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2300UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2250UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2155UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 1725UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55275NT @ 0049UT BOUTF-MIN=55227NT @ 1743UT BOUTF-AVG=55262NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+108NT@ 1855UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0434UT G7-AVG=+083,+041,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+122NT@ 2113UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 1731UT G6-AVG=+097,+004,+028
FLUXFCST=STD:145,150,150;SESC:145,150,150 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,010,005/015,010,010
KFCST=3324 4223 2214 4112 27DAY-AP=011,010 27DAY-KP=4322 2322 3332 2222
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**PROTNENH
!!END-DATA!!
```

2530. Re: Magnum 6 Speech Processors and Drake Hardware

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 03:53:24 UTC
From: rice@ttd.teradyne.com
Message-ID: <1992May21.225535.1@ttd.teradyne.com>
Source record: 289516

In article <1992May20.033543.28837@watcgl.waterloo.edu>, awpaeth@watcgl.waterloo.edu (Alan Wm Paeth) writes:
> I have a lead on a "Solid State Magnum 6 for use with the TR4" built in the
> earlyi 70's and would appreciate any further info on this (circa 1975?) beast.
> I want to use it with my Drake Twins if compatible, don't know what it can do.
>

As I remember, the Magnum 6 was basicly a compressor. It could sound really 'mushy' if not set up just right. A much better match for the Drake Twins was the VOMAX from ETO (Erhorn Technology), it used a 5 or 6 band filtered design and packed a 'punch' and sounded good too.

--
John Rice K9IJ | "Did I say that ?" I must have, but It was
rice@ttd.teradyne.com | MY opinion only, no one else's...Especially
(708)-940-9000 - (work) | Not my Employer's....
(708)-438-7011 - (home) | Purveyor of Miracles,Magic and Sleight-of-hand

2531. Standard C528

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 06:59:13 UTC
From: dplumb@cix.compulink.co.uk
Message-ID: <1992May22.065913.553@demon.co.uk>
Source record: 289481

Is the Standard C528 in use out there in the states, and does anyone have any
other mods for the set barring these:

Standard C520/C528 Modifications
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
This file is a compendium from to others being bandied about the place. It
is hoped this will be the better of them, being the easiest to follow!

o To open up the rx only up on the unit on VHF:
VHF F+0 F+D

o To add 320-400MHz, 400-480MHz, 820-900MHz, 900-980MHz:
UHF F+L F+0 F+B F+L F+3 A

o To Expand Tx/Rx coverage, do both the above in that order, then:
VHF F+6 change step to 12.5MHz A
F+8 F+8 F+C
Tune down to 144.9875
F+0 F+D PTT F+8 F+C

o To Store independent transmit/receive frequency in one channel:
Enter receive frequency into dial
F+D <mem number>
Enter transmit frequency into dial
F+D F+A F+<mem number> A

o To Clear the tx assignment offset:
F+D F+A <mem number>+A F+A A

o To Clone one set to another:
B B F+0 F+PS then key up on the set to clone from

Set mode key assignments:
The set mode allows a number of user parameters to be customised according
to individual taste. Set mode is initiated by pressing F+0. The following
are entered after going into set mode:

0 Turns off the beep tones on each keypress
F+0 Sets band edge limits, i.e. 0079=100-179, 400-479. 3060=130-160

1 Changes count of paging operations tone, one beep or 5
F+1 Set tx delay on carrier drop when using as cross-band repeater

2 Enables entry of the 1kHz figure on direct keypad entry
F+2 Stop scan on busy channel even if CTCSS doesn't match

3 Sets mod delay on paging Tx to either 450ms or 750ms
F+3 Switch UHF bands between 300/400/800/900
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

4 Mutes short noises during squelch operation
F+4 Keypad entry of 4 digit or 3 digit frequency

5 Turns on and off the auto power off function
F+5 Pager Audio Mute (effectively disables pager)

6 Enable/Disable the rotary channel knob when keypad locked
F+6 Fast tune (F+KNOB) gives either 1MHz steps, or 100kHz

7 Sets the CTCSS tone frequency
F+7 Either Dual Tone Multi Frequency, or Single Tone Frequency

8 Sets the offset repeater frequency
F+8 Cross Band Repeater Enable/Disable (Identified on display by a ".")

9 Changes the LAMP button into the REV button
F+9 Up and Down keys either act as the knob, or as 10MHz steps.

Quick Chart:

Standard C520/528 - Keypad Guide				
Key	Alone	With "FUNC" key	Key alone in set	In Set With "F"
0	0	Enter Set Mode	Mute keypad bleep	Set Band Edge Limit
1	1	Disable Transmitter	1/5 beeps when paged	Tx wait on c-b rept
2	2	Dual Watch Operation	1kHz entry on keypad	CTCSS Scan Stop
3	3	Select Output Power	Tx Delay on repeater	Switch UHF Bands
4	4	Frequency Lock	Mute during squelch	4/3 digit direct fr
5	5	Battery Saver Mode	Automatic powr off	Pager Audio Mute
6	6	Select Step Size	Enable tune in lock	Fast tune 1MHz/100k
7	7	CTCSS select TX/RX	CTCSS tone frequency	Single/Dual tone MF
8	8	Repeater Shift +/-	Set Tx/Rx split freq	Cross Band Repeater
9	9	Reverse Split	Make LAMP button REV	Up/Dn keys do 10MHz
*	Step Down	Search 1MHz band		
#	Step Up	Memory Shift		
A	Cancel			
B	Pager On	Set Pager Codes		
C	Mem Scan	Partial Memory Scan		
D	Dial/Mem	Store Dial In Memory		Extend RX coverage
VHF	Tx VHF	Enable VHF Only		
UHF	Tx UHF	Enable UHF Only		

To expand Rx coverage only
VHF F+0 F+D
To add 320-400,400-480,820-900,900-980
UHF F+L F+0 F+B F+L F+3 A
To Expand Tx and Rx coverage:

```
| VHF F+0 F+D A ; Extends RX coverage |
| UHF F+L F+0 F+B F+L F+3 A ; Gives 300/800/900MHz |
| VHF F+6 step to 12.5MHz A ; This appears to set a special condition |
| F+8 F+8 F+C ; within the unit which is stored with F+C. |
| tune down to 144.9875 ; All params must be correct for it to work |
| F+0 F+D PTT F+8 F+C ; And Store it |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To store independent transmit and receive frequency in one memory channel |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Enter receive frequency into dial |
| F+D <mem number> |
| Enter transmit frequency into dial |
| F+D F+A F+<mem number> A |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To remove independent transmit frequency from memory |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| F+D F+A <mem number>+A F+A A |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| To clone one set to another |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| B B F+0 F+PS on both sets, and PTT on the one to clone from |
\-------------------------------------------------------------------------/
```

Origin: 2:252/140 @ fidonet.org

2532. Re: Alinco DJ580T summary

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 11:18:35 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.088e@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 289483

In article <1992May14.001421.12082@col.hp.com> dsiler@col.hp.com (Dan Siler) writes:
>Update: Someone asked me about the DJ580T receiving in the 800 range on 70cm
> after performing the receive mod. The 580 does receive in this range,
> and my primary use has been occasionally dropping in on cellular
> between 880-890.
>
> Another person has been requesting information about the 580
> receiving in the 850-865 range (Police/Public Service conventional
> repeater and trunked radio band.) In the Colorado Springs area I have
> not had any success receiving this traffic. It was suggested that
> fiddling with the the PLL adjust might help to bring the low-end down
> to 850.
>
> Are there any DJ580T owners who would care to comment on this?
>
>Dan N7WBG

With all of this out of band sensitivity info, what is the scan
speed like, I know that the 560 is really slow...

--
Craig Lemon VE3XCL - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 OS 2.04 UUCPv1.15D.
+1 519 741 0297 +1 519 578 7817 | Silly people! We all
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | know that the Universe
IP/Packet: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51]| revolves around UUNET!

2533. Andrews Air Force Base Airshow

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 12:18:02 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May22.121802.2717@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289553

Several people have asked about the big military airshow at Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland. The show is this weekend, and the expected attendance exceeds half a million(!). Over 400,000 attended last year, and the weather was lousy. It's beautiful weather this year, and they expect folks to flock to the show. Even in previous years, massive traffic jams resulted, so if you come, come early and be prepared to wait around a lot.

The show is 9am to 4:30pm today and Saturday. It will feature the Blue Angels at 3:07pm Friday and 1:15pm Saturday, the Golden Knights army parachute guys at 1:12 Friday and noon Saturday, flybys by F-16s, F-14s, AV-8s, and HH-65 helos. Current and historical aircraft are also on static (non-flying) display. Parking and admission are free. Good luck.

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2534. Need QSL info: LA1K, AM4KA, ZD8LII

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 12:20:26 UTC
From: mebly@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.122026.22298@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 289551

I wasn't able to get QSL info for these calls: LA1K, AM4KA, ZD8LII.

Anybody have any info?

Thanks and 73.

--
Mark Bailey KD4D Motto: Life's too short to drink cheap beer.
mebly@eng.umd.edu Disclaimer: I didn't really say this.

2535. Re: TM741 crossband mod file

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 12:23:55 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bonjrv.j2f@wang.com>
Source record: 289552

wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com (robert.f.casey) writes:

>[...]

> Kenwood TM741A Cross-Band
>--
>The following is the TM-741 & TM41 Cross-Band Repeater modification:

>[...]

>the key will light. If you want to repeat in one direction only (ie, no Auto
>Band Change) then use only the [Band Select] key and don't select a second
>band.

This will cause the other two bands to be re-transmitted on the selected
one, e.g., select two-meters, and anything on either of the other bands
will be transmitted to your HT..

>To turn on/off the repeater mode, press [F] and then [Mute].
^^^^^^^^^

press [F] for longer than one second, and then press [Mute]

>Do you require the expanded RF mods as well? With the appropriate modules, the
>741 will recieve, after mods, 18 - 54 Mhz
> 50 - 90 MHz
> 118 - 174 MHz
> 215 - 260 MHz
> 410 - 470 MHz
> 1100 - 1400 MHz

You may have to perform a "band reset" for this to work right. I had to.
>Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

I have - it works just as advertised. The only concern is that if
you use the crossband mod, you need to ID. You do this by having
someone on each band ID your remote base by saying something like
"This is W1XYZ, via KZ1O remote base". If you are doing a unidirectional
repeat, I don't know how it can be made legal, unless every 10 minutes
you turn off the repeat function, and then announce your callsign on
the output freq. Yuck-ptooey.

73,
Dave

P.S. I like my TM-741!
--
==========

Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "Hey fallas! I can't hear anything!"
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + "How come?"
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + "I'm not listening!"
==========

2536. Re: Radar Detector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 12:55:34 UTC
From: LOGIN@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May22.125534.12287@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289554

In article <May.21.17.47.41.1992.13866@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes

>As someone is sure to correct me, I have misinformed people here
>of the law in Virginia. The code states that it is illegal to use
>a radar detector. It goes on to state that posession of the detector
^^
>in your car is assumed to be proof you were using it. An additional
^^
^^^^^^^
Boy, how things have changed since our country was formed and Constitution written! Well, there are 47 other continental states, only one other of which, as far as I know, has a law like this. So, it seems to be a good reason to avoid VA and CT.

>paragraph states that if a detector is somehow not readily connectable
>to power or acessible, that the law doesn't apply (footnote refers to
>some due prcess concerns). So if you bring a radar detector to
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
As if Virginia really cares about due process, right?

>Virginia, I'd recommend that you lock it in your trunk.
^^
I recommend you stay the heck out and not have to worry about it. BTW, hatchbacks, like my Supra, don't have trunks.
>
>-Ron

I'm sorry office, I didn't realize that by having my fishing pole in the back seat that I would be subject to arrest for fishing in Virginia without a non-resident license. The cased shotgun? Yep, I guess you are right in your assumption I was shooting game out of season without a license. The radios? Yep, you may assume I was operating them ilegaly in the quite zones. BTW, officer, does Virginia have the death penalty?

73,

John L. Broughton WB9VGJ
AT&T Network Systems ##
c/o AT&T Bell Laboratories # The tree of liberty must be watered periodically #
1200 E. Warrenville Rd. # with the blood of tyrants and patriots alike. #
P.O. Box 3045 # It is its natural manure. #
Naperville, IL 60566-7045 # -- Thomas Jefferson #
(708) 713-4319 ##
john.l.broughton@att.com
att!john.l.broughton

2537. Ramsey Kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 13:34:53 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GKB0QFRLPGFKMP9C@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 289556

Well here is some personal experience:

I admit that I also learned a lot from building the Ramsey 2 meter kit and really enjoyed building it. I found however that on my particular kit you needed an expert electronics person with some considerable test equipment to set it up.. I have mine working ok but it only is putting out about 2 watts...I need to retune it and spread coils etc, but it turns out the process is very complex.

I had a person with a masters in EE help me... found I built the kit correctly but the kit wasn't on freq. there is a note in the manual about using capacitors to get the crystals on frequency. well we tried it.. and every other combination...couldn't get it right.. finally had to change the current to the crystals...put a not on E-mail and found that the original batch of crystals was cut too thin (thats what the person helping me had guessed also)..

Was told by a Ramsey tech that yes this was so and I needed to do something else with padding the crystals.. and that the manual was incorrect and that different value capacitors across different places was needed...got a little upset and sent a letter to Ramsey.. Mr. Ramsey insisted that the tech was wrong and was going to be "spanked" and that there was nothing wrong with the crystals and that the problem was caused by different builders using different lead lengths on the components.

I have corresponded with many people who have had similiar experiences...yes there were some people who built the rig...tuned it up and had it put out 5 watts or so right away.. it certainly seems to be the exception rather than the rule..

I now still need to go back and spend at least a day playing witht he coils and such and see if I can't get it to put out near 5 watts.

73s de Cookeville,TN
Jeff, AC4HF

2538. Alinco DJ-580T Comments

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 13:48:43 UTC
From: dhm@cbnews.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May22.134843.29866@cbnews.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289557

I have owned an Alinco DJ-580T for about a month and would
recommend it to anyone interested in a 2m/70cm dual bander.
I enjoy scanning, I have a Bearcat 200xlt, and selected
the DJ-580T primarily because of its capability to scan
high VHF and UHF bands along with having many useful amateur band
transceiver feature as well. I was thinking I would not have
to lug both a hand held and scanner when I was on the go.
The unit is really nice but I may still be packing the Bearcat.
I notice a couple of small problems.

1. The unit has a programmable scan feature where an
upper and lower frequency limit can be entered and
the unit will sweep between these frequencies looking
for activity. This is like the SEARCH mode in the Bearcat
world.

Out-of-the-box, the Alinco has a bug in its search
algorithm. Although it can receive from say 138-173,
it can not be placed into the programmable scan mode
unless one of the limit frequencies is in the amateur
radio band. In other words a search of 147.5 - 162 will
work but 160 - 162 won't. This is also true for the
UHF side as well.

At first I was a little discouraged since searching is
part of the fun of scanning, however after I made the
aircraft/800mc modification this problem disappeared.

2. When doing a programmable scan, the receiver will stop
scanning as soon as the signal strength is high enough
to break the squelch. This causes reception of many stations
to be off frequency and distorted requiring manual tweeking
to hear the transmission clearly.

3. The unit scans through channels and frequency ranges very
slow maybe 5 channels a second.

These problems are not really major but were unexpected.

I also made some current measurements that may be of interest.

Alinco DJ-580 Receiver current measurements.

Unless noted VHF and UHF frequencies are 146.670 Mhz and 442.600 Mhz,
battery save feature and display light are off. Receivers are
squelched. Voltage was measured at the power input terminal
of the transceiver. Current was measured with a digital VOM.

Supply Voltage

Description 7.5v 12.5v

Both VHF & UHF Rcv. 100.6 ma 101.1 ma
VHF only. 61.3 ma 61.8 ma
VHF only. (124.000 Mhz AM) 60.1 ma -
UHF only. 56.6 ma 56.8 ma
UHF only. (850.600 Mhz) 59.2 ma 59.7 ma

Miscellaneous Tests (at 7.5 volts)

VHF only, squelch off, med (hiss) volume. 67.7 ma
VHF only. Receiving station (162.550) medium vol. 75 - 91 ma
VHF only. Battery Saver On. Very erratic readings 19 - 63 ma

Notes:

1. Use of lighted display added about 61 ma. to all readings.
2. When scanning, Battery Save feature is automatically disabled.

2539. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 13:50:55 UTC
From: trey@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <72728@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 289558

In article <1992May21.114945.23394@ms.uky.edu| hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:
| Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.
| It is summarized. The From line indicates the person who submitted
| the information.

W5EHM University of Texas at Austin

--Trey, WN4KKN
trey@tgv.com

2540. Summary: charging Nicad batteries from cigarette lighter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 14:07:22 UTC
From: mangin@debussy.inria.fr
Message-ID: <20166@sophia.inria.fr>
Source record: 289562
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

--

Many thanks to all those who answered. Here are the intersting points:

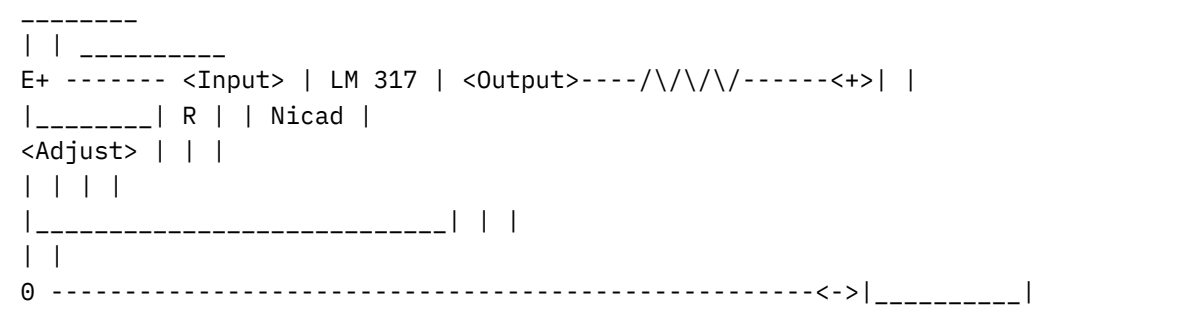
- There is no easy way of controlling the level of charge of a Nicad. Voltage isn't very accurate. Rapid chargers generally use a thermistor to detect over heating of the battery when it reaches full charge.

- The safest/simplest solution is to completely discharge the Nicad, and to charge for about 14h at 1/10 of the capacity (e.g. 70mA for a 700mAh nicad). Do not fully discharge serially mounted nicads (e.g. 7.2V battery pack): one of them may get discharged before the other ones, and see an inverse current run across it, which will damage it.

As for charging from "exotic" power sources (cigarette lighter, solar cells,...):

- A single resistance isn't sufficient, because the nicad's voltage is increasing when in charge, the car battery voltage may vary when the engine starts...

- A very simple solution is to use a LM317 as a current regulator. For those as ignorant as me in electronics, don't be afraid, it's really simple. Here's the design I've used:



The current is given by (1.2/R) (e.g. R=20 ohm ==> 60mA). The total price including connexions is about 4$ (Kenwood is selling an adaptator for cigarette lighter for about 58$!!)
The voltage of the nicad (i.e. the number of cells) doesn't matter as long as (1.2 + nicad voltage in charge) < E+ . It works at least for 1 to 6 nicad cells. I didn't try it whith a 13.6V battery pack.

- There is no filtering here, and I have no idea wether it would be necessary. I will use it only with the engine stopped.

Frank Mangin
Inria Phone #93 65 78 66
2004 route des Lucioles Email: mangin@mirsa.inria.fr
06560 Valbonne Cedex
France

2541. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 14:10:02 UTC
From: whs70@dancer.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May22.141002.1046@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 289560
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.autos.driving

In article <May.21.13.53.06.1992.28097@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>> IMHO, which with the addition of 50 cents might still get you a cup of
>> coffee in some places, Virginia law is pre-empted by Federal law, but
>> I don't know of anyone willing to take it to the Supremes to prove it.
>
>I know of know preemption of federal law that would help in this
>situation. It was certainly one of the things tried when NJ had
>there anti-scanner law in effect. The FCC made a statement that
>they are loathe to preempt local laws if they can avoid it and
>suggested that hams modifiy their radios not to make them in violation.
>As a result no PRB-1 type ruling was forthcoming to help hams.

Actually, in the Notice of Inquiry, the FCC posed several questions
to the industry and the ham community to try and see if it
was feasable to make transcievers that would not violate any individual
state laws. I'd suspect their will be no further action by the
FCC because with the change in NJ's law and a recent change in
Kentucky, there are no longer any states that have scanner
laws that affect hams. In the few states that do have some type
of absolute prohibition of scanners in automobiles, they all
now have an "exemption" for licensed hams (although one or two
of those states only give the exemption to certain license classes).

As to federal preemption, what often can happen is if an
individual "pushes" the issue to fight a particular law
(eg. radar detector ban) the prosecutor may simply "drop
the case" to avoid having the entire law thrown out. The
state would just as soon let you "off the hook" while
keeping the law. Remember too, it takes major $$$$ to
push a case through the courts, so most people can't take
that route.

One last item, and I know it really doesn't belong in this newsgroup,
but at least one other poster came back with the "why don't you
just drive the speed limit" and not break the law.
I own a radar detector. Not because I believe I have a right to speed, but
because I first have a right to rational and reasonable speed limits. Speed
limits on American highways are ignored because people drive at speeds they
believe are safe and efficient, regardless of what the signs say.
People that claim we should democratically set about changing
the speed limits are ignorant of the facts involved. The people,
despite their wishes and desire are often "over-ruled" by those
in political office because "they know what is best for us" or that
they want a country "based on the least common denominator driver."

Anyway, I don't want to take this further in this newsgroup, please
post any replies to rec.autos.driving

Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) BELLCORE (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
Morristown, NJ email via UUCP bcr!dancer!whs70
201-829-2879 Weekdays email via Internet whs70@dancer.cc.bellcore.com

2542. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 14:12:08 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May22.141208.21482@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289573

In article <14570397@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, clemon@lemsys.UUCP (Craig Lemon VE3XCL) writes:
>> What kind of capacity does a "lightning arrestor" handle. Is this
>>a little 'works-once-then-blows-up' device that if stuck will permanently
>>ground the antenna, or does it allow operation right through strikes (ie.
>>repeater style)?
>
>I believe lightning arrestors do wear out after a number of strikes.
>The Alpha Delta brand includes replacable cartridges for this reason.

This depends on the type of arrestor, and the severity of the hit.
Some arrestors will work repeatedly indefinitely, but usually give
minimal protection. The gas discharge type is usually better, and
these can fail after one or more strikes. There are two types,
those that fail open and those that fail shorted. Unless you have
an EMP tester, you can't tell if one has failed open. The ones that
fail shorted are obvious, you can't hear anything and your transmitter
complains. I prefer the ones that fail shorted for home gear. At work,
we prefer the ones that fail open since we don't want to go off the
air until we replace the arrestor, and we have test gear that will
tell us if the cartridge is still good. Of course we're exposed to
damage until we replace the cartridge, it's a trade off.

Plus there's one other wrinkle. If you install the arrestor in front
of a shunt feed cavity, or most receivers, the pulse will find a
ready path to ground through the cavity or receiver input coil.
This can prevent voltage from becoming high enough quickly enough
to fire the gas tube before damage is done. Better coax protectors
are capacitively coupled on the equipment side. This allows the
gas tube to fire on the initial spike. Naturally, this also makes
the arrestor frequency dependent. That can present practical problems
in many ham stations where a single coax is duplexed to carry several
frequency bands or preamps are fed power up the coax. Another trade off.

>As to whether the radio will survive -- it depends on the radio.
>The lightning arrestor clamps the voltage spike at a few hundred volts.
>If the radio will survive that, then you're OK.

This point should be expanded just a bit. The voltage across the equipment
is important because devices in the radio may break down due to overvoltage.
But more important is the amount of current that flows *through* the radio.
That's why single point grounding is important. It can prevent most current
flow through the radio by shunting it directly to ground. It really doesn't
matter if the entire station momentarily goes to several thousand volts as
long as the *entire* station does so. That way there's no differential

voltage to drive high currents through the equipment, or between the equipment through the common rats nest of interconnecting cabling. A technique called "ground windowing" is required. That's where *every* cable that passes in or out of the station goes through one relatively small opening and is tied firmly to the system single point ground there via proper arrestors.

>Actually the coax cable itself acts as a kind of crude lightning arrestor.
>It will flash over at a few thousand volts. Of course this only works
>once!

I have some melted Belden 9913 to prove it!

>A very important point: The lightning arrestor only limits the voltage
>difference between the shield and center conductor of the coax. It
>does nothing to limit the common-mode voltage & current on the shield.
>To protect against this, you need a very short, fat ground connection
>to earth at the point where the coax enters the building. Most
>lightning arrestors have a ground connector for this purpose.

But some highly advertised brands do *not*. One brand has an *insulated* terminal for ground connection to the gas cartridge and *no* lug for the body of the arrestor. This can cause *more* damage than no arrestor at all. The center conductor surge will arrive delayed in time from the shield surge because of the velocity factor of the cable. The L di/dt drop across the gas tube and it's ground conductor can result in increased differential voltage across the equipment. Ideally the arrestor will have a massive mounting lug on the body of the arrestor that can be bolted directly to the ground window. In special cases, you may *want* the common mode currents to remain on the cable, such as an arrestor at the top of an *insulated* base tower with another arrestor *with* a common mode lug at the bottom of the tower after the shield break bolted directly to the ground field. In that special case, the arrestors without ground lugs are required. Usually though, you want to ground the cable shield to the tower at multiple points to short the single turn transformer formed by the tower and the cable. FM antennas on top of hot AM towers can be a bitch to protect properly.

Gary KE4ZV

2543. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 14:18:51 UTC
From: lrj@cs.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.141851.20846@cs.cornell.edu>
Source record: 289559

Harold Peach writes:
| Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.

W2CXM Cornell University

--
-- Lewis R. Jansen, N2KNV lrj@helios.tn.cornell.edu
LASSP/LNS Systems Manager (607) 255-6065
Station Manager: W2CXM Cornell University Amateur Radio Club
"You can't fight in here, this is the War Room!"

2544. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 15:02:04 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May22.150204.21740@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289572

In article <l1lmhaINN4hp@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM> notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM (Jim Lockwood) writes:
>
>While reading the mail on a couple of guys on 40M recently I heard
>one of them suggest that burying a portion of the coax as it runs
>betwen antenna and shack would provide some lightning protection.
>
>Now intuitively this makes some sense....if lightning generates a common
>mode voltage that exists on the shield of the coax, isn't it reasonable
>to think that any arc-over would happen directly to earth ground instead
>of coming into the shack to find the path out to ground through a ground
>rod?
>
>Intuition aside, does this in fact work?

Well, like most everything else, the answer is *it depends*.

You've first got to understand that lightning must be treated like RF. It obeys the same rules. Now the surge *inside* the coax will be slowed by the velocity factor of the cable while the surge on the *outside* of the coax shield will not. Depending on the length of the cable, the relative phase of the pulse will be aiding or opposing by the time it gets to the ground. If it is aiding, by grounding the shield you make the *differential* mode voltage higher. If it is opposing, you make the *differential* mode voltage lower. Now depending on the firing characteristics of your differential mode arrestor, and it's location in the cable, you may have helped yourself or hurt yourself by burying the cable.

In general, I tend to favor the idea of burying the cable, but it's no substitute for a good arrestor for both differential and common mode currents. By burying the cable, you *may* ruduce any inductive coupling to the cable, or not if you happen to bury it parallel to a ground radial that's carrying the brunt of the tower surge. Passing it through EMT can give a waveguide beyond cutoff suppression of the pulse on the outside of the shield as well as offering magnetic shielding against induced currents. Burying can be thought of as a poor substitute for EMT. The *jacket* on most ham grade coax is going to make the earth connection fairly poor, so not much actual grounding takes place. Usually there's a better ground through your equipment and lightning will find it. In a near miss rather than a strike, the voltage on the coax probably won't be high enough to flash through the jacket, but will still be plenty high enough to eat your radio.

For what it's worth, I do bury the cables from my tower to my station. But I bury them inside of conduit that *isn't* connected to my ground field. It's a magnetic shield only. Buried cables make the station neater, and makes mowing the grass easier. I use bury grade hard line. Burying ordinary coax can lead to water incursion and braid corrosion. Digging it up to replace it is a major pain.

Gary KE4ZV

2545. Re: Ramsey Kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 15:02:45 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.150245.17505@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289561

In article <01GKB0QFRLPGFKMP9C@TNTECH.BITNET> JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Jeff M. Gold) writes:
>Well here is some personal experience:
>
>
>I admit that I also learned a lot from building the Ramsey 2
>meter kit and really enjoyed building it. I found however
>that on my particular kit you needed an expert electronics
>person with some considerable test equipment to set it up..
>I have mine working ok but it only is putting out about 2
>watts...I need to retune it and spread coils etc, but it
>turns out the process is very complex.

I am in the process of building the older version of the kit: the FTR 146. I enjoyed building the kit too. There were frustrations to do with missing parts (one whole bag) and so on that took about three weeks and numerous phone calls to straighten out. While my TX is working, my receiver is not. I finally traced it to a bad first mixer and I have been waiting 10 days for a replacment part.

The transmitter tuned up fine right away and puts out reasonably clean 6.5W. My observation has been that the tank coils are critical. In the manual they recommend using a 3/8 18 bolt to use as a form for winding the coils. I did that and the coils looked like perfect helixes. On first try the transmitter put out about five watts. A little tweaking moved it up to over 6W. Then I noticed that my receiver wasn't doing to well and so worked on it a bit. The next time I tested the TX, it was putting out only 3W. So I guessed that I had disturbed the coils. Tried tweaking them. I spread them out just a teeny bit - in fact it seemed to spring back to the previous shape but I was back to 6.5W. The change in the coil was almost imperceptible. The moral of this story is that the coils have to be *perfect*. If you did not use a bolt as a coil form, it might be good to replace your current ones with new ones.

>
>I had a person with a masters in EE help me... found I built
>the kit correctly but the kit wasn't on freq. there is a
>note in the manual about using capacitors to get the
>crystals on frequency. well we tried it.. and every other
>combination...couldn't get it right.. finally had to change
>the current to the crystals...put a not on E-mail and found
>that the original batch of crystals was cut too thin (thats
>what the person helping me had guessed also)..
>

Boy did this irritate me. I had a frequency counter to check my
oscillators (as the Ramsey manual recommends.) The receiver oscillator
tuned up ok to the right frequency. Try as I might, I could not get
any of the transmitter oscillators to tune to the right frequency.
So I first suspected my handywork. Spent over two hours analyzing
it. The varactor and its biasing circuits were ok, the crystal was
oscillating and so on. But the crystal would not budge. Finally
I decided that the crystal must have wrong load capacitance. I called
Ramsey and they said yes they have had `variations' in crystals. Never
mind the fact that the variaion extended to all the tx crystals,
that we still shipped it out and never told you.

>Was told by a Ramsey tech that yes this was so and I needed
>to do something else with padding the crystals.. and that
>the manual was incorrect and that different value capacitors
>across different places was needed...got a little upset and
>sent a letter to Ramsey.. Mr. Ramsey insisted that the tech
>was wrong and was going to be "spanked" and that there was
>nothing wrong with the crystals and that the problem was
>caused by different builders using different lead lengths on
>the components.

Yeah right. Do you believe him? All my lead lengths were really
short. My tx got going well right away after padding the caps
and put out 5 w on first try.

>
>I have corresponded with many people who have had similiar
>experiences...yes there were some people who built the
>rig...tuned it up and had it put out 5 watts or so right
>away.. it certainly seems to be the exception rather than
>the rule..
>
>I now still need to go back and spend at least a day playing
>witht he coils and such and see if I can't get it to put out
>near 5 watts.
>
>73s de Cookeville,TN
>Jeff, AC4HF

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

2546. Need Frequency Database

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 15:05:22 UTC
From: jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.100522.18245@yang.earlham.edu>
Source record: 289421
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Does anyone have a US frequency allocation database for a wide area of the spectrum? A US VHF station directory database? I realize these would be large, but could you que the files to me if you have something interesting like this? Any band, any modulation. SW,MW,VHF-LO,VHF-HI,UHF are main areas of interest.

--

Jeremiah Wilton | jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu | JEREMIAH@EARLHAM.bitnet | "Chen2 Qi2" | NeXTmail only: jeremiah@math.earlham.edu |

2547. Re:G5RV

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 15:25:40 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May22.152540.6928@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289568

Tony Angeram writes:
> I managed to squeeze a G5RV on an average city lot... Question is to
> Balun or not to Balun ??

Definitely Not Balun. It is not needed, and can be counter productive.
See G5RV's article about his antenna in the ARRL Antenna Compendium, First
Edition, for details.

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2548. is KA7QJY COMPONENTS still in business?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 15:28:25 UTC
From: rossi@ms-1.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992May22.152825.625@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 289565

Is this guy still in business??? I ordered twice last year and
got good/fast service.. I sent for his latest price list over
3 weeks ago and have received nothing... so far...

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

2549. Baycom

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 15:45:35 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.COM
Message-ID: <9205221443.AA21477@netmail.microsoft.com>
Source record: 289563

The Baycom authors are German, so the German version is usually ahead of the localized English version. Try to get a copy of the English version (sorry, I can't remember which version of it I am using). The docs were translated by a ham in England, and they are good.

I bought the Baycom modem kit from A&A Engineering, shich included the software and on-line (printable) docs. I like it alot.

2550. Re: Kenwood Tm741A Mods needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 15:55:09 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l1q6atINN7f9@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 289564

In article <1992May22.023146.23505@SSD.intel.com>
daveb@ssd.intel.com (David Billstrom) writes:
>
>2. I've had some intermod problems on UHF right in the middle of the
>ham band, while others with 741 in the same area do not. I'm still
>investigating this.

I've found that the antenna installation can be a contributing
factor for 741 intermod problems. In my case, I had significantly
more intermod using one particular duplexer over another. The duplexer
in question was one of the diamond (comet?) types which had two 1'
pigtail leads on it. When I exchanged it for one of the type without
pigtails, the problem went away.

Just another data point,

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

2551. Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 16:59:17 UTC
From: n9gbj@n9gbj.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <35341@n9gbj.ampr.org>
Source record: 289484

All this talk about cross band repeater mods lately, aren't they, er, well you know, technically illegal to use unless you ID them? Its a transmitter, right? And isn't it uncool to control them on the 2M side? I suppose its like out of band mods; none except the MARS mods could actually be used. (no type acceptance).

I've had a few encounters with new owners of cross-band radios lately, and nobody seems to be concerned about the legality of these things. The main problem seems to be just leaving the thing on so the owner can listen to a repeater that is being cross banded. Since the owner has no way to ID the output that he is listening to, how can this be legal? And aren't these things operating under the remote control sections of the FCC rules since they are controlled on a simplex frequency (if there is any control at all).

For example, I was listening to our local wide-area repeater the other day, and I heard two locals talking about how they use their new cross band repeating radios.

Ham #1 "Yep. Works great. I can set up my radio to crossband our 2 meter machine to UHF. I can hear that thing all over town, har har"

Ham #2 "Yeah, thats how I use mine! I can use it 20 miles away. I just leave it on all the time."

Hmmm. Duh. How do they ID the radios? Sure they could key up and ID one of the outputs, but how about the other one (the one they are listening to)? And if they are just listening, are they really going to key up every 10 minutes and ID the thing while two other hams are ragchewing on the repeater that is being crossbanded? (nope!). And can they be considered to be in "control" of the thing if they are 20 miles away?

And in addition, we have had problems with local hams setting up their cross band repeaters on an "unused" UHF frequency during our local skywarn weather net, in one case the cross-bander was using one of the UHF link frequencies that the repeater itself used for a remote receive site, causing that site to be rendered useless. (Guess he couldn't hear the link at his QTH). While I'm sure the interference isn't intentional, since the cross-band repeater is never IDed, we can't ask the person to move without DFing him, and nobody wants to DF during a thunderstorm!

Also, our local ARES group wants to set up a mobile cross band radio for "emergency" use. I asked about IDing it, but the answer was "oh well, we will be right there, so someone is in control of it." I explained how some provision would still need to be made to ID it, just like you still need to ID your HT even though it is right there in your hand ;), and

the answer then was "Well, it will be an emergency anyway". Hmmm.

It doesn't seem like it would take much for the manufacturer to build in
a programmable CW IDer to make these things legal. I know some of them
already have a transmitter time-out timer (probably to save the finals! ;)
Guess maybe I'm just being too sensitive about these things. 73

Send your flames (if you must) to:
Bryan D. K. Biggers, N9GBJ
Reply to bryan@pgd.adp.wisc.edu

2552. Mini-QUAD ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 17:15:56 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9205221715.AA28917@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289566

A friend told me about an antenna he got from his father, a tri-band "MINI-QUAD". It is much smaller than the Quads currently advertised with a loading coil and an unusuall shape (not like the standard "quad").

Anyone familiar with a commercial quad by this name? If so, who's the vendor and are they still in existence?

ROBERT GIDEN, N7KCG (Wa. St. Univ.) Internet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU

2553. Re: is KA7QJY COMPONENTS still in business?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 17:18:54 UTC
From: jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May22.171854.22517@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289567

In article <1992May22.152825.625@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@ms-1.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>Is this guy still in business??? I ordered twice last year and
>got good/fast service.. I sent for his latest price list over
>3 weeks ago and have received nothing... so far...

Here is his new new address;

KA7QJY COMPONENTS
Box 3893
Logan, Ut
84321
1-801-753-5961

Send a large SASE for his cataloge. He has GREAT PRICES!!!!

Jeff

--
Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AE | On CW no one can hear you scream!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com |
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 |

2554. Alinco 580 users manual posting rev 1.9

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 17:25:14 UTC
From: jay@zen.CAc.stratus.COM
Message-ID: <9205221718.AA18689@zen.cac.stratus.com>
Source record: 289569

Due to the incredible response of my last posting, I am posting
the 580 users manual to this forum. This will be my only posting
for this revision. The next revision is due out in the middle of
June. Please feel free to distribute as needed. The manual that
comes with the 580 has many mistakes and the index is virtually
useless. The many errors were due to the reformatting when my
manual went to Japan. The necessary process has been put into place to
assure that this doesn't happen again.

Please disregard all previous versions of this manual.

This manual has undergone grammar checking and detail checking like
MHz instead of Mhz. Many changes have been included to update the manual
to the line version of the 580. The previous manual was based on pre-
release 580 versions. Major corrections are shown with a "|" indicator
in the left margin. The manual is now upto 56 pages. Please feel free to
forward your comments to me at Jay_Appell@cac.stratus.com or you can sen mail to me at 125
Dutcher St. in Hopedale, Ma. 01747 or online BBS from 7AM to
9PM ET 508-478-6969 8/1/N.

Well you can't say that I'm not reachable! As always, thank you for your comments. Have
Fun!

Jay Appell (KA1SNA)

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1 INTRODUCTION

We at Alinco would like to thank you for purchasing the ALINCO DJ-580T (US Model)/DJ-580E (European Model). Radios and other products made by ALINCO rank as some finest in the world. Your DJ-580T/E has been manufactured and tested very carefully at the factory and will give you satisfactory operation for many years. We are confident that you will be very satisfied with your choice of this fine ALINCO radio.

1.1 STANDARD ACCESSORIES

When you unpack your ALINCO transceiver, you will find the standard accessories which include:

1. Ni-Cad Battery Pack (7.2V @ 700mAH).EBP-20N
2. AC Wall Charger for EBP-20N.......EDC-24 (120V) DJ-580/T
3. Belt Clip
4. Hand Strap
5. Dual Band Rubber Flex Antenna
6. Schematic Diagram
7. Instruction Manual
8. Warranty registration card

1.2 OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

To enhance your DJ-580 radio further, optional accessories are available. At ALINCO, we strongly recommend that you purchase appropriate accessories to get full features and performance from your radio.

1. Ni-Cad Battery Pack (7.2V @ 700mAH).EBP-20N
2. Ni-Cad Battery Pack (12V @ 700mAH) .EBP-22N
| 3. Dry Cell (6-AA) Pack EDH-6
4. Quick Ni-cad battery charger EDC-34
5. Mobile DC Power Cable/Charger
with Noise Filter. . .EDC-36
w/o. EDC-43
6. Earphone EME-6
7. DC cable for power supply. EDC-37
8. Earphone/Earphone. EME-6
9. Earphone/Microphone w PTT. EME-11
10. Speaker/Microphone EMS-2Z
11. Remote Control Speaker/Microphone. .EMS-8Z
12. Headset with PTT/VOX EME-10K
| 13. Soft Case. . . . . .ESC-17 for EBP-20N or EDH-6
14. Tone Squelch Unit. .(580-E). EJ-12U

2 SPECIFICATIONS

The specifications outlined for this product are for use in the amateur bands only. No guarantee or warranty, either specific or implied, will apply to any function or specification outside the amateur bands. Individual radios may experience different performance and/or specification levels. All specifications and features are subject to change without notice or obligation.

2.1 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Channel Spacing: 5, 10, 12.5, 15, 20, 25 kHz
steps
Memory Channels: 42 Channels (20 VHF, 20 UHF)
1 VHF Call Channel
1 UHF Call Channel
Antenna Impedance: 50 Ohms unbalanced

Microphone Input Impedance: 2K Ohms
Signal Type: F3
Power Supply Requirements: 13.8 Volts DC
Dimensions (Radio Only):
Height = 140mm (4 1/8")
Width = 58mm (2 1/2")
Depth = 33mm (1 1/2")
Weight: Approximately 410g
DTMF: 16 Button Key Pad
Subaudible Tones: Encode and Decode installed

2.2 U.S. FREQUENCY COVERAGE

The frequency coverage listed as follows applies to the DJ-580T.

VHF Band: 144.000 - 147.995 MHz (TX)
130.000 - 173.995 MHz (RX)
110.000 - 173.995 MHz (RX)* Only after Modification
UHF Band: 440.000 - 449.995 MHz (TX)
420.000 - 479.995 MHz (RX)
870.000 - 890.000 MHz (RX)* Only after Modification

Note: I was unable to receive actual frequencies beyond 890 MHz.
Those of you who haven't run into 1st IF syndromes, try this.

Select a cellular frequency, and add the first IF for UHF
which is 23.05. Try the same example again but multiply the
first UHF IF by 2 (46.10). What did you see ?

2.3 EUROPEAN FREQUENCY COVERAGE

The frequency coverage listed as follows applies to the DJ-580E.

VHF Band: 144.000 - 145.995 MHz (TX)
130.000 - 173.995 MHz (RX)
130.000 - 173.995 MHz (RX)* Only after Modification
UHF Band: 430.000 - 439.995 MHz (TX)
420.000 - 479.995 MHz (RX)
870.000 - 890.000 MHz (RX)* Only after Modification

2.4 TRANSMITTER SPECIFICATIONS

Output Power: 2 Watts with Standard EBP-20N Battery
5 Watts with Optional EBP-22N Battery
Modulation System: Variable reactance FM
Max. Freq. Deviation: +/- 5kHz
Spurious Emission: Less than 60dB below carrier

Tone Frequency: 67.0 to 250.3 Hz (38 selections)
DJ-580T (Subaudible Encoding Tone)
DJ-580E (1,750 Hz Tone Burst)
Microphone: Electret Condenser
Operating Mode:
Simplex:

Duplex: 5kHz steps minimum between 0-15.995 MHz
from receiver frequency.
CTCSS Encoder: Built-in and included as standard
CTCSS Decoder: Built-in and included as standard

2.5 RECEIVER SPECIFICATIONS

Receiver System: Superheterodyne, Dual Conversion
Sensitivity: 12dB SINAD less than - 15dB per microvolt
Intermediate Frequency: VHF - 1st IF 55.05 MHz
2nd IF 455 kHz
UHF - 1st IF 58.125 MHz
2nd IF 485 kHz
Audio Power Output: 250 mw (10% Total Harmonic Distortion)
Speaker Impedance: 8 Ohms

2.6 BATTERY SPECIFICATIONS

The "PO" function selects output power levels. The
transmitter output power is determined by battery type and
output power setting.

2.6.1 EBP-20N BATTERY SPEC

The EBP-20N is supplied with your radio when purchased.

PO FUNCTION

Battery Capacity: 700 mAh
Output Voltage: 7.2 Volts
PO (Power Output Function): L - 0.25 Watt output power
M - 1.00 Watt output power
H - 2.50 Watts output power

Charge Times and Chargers: EDC-34 (120V) Approx. 1 Hour
EDC-35 (220V) Approx. 1 Hour
EDC-24 (120V) Approx. 14 Hours
EDC-25 (220V) Approx. 14 Hours

Charging Temperature: 0 to +45 Degrees C
Storage Temperature: -20 to +45 Degrees C

2.6.2 EBP-22N BATTERY SPEC

The EBP-22N is supplied with your radio when purchased.

PO FUNCTION

Battery Capacity: 700 mAh
Output Voltage: 12.0 Volts
PO (Power Output Function): L - 0.25 Watt output power
M - 1.00 Watt output power
H - 5.00 Watts output power

Charge Times and Chargers: EDC-34 (120V) Approx. 1.8 Hours
EDC-35 (220V) Approx. 1.8 Hours
EDC-24 (120V) Approx. 14 Hours
EDC-25 (220V) Approx. 14 Hours

Charging Temperature: 0 to +45 Degrees C
Storage Temperature: -20 to +45 Degrees C

3 DESCRIPTIONS

This section will discuss what the function or control is and how to use it. The subsections are broken down into smaller sections for easy access.

3.1 FRONT PANEL CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

The following descriptions are those functions necessary to utilize full functionality of the DJ/580T/E.

(1) LCD DISPLAY PANEL

Refer to Section 3.5 for further details on the LCD display panel.

(2) CONTROL KEYPAD

The control pad includes 16 multi-functional command keys that control and execute various operations for the DJ-580T/E. It also serves as a DTMF keypad.

(3) MICROPHONE

An electret condenser microphone is built into the front panel. When transmitting, speak directly into the microphone from a distance of approximately 5 inches. The speaker/microphone connectors are labeled as follows:

Smaller Jack
(MIC JACK): Tip: PTT Line/Transmit Audio
Ring: 5VDC (for EME-10K option)
Sleeve: Signal Ground

Larger Jack
(SPEAKER JACK): Tip: Receive Audio
Ring: Remote Control (for EMS-8 option)
Sleeve: Signal Ground

| If you decide to use the V.U.SP jack while using the
| SPeaker jack, the VHF audio will not be heard. The VHF
| audio is routed through the V.U.SP jack.

(4) SPEAKER

The speaker is located below the key pad on the front panel. It's rated at 8 ohms and not in operation when an external speaker is used.

(5) VHF BAND KEY

Pressing this key allows for operation on the 2 meter VHF band.

(6) UHF BAND KEY

Pressing this key allows for operation on the 70 cm UHF band.

(7) SHIFT KEY

The SHIFT KEY is used to change frequency offset and shift.

The symbols - , + and star symbol are used to indicate shifts.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the SHIFT key repeatedly until the desired shift appears on the LCD display.

The - symbol indicates that the transmitter will subtract the offset with the transmitted frequency.

The + symbol indicates that the transmitter will add the offset with the transmitted frequency.

The star symbol indicates a split offset.

Simplex operation is active when neither the - or + or star symbol is displayed on the LCD display. If OFF appears in place of the frequency during transmit, the selected frequency is out-of-band.

2. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key. The LCD display returns to frequency.

*** NOTE ***

For larger incremental frequency changes press and hold the FUNC key then rotate the Main Tuning dial. This increments the 1MHZ digit.

Amateur radio repeaters utilize separate transmitter and receiver sections. The transmitter frequency may be offset either above or below the receive frequency according to repeater coordination conventions. The standard offset for the 2 meter band is 600 Khz. Offset for the 70cm band is 5 Mhz. Offset direction varies according to established band plans.

EXAMPLE: SHIFT

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the SHIFT key. An offset will be displayed on the LCD display.

3. Rotate the Main Tuning dial or press either arrow key to select the desired offset. For larger incremental frequency changes, press the FUNC key then rotate the Main Tuning dial.

4. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key or PTT key to complete offset procedure.

DJ-580T DJ-580E

VHF: 600 Khz (0.60) VHF: 600 Khz (0.60)
UHF: 5 Mhz (5.00) UHF: 7.6 Mhz (7.60)

(8) STEP KEY

The STEP function is used to select desired incremental changes of receive/transmit frequencies, in steps of 5, 10, 12.5, 15, 20 or 25Khz. Get more information on "GETTING STARTED" in section 4.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the STEP key. The channel step will change each time the STEP key is pressed. You can also change the channel step by using the Main Tuning dial, UP ARROW or DOWN ARROW keys.

3. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key to set channel step and return to operating frequency.

After channel step is set, the receive/transmit frequency will increase or decrease by the value selected when you turn the Main Tuning dial.

When the transmit frequency extends beyond permissible limits, Off will be displayed on the LCD display. The transmitter will not transmit when Off is displayed.

Refer to the following OFFSET frequency chart (TABLE 1) before you actually transmit. The transmitting frequency may differ from the frequency that appears on the lcd display.

LCD DISPLAY FREQUENCY ACTUAL FREQUENCY

***.*02.5 Khz ***.*00.0 Khz
***.*07.5 Khz ***.*05.0 Khz
***.*17.5 Khz ***.*15.0 Khz
***.*22.5 Khz ***.*20.0 Khz
***.*27.5 Khz ***.*25.0 Khz
***.*32.5 Khz ***.*30.0 Khz
***.*42.5 Khz ***.*40.0 Khz
***.*47.5 Khz ***.*45.0 Khz
***.*52.5 Khz ***.*50.0 Khz
***.*57.5 Khz ***.*55.0 Khz

***.*67.5 Khz ***.*65.0 Khz
***.*72.5 Khz ***.*70.0 Khz
***.*77.5 Khz ***.*75.0 Khz
***.*82.5 Khz ***.*80.0 Khz
***.*92.5 Khz ***.*90.0 Khz
***.*97.5 Khz ***.*95.0 Khz

TABLE 1 OFFSET FREQUENCY CHART

(9) REV KEY

The REV key allows instant reversal of the REV function is also useful to check the repeater input to determine if another station is heard directly so you can go simplex. To activate the REV function:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the REV key. The repeater input frequency and opposite SHIFT indicator will appear on the LCD display panel.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the REV key again to cancel the REV function.

If the frequency, as a result of the REV key being activated, is out of band, the beep will sound and no change will take place. The beep won't be heard through the speaker if it has been turned off.

(10) TONE KEY

The Tone Encoder and Tone (Decoder) Squelch function is standard on the DJ-580T/E. Tone Encode and Decode work on the Main Band only. The DJ-580T/E has 38 settings from 67.0 hz to 250.3 hz (TABLE 2). Utilize the TONE key to access these settings. Access to an increasing number of repeaters is restricted by requiring that a sub-audible tone be transmitted with the input signal to open the repeater. To select the needed tone, perform the following:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the TONE key. A tone frequency will appear in the LCD display.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial or either the UP ARROW or DOWN ARROW key to the desired tone frequency.

3. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

4. The tone has now been selected, now you need to enable it. Press the T.SQL key.

Refer to section 9.4 for more information.

Sub-Audible Tone Chart
==========
67.0 71.9 74.4 77.0 79.7 82.5

85.4 88.5 91.5 94.8 97.4 100.0
103.5 107.2 110.9 114.8 118.8 123.0
127.3 131.8 136.5 141.3 146.2 151.4
156.7 162.2 167.9 173.8 179.9 186.2
192.8 203.5 210.7 218.1 225.7 233.6
241.8 250.3

TABLE 2 SUB-AUDIBLE TONES

(11) PO KEY

Change power output levels by performing the following.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the PO key repeatedly to obtain the desired output power.

When H is displayed it means that the output power is at maximum/high for battery rating. When M is displayed it means that the output power is at mid range for battery rating. When L is displayed it means that the output power | is at the lowest range for battery rating. Refer to the | battery specifications for more on output levels.

*** WARNING ***

It is possible to cause UHF receive interference while transmitting on VHF. To avoid this from happening, make sure that the VHF frequency x 3 does not equal the frequency on UHF. For example, if VHF transmit frequency is 146.190 the UHF frequency should not be set at 438.570.

(12) T.SQL KEY

The Tone Encoder and Tone (Decoder) Squelch function is standard on the DJ-580T/E. Tone Encode and Decode work on the Main Band only. The DJ-580T/E has 38 settings from 67.0 hz to 250.3 hz (TABLE 3). Utilize the TONE key to access these settings. Access to an increasing number of repeaters is restricted by requiring that a sub-audible tone be transmitted with the input signal to open the repeater. To select the needed tone, perform the following:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the TONE key. A tone frequency will appear in the LCD display.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial or either the UP ARROW or DOWN ARROW key to the desired tone frequency.

3. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the T.SQL key to display T and enable subaudible tone encoding. If T and SQL display, then tone squelch or tone decoding is enabled.

The tone frequency is now stored and will be transmitted
with the repeater input frequency.

Sub-Audible Tone Chart
=======================================
67.0 71.9 74.4 77.0 79.7 82.5
85.4 88.5 91.5 94.8 97.4 100.0
103.5 107.2 110.9 114.8 118.8 123.0
127.3 131.8 136.5 141.3 146.2 151.4
156.7 162.2 167.9 173.8 179.9 186.2
192.8 203.5 210.7 218.1 225.7 233.6
241.8 250.3

TABLE 3 SUB-AUDIBLE TONES

(13) BEEP KEY

When the BEEP is on, each key pressed will sound a BEEP.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the BEEP key.
Each time the BEEP key is pressed the speaker will emit
a high or low pitch tone. If the tone is high pitch, the
BEEP is disabled, if low it is enabled.

The BEEP function, when set, will be activated on both bands.
The BEEP will sound only if the BEEP function is on.

The radio comes preset with a low/soft beep audio level. If
you would like to increase this level to high, perform the
following.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. The
LCD will display FL.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the STEP key.
The display will indicate bEEPH, for beep tone high
level audio.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the STEP key.
The display will indicate bEEPL, for beep tone low level
audio.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key three
(3) times to clear FL/PL from the display and exit beep
tone level mode.

(14) TMS/VCS KEY

This key is used to select 1 of 3 scan modes. Refer to
section 8.3 for more information.

(15) APO KEY

This APO key is used to Automatically Power Off the radio.
The APO function prevents inadvertent waste of battery
power when the radio is left ON unintentionally. Here's how

to use it.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the APO key. You will see APo 30 displayed.

2. The time of 30 minutes is preset from the factory. The time duration can be selected by rotating the Main Tuning Dial. The time is adjustable from 5 to 60 minutes.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the APO key. APO is displayed on the LCD.

If no activity, a beep is emitted after this time and 30 seconds later the LCD display becomes blank. Battery power has now been removed from the radio. To re-initialize APO, turn the radio off and back on again.

4. Exit the APO function, select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key. The APO indicator should still be displayed on the LCD.

5. To cancel APO, press and hold the FUNC key, then press the APO key 2 times. The APO indication should now disappear from the display. Exit the APO function, select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

Any signal received during the APO time period, APO resets back to the beginning.

(16) DOWN ARROW AND FL/PL KEY

The DOWN ARROW toggles different values depending on what task you are utilizing. It is often used to decrease VFO frequency value. If this key is held down, the value will decrease continuously.

FL stands for Frequency Lock. In this mode the main keypad, SCN/PS and CALL/W keys are locked and don't function.

PL stands for Push To Talk Lock. In this mode both bands are locked from the Push to Talk switch. Frequencies can still be entered and stored.

These are useful features to prevent unauthorized functioning while the radio is in unattended monitoring mode. Here's how to use these features.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the FL/PL key. Each time you press the key, you will toggle the field which will be displayed as follows: FL, PL then FL and PL and finally both functions disabled.

(17) DUAL KEY

This function is used to monitor two particular channels. The possibilities are:

o VFO and MEMORY channels
o VFO and CALL channels
o VFO and VFO channels
o CALL and MEMORY channels

In other words, dual channel monitoring will listen to two channels. Here's how to make it happen for VFO and MEMORY. You can incorporate the same procedure with the other possibilities of DUAL WATCH.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press the MR key. Select the desired memory channel by using the Main Tuning Dial.

The 2 digit memory channel number will blink if it hasn't been programmed. More on memory channel programming can be found in section 6.2.

3. Return to VFO Mode and enter a VFO frequency.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the DUAL key. The PRI indicator will now blink on and off on the display. The radio will cycle alternately between VFO frequency and Memory frequency for 1/2 second.

5. When a signal is received, the signal is held for 5 seconds.

6. To release the DUAL/WATCH function, press the PRI or chosen VFO key.

(18) UP ARROW AND MESS KEY

The UP ARROW toggles different values depending on what task you are utilizing. It is often used to increase VFO frequency value. If this key is held down, the value will increase continuously.

This MESS key is used for Digital Signal messages. Refer to section 11.7.

(19) PRI/DIAL M KEY

PRI stands for Priority. When the PRI key is pressed the priority function is active.

The DIAL M key is used for storing and automatically transmit a sequence of numbers/codes. This would be commonly used for autopatch use. Refer to section 10 for more information.

(20) GP DSQ/DSQS KEY

This key is used in conjunction with DTMF squelch control. More information can be found in section 11.

(21) SKIP/M TO V KEY

The SKIP key is used to skip selected memory channels during a memory scan.

The M to V function of this key is used to copy information from a memory location into the vfo.

(22) MR/MW KEY

MR stands for Memory Read. This function is used to examine what information is in a memory channel.

MW stands for Memory Write. This function is used to write/store frequencies and features into a memory channel. Refer to section 6.2 on for more information.

1. Press the MR key to put the Main Band into Memory Channel mode. A 2 digit memory channel number (0-19) will appear. These 2 digits will flash if nothing has been programmed into the memory channel.

2. Pressing the SCN key will increment each programmed memory channel one at a time. Use the Main Tuning Dial to either increment or decrement scanning.

(23) SCN/PS KEY

The SCN key is used to continually scan frequencies in VFO or memory mode. Press the key down for approximately one second and scan will begin. Scan is active by virtue of the flashing decimal point, just right of the 1 megahertz digit. To cease scan, press the SCN key once again.

PS stands for Programmable Scan. This is used when you want to scan a range of frequencies. You may scan a range of frequencies on VHF and perform the same for UHF at the same time. Here is how it works.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Now enter the lower range frequency via the keypad.

3. Press the MR key. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial and select memory channel P1.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the MW key. A beep will sound from the speaker and memory channel P1 will stop blinking. P1 has been successfully programmed with the lower frequency.

5. Now enter the higher range frequency via the keypad.

6. Press the MR key. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial and select memory channel P2.

7. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the MW key. A beep will sound from the speaker and memory channel P2 will stop blinking. P2 has been successfully programmed with the upper frequency.

8. Select the Main VFO band as you did in step 1.

9. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the PS key. The display will show scanning of ranges programmed between P1 and P2. The P indicator should begin to blink on the LCD display.

10. Exit programmable scan, select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key or SCN key.

(24) CALL/CALL.W KEY

Each band has 1 Call channel which is immediately accessible by pressing the CALL key. An often used frequency of interest such as a preferred local repeater, is usually programmed into the Call channel.

The CALL key is used to gain access to the CALL channel.

The CALL.W key is used to write information into the CALL channel.

Refer to section 6.3 for more information.

(25) LAMP KEY

1. Press the LAMP key to illuminate the LCD display. The lamp goes out automatically after five seconds.

2. If you wish for the lamp to remain on, press and hold the FUNC key, then press the LAMP key.

(26) MONI/BS KEY

MONI is short for the word MONITOR or SQUELCH OPEN. Activate this feature as follows:

1. Press and hold the MONI key to override the squelch on the band selected. In this mode, weak signals below the squelch threshold may be heard.

BS is short for Battery Saver. The battery saver feature reduces unnecessary battery drain by alternating between listening and the Battery Saver mode. If there is no operation for a period of 5 seconds the BS mode will listen for a signal for approximately 130 ms then Battery Save for approximately 390 ms. This cycle is repeated continuously.

Perform the following to activate or deactivate Battery Save feature. You can set this function in VHF or UHF or both bands together.

1. To activate battery save feature, press and hold the FUNC key, then press the BS key until the symbol S is displayed.

2. To deactivate battery save feature, press and hold the FUNC key, then press the BS key until the S disappears.

3.2 TOP PANEL CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

(1) BNC ANTENNA CONNECTOR

You should attach a suitable Dual-Band antenna that will yield a low SWR. The antenna connected should satisfy both the 2 meter and 70 cm (440MHz) band.

(2) VHF VOLUME CONTROL

Adjusts the VHF audio level. Rotate control clockwise to increase volume , and counter clockwise to decrease.

(3) VHF SQUELCH

Start by turning the knob fully counter clockwise, then rotate the knob back clockwise until background noise is silent.

(4) POWER ON/OFF AND UHF VOLUME CONTROL

Power is not applied to the radio when the POWER knob is fully counter clockwise. When the POWER knob is rotated clockwise, power is applied to the radio and volume for the UHF band may be adjusted.

(5) UHF SQUELCH

Start by turning the knob fully counter clockwise, then rotate the knob back clockwise until background noise is silent.

(6) MAIN TUNING DIAL

Press the VHF or UHF key to select the Main Band. The Main Tuning dial may be rotated in either direction to select transmit and receive frequencies, frequency steps, subaudible tones and transmit frequency offsets. The frequency will increase/decrease by one MHz depending on the direction of the tuning dial rotation.

(7) SPEAKER JACK

An external speaker rated at 8 ohms may be plugged into this jack. The built-in speaker is disabled when an

external speaker is plugged into this jack.

| If you decide to use the V.U.SP jack while using the
| SPeaker jack, the VHF audio will not be heard. The VHF
| audio is routed through the V.U.SP jack.

(8) MIC JACK

An external microphone may be plugged into this jack.

(9) V.U.SPEAKER JACK

The DJ-580T/E features an external 1/8" stereo jack that makes accessible the audio supplied from each band (UHF/VHF). When a stereo headset is used, each band is heard separately, in each earphone. Separate external speakers may be plugged into this jack by using a mini dual stereo adapter plug. Volume from the VHF band will be heard on the left channel and UHF will be heard on the right channel. It is advisable to use the SPeaker jack when using a mono plug.

*** NOTE ***

When this jack is in use, the speaker jack located on the top of the radio will be disabled.

| If you decide to use the V.U.SP jack while using the
| SPeaker jack, the VHF audio will not be heard. The VHF
| audio is routed through the V.U.SP jack.

3.3 LEFT SIDE CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

The following controls are located on the left side of the radio as viewed with front panel facing the operator.

(1) FUNCTION KEY

Controls access to secondary functions. These secondary functions are those functions printed in green on the front panel. It is necessary to activate the Function key to access these secondary functions. While holding the FUNC key, press the desired command key.

(2) PTT SWITCH

Press and hold this button to transmit. While holding the PTT SWITCH you may speak into the microphone.

*** NOTE ***

On the DJ-580E the lower portion of the PTT SWITCH is used to transmit Tone Burst, and the upper portion is the PTT SWITCH. On the DJ-580T either button activates PTT SWITCH.

(3) BATTERY LOCK BUTTON

The battery lock button releases the battery from the radio. The battery is keyed in order to avoid the battery from being inserted incorrectly. To attach the battery, slide battery in guides from left to right until the lock snaps battery into place. To remove battery, push and hold the lock button upwards and slide the battery to the left (from vantage point where radio front panel is facing you).

3.4 RIGHT SIDE CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

The following controls are located on the right side of the radio as viewed with front panel facing the operator.

(2) DC IN JACK

Utilizing this jack will provide maximum output power. Plug an external 13.8 VDC power source into this jack.

*** CAUTION ***

Observe correct plug polarity. The tip of the connector is (+) and the sleeve is (-).

When a voltage source is applied to this jack the battery is cutoff and no charging to the battery will take place.

The EDC-36 or EDC-37 is recommended as optional accessories. Refer to section 1.2 for additional information on OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES.

3.5 LCD DISPLAY DESCRIPTIONS

(1) MEMORY CHANNEL

This 2 digit indicator shows that the selected band is in memory mode and displays the memory channel number.

(2) BATTERY SAVE

The symbol S appears while battery save function is activated.

(3) TONE ENCODER/TONE SQUELCH

The symbol T appears when tone encoder is active and TSQL when tone squelch (Decode) function is activated.

(4) PRIORITY/DUAL WATCH

The symbol PRI appears when PRIORITY/DUAL WATCH function are activated.

(5) AM

This symbol will appear when the aircraft modification has been performed. The symbol AM indicates that the AM detector is active.

(6) SPLIT

The star symbol appears when the split function is activated.

(7) TIMER SCAN

This T symbol appears above the (frequency) 10kHz digit. This symbol indicates that BUSY SCAN is activated. When the T symbol disappears, TIMER SCAN is activated.

(8) OUTPUT POWER

When the symbol L is displayed, LOW power is active. The indicator M is for MID power and H for HIGH power.

(9) DIALER

When the ~ symbol appears, the DIALER MEMORY is activated.

(10) SHIFT

The symbols +, - or star are used by the shift function.

(11) DSQ

When P or G and DSQ are displayed, DSQ functions are enabled. DSQ stands for DTMF squelch control.

(12) VHF

The VHF symbol indicates that the VHF band has been selected.

(13) FREQUENCY INDICATOR

Receive and transmit frequencies, offset and tone frequencies, channel steps, DSQ codes and dialer memory channel numbers are displayed in this area depending on the selected mode.

(14) AUTO POWER OFF

APO appears when AUTO POWER OFF is activated.

(15) ON AIR

The symbol ON AIR appears when transmitting.

(16) S/RF

In receive mode the S/RF symbol and Signal/RF bars will be displayed to show signal strength. When transmitting occurs, the ON AIR symbol and Signal/RF bars indicate RF output power.

(17) FREQUENCY DECIMAL POINT

When receive, transmit or offset frequencies are displayed on the LCD, the decimal point divides MHz and kHz.

(18) TONE FREQUENCY DECIMAL POINT

When the Tone frequency is displayed, the decimal point divides Hz and 0.1 Hz.

| *** NOTE ***
|
| This decimal point is also used to indicate that the PLL
| circuitry isn't locking in on the frequency entered. This
| will only be seen on radios modified for airband. In other
| words, you are unlikely to receive the frequency that you
| have entered when this decimal point is blinking within
| the frequency displayed on the LCD.

(19) PL (PTT LOCK)

The PL symbol indicates that the PTT switch is locked. The radio will not transmit even if the PTT switch is pressed accidentally.

(20) FL (FREQUENCY LOCK)

FL stands for FREQUENCY LOCK. When FL is displayed, the command and control function keys are locked out. Utilizing this function prevents accidental use of command and control pad keys.

(21) UHF

This symbol indicates that the UHF band has been selected.

4 GETTING STARTED (RECEIVING)

1. Adjust the following switches and controls on the top of the radio.

o POWER/UHF KNOB: OFF
o VOLUME CONTROLS: Fully Counter Clockwise
o SQUELCH CONTROLS: Fully Counter Clockwise

2. Connect a battery or external 13.8 Volt DC Power Supply to the radio.

3. Connect an antenna with the appropriate antenna connector to the top of the radio. The type of antenna fitting that is expected is a BNC type.

4. Rotate the POWER knob clockwise until power is applied to the radio.

5. Rotate the VHF volume control (left knob) and the UHF volume control (center knob) clockwise until a signal (or noise) is heard through the speaker. The display

should be illuminated and indicate frequencies for both bands. The initial factory delivered settings for VHF are found in Table 4, UHF in Table 5.

VHF

VFO Frequency: 145.000 MHz DSQ Setting: None
Memory Frequency: Empty Call Frequency: 145.000 MHz
Channel Step(580T): 5 kHz Tone Setting: None
Channel Step(580E): 12.5 kHz Tone Frequency: 88.5
Shift: None Transmitter Output: Mid
Offset Frequency: 0.6 MHz Call Freq.(580T): 145.000 MHz
Memory Channel: 1 Call Freq.(580E): 145.000 MHz

TABLE 4 VHF DEFAULT SETTINGS

UHF

VFO Freq. 580T: 445.000 MHz DSQ Setting: None
VFO Freq. 580E: 433.000 MHz Call Freq.(580T): 445.000 MHz
Memory Channel: 1 Call Freq.(580E): 433.000 MHz
Channel Step(580T): 5 kHz Offset Freq.(580T): 5 MHz
Channel Step(580E): 12.5 kHz Offset Freq.(580E): 7.6 MHz
Shift: None Tone Frequency: 88.5 Hz
Tone Setting: None Transmitter Output: Mid

TABLE 5 UHF DEFAULT SETTINGS

6. Rotate the Main Tuning dial, and select an open frequency on each band. Rotate the squelch control counterclockwise for each band until the S/RF indicator disappears from each band on the LCD display.

7. Select the desired band by pressing the VHF or UHF buttons. The VHF symbol will display on the LCD when VHF is enabled. The UHF symbol will display on the LCD when UHF is enabled.

*** NOTE ***

When the external power source is connected, make sure you power off the radio before turning off the power supply.

4.1 KEY PAD DIRECT ENTRY

When frequency is selected by key pad direct entry, numbers will appear on the LCD display as they are entered on the key pad.

To enter frequency directly from the key pad, try the following. The following example will use the two meter frequency 146.52.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Enter the 100MHz digit first. Example: 1--.---

3. Enter the 10MHz digit next. Example: 14-.---

4. Enter the 1MHz digit next. Example: 146.---

5. Enter the 100kHz digit next. Example: 146.5--

6. Enter the 10kHz digit next. Example: 146.52-

7. Enter the 1kHz digit last. Example: 146.520

If radio STEP is greater than 10kHz, the 10kHz digit will be the last digit to enter followed by a higher pitch beep.

If radio STEP is selected for 5kHz, enter the last digit.

4.2 STEP KEY

The STEP function is used to select desired incremental changes of receive/transmit frequencies, in steps of 5, 10, 12.5, 15, 20 or 25kHz. Use this feature as follows:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the STEP key. Change the channel step by using the Main Tuning dial, A/UP ARROW or B/DOWN ARROW keys.

3. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key to set channel step and return to operating frequency.

4. After channel step is set, the receive/transmit frequency will increase or decrease by the value selected when you turn the Main Tuning dial.

*** NOTE ***

The following rules apply to channel steps as indicated.

When 5 kHz channel step is selected, keys 0 and 5 are available for entry into the 1kHz digit.

When 10 kHz channel step is selected, keys 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are available for entry into the 10kHz digit.

When 12.5 kHz channel step is selected, keys 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are available for entry into the 10kHz digit.

When 15 kHz channel step is selected, keys 0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 are available for entry into the 10kHz digit.

When 20 kHz channel step is selected, keys 0, 2, 4, 6, and 8 are available for entry into the 10kHz digit.

When 25 kHz channel step is selected, keys 0, 2, 5 and 7 are available for entry into the 10kHz digit.

4.3 KEYPAD ENTRY

When frequency is selected by key pad direct entry, numbers will appear on the LCD display as they are entered on the key pad.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Begin by entering the 100 MHz digit.

3. Enter the 10 MHz digit.

4. Enter the 1 MHz digit.

5. Enter the 100 kHz digit.

6. Enter the 10 kHz digit. If the radio is in 10 kHz or higher step, a beep will sound and the band indicator will stop flashing.

7. Enter the 5 kHz digit if the radio is set for 5 kHz step.

4.4 CLEARING ENTRY

To clear an error during key pad entry, you may:

o Press the VHF or UHF band key, or
o Press the PTT key.

4.5 MONO BAND FUNCTION

If you only want to use one band without distraction from the other band, follow these steps for mono band.

1. Switch off the radio.

2. Press either the VHF or UHF key while powering on the radio.

Restore dual band capability by pressing the inactive band key. If VHF is selected for mono band operation, press the UHF key to restore dual band operation.

5 TRANSMITTING

1. Make sure that you follow all steps set forth in the "GETTING READY" section (Section 4) first.

2. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, and PL tone frequency.

3. Check to see if the frequency is in use before transmitting.

4. Select appropriate transmitter output level by the switch located on the rear panel of the radio.

5. Press the PTT switch and speak approximately 5" from the microphone, located on the front of the radio.

5.1 POWER OUTPUT SETTING

There are three power settings on the DJ-580T/E. You may select either High (H), Medium (M) or Low (L) from the PO function on the front panel. Refer to the battery specifications for more on output levels.

Change power output levels by performing the following.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the PO key repeatedly to obtain the desired output power.

*** WARNING ***

It is possible to cause UHF receive interference while transmitting on VHF. To avoid this from happening, make sure that the VHF frequency x 3 does not equal the frequency on UHF. For example, if VHF transmit frequency is 146.190 the UHF frequency should not be set at 438.570.

5.2 LOW LEVEL BATTERY MODE

This function allows for extended use due to power drop in battery. The FULL indicator will begin to flash when battery drops to approximately 6.2 volts. When you operate your squelch just on the threshold, it will begin to open at approximately 4.75 volts. The sensitivity and transmit power will begin to drop at this time compared to normal operation. The radio will continue to operate until approximately 4.50 volts. At this point in time the battery should be charged.

6 TRANSCEIVER MODES

The DJ-580T/E has 3 modes; VFO mode, Memory mode and Call mode.

6.1 VFO MODE (Variable Frequency Oscillator)

The transceiver will be in VFO mode. This mode is used to change frequency and select the desired channel step, offset frequency (up to 10.995 MHz by 5 kHz), tone frequency (38 frequencies in Hz), Dual Watch, etc.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

6.2 MEMORY MODE

The following guidelines will help you to program and manipulate memory channels. In memory mode, memory channels can be reviewed. Other features include Memory Scan, Memory Priority and Dual Watch. To select the memory mode, press the MR key. The memory used last will display:

o Frequency
o Memory channel number
o Other programmed functions

6.2.1 PROGRAMMING A MEMORY CHANNEL (MW KEY)

To write functions to any memory channel, it is necessary to first set those functions in the VFO mode.

o Select VFO mode (VHF or UHF band key).
o Select the receive frequency.
o Select the repeater shift - or + or split
o Select the required offset. Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select the proper CTCSS subaudible tone "T". Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select Tone Squelch (Decoder) "T SQL".
o Select Tone Frequency

After selecting and setting the required functions you can write (store) those functions to a memory channel as follows:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, CTCSS subaudible tone, Tone squelch and Tone frequency.

3. Press the MR key. A two-digit memory channel number will be displayed on the LCD. If these digits are flashing, it means that this channel number has no information stored.

4. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial clockwise to choose the desired memory channel number (clockwise to increase, counter clockwise to decrease). Select the desired memory channel number (0 to 19).

5. Press and hold the FUNC key along with the MW key to write (store) frequency to memory.

6. Press the MR key to exit.

An alternate method for programming the memory channel is provided as follows:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press the MR key. A two-digit memory channel number will be displayed on the LCD. If these digits are flashing, it means that this channel number has no information stored.

3. Turn the Main Tuning Dial clockwise to choose the desired memory channel number (clockwise to increase, counter clockwise to decrease). Select the desired memory channel number (0 to 19).

4. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, CTCSS subaudible tone, Tone squelch and Tone frequency.

5. Press and hold the FUNC key along with the MW key to write (store) to memory.

6. Press the MR key to exit.

6.2.2 SCROLL MEMORY

Scrolling the VHF or UHF bank of memory channels up or down can be accomplished 1 of 2 ways.

MR KEY

1. Press the MR key to put the Main Band into Memory Channel mode. The memory channel number (0-19) will appear. A flashing channel number indicates that no information has been programmed into this memory channel. Turn the Main Tuning dial to increment and decrement the memory channel or use the UP ARROW/DOWN ARROW keys.

2. Press the MR key to exit MEMORY MODE and return to VFO MODE. The two digit memory channel will disappear from the LCD display showing that you have returned to VFO MODE.

You can scan the memory channels with the SCN key, elect to skip any memory channel with the SKIP key, or select the scan type with the TMS key. Refer to the section SCANNING FUNCTIONS (Section 8) for more information.

The DJ-580T/E has two (02) banks of memory channels:

First, the VHF bank has 20 memory channels that are accessed with the MR key.

Secondly, the UHF bank has 20 memory channels that are accessed with the MR key.

6.2.3 CANCELING A MEMORY CHANNEL

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press the MR key.

3. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial to choose the desired memory channel number (clockwise to increase, counter clockwise to decrease). Select a non-flashing memory channel number (0 to 19).

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the MW key to cancel this memory channel. The two digit memory channel number will now begin to flash indicating that the content of this memory channel has been cleared.

6.2.4 ALLOCATION OF MEMORY CHANNELS

Using this feature will allow you to free up memory channels from either band and allocate to the other band for frequency storage.

EXAMPLE: FREE MEMORY CHANNELS

Lets say you wish that you had 25 programmable VHF memory channels but the radio comes defaulted to 20. No problem, that's why this feature has been included. Since the radio has 40 channels in total, 20 for each VFO, it is possible to allocate all 40 channels to one band for memory programming. This scenario would leave the other band with no programmable memory channels. Here is how to make it all happen.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. The symbol FL will appear on the LCD display.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the 1 key. The number of allocated memory channels for each VFO will appear on each band display.

When the Main Tuning Dial is rotated clockwise, the number of possible VHF memory channels will increase. This number will increase while the allocated memory channels from the UHF side will decrease.

When the Main Tuning Dial is rotated counter clockwise, the number of possible UHF memory channels will increase. This number will increase while the allocated memory channels from the VHF side will decrease.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key four (4) times to clear FL/PL from the display and exit beep tone level mode.

6.2.5 MEMORY TO VFO COPY FUNCTION

This function is used to copy details of a memory or call channel into a VFO.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press the MR key.

3. Select a memory channel number by rotating the Main Tuning dial.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the C key. The information from the memory channel has been copied to the VFO, currently displayed.

6.3 CALL MODE

The CALL mode allows a single key to use an immediately desired programmed frequency. Each band has one Call Channel which can be accessed by pressing the CALL key. A preferred local repeater is usually programmed into the Call Channel. The indicator C appears on the LCD when Call Priority and/or Dual Watch function is active.

6.3.1 PROGRAMMING THE CALL CHANNEL (W KEY)

To write functions to a CALL Channel, it is necessary to first set those functions in the VFO mode.

o Select VFO mode (VHF or UHF band).
o Select the receive frequency.
o Select the repeater shift - or +
o Select the required offset. Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select the proper CTCSS subaudible tone "T". Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select Tone Squelch (Decoder) "T SQL".
o Select Tone Frequency

After selecting and setting the required functions you can write (store) those functions into a CALL Channel as follows:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, CTCSS subaudible tone, Tone squelch and Tone frequency.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the CALL key. The frequency selected in step 2 will be stored into the CALL channel. The C indicator appears on the LCD showing you that your current mode is CALL channel mode.

4. Press the CALL key again to return to previous mode and frequency.

6.3.2 ACTIVATING CALL CHANNEL

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press the CALL key. The CALL indicator C will appear on the LCD display.

3. Press the CALL key again to return to previous mode and frequency.

6.3.3 CALL CHANNEL TO VFO COPY FUNCTION

This function is used to copy details of a memory or call channel into a VFO.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press the CALL key.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the C key. The information from the call channel has been copied to the VFO, currently displayed.

7 PRIORITY FUNCTIONS

The following priority functions are available:

o VFO Priority
o Memory Priority
o Call Priority (Dual Watch)

7.1 VFO PRIORITY

In this mode a VFO frequency is received for 4 seconds and a Memory frequency is received for 1/2 a second. This cycle will repeat continuously. Here is how it works:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Select and enter a frequency.

3. Press the MR key to activate Memory mode. If the memory channel is blinking, it hasn't been programmed.

4. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial to a desired Memory Channel that has been programmed. You may also use the UP ARROW or DOWN ARROW key to change memory channels.

5. Return to the Main Band VFO as you selected in step 1.

6. Press the PRI key to begin priority function. The LCD will display PRI.

7. Press the PRI key to stop the priority function. The LCD will remove the flashing PRI from the display.

*** NOTE ***

When a signal is received on the memory channel a BEEP will be emitted once from the speaker.

In VFO priority, the transmitter may be activated on either frequency. Press the PTT switch when the desired frequency is displayed on the LCD.

7.2 MEMORY PRIORITY

In this mode a Memory frequency is received for 5 seconds and a VFO frequency is received for 2 second in a continuous cycle. Here is how it works:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Select and enter a frequency.

3. Press the MR key to activate Memory mode. If the memory channel is blinking, it hasn't been programmed.

4. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial to a desired Memory Channel that has been programmed. You may also use the up or DOWN ARROW to change memory channels.

5. Press the PRI key to begin priority function. The LCD will display PRI.

6. Press the PRI key to stop the priority function. The LCD will remove PRI from the display.

*** NOTE ***

When a signal is received on the VFO frequency a BEEP will be emitted once from the speaker.

In memory priority, the transmitter may be activated on either frequency. Press the PTT switch when the desired frequency is displayed on the LCD.

7.3 CALL PRIORITY

The VFO frequency or Memory channel is scanned for approximately 1/2 second and the programmed CALL frequency is scanned for approximately 4 seconds.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. If the CALL channel hasn't been programmed yet, refer to section 6.3.1 for more information.

3. Enter a frequency into the VFO or select a Memory channel in memory channel mode.

4. Press the CALL key for approximately 1/2 second. Call priority will begin to cycle between the CALL channel and the selected VFO or memory channel.

5. Press the PRI key to begin priority function. The LCD will display PRI.

6. Press the PRI key to stop the priority function. The LCD will remove PRI from the display.

*** NOTE ***

When a signal is received on the VFO frequency a BEEP will be emitted once from the speaker.

In CALL priority, the transmitter may be activated on either frequency. Press the PTT switch when the desired frequency is displayed on the LCD.

7.4 DUAL WATCH FUNCTION

Unlike priority, there is no period for listening between two modes. Dual Watch is a constant monitoring of two modes.

7.4.1 VFO/MEMORY DUAL WATCH

Perform the following for VFO/MEMORY DUAL WATCH.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key. Enter a desired frequency.

2. Press the MR key and select the desired memory channel.

3. Return to the VFO mode as selected in step #1.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the DUAL key. The radio will begin with the VFO frequency followed by the memory channel frequency. The cycling between these frequencies is approximately .5 second.

5. Press the VFO button as selected in step #1 to stop DUAL WATCH.

*** OPERATING HINT ***

Without stopping DUAL WATCH operation, you can enter a new frequency into the selected VFO and DUAL WATCH will continue automatically. Enter the new VFO frequency via the key pad. DUAL WATCH operation will be suspended while you are entering the new VFO frequency, but will resume operation after you have completed entry.

7.4.2 CALL/VFO DUAL WATCH

Unlike priority, there is no time period for listening between two modes. Dual Watch is a constant monitoring of two modes. Perform the following for CALL/VFO DUAL WATCH.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key. Enter a desired frequency.

2. Press the CALL key. The CALL channel must be programmed.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the DUAL key. The radio will begin with the CALL frequency followed by the VFO frequency. The cycling between these frequencies is approximately .5 second.

4. Press the Main Band key as performed in step 1 to stop DUAL WATCH.

7.4.3 CALL/MEMORY DUAL WATCH

Unlike priority, there is no time period for listening between two modes. Dual Watch is a constant monitoring of

two modes. Perform the following for CALL/MEMORY DUAL WATCH.

1. Press the MR key and select the desired memory channel.

2. Press the CALL key. The CALL channel must be programmed.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the DUAL key. The radio will begin with the CALL frequency followed by the memory channel frequency. The cycling between these frequencies is approximately .5 second.

4. Press the VFO button as selected in step #1 to stop DUAL WATCH.

8 SCANNING FUNCTIONS

The DJ-580T/E offers various scanning options and 3 scanning modes described a little later on in this section. First lets look at the scanning options, they are:

VFO Scan - Scans either band independently.

Program Band Scan (VFO Mode) - Scans programmed lower to upper frequencies. You may scan a range of frequencies.

Memory Scan - Each band may scan memory channels independently.

8.1 VFO SCAN

Each band may scan VFO channels independently. When in Band Scan mode the DJ-580T/E scans by Channel step, by 100 kHz or by 1 MHz steps. As the scan passes through any 500 kHz or 1 MHz point a tone will sound if the BEEP function is active.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key twice. The purpose for pressing the band key twice is in the event you are in memory mode by mistake.

2. Press the SCN key for approximately 1 second and release the SCN key. Use the Main Tuning dial or UP ARROW or DOWN ARROW keys to scan in a particular direction.

3. Whether you are cycling upward or downward, during scan the decimal point will flash indicating that scanning has begun.

4. When a signal is received, scanning will stop and remain on that frequency. When channel goes quiet or Main Tuning Dial is rotated clockwise or counter clockwise, scanning will continue.

5. To cancel scanning press the SCN key.

All 3 scan types can be applied to Band Scan.

8.1.1 PROGRAM BAND SCAN MODE (VFO MODE)

This scan option allows the scanning of a range of VFO frequencies. Each band may have independent scan ranges. The lower band limit is programmed into Memory Channel 18. The upper band limit is programmed into Memory Channel 19. You may initiate Program Band Scan from either VFO or Memory mode.

EXAMPLE: STORING LOWER/UPPER RANGES

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key, for example VHF.

2. Enter a desired Lower Frequency via the key pad, for example "146.000".

3. Press the MR key.

4. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial until P1 is displayed.

5. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the MW key to store the selected Lower Frequency into memory.

6. Enter a desired Upper Frequency via the key pad like 146.100.

7. Press the MR key.

8. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial until P2 is displayed.

9. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the MW key to store the selected Upper Frequency into memory.

10. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the SCN key. The letter P will begin to blink on the display. Scanning from 146.000 to 146.100 has begun.

11. Press the Main Band key as performed in step 1 to stop this function. Pressing the SCN key will also cease this function.

*** NOTE ***

The upper limit frequency and Lower limit frequency may be stored into either P1 or P2.

8.2 MEMORY SCAN MODE

This scan option allows the user to scan frequencies that have been programmed in any (or all) of the memory channels. Bands may be scanned individually or both bands may be scanned simultaneously.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key twice. The purpose for pressing the band key twice is in the event you are in memory mode by mistake.

2. Press the MR key.

3. Press the SCN key. Use the Main Tuning dial to scan in a particular direction. You can also use the UP or DOWN ARROW keys to scan in a particular direction.

4. Whether you are cycling upward or downward, during scan the decimal point will flash indicating that scanning has begun.

5. When a signal is received, scanning will stop and remain on that frequency. When channel goes quiet or Main Tuning dial is rotated clockwise or counter clockwise, scanning will continue.

6. Press the Main Band key as performed in step 1 to stop this function. Pressing the SCN key will also cease this function.

8.2.1 MEMORY CHANNEL SKIP MODE

Memory Channel Skip permits unwanted memory channels to be skipped during memory scan. This step presumes that you have already programmed some/all memory channels.

1. Press the MR key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial until the memory channel that you want to skip is displayed.

3. Press the SKIP key. The decimal point will disappear from the frequency displayed, indicating this frequency will be skipped. Perform step 2 and 3 for each memory channel that you wish to skip.

4. To cancel Memory Channel Skip, press the SKIP key again. The decimal point will re-appear, and that memory channel will now be restored to scan status.

8.3 SCANNING TYPES

The DJ-580T/E offers 3 different scanning modes as shown below. The initial factory setting is the Busy Channel Scan.

Busy Scan - Stops at a busy channel or frequency until clear. Two seconds after the signal ceases, scanning resumes.

Timed Scan - Stops at busy channel or frequency, then resumes scan 5 seconds later even if the channel remains busy. Scanning will also resume when a signal received ceases.

Selecting a Scan Type:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the TMS key. A black block with a white lettered T will appear, indicating to you that "Timed Scan" has been selected.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the TMS key again to leave "Timed Scan". The black block with a white lettered T will disappear from the LCD display.

The DJ-580 will be in "Busy Scan" when not in "Timed Scan".

8.4 OTHER SCANNING INFORMATION

This subsection talks about all other information pertinent to radio scan.

8.4.1 DUAL BAND SCAN

You may want to scan both bands at the same time. You can perform that function by following this example.

EXAMPLE: DUAL BAND SCAN

1. Press the VHF key.

2. Press the UP ARROW key for approx. 1 second.

3. Press the UHF key.

4. Press the UP ARROW key for approx. 1 second.

8.4.2 DUAL BAND SCANNING WITH MEMORY PRIORITY

If you want to activate PRIORITY on both bands while SCANNING, no problem, follow this example.

EXAMPLE: DUAL BAND SCAN WITH DUAL BAND PRIORITY

1. Press the VHF key.

2. Press the MR key and rotate Main Tuning dial for a desired memory channel.

3. Press the VHF key.

4. Press the SCN key for approx. 1 second.

5. Press the PRI key.

6. Press the UHF key.

7. Press the MR key and rotate Main Tuning dial for a desired memory channel.

8. Press the UHF key.

9. Press the SCN key for approx. 1 second.

10. Press the PRI key.

9 REPEATER OPERATIONS

Amateur radio repeaters utilize separate transmitter and receiver sections. The transmitter frequency may be offset either above or below the receive frequency according to repeater coordination conventions.

9.1 SPLIT FREQUENCY FUNCTION

When standard offsets will not satisfy an input or output frequency, a split is utilized for this purpose. Split can be configured on the DJ-580 for VFO and MEMORY modes. The split frequency function will not operate in CALL mode.

9.1.1 VFO MODE SPLIT

Perform the following for VFO MODE SPLIT.

1. Select the Main Band (VFO) by pressing the VHF or UHF key. Enter a frequency into the VFO for your output (receive) frequency.

2. Press the MR key. Program or select a frequency in any MEMORY channel for your input (transmit) frequency.

3. Enter VFO mode again. You are now in receive, while transmitting will divert to the MEMORY channel for the transmit frequency.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the SHIFT key repeatedly until the ~ appears on the display. The split setup is now complete.

9.1.2 MEMORY MODE SPLIT

Perform the following for MEMORY MODE SPLIT.

1. Press the MR key. Program or select a frequency in any MEMORY channel for your input (transmit) frequency.

2. Select the Main Band (VFO) by pressing the VHF or UHF key. Enter a frequency into a VFO for your output (receive) frequency.

3. Press the MR key again. You are now in receive, while transmitting will divert to the VFO frequency for the transmit frequency.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the SHIFT key repeatedly until the ~ appears on the display. The split setup is now complete.

9.2 REV KEY

In some areas there may be repeaters operating on repeater frequency pairs, the exact reverse of another repeater in the area. That is, the input of one repeater is the output frequency of the other and vice versa. To avoid the inconvenience of reprogramming every time both repeaters are in range, the REV key allows instant reversal of the input and output frequencies and the offset direction. The REV function is also useful to check the repeater input to determine if another station is heard directly so you can go simplex. To activate the REV function:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the REV key. The repeater input frequency and opposite SHIFT indicator will appear on the LCD display panel.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the REV key again to cancel the REV function.

9.3 RESETTING RADIO

*** NOTE ***

Resetting the radio will erase all user programmed information (frequencies,shifts,offsets etc.) Make sure that this information has been written down before proceeding.

1. Make sure radio is powered off.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key in while turning on the radio via the power knob. The LCD will display 145.00 (VHF) and 445.00 (UHF).

*** NOTE ***

If you were to hold the FUNC key in and not let it go while powering up the radio, all display segments will be shown.

9.4 CTCSS ENCODE/DECODE

CTCSS encoding allows you to select the proper tone frequency to open another operators radio receiver or repeater. CTCSS decoding enables another operator to select the tone your receiver requires enabling you to hear them. Unlike Code Squelch operation (Refer to section 11 for details), a specific tone frequency is used. Here's how to use CTCSS Encoding/Decoding.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the TONE key.

3. Rotate the Main Tuning dial to the desired tone.

4. When the tone has been selected enter the Main Band by pressing either the VHF or UHF key.

5. Press and hold the FUNC key, press the T.SQL key repeatedly. Tone settings will cycle each time the T.SQL key is pressed. It cycles as follows on the LCD display:

o The Tone Encoder is Enabled when the letter T is displayed on LCD.

o The Tone Decoder Squelch function is enabled when the letter T and SQL is displayed on the LCD. When this function is active, you would expect a particular tone to open your radio receiver.

o When the T and SQL is not displayed, the encoder/decoder is disabled.

EXAMPLE: TONE ENCODER/DECODER

Radio for Joe Radio for Linda
------------ ---------------
Tone set: 100.0 Tone set: 100.0
T displayed (ENCODE) T and SQL displayed (DECODE)

A) Radio operator "Joe" is calling "Linda". The interesting point here is that when the radio that Linda is using displays T and SQL, nothing will be heard through her radio speaker when squelch is opened up (fully counter clockwise). You will notice however that the S/RF indicator will be shown on the LCD when squelch is opened.

B) The only way that Linda will hear Joe is for Joe to send the proper tone to open Linda's radio receiver. If Joe doesn't send the right tone, Linda's radio will remain silent.

10 AUTOPATCH OPERATION (AUTOMATIC DIALER)

The DJ-580T/E offers three automatic dialer memories. A telephone number may be entered in either the VHF or the UHF frequency mode. The stored telephone number is transmitted on whichever band is selected as the Main Band.

10.1 PROGRAM AUTODIAL NUMBER

To enter a telephone number, perform the following:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key. The selected VFO frequency display will clear and display C1 or C2 or C3. Rotate the Main Tuning dial clockwise or counter-clockwise to obtain a desired dialer memory. The telephone symbol will display on the LCD and flash, indicating that the dialer memory is ready to accept the number to be stored. You may enter up to 16 numbers, letters and symbols, four at a time in four groups.

2. The telephone number or codes should be entered in order from the beginning. The following characters can be used:
0-9, A-D, *, #

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key to store the entered telephone number or codes. The telephone symbol stops flashing and is on steady to show that this function is active.

Proceed to Section 10, 10.4 to transmit the dial sequence. Clear out dialer memory to enter a new sequence.

10.2 CLEAR DIALER MEMORY

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial to the dialer memory you wish to clear.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the C key followed by the A once again.

10.3 CORRECTING CODES IN DIALER MEMORY

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial to the dialer memory you wish to make a correction in.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then rotate the Main Tuning dial until the sequence of digits you wish to correct have just exited the display.

EXAMPLE: CORRECTING DIALER CODES

Programmed number is 123567890, but you forgot 4!

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial to the dialer memory you wish to make a correction in.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then rotate the Main Tuning until the numeral 3 is displayed.

This represents the last digit displayed on the LCD.
| These digits are hidden just right of last digit shown.
v vvvvvv
123 567890

4. Now enter 4567890. After you play with this for awhile you will see how it works.

10.4 TRANSMIT/CHANGE AUTODIAL NUMBER

After performing the steps in section 10.1, perform the following steps to transmit the programmed number.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the "A" key.

2. The telephone symbol could be blinking which represents an unprogrammed dialer memory channel. Refer to Section 10. Otherwise, rotate the main tuning knob to the desired dialer memory channel.

Verify that the blinking telephone symbol appears on the LCD display.

3. Press the PTT switch for an instant. This will return you to VFO mode.

4. To transmit dialer memory channel, Press and hold the PTT key.

** LOOK AT LCD DISPLAY **

You are now transmitting. The ON AIR symbol should display on the LCD display.

5. While transmitting press the FUNC key to send/transmit the autodial sequence.

** LISTEN **

The dialer sequence that you programmed earlier will be transmitted. You can hear the tones that are being sent through the DJ-580 speaker.

HIDDEN FUNCTIONALITY

This is where you will have to experiment a bit. You can change the dialer sequence timing. Refer to Section 10.7 for all of these new details.

10.5 MANUAL DIAL

In some instances you may want to dial a number manually. perform the following steps.

1. The telephone symbol should not appear on your display. If it does, press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key, the C key and finally the A key again.

2. Press and hold the PTT key.

3. Now dial the number on your keypad as you would a telephone.

10.6 DISABLE AUTODIAL

Performing the following step will erase a stored number in the autodialer.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key, the C key and finally the A key again.

You can either clear the dialer channel or not press the FUNC key during a transmission.

10.7 DIALER RATE ADJUST

The following steps are used for changing the dialer and dsq tone rates.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. The symbol FL will appear on the LCD display.

2. Press the following keys in sequence: #, 1, 2, 3. The LCD will display the letter C. If you repeat this step continiously the letters will change as follows: C,D,upside down A,H,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B

Each of these indicators are associated with a different rate during transmission.

11 DIGITAL SQUELCH (DSQ)

DSQ stands for DTMF Squelch Control. DSQ is very versatile and will allow you to:

o Make a transmission that will specifically be heard by a particular group (of your choosing, by a code sequence).
o Place a private call to a selected person in a group.
o Call a single operator.
o Straight DSQ transmission

This feature is achieved by use of DTMF Tones that will either open (or keep closed) the DJ-580T/E. In this section you will learn how to transmit and receive the DSQ SCHEME! A radio must be DSQ compatible to take advantage of these features.

11.1 DSQ SCHEME

Before we get started let's look at the DSQ tone structure. Depending on the transmission type (Group, Private etc.), a particular tone sequence will be sent. The tone structure is broken down into the following areas:

o GROUP Code - 3 digit sequence
o OTHER'S Code - 3 digit sequence
o OWN Code - 3 digit sequence
o MISC Codes

The following explanation of each area will help you to fully understand how each is utilized.

3 DIGIT "GROUP" CODE

By programming a 3 digit group code your members of a group would receive a common transmission. Perhaps this group wouldn't want to hear a transmission meant for another group that has another 3 digit code sequence.

EXAMPLE: GROUP CODE

Lets say that you are helping the local police department find a missing child. They have split 10 radio operators into 2-five person teams. Let's call them team 1 and team 2.

Each member of team 1 has a radio with a group code of 111. Each member of team 2 has a radio with a group code of 222.

The police have just found evidence that the child is definitely located in team 2 territory. The central transmission point now needs to contact the members of team 1 and notify them that their search area must be changed. They will send out a 111 group code (tone sequence) to team 1. By virtue of the group code 111, all members of team 1 will hear the message and team 2 will hear nothing on their radios. A separate transmission to group 2 could be placed with specific updated information!

3 DIGIT "OTHER'S" CODE

This code is used as an identifier of another station. In other words, it is the other persons "own" code.

EXAMPLE: OTHERS CODE

Lets say that an individual in team 1 needs to be given some specific information. The receiving stations identifier is referred to as the other's code. We will send that person the information by virtue of their 3 digit "own" code. You must enter their "own" code into your "others" code field.

3 DIGIT "OWN" CODE

A transmitting station uses 3 digits as a personal identification number. A receiving station uses this code to identify who called them.

EXAMPLE: OWN CODE

Lets say that you will receive some specific information. The other person will need to know your "own" code before your radio will receive a private call. Your "own" code is also necessary, because the other person receiving your message will see your "own" code displayed on their radio LCD.

MISC CODES

16 numbers, letters and symbols can be used for coding. Here's what you can use; 0-9, A-D, * and #. An "H" will appear on the LCD when the * is entered and upside down A will appear when the # is entered. The # sign is used as a wild card. Refer to WILDCARD for more information.

11.2 PROGRAMMING ALL DSQ CODES

Place your radio in front of you. The following steps get your radio set for DSQ operation.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the B key. The LCD display will indicate A-000.

3. Enter 3 digits for the group that YOU want to call. In other words, a unique calling code for a specific group.

EXAMPLE: PROGRAM 1ST GROUP CODE

A-123

4. Rotate the Main Tuning dial clockwise until B-000 is displayed on the LCD.

5. Enter 3 digits for another group that YOU might call. This is an additional group calling code.

EXAMPLE: PROGRAM 2ND GROUP CODE

B-456

6. Rotate the Main Tuning dial clockwise until P-000 is displayed on the LCD.

7. Enter 3 digits for your "own" Personal code. This is your unique identification code.

EXAMPLE: PROGRAM YOUR OWN CODE

P-100

8. Rotate the Main Tuning dial clockwise until y-000 is displayed on the LCD.

9. And now you must select the "others" 3 digit code. This is the operator you're calling. Lets say you're calling operator 200, enter "200" on the keypad.

EXAMPLE: PROGRAM THE OTHERS CODE

y-200

10. Rotate the Main Tuning dial clockwise until nn-00 is displayed on the LCD.

11. Enter a two digit code that will become the Digital Signal Message.

EXAMPLE: DIGITAL SIGNAL MESSAGE

nn-07

12. Press the VHF or UHF key to end setup.

Only radios with DSQ functionality are capable of receiving and/or transmitting DSQ tasks. These tasks are described in the following sub-sections, have fun!

11.3 DSQ MODES

This section will address all functions of DSQ and describe how they should be used. Only through experimentation of DSQ will you get the hang of it. DSQ functionality comes in various flavors, and they are shown in the following table.

DSQ FUNCTION	LCD DISPLAY
Straight DSQ	D.SQ
Group Calling	G D.SQ
Private Calling In A Group	G P D.SQ
Private Call	P D.SQ

11.3.1 TRANSMITTING (CODE SQUELCH)

Coded Squelch is a unique 3 digit sequence, when sent to another unit configured only for D.SQ, will open the receiver for reception. It's always a good idea to have a cheat card that lists each units identifier (own code) and group codes.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the B key.

3. Rotate the Main Tuning dial and select either A- for GROUP A or B- for GROUP B. Each group should have a unique identifier code. If either GROUP A or B doesn't contain the desired 3 digit code, enter it in at this time via the keypad.

4. Return to the Main Band as selected in step 1.

5. Press the B key several times until "D.SQ" displays on the upper right-hand corner of the LCD.

6. When you press the PTT key, the Code Squelch is transmitted automatically. At the conclusion of the 3 digits being transmitted, the operators radio (who you are calling) receiver will accept your transmission.

11.3.2 RECEIVING (CODE SQUELCH)

If the received Code Squelch signal matches the set Code Squelch code, D.SQ will begin to flash on the LCD display. In addition, an audible alert will be heard through the speaker.

If the receiver is on receive mode by code squelch, it is possible to communicate within 1.5 seconds after a received signal is clipped.

11.3.3 TRANSMITTING (GROUP CALLING)

When you select this option, you will be able to contact many operators that collectively make up a group. If operators with compatible DSQ functionality are configured correctly, and all have the same group code programmed, their radios should open and receive your call. It's always a good idea to have a cheat card that lists each units identifier (own code) and group codes. Here's what you have to do.

1. Press the B key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial and select either A- for GROUP A or B- for GROUP B. Each group should have a unique identifier code.

3. Press the B key several times until G D.SQ displays on the upper right-hand corner of the LCD.

4. When you press the PTT switch, the GROUP code selected will be transmitted to all units in the GROUP.

If you are using GROUP A in step 2 and wish to change to GROUP B, follow steps 1-4 again.

The following DSQ code is transmitted as shown:

(3 DIGIT GROUP CODE) * (3 DIGIT OWN CODE)

11.3.4 RECEIVING (GROUP CALLING)

To receive DSQ coded calls in GROUP CALLING, setup your radio for G DSQ as follows:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the B key until G DSQ appears on the LCD display.

When the received DSQ code matches the first 3 digits of your display (group code), the G DSQ indicator will begin to flash. If the BEEP is off, the squelch will open for as long as the calling operator is transmitting. If the BEEP is on, an audible beep will be emitted from the radio and the indicator will display which group is calling. Reset the display by pressing the Main Band key or PTT.

11.3.5 TRANSMITTING (PRIVATE CALLING IN A GROUP)

It's always a good idea to have a cheat card that lists
each units identifier (own code) and group codes.

1. Press the B key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial and select either A- for
GROUP A or B- for GROUP B. Each group should have a
unique identifier code.

3. Press the B key several times until GPDSQ displays on
the upper right-hand corner of the LCD.

4. Press the PTT switch to transmit the DSQ code or press
the VFO key for the band you are working.

The following DSQ code is transmitted as shown:

(3 DIGIT GROUP CODE) (1 DIGIT OTHERS CODE) * (1 DIGIT OWN CODE)

11.3.6 RECEIVING (PRIVATE CALLING IN A GROUP)

To receive DSQ coded calls in PRIVATE CALL IN A GROUP,
setup your radio for GPDSQ as follows:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the B key until
GPD.SQ appears on the LCD display.

When the received DSQ code matches the first 3 digits of
your group and your own code, the DSQ GP indicator will
begin to flash. If the BEEP is off, the squelch will open
for as long as the calling operator is transmitting. If the
BEEP is on, an audible beep will be emitted from the radio
and the indicator will display which group is calling.
Reset the display by pressing the Main Band key or PTT.

11.3.7 TRANSMITTING (PRIVATE CALL)

This option would be used when someone is calling only you.
This is different from encode/decode because you determine
your own identification code and not a subaudible tone.
It's always a good idea to have a cheat card that lists
each units identifier (own code) and group codes.

1. Press the B key.

2. Press the B key several times until P D.SQ displays on
the upper right-hand corner of the LCD.

4. Press the PTT key to transmit the DSQ code or press the
VFO key for the band you are working.

The following DSQ code is transmitted as shown:

(3 DIGIT OTHERS CODE) * (3 DIGIT OWN CODE)

11.3.8 RECEIVING (PRIVATE CALL)

To receive DSQ coded calls in PRIVATE CALL, setup your radio for P D.SQ as follows:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the B key until P D.SQ appears on the LCD display.

11.4 ERROR CODE

When the "Other's" private code is not confirmed the LCD display will indicate "Er".

11.5 TIMING CONSIDERATIONS

On occasions you may find that the operation of DSQ through some older repeaters may be unpredictable. This occurs on initial transmit with your DJ-580. When you transmit, a time delay occurs before the repeater is fully transmitting. The DJ-580 will begin to transmit the DSQ tone sequence during the repeater transmit delay. The DJ-580 can delay 450 ms or 750 ms. In addition, the
| timing period for the tone burst sequence can be adjusted.
| Please refer to section 10.7 for more information.

It is possible to delay the time to transmit codes to about 750ms after the PTT key is pressed.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. The LCD display will display FL.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the 4 key. The LCD display will display d-750 or d-450. Repeat this step until the desired selection is made.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. Repeat this step until FL and PL is absent from the display.

11.6 DSQ WILDCARDS

The # symbol is a wildcard that may be substituted for any one digit,letter or symbols used in DSQ codes. When the # symbol is entered it appears on the LCD display as an upside down A. The wildcard allows for the combination of many groups. If the first or first and second digits of several group codes are the same, you can replace the second and third digits (or just third digit) with a # mark, and thus transmit to all those groups.

EXAMPLE: WILDCARDS

1. Enter the 2 meter frequency of 146.520.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the DSQS key. Select any code squelch memory channel.

3. Release the FUNC key now and select a 3 digit code squelch code using the keypad.

Example: Enter the 3 digit code 1#5.

4. Press the FUNC key to return the LCD display to operating frequency.

Example: Now you will see on the LCD display P45.52.

5. Press the D.SQL key repeatedly (2 times) until C appears in the 100 MHz digit location.

Example: C45.620

If the incoming coded calls are anyone with a group code as follows, the call will be received by your radio.

o 105 through 195
o 1A5 through 1D5
o 1*5
o 1#5

6. When you receive a call from another station, the C will flash on and off for as long as the other operator is transmitting. Your radio has already memorized who was calling you, so press the PTT switch and you will transmit to that station directly. When you have completed your QSO, enter the wildcard sequence again to open your radio to all other stations again.

11.7 DIGITAL SIGNAL MESSAGE

This function allows you to send or receive messages consisting of 2 digit codes.

11.7.1 TRANSMITTING DIGITAL SIGNAL MESSAGE

You can retain 1 signal message in the transmitter memory.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the B key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial and select a message memory channel nn.

3. Enter a 2 digit message code. This is a code that has been predetermined and understood by the operating parties.

4. Press the VHF or UHF key to end setup.

5. Set the appropriate paging function (D.SQ, G D.SQ etc).

6. Press the PTT key to transmit the DSQ code. Continue to hold the PTT key and press the CALL key.

What the receiving operator will see on the display will be the unit number f the calling station followed by the 2 digit code. The following is the sequence sent:

(2 DIGIT SIGNAL MESSAGE)

11.7.2 RECEIVING DIGITAL SIGNAL MESSAGE

1. Set the appropriate paging function (D.SQ, G D.SQ etc).

2. When the appropriate codes are received, your receiver will open to hear the calling operator. When the digital signal message is sent shortly after the initial transmission, you will see on the LCD display the 3 digit calling station followed by a - and then the 2 digit digital signal message.

11.7.3 TRANSMITTING WITH DIGITAL SIGNAL DISPLAYED

While a digital signal message is displayed, press the PTT switch. Your signal will be transmitted back to the station calling by using the displayed DSQ settings. The frequency will return to your LCD display.

11.7.4 REVIEW DIGITAL SIGNAL MESSAGE MEMORY

You can store up to 3 previously received digital signal messages. The first two memories store the messages in received order. The third memory stores the latest message. These messages display the 3 digit calling station followed by the 2 digit message. Here's how to view digital signal message memory.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the MESS key. Select any code squelch memory channel. The latest message will be displayed on the LCD display.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial to review the previously sent messages in n1 through n2. You can also use the arrow keys to review these messages.

11.7.5 CLEARING MESSAGE MEMORY

If you find it necessary to clear out messages, proceed with the following steps.

1. Select the memory number and press the C key once to clear out that location.

12 CROSSBAND REPEATER

The DJ-580 is capable of crossband repeat. To simplify matters, it means that when you transmit on one band it is simultaneously heard on the other band. Ok you want to set up a crossband repeater I hear you say, right! Remember that this is not a repeater but a crossband repeater or

crossband link. Here are a few things to remember about crossband repeat:

1. When crossband repeat is active, you cannot change frequencies or utilize other functions with the exception of crossband deactivation.

2. Set squelch threshold before you activate crossband repeat.

3. No radio modification is necessary to activate this function.

4. This isn't a 100% duty cycle repeater. If the radio becomes extremly hot to the touch, the radio should be allowed a cool down time.

12.1 ACTIVATE CROSSBAND REPEATER

Here are the steps for crossband repeat.

1. Rotate the volume controls for the VHF and UHF bands fully counter-clockwise.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the FL key. The LCD should display FL.

3. Press each key once as follows: #, 5, 0 and 8. You should notice that the word oPEn displays on the LCD and the opposite band indicator will begin to blink.

4. Press the PTT switch and release it. The radio is now in crossband repeat. When a signal is received on one band, it will be retransmitted onto the other band.

12.2 DEACTIVATE CROSSBAND REPEATER

To return to original mode perform the following:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then you will press the FL/PL key 4 times. After you press it the first time the LCD will display CLoSE. This indicates to you that crossband repeat has been disabled. The other 3 times that you press the FL/PL key will turn off the FL and PL indicators.

13 FULL DUPLEX OPERATION

The principles of Full Duplex operation is very much like a telephone. The idea behind this is that when you are talking (let's say) on 2 meters you will hear the transmission from the other station on the 440 band. He will hear you on 2 meters.

YOUR STATION OTHER STATION

TRANSMIT ON 2 METERS ------>--------> -------> RECEIVE ON 2 METERS
RECEIVE ON 440 BAND <-----<--------<-------- TRANSMIT ON 440 BAND

13.1 ENABLE SPEAKER FULL-DUPLEX

Enabling the speaker will cause feedback unless an external earphone or headset is used.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. The LCD should display FL.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the 5 key. The LCD should display Fd-on. Repeat this step until the field indicates Fd-on.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the FL/PL key repeatedly until the FL and PL indicators are absent from the LCD display.

13.2 DISABLE SPEAKER SEMI-DUPLEX

Perform the following steps:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. The LCD should display FL.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the 5 key. The LCD should display Fd-oF. Repeat this step until the field indicates Fd-oF.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the FL/PL key repeatedly until the FL and PL indicators are absent from the LCD display.

14 AIRCRAFT MODIFICATION

The radio will have to be opened and modified to receive aircraft. This procedure isn't difficult if you take your time. If you are unsure of your ability to open and/or perform this mod, please find someone with this know how!

*** NOTE ***

Don't even think of performing this modification unless you have the right tools and temperment.

1. Turn the radio off and remove the battery pack.

2. CAREFULLY remove the 4 phillips screws on the bottom of the radio. These screws represent each corner of the bottom of the radio.

Front of Radio
+---------------------------------+
| * <- Remove these screws -> * |

```
| |
| * <- Remove these screws -> * |
+---------------------------------+
```

BOTTOM VIEW SHOWN

3. You are about to remove the battery connector plate. There are wires connected to this plate. When moving the plate out of the way, don't pull further then you have to in order to see into the bottom of the radio. Locate | a bright RED looped jumper wire. Remove or cut (tape exposed ends) this jumper. That's all there is folks!

4. Take your time and reassemble the radio. Make sure that during reassembly that you:

o Don't forget to place long tension arm (part of the battery connector plate) into the battery lock clip located on the same side of the radio as the PTT switch.

REMEMBER, be patient and take your time. Never force anything together! It came apart easily, it should go back together that way.

5. Reset the radio (Section 9.3) and enjoy a hot airband receiver. You will be able to enter a frequency range from 108-142.995. The receiver will actually begin to receive around 110 MHz.

```
| *** NOTE ***
|
| If you see a second decimal point blink in the frequency
| displayed, this means that the PLL circuitry isn't locked.
| Example: 108.0.0
| ^____ This decimal point will blink.
```

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2555. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 17:35:30 UTC
From: lattanzi@coos.dartmouth.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.173530.29652@dartvax.dartmouth.edu>
Source record: 289571

>Harold Peach writes:
>| Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.

W1ET Dartmouth College

Stephen C. Lattanzi (lattanzi@coos.dartmouth.edu)

2556. Re: is KA7QJY COMPONENTS still in business?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 17:41:01 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.174101.20272@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289570

In article <1992May22.152825.625@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@ms-1.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes about Danny Stevig of KA7QJY components:

>Is this guy still in business??? I ordered twice last year and
>got good/fast service.. I sent for his latest price list over
>3 weeks ago and have received nothing... so far...
>

Gee! I hope that he is still in business. I just sent a big order with a checque. :) But more seriously, I have ordered twice this year and he has been reasonably prompt. Some time this year, around March or so, he moved from Wyoming to Logan, Utah.

<Pete's sig deleted>

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

2557. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 18:26:29 UTC
From: giasij@rs6214.ecs.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <gq9vls-@rpi.edu>
Source record: 289574

In article <1992May21.114945.23394@ms.uky.edu> hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:
>Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.
>It is summarized. The From line indicates the person who submitted
>the information.
>
>From: Greg Sadowy N2IKZ <sadowy@ecse.rpi.edu>
>W2SZ (Previously 2SZ, est. 1911) Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
>
The radio club also possessed the calls 2XAP 2CDC, later W2XAP and W2CDC
as well as the broadcast station WHAZ (now WRPI, a separate group).

Luigi AA1AA
giasij@rpi.edu
jlgiasi@umassmed.ummed.edu

2558. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 18:44:39 UTC
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com
Message-ID: <1992May22.184439.22783@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Source record: 289575

>Harold Peach writes:
>| Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.

W5AC Texas A&M University

--

Chuck Adams
K5FO @ 65wpm cw

2559. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 18:54:56 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570403@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289490

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu writes:

>In a previous article, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) wrote:

>>A very important point: The lightning arrestor only limits the voltage
>>difference between the shield and center conductor of the coax. It
>>does nothing to limit the common-mode voltage & current on the shield.
>>To protect against this, you need a very short, fat ground connection
>>to earth at the point where the coax enters the building. Most
>>lightning arrestors have a ground connector for this purpose.
>>
>>AL N1AL

>How short is very short? I have a copper j-pole on my roof. I have about 6
>feet of coax between it and where it enters my attic. The j-pole is 17 feet
>off the ground and the mounting section is grounded with 7 strand copper
>electrical wire that is 1/4" in diameter. This wire runs straight to the
>ground and is connected to an 8' copper clad ground rod. If I connect the
>ground connector on the arrestor to my ground wire, is this sufficient?

Maybe, although that's an answer that is not very comforting! :=)

What you have is similar to the way TV antennas are normally connected,
so it must not be too bad. The best method is to run the coax down to
ground level and ground it right at the ground rod, before the coax
enters the house. With a long ground wire, the lightning has two
choices which way to go: Down the ground wire or down the coax shield.
Even if most of it goes to ground, there will still probably be a
large pulse down the coax shield. Lightning is unpredictable, and
as far as I know, there is no way to test an installation in advance.

I live in an area that rarely gets lightning storms, so I just grounded
the bottom of my tower and ran all the coaxes from the tower base into
the house. If I lived in a more lightning-prone area, I would mount
a thick metal plate on the house just above the foundation and run all
coaxes through bulkhead connectors mounted in the plate. The plate
would be grounded with a large-guage wire directly to a couple of
8-foot, copper-clad ground rods. To protect against differential-mode
pulses (on the center conductor), I would probably buy an antenna switch
with built-in lightning arrestor.

AL N1AL

"Not really an expert, I just sound like one."

2560. Program FAX40.ZIP in FTP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 18:59:04 UTC
From: royre00@DMI.USherb.CA
Message-ID: <Boo22H.BoL@DMI.USherb.CA>
Source record: 289577

I download from FTP the program FAX40.ZIP to recieve fax, rtty, cw....
This program is perfect for wath I want to do but it has just a problem: it
is not in english and neither in french. I think it's Germand. Does has
somebody who have a english or french translation of this program or a
FTP site where I can find it.

Thanks 73

Rejean Roy

Universite de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada
VE2IMS (Ham radio)
royre00@tohi.dmi.usherb.ca (internet)
ve2ims@ve2pak.pq.ca.na (packet radio)

2561. Ham archives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 19:04:27 UTC
From: steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM
Message-ID: <35148.steve@192.9.1.30>
Source record: 289576

On May 15, there was a posting by "auto-faq script" that listed
"informational files ... available via anonymous FTP ..."

The posting said "For those without FTP access ... there is an FTP mail
server at ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com. Send email to this address with the
word HELP for more info."

So I did that, and got back instructions. Following those instructions,
I sent a message to ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com to retrieve one of the files
as a test:

```
connect
get rfi_tips.ftp
quit
```

I got back a message saying "No such file or directory"

So I looked back at the original posting, and it also said "Questions to
bowen@cs.buffalo.edu."

So I sent a message to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu asking what I did wrong. He
sent back the following message: "I didn't post any article and I'm not
familiar with ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com. I've never even heard of it til
now ... I'd suggest looking up the original author of the article ..."

So here I am back to the list (assuming that "auto-faq script" can't
answer questions).

What did I do wrong??? (be kind ...) And can the posting be changed to
prevent others making the same mistake?

Steve Salmon, AA6LF

Stephen R. Salmon E-mail: steve@carlyle.com
Carlyle Systems, Inc. Phone: 415-345-2500
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas Fax: 415-349-3874
San Mateo, CA 94403

2562. Re: MODS NEEDED FOR RADIO SHACK HXT-202 HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 19:04:50 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570404@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289489

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rpo@trsvax.tandy.com writes:

>Folks, we intentionally designed the entire radio to be as
>immune to intermod as is possible with an HT. To do this, we
>had to make the front end closed to anything but 2-meter.

I understand that it is impossible to modify the radio for weather, public service band, etc. But I have one question I haven't seen anyone ask:

How about MARS? The MARS (Military Afiliate Radio System) frequencies are just outside the ham bands. I can't believe the front end filters are so sharp that they pass 148.000 with no attenuation but completely filter out 148.020. Is it possible to modify the '202 for MARS?

AL N1AL

2563. Re: Experience with Long-Wire antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 19:20:21 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570405@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289491

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu (Mike Hatzakis) writes:

>I have a question for the net. In my quest for the ideal
>apartment antenna with a requirement of being inconspicuous
>I have thought of using a long wire antenna in between the two
>apartment buildings here and think I can get at least 100 to 120'
>if I run it at an angle.e. I was thinking of using 24 or 26 bell
>wire and running a feed jumper (20-30') down to my apartment window.
>I bank on the fact that thin magnet wire is invisible to the naked eye
>60' up in the air.

>My question, what is the performance of such an arrangement ? Would
>it be better to use a dipole or trappeeed dipole on the roof or
>does such a long wire have comarable performance ? How low in freq
>could I go with such an antenna with decent output ? I have a good
>little tuner for this use which has a long wire connection.

I have used such an antenna many times. It works great, especially when
you can get it up as high as 60 feet.

The one problem is "hot" grounds. With an end-fed wire, the return
current has to go somewhere -- usually where you least want it!
The solution is counterpoise wires: Make up a 1/4-wavelength wire
for each band in use. Connect each wire to the ground lug on your
antenna tuner. Where you run the counterpoise wires is not too
critical: The short ones I just ran around the baseboard of the room.
The long ones I ran out the window, down to the ground, and then
around the outside of the house, behind the bushes so they wouldn't
show.

By the way, a 100+ foot wire should work fine on all the ham bands,
160 meters and above.

AL N1AL

2564. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 19:27:22 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.192722.25595@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 289479

In article <1992May22.173530.29652@dartvax.dartmouth.edu> lattanzi@coos.dartmouth.edu (Stephen C. Lattanzi) writes:
>>Harold Peach writes:
>>| Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.
>
W1KBN Northeastern University,
Boston, MA

W1PTC Wentworth Institute of Technology,
Boston, MA

==========
Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu
Amateur Radio: WY1Z Packet Radio: WY1Z @ K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA
==========

2565. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 19:28:18 UTC
From: jon@turing.acs.virginia.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.192818.18702@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 289478

In article <1992May21.114945.23394@ms.uky.edu> hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:
>Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.

W4UVA The University of Virginia

2566. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 19:29:41 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.192941.25653@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 289480

You will eventually post a master list, right? :)

==
Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@splinter.coe.northeastern.edu
Amateur Radio: WY1Z Packet Radio: WY1Z @ K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA
==

2567. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 19:59:24 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.195924.9304@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 289487

>| Harold Peach writes:
>| Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.

W1MX MIT Radio Society
W1XM MIT UHF Repeater Association

73

Bill Chiarchiaro N1CPK
wjc@ll.mit.edu

2568. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 20:29:39 UTC
From: tucker@fisher.eedsp.gatech.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.202939.20068@ee.gatech.edu>
Source record: 289485

>In article <1992May21.114945.23394@ms.uky.edu> hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:
>>Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.
>>It is summarized. The From line indicates the person who submitted
>>the information.
>>
W4AQL GA Tech Radio Club
previously 4XG, first licensed 1911, first organized as a club 1934.

--

Jeff Tucker N9HZQ, EMT-A
tucker@eedsp.gatech.edu Graduate Student, Electrical Engineering
May all your throws be bulls! Georgia Institute of Technology

2569. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 20:55:47 UTC
From: tipping@matt.ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <vjn4jINNopt@matt.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 289486

W0QQQ (since 1927) Kansas State University ARC

From: Tracy (N0OEY)

--
tipping@phys.ksu.edu | Remember -- Life is a sexually
tipping@matt.ksu.edu | transmitted, terminal disease.

2570. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 20:56:06 UTC
From: jdwhite@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.205606.3299@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 289488

In article <1992May21.114945.23394@ms.uky.edu> hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:
>Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.

WA0KHF Iowa State University
Ames, Iowa

--
Jason White, Durham Center Operations // Internet: jdwhite@iastate.edu
95 Durham Center // Bitnet: jdwhite%iastate.edu@isumvs
Ames, Iowa 50011-2041 //
W:(515) 294-2256 H:(515) 292-8734 // N0RWU, V.P. Cyclone Amateur Radio Club

2571. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 21:15:33 UTC
From: dave@imax.imax.com
Message-ID: <1992May22.211533.1493@imax.imax.com>
Source record: 289497

m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:
>
>Hmmm..., I'm confused. NiCad batteries are very common in aircraft;
>some helicopters and fixed wing aircraft use them exclusively for starting
>and general electrical loads. It gets very, very hot in an aircraft
>parked in the sun. What gives?

I've read that the reason NiCads are used in aircraft is that they can
produce greater current than a lead-acid battery (of equivalent weight)
into a low-resistance load. This particularly matters when starting
turbine engines - apparently there is a certain RPM range in which
you have to start feeding fuel to a turbine engine to get it to light,
but there isn't much airflow at that point, and there is a danger of
damaging parts through overtemperature. The higher current output
of NiCads causes the starter motor to accelerate the turbine faster,
so it spends less time in the danger zone and gets into the cooler
operating region sooner. Since the cost of the battery is peanuts
compared to the cost of rebuilding a turbine engine, it's worth it.

However, I don't know how they handle parked-aircraft temperatures.
The battery *is* likely to be somewhere low on the aircraft.

Dave

2572. EMAIL To Paul Opitz Radio Shack

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 21:55:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1787700003@trsvax>
Source record: 289507

My email is bouncing along today. Sorry to those who emailed me direct for not giving you a 'personal' reply. As soon as I figure out my email problem, I'll start replying privately. However, the questions were, for the most part, the same from everyone:

1) Who makes the HTX-202?

Yes, I know. No, I cannot tell you (and keep my job). However, the USA division of the manufacturer doesn't even know that they make the radio for us. You cannot get technical info from anyone but us. If I could answer your question (perhaps someday the policy will change) all it would gain anyone is the satisfaction of a 'curiosity itch.' No practical value.

2) Are there plans for a softcase?

Radio Shack stores can now order a softcase from our Consumer Mail Center. The CMC catalog number is T19-1120, and it costs about $10. (As with the HT, availability might be limited at first.) My experience is that you get a better response to this type of 'special request' if you talk only to the Manager or Ass't Manager, and specifically refer to this as a Consumer Mail item.

3) Do I know Paul Schreiber?

Only by name...have surely met him at some point in the last 10 1/2 years, but can't place the face right now. 'Infamous?' :^)

I think that this answers everyone. Again, sorry for the lack of a direct reply...

Paul Opitz, Radio Shack Publications N5TPQ

2573. CEO AM reply to: Info-Hams Digest V92 #530

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 22:23:51 UTC
From: Steve_Tolf@IMG005.CEO.DG.COM
Message-ID: <18.002287@adam.DG.COM>
Source record: 289493

I will be in Apex Tuesday, May 26th, through Thursday, May 28th.
Robert Dien and Lou Bruno will be available in Westboro if you need
Advanced Manufacturing assistance. I will be reachable via CEO.
This is a recording.

2574. Re: Ham archives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 22:35:10 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <pschleck.706574110@odin>
Source record: 289494

steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM (Steve Salmon) writes:

>On May 15, there was a posting by "auto-faq script" that listed
>"informational files ... available via anonymous FTP ..."

>The posting said "For those without FTP access ... there is an FTP mail
>server at ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com. Send email to this address with the
>word HELP for more info."

>So I did that, and got back instructions. Following those instructions,
>I sent a message to ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com to retrieve one of the files
>as a test:

> connect
> get rfi_tips.ftp
> quit

>I got back a message saying "No such file or directory"

>So I looked back at the original posting, and it also said "Questions to
>bowen@cs.buffalo.edu."

>So I sent a message to bowen@cs.buffalo.edu asking what I did wrong. He
>sent back the following message: "I didn't post any article and I'm not
>familiar with ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com. I've never even heard of it til
>now ... I'd suggest looking up the original author of the article ..."

>So here I am back to the list (assuming that "auto-faq script" can't
>answer questions).

Hi Steve,

The "auto-faq script" part concerns the Perl script that I use to post
my FAQ's. The poster is a real person (i.e. me). An E-mail reply to
the message would have been promptly mailed to Devon and me.

The help message for the decwrl.dec.com ftp mail server, which I have
read, pretty much explains that it goes out and ftp's files
from other sites. You have to use the CONNECT command to specify
another host. I've appended the help file to the end of this message to
illustrate.

I suppose I could rewrite my document, but as experience with FAQ
maintenance has shown, trying to explain in too great a detail makes the
document ungainly, starts to look like the "do not drive with
Sun-Shade(TM) in place, remove from windshield before engaging ignition"
variety of documentation, and some people (present company excepted, of
course :-) will *STILL* miss the boat.

This is the first time I've gotten any complaints or feedback about the index. If the rest of the "silent-majority" have strong feelings one way or the other, I suppose I could make the requested changes.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

```
>>> $Id: help-text,v 1.2 1992/05/15 23:47:22 vixie Exp $
>>>
>>> commands are:

reply <MAILADDR> set reply addr, since headers are usually wrong
connect [HOST [USER [PASS]]] defaults to gatekeeper.dec.com, anonymous
ascii files grabbed are printable ascii
binary files grabbed are compressed or tar or both
chdir PLACE "get" and "ls" commands are relative to PLACE
(only one CHDIR per ftpmail session)
compress compress binaries using Lempel-Ziv encoding
compact compress binaries using Huffman encoding
uuencode binary files will be mailed in uuencode format
btoa binary files will be mailed in btoa format
chunksize SIZE split files into SIZE-byte chunks (def: 64000)
ls (or dir) PLACE short (long) directory listing
get FILE get a file and have it mailed to you
(max 10 GET's per ftpmail session)
quit terminate script, ignore rest of mail message
(use if you have a .signature or
are a VMSMAIL user)

>>> notes:

-> you must give a "connect" command, default host is
gatekeeper.dec.com, default user is anonymous, default
password is your mail address.

-> binary files will not be compressed unless 'compress' or 'compact'
command is given; use this if at all possible, it helps a lot.
note that many files are already compressed.

-> binary files will always be formatted into printable ASCII
with "btoa" or "uuencode" (default is "btoa").

-> all retrieved files will be split into chunks and mailed. the
size of the chunk is 64000 characters unless you change it with
the "chunksize" command. CompuServe users will need to set this
to 49000.

-> VMS/DOS/Mac versions of uudecode, atob, compress and compact
are available, ask your LOCAL wizard about them if you can't
locate them (but try gatekeeper.dec.com in /archive/pub/VMS
if you're still using a VMS system.)

-> several mail unsplitters are hiding on gatekeeper.dec.com in
/pub/mail/ua/misc/unsplit. includes one in c, one in perl,
```

and one in VMS DCL.

>>> examples:

-> connect to gatekeeper.dec.com and get a root directory listing:
connect
ls
quit

-> connect to gatekeeper.dec.com and get the README.ftp file:
connect
get README.ftp
quit

-> connect to gatekeeper.dec.com and get the gnuemacs sources:
connect
binary
chdir /pub/GNU
get emacs-18.57.tar.Z
quit

-> connect to ftp.uu.net as anonymous and get a root directory list:
connect ftp.uu.net
dir
quit

-- Ftpmail Submission Transcript --
<<< help
>>> Help is on the way.
-- End Of Ftpmail Transcript --

2575. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 22:43:03 UTC
From: hale@btree.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May22.224303.20355@btree.uucp>
Source record: 289505

In article <10823@crackers.clearpoint.com> die@clearpoint.com (Dave Emery) writes:
[various objections deleted]

> The only situation in which the relative delay of the pilot carrier
>and the information would make any difference is if the signal (or the
>receiver LO's) were very unstable and the signal at the demodulator was
>moving around very fast. This is unlikely under under normal scenerios
>with xtal references for sythesizers and normal vehicle accelerations.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^
I believe that this should have been "velocities" -------------^

The Doppler shift for freeway speeds at 2 meters is around 30 Hz; the
Doppler shift will change very rapidly as the path changes due to hills,
signs, buildings, etc. You could be looking at dF/dT of about 1 kHz/sec
or more.

If you are using CTCSS (as many amateur and commercial users are) then
you need to hold the demodulation accuracy to roughly 1 Hz.

And let's not forget the impulse noise cancellation benefit associated
with FM.

Bob Hale ...!ucsd!btree!hale
...!btree!hale@ucsd.edu ...!ucsd!btree!hale@uunet.uu.net

2576. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 23:49:16 UTC
From: jmr@aaron.ece.psu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May22.234916.5528@ems.psu.edu>
Source record: 289495

w3ya - The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802

Joe Reinhardt
jmr@ecl.psu.edu
Department of Electrical Engineering
Pennsylvania State University

2577. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-22 23:53:11 UTC
From: johan@ECE.ORST.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May22.235311.15999@talon.ucs.orst.edu>
Source record: 289500

Isn't it funny how al of a sudden, clubs come out of the woodworks !

K7UYX - Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR

Johan, wg7j

2578. Re: MODS NEEDED FOR RADIO SHACK HXT-202 HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 00:05:55 UTC
From: mdbomber@w6yx
Message-ID: <mdbomber.706579555@w6yx>
Source record: 289496

alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rpo@trsvax.tandy.com writes:

>>Folks, we intentionally designed the entire radio to be as
>>immune to intermod as is possible with an HT. To do this, we
>>had to make the front end closed to anything but 2-meter.

>I understand that it is impossible to modify the radio for weather,
>public service band, etc. But I have one question I haven't seen
>anyone ask:

>How about MARS? The MARS (Military Afiliate Radio System) frequencies
>are just outside the ham bands. I can't believe the front end filters
>are so sharp that they pass 148.000 with no attenuation but completely
>filter out 148.020. Is it possible to modify the '202 for MARS?

Similarly, how about mods for Civil Air Patrol frequencies? They are
just outside the ham band on both sides. (for example 148.15 and
143.9x) I would need to transmit as well as receive.

--
Internet: mdbomber@w6yx.stanford.edu Matt Bartley
UUCP: mdbomber@reliant.villa-park.ca.us 73 de N6YWI
ICBM: 37 25' 30'' N Cost of this message has been billed to
122 10' 00'' W US government as indirect research cost.

2579. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 00:40:35 UTC
From: paulf@w6yx
Message-ID: <paulf.706581635@w6yx>
Source record: 289498

W6YX -- Stanford University, formerly 6YX.
W9ODD -- Marquette University, the "Old Dirty Dog".

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/5W1JX |"Yum, Yum! I'm a better scientist
->paulf@Stanford.EDU | than I thought!" -- Bugs Bunny

2580. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 01:39:06 UTC
From: protein@garfield.catt.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <protein.706585146@garfield.catt.ncsu.edu>
Source record: 289499

adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com (Charles Adams) writes:

>>Harold Peach writes:
>>| Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.

W4ATC North Carolina State University

Chris Blackmon, N4VGK || In this business, you either lead, follow
protein@catt.ncsu.edu || or get the hell out of the way.

"pour aller ou personne n'est jamais alle'...."

2581. Re: FT736R extended receive mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 01:39:21 UTC
From: michaeln@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <61250004@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 289514

hi gary,
somewhere in the black depths of my ham shack i have a photo copy of a
mode for the 2 meter side. the only thing it doesn't say is just how much
modification it does. it's just adding a couple more diodes to the matrix
board. i haven't don't it simply because i haven't had time to order or find
some of those little chip type diodes. i'll post it soon, maybe even later n
tonight. 73's Mike Nason ka7hbb

2582. Re: Tapr trakbox info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 01:52:07 UTC
From: michaeln@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <61250005@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 289515

i would also like to here a little bit about the unit !!!!
73's Mike Nason KA7HBB

2583. List of University Ham Stations - Another one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 02:07:31 UTC
From: manfred@isi5.ssl.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <vk9d3INNs9b@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 289501

>| Harold Peach writes:
>| Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.

Here is another one. It's like field day on the Usenet:

W6BB The "Berkeley Bears", University of California at Berkeley

73 de Manfred - W6/DL5KR

2584. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 02:28:33 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <pschleck.706588113@odin>
Source record: 289502

hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:

>Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.
>It is summarized. The From line indicates the person who submitted
>the information.

Everyone is coming out of the woodwork indeed!

I assume that everyone is aware of the ham-univ mailing list for college clubs? It's available via the Bitnet listserv network. Send me E-mail if you need assistance. The mailing list has about 100 subscribers from all over the world.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

2585. Re: Yet another out-of-date question in the exams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 02:31:32 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <pschleck.706588292@odin>
Source record: 289503

ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:

>The question is completly bogus, and also of no practical use
>whatsoever for radio. With the advent of the long unavailable
>"blue" LED's it is possible to manufacture any of the other
>colors provided you're willing to go to the expense.

>-Ron

And I encourage those who brought this to the net's attention to pass it along to those that maintain the amateur question pools. For all the criticms we can offer, the fact remains that keeping a question pool of several hundred questions relevant, correct, and up-to-date is *HARD WORK*. I'm sure they'd appreciate the errata report. They might also be interested in more general suggestions about the exams.

My Elmer's List contains several individuals who are part of the National VEC Conference and have E-mail addresses on the net. I've included them below.

++

Bart J. Jahnke, KB9NM | USENET: bjahnke%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Manager, ARRL Volunteer | or -- uhasun!arrlhq!bjahnke
Examiner Program | BIX: ARRL
ARRL VEC Dept. | PRODIGY: MGTS39A (c/o Luck Hurder)
225 Main St | MCI ID: 215-5052
Newington, CT 06111 | CompuServe: 70007,3373
Voice (203) 666-1541 | America On-Line: ARRL HQ
FAX (203) 665-7531 |
---
* Listings of Examination Opportunities -- bi-weekly postings
* Volunteer Examining procedures - ARRL VE Manual
* Support and Instruction for Volunteer Examiners - Coordinating Exams
* Member, National Conference of VECs Question Pool Committee
* Information on what's required to become an Amateur Radio licensee
* Contributing Editor - QST Magazine - Exam Info column
* On-the-air interests: VHF/UHF/SHF SSB/CW Weak Signal Operating and Contests

++

Fred O. Maia, W5YI

3511297@mcimail.com

P.O. Box 565101
Dallas, TX 75356

1-(800)-669-9594

Volunteer Examiner Coordinator
The W5YI Report
License Exam Study Materials
VE Exam Schedules Nationwide

++

Steve Sternitzke, NS5I

sds@sat.datapoint.com

I work with the W5YI-VEC organization ("official" title - assistant VEC)
and I write the VE manuals for W5YI. Add my name to the list of people
who are available to answer questions about volunteer exams, FCC
policies (as related to hams), the licensing question pools, etc.

++

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

2586. Re: Bi-Color LED for a HARD DRIVE light HELP!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 02:38:46 UTC
From: lui@fraser.sfu.ca
Message-ID: <lui.706588726@sfu.ca>
Source record: 289506
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.amiga.hardware,rec.radio.amateur.misc,soc.culture.hongkong

tna@mentor.cc.purdue.edu (Matthew L. Wells) writes:
> It been a while but I saw an article where some one took a bi-color
> led and hooked it to there amiga in place of the Hard Drive led.
> Has anyone else done this?? Where did you get the Bi-color led that
> wood fit in the small slot??
> I have looked in town here at our eletric shop and they have bi-color
> leds but not rectangular ones.
> Could someone who has done this tell me where they got their's from?
> Thanks,
> MATT tna@mentor.cc.purdue.edu

This is not a solution, but I can share some light in my experience.
When I used to live in Hong Kong, my friend modified a handheld amateur-radio
transceiver for me (a Kenwood TH-21AT walkie-talkie), it originally had
only a red LED for transmit, but he added a dual color LED to get green
light when squelch is open (audio is coming out). There are two types of
dual color LED: common anode, and common cathode. At that time, about
9 years ago, the rectangle version is but the wrong type for my radio, so
he bought a round one, and file it to a rectangle shape, with a file!
He did some other frequency expansion mod for me also.

[A side note: when I went back to Hong Kong this February, I was told by
some friend that he was murdered two years ago, I was too busy to find
some of our other friends to find out the whole story, but this posting
has triggered me to pay tribute to him, as a friend, and his contribution
to the radio/electronics/computer/RC-modelling hobby circle. I wish he
he passed the last part of the amateur-radio exam, before he passed away,
which he wanted so much (majority of difficulty was only barrier in the
English language: which the exam in only avail. in)]

now, back to the normal traffic here.
David Tse

****
* A.k.a: David Tse *
* Internet: lui@sfu.ca or lui@fraser.sfu.ca *
* Mail: P.O. Box 26052, Richmond, B.C. V6Y 2B0, Canada *
* Phone: 1-(604) 279-9829 *
* Machine: Amiga 3000/25, Macintosh by emulation. *
****

2587. Re: Kenwood Tm741A Mods needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 03:54:27 UTC
From: carndt@zeus.calpoly.edu
Message-ID: <1992May23.035427.103170@zeus.calpoly.edu>
Source record: 289504

In article <1992May22.023146.23505@SSD.intel.com> daveb@ssd.intel.com (David Billstrom) writes:
>
Stuff deleted...
>
>3. I know at least one person who experienced such problems with 2m
>intermod that they yanked out that deck and replaced it with 220 mhz.
>(which the manufacturer says you cannot do... that you must have at
>least the 2m deck in the radio... not true!)
>
>In general, great radio.
>David, N7UUK

I agree. Now if we could just get Kenwood to sell the empty chassis, so
I could stuff it with the 10m, 6m, and 1200mhz modules...

Chris

2588. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 04:57:05 UTC
From: gkd@wpi.WPI.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May23.045705.3062@wpi.WPI.EDU>
Source record: 289508

>hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:
>
>Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.
>It is summarized. The From line indicates the person who submitted
>the information.
>

W1YK (since 1909) Worcester Polytechnic Inst. Wireless Assn.

73,
N1DEM

2589. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 05:01:32 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <qlyk59=.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289509

johan@ECE.ORST.EDU (Johan. K. Reinalda) writes:

>Isn't it funny how al of a sudden, clubs come out of the woodworks !

Apparently the original article must have had some problem propogating.
I know I never saw it, though I cannot rule out just missing it in the
menu. However the large number of posted responses seem to suggest that
the original article must have hit the ground at some backbone site or
the gateway between the digest mailing list and USENET (I'm reading from
USENET).
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

2590. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 05:11:48 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <2lyk#ya.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289510

dave@imax.imax.com (Dave Martindale) writes:

>I've read that the reason NiCads are used in aircraft is that they can
>produce greater current than a lead-acid battery (of equivalent weight)

Actually the current capacity is about the same. However NiCads can
sustain that high current level for a longer period of time and not
as likely be damaged as a lead-acid.

>into a low-resistance load. This particularly matters when starting
>turbine engines - apparently there is a certain RPM range in which
>you have to start feeding fuel to a turbine engine to get it to light,
>but there isn't much airflow at that point, and there is a danger of
>damaging parts through overtemperature. The higher current output
>of NiCads causes the starter motor to accelerate the turbine faster,
>so it spends less time in the danger zone and gets into the cooler
>operating region sooner. Since the cost of the battery is peanuts
>compared to the cost of rebuilding a turbine engine, it's worth it.

Just how long does the aircraft need that high current to roll the
turbine out of the danger zone?
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

2591. Re: Kenwood TH77-A "Dead Spots"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 09:12:38 UTC
From: epm52766@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <Bop5L3.9BE@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 289511

derry@milton.u.washington.edu (Derry Lyons) writes:

>Thanks to all who sent me the TH77-a mod file -- I finally got
>my radio and did the 400-512 RX mod, but noticed the radio emits
>a continous beep when I tune to anything around 460. Reading
>through the mod file, it appears this is a common problem.

>Any ways to get around it? All of the local police run on
>460.xxx, and it would sure be handy! Thanks...

Just turn off the beeps (hold down 0 while turing on the radio.)

73, de N9KET

2592. W2A mod question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 09:23:46 UTC
From: stemish@kumr.lns.com
Message-ID: <1992May23.092346.289@kumr.lns.com>
Source record: 289522

Someone asked about the xmit mod for the W2A, specifically about the need to remove a diode (in addition to adding two.) What does the diode do that needs to be removed? Does it have to be removed?

BC

2593. List of University Hams Stations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 13:45:41 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9205231345.AA25987@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 289512

Dont forget W9YB (Young Boilermakers), Purdue Univ,
W. Lafayette In.

2594. ROBOT 1200c

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 14:07:41 UTC
From: unbham@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca
Message-ID: <1992May23.140741.21938@jupiter.sun.csd.unb.ca>
Source record: 289513

Does anyone know where I can get this SSTV device?

Thanks
Derek

2595. Re: Cell Phone Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 15:05:46 UTC
From: bartb@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530044@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 289519

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti) writes:

BTW. I wonder where the original poster did get his information. I have
yet to see a -6dB cellphone antenna. On 2m and 70 cm yes (most rubber loads
are even worse) but on 800 MHz (or 900 MHz here in Europe) even the
shortest stubs in portable phones are at least quarterwave.

I got that information from three cell phone dealers in northern Colorado.
But I've thought of calling the manufacturers and asking them; they may know
more than dealers and techs working at dealer service shops. I'm beginning
to think that some dealers don't know too much about their products. But
then that's true of a lot of businesses.

BTW, thanks to all who have responded; both email and direct. I've got a much
better handle on the cell phone antenna situation.

2596. Uniden MR8100 Looking for info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 15:43:34 UTC
From: georgez@synopsys.com
Message-ID: <902@synopsys.COM>
Source record: 289518

I am still looking for any info on the Uniden model MR-8100
scanner... Well actually, I am trying to figure out how to
program the radio via the serial port. The radio can be
programmed in a batch mode. Then reset to take the new
set of frequencies. Not as interactive as say the Icom 7000
but then, it's less than $300 now.
-George Zafiropoulos KJ6VU-
email can be sent directly to: georgez@synopsys.com
Thanks !

2597. RACES Bulletin #223

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 17:13:59 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9205231713.AA02427@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289517

Msgid : $RACESBUL.223

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.223 DATE: May 25, 1992
CATEGORY: MGT
SUBJECT: Skill categories for communications volunteers

First comes the management category: that of your Radio Officer, the assistant Radio Officers, shift supervisors, and administrative people of any level or skill.
Then there is the technical group, such as installers, maintenance, engineers, consultants, technicians, who range from advice to hands-on work.
Most importantly, there is the operations group: those who actually operate the equipment. Not all operators operate all equipment. Some have highly specialized skills. Operating VHF and HF radios are quite different and utilize varying skills and experience. An excellent VHF Net Control Operator may not grasp the subtle, but critical, nuances of HF nets. A digital communications operator may have little or no voice operations experience. Obviously, not all volunteers can do the same thing, nor should they. The "cookie cutter syndrome" has killed more than one organization, so don't let it do that to you. Recognize and utilize the unique interests and talents of the volunteers. Don't expect all of them to possess the same skills or the same interests. That's why it is important to staff the three major levels: management, technical and operations.
---Stan Harter, KH6GBX

EOM

2598. Antennas vs homeowner covenants

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 17:31:43 UTC
From: johnp@hpgrla.gr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14780002@hpgrla.gr.hp.com>
Source record: 289289

My neighborhood's covenants and restrictions prohibit all outdoor antennas and masts. I can live with that, at least I don't have to look at a bunch of satellite TV dishes.

But since there is no cable TV service here, several of the homeowners want to amend the covenants to specifically allow satellite TV dishes. Someday I would like to become an amateur operator, so I want to make sure that the definitions are general enough to allow other types of antennas, yet not arouse fears in other homeowners of towering masts or bristling antenna "farms".

I'm not real familiar with the antenna types commonly used by amateurs today. So I'm asking the net for help in drafting an amendment that would allow useful external antenna types, yet would not impact residential aesthetics any more than would a typical TV dish. I'm sure some of you live in snooty developments and have been through this before.

Thanks for any suggestions,

John Parsons johnp@hpgrla.gr.hp.com

2599. Wanted: Utility line voltage cooling thermostat (keep my rigs cool)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 19:48:34 UTC
From: peterson@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <1992May23.194834.8804@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 289520

I'm looking for a simple, general purpose, line voltage *cooling* thermo-
stat. Basically, I'm getting my equipment together for a packet base station,
and it would be nice to have some extra fans kick in, should the room start
to warm up. Has anybody seen a *cooling* thermostat packaged similar to those
24 hour security timers (what I'm using now!), that you can plug your fan of
choice into. I've looked around quite a bit, found a similar gadget for
heating applications, but nothin' for cooling. I would think this is of
general interest, so respond by e-mail, I *will* post a summary.

73's DE KD6EKQ John <peterson@crash.cts.com>

2600. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-23 23:03:57 UTC
From: dreeves@ese3.ogi.edu
Message-ID: <37759@ogicse.ogi.edu>
Source record: 289521

>In article <1992May21.114945.23394@ms.uky.edu> hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:
>Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.

W6UE, previousally 6UE, The Caltech ARC.
Still going, but with more alums than students.

73, de N6XHW
D. Reeves

--
|B. Douglas Reeves Oregon Graduate Institute dreeves@ese3.ese.ogi.edu|
|"The number of equations [in thermodynamics] has been estimated ... as being |
|on the order of 10^11....learning how to do the derivations[is]the easy part;|
|the hard part is knowing which of the 10^11 equations you need" - J. Noggle |

2601. Wanted-PRO-37 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 01:24:04 UTC
From: Grant_A_Prescott@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <59509@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 289523

To make a long story short - the ARCHIE server PRO-37 mods are a bogus posting, and I have already exchanged email with the email name attached to the post: and this person did not actually make the posting. I am helping him to remove the bogus mod posting from the FTP server, later next week.

Do NOT use the ARCHIE server copy of the PRO-37 mods at this time!

Could someone please post a TESTED version of the PRO-37 35 channel scan speed and cellular mods to the net or email a copy to me?

Thanks.

Grant Prescott

2602. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 02:41:46 UTC
From: jmr@aaron.ece.psu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May24.024146.12628@ems.psu.edu>
Source record: 289525

I wrote (during a memory lapse):
>
>w3ya - The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802
>
>
>
>-----
>
>Joe Reinhardt
>jmr@ecl.psu.edu
>Department of Electrical Engineering
>Pennsylvania State University
>

which should have been:

k3cr - The Pennsylvania State University, University Park, PA 16802

73 - Joe AF2J

2603. Re: Wanted: Utility line voltage cooling thermostat (keep my rigs cool)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 03:05:55 UTC
From: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6928@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 289526

In article <1992May23.194834.8804@crash.cts.com>, peterson@crash.cts.com (John Peterson) writes...
>
> I'm looking for a simple, general purpose, line voltage *cooling* thermo-
>stat. Basically, I'm getting my equipment together for a packet base station,
>and it would be nice to have some extra fans kick in, should the room start
>to warm up. Has anybody seen a *cooling* thermostat packaged similar to those

Sure! look in your hardware emporium for a swamp cooler
themostatic switch. I have one in the house...they kick on
the swamp (evaporative) cooler when the rooms get too warm. Might
me a bit tough to find if you are in costal san diego, though!

| John Brewer | Internet: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com |
| wb5oau | Packet | wb5oau@wb2ars |

2604. Re: Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 04:25:41 UTC
From: rick@lrark.UUCP
Message-ID: <623@lrark.UUCP>
Source record: 289378

In article <1992May9.014715.21088@afit.af.mil> tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil (TS Kelso) writes:
>
>The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are
>carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated several times
>weekly. Documentation and tracking software are also available on this
>system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current
>elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial
>BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using
>8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.
>
>Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and
>software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil in
>the directory pub/space.

What is the ip address for this site?

>STS 49
>1 21963U 92 26 A 92129.20832175 .00081235 00000-0 25599-3 0 28
>2 21963 28.3317 52.5519 0043892 52.4677 210.7539 15.88153076 35
>--
>Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
>tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

Thanks and 73.
--
rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
Ricky Mobley * lrark (501) 224-9454 *
1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

2605. Re: 2 meter ACSSB, Anyone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 05:16:42 UTC
From: die@clearpoint.com
Message-ID: <10834@crackers.clearpoint.com>
Source record: 289527

In article <1992May22.224303.20355@btree.uucp> you write:
>In article <10823@crackers.clearpoint.com> die@clearpoint.com (Dave Emery) writes:
>[various objections deleted]
>
>> The only situation in which the relative delay of the pilot carrier
>>and the information would make any difference is if the signal (or the
>>receiver LO's) were very unstable and the signal at the demodulator was
>>moving around very fast. This is unlikely under under normal scenerios
>>with xtal references for sythesizers and normal vehicle accelerations.
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>I believe that this should have been "velocities" -------------^

No, the original was right...

A relative velocity between transmitter and receiver merely
produces a constant doppler shift which appears as a fixed frequency
offset - delay between a pilot IF channel and an information IF channel has
no effect on such a shifted signal as the pilot frequency remains
constant and pilot signal microseconds or milliseconds earlier (e.g. as with
real high group delay narrow band filters) will still be in the correct
frequency relationship to the presumably less delayed information
sidebands because the pilot frequency is not changing.

Relative acceleration, on the other hand, produces changes in
the pilot (and effective carrier) frequencies. If the pilot IF channel
delays the pilot relative to the information there will be an instantanteous
frequency error between the older pilot and newer information that can produce
garbled information when the old pilot is used as a reference for detection.

>
>The Doppler shift for freeway speeds at 2 meters is around 30 Hz; the
>Doppler shift will change very rapidly as the path changes due to hills,
>signs, buildings, etc. You could be looking at dF/dT of about 1 kHz/sec
>or more.

Gary Coffman also made the same point about the phase
instability (incoherence) of mobile paths due to multipath. This may be
a problem for effective ACSSB systems, especially those that depend
on PLL recovery of the pilot tone.

This would tend to make me think that recovering pilot with a
moderately narrow band (gaussian) filter and a hard limiter with gross
frequency errors taken care of with some kind of frequency locked loop
would be superior to using a PLL. The hard limiter would allow rapid
(as determined by the bandpass of the filter) phase jumps, which narrow
band PLL's tend to be allergic to.

I am sure the dynamics of pilot recovery in a mobile environment would introduce certain distortions into the recovered signal - but as we all know, so does multipath for FM. Without some attempt at measurement or simulation it is hard to be sure apriori that this distortion is going to be perceived as worse than the various pops and distorted sylables that FM sometimes experiances. I have no particular involvement with ACSSB so I have not had experiance with the results in practice - there are computer programs that will simulate a mobile path (and at least one DSP based commercial instrument that will do this to actual IF frequency signals - HP makes it I believe) so it ought to be possible to completely simulate the environment and see... In the end, however, assessing the impact is a problem in psychoacoustics and human factors analysis and whether a particular distortion is bad or not has to be decided by listeners and speaker articulation testing and not by speculation based on what it might do to the waveform of the audio.

>
>If you are using CTCSS (as many amateur and commercial users are) then
>you need to hold the demodulation accuracy to roughly 1 Hz.
>
This is true for the long term frequency error. However most CTCSS detectors use long integration times and would not be sensitive to short term frequency errors. It is true that an ACSSB system that produced picket fence phase jumps in the phase of the CTCSS tone might not work as well as an FM system that merely corrupted the audio with wideband click noise or distortion due to mangled sideband phase depending on the detector used for the CTCSS tones.

>And let's not forget the impulse noise cancellation benefit associated
>with FM.

There is no question about this, though there are noise limiter and blanker techniques that would help ACSSB considerably.

David I. Emery die@crackers.clearpoint.com 1+508-435-7462
Clearpoint Research Corp., 35 Parkwood Drive, Hopkinton Mass.

2606. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 23 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 06:07:51 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.706687671@honte>
Source record: 289379
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 144, 05/23/92
10.7 FLUX=142 90-AVG=161 SSN=164 BKI=3221 2333 BAI=010
BGND-XRAY=B3.4 FLU1=1.1E+06 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=2221 2343 PAI=012
BOU-DEV=022,018,019,008,016,039,025,026 DEV-AVG=021 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B8.4 @ 2241UT XRAY-MIN= B3.1 @ 2233UT XRAY-AVG= B3.9
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 1900UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1640UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.7%
PCA-MAX= +0.3DB @ 1240UT PCA-MIN= -0.4DB @ 2245UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55286NT @ 0018UT BOUTF-MIN=55241NT @ 1732UT BOUTF-AVG=55269NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+119NT@ 1635UT GOES7-MIN=N:-003NT@ 0308UT G7-AVG=+089,+054,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+134NT@ 2037UT GOES6-MIN=E:-019NT@ 1706UT G6-AVG=+104,+008,+036
FLUXFCST=STD:137,132,126;SESC:140,135,130 BAI/PAI-FCST=005,005,005/015,020,026
KFCST=2213 3112 2213 3112 27DAY-AP=008,007 27DAY-KP=2212 1232 2121 2322
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2607. HELP! MISSING PERSON

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 07:51:07 UTC
From: djk@TASP.NET
Message-ID: <777zYkB7TASPz@TASP.NET>
Source record: 289380

Hi:

This certainly does not have too much to do with ham radio... But I am a ham.. So.....

I certainly can use a hand with some of your prayers - and a little bit from some open and observant eyes as well!

My wife has been missing since 5/4/92 somewhere in the USA - and I do not know where she is or how she is doing.

She is 5' 7" about 175 lbs, dark brown hair, brown eyes, and normally dresses kind of 'New Englandish'. Her name is Anne Louise Velesta Karnes, and she may also be going as Anne Karnes, or Velesta Karnes. Velesta does wear glasses. She is 34 years old.

She would be driving a 1987 Chevy Malibu wagon with a New Hampshire plate of ADH479. (I think!) The car has dark gray sides with light gray top and hood and has a luggage rack.

She is fond of arts and crafts and things like that and has a large authentic spinning wheel with her in the car and may be visiting arts and crafts or textiles demos and fairs etc.

Possible destinations include Boxford Mass. (vicinity of 6 Valley road or RTE 133 near the 95), Anchorage Alaska, Upstate NY, Northern Cal, Denver CO, Nashville TN or ?

She disappeared after some bad news from the family, and an argument with her husband (me) and since her disappearance, no-one has seen her. A lot of people are very concerned, most of all myself.

I would appreciate having this message propagated as far and as wide as possible via the radio, postings - whatever.

If she is seen, please ask her to call her husband or family, and PLEASE let me know where she is.

PLEASE tell her that I love her dearly.

I can be reached here at this email address or preferably at:

(714)734-9487 24 hrs. Please call collect if you have information.

-djk

Please forgive this odd use of the net, but I am frantic and trying all available resources.

```
--- Daniel J. Karnes / WA6NDT -------------------------------------
--- NMS&Systems Engineering ---------------------------------------
--- Djk@TASP.NET / djk@Alchemy.UUCP -------------------------------
-- 'innovative solutions for modern problems' ----------------------
```

2608. Kenwood TH-28A info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 08:22:46 UTC
From: mrosen@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992May24.082246.27006@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 289381

Does anybody know the receive capabilities of the Kenwood TH-28A? And is it able to be modded to receive wide band?

Mike

2609. List of radios moddable to wide receive?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 08:24:09 UTC
From: mrosen@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992May24.082409.27077@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 289382

Is anybody able to compile a list of handhelds (both single and dual band) that are capable of receiving wide band or able to be modded to do so? Is every radio built with the ability to be modded with the idea in mind that manufacturers want to provide the best for the consumer while complying with the FCC?

Mike

2610. 2m vs 70cm in DC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 08:31:22 UTC
From: mrosen@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992May24.083122.27263@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 289383

Is anybody here from Washington, DC? I was wondering whether 2m or 70cm was best to get onto in the area. I may have to choose a single band radio and would like to make sure I make the right decision in terms of what band I want to get onto.

Thanks,
Mike

2611. Re: Wanted: Utility line voltage cooling thermostat (keep my rigs co

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 12:20:14 UTC
From: willy@hale.cts.com
Message-ID: <Fs30kB3w165w@hale.cts.com>
Source record: 289384

peterson@crash.cts.com (John Peterson) writes:

> I'm looking for a simple, general purpose, line voltage *cooling* thermo-
> stat ... Has anybody seen a *cooling* thermostat packaged similar to those
> 24 hour security timers (what I'm using now!), that you can plug your fan of
> choice into ...

John,
A thermostat that would prevent overheating usually is not found as
part of a home-improvement idea. Most thermostats, if not all, are to
prevent underheating. The options you have, as I see them are:

1) Obtain a heating/cooling thermostat. Most of these operate in the
30 volt range, and you can use a spare 24-30v relay to operate your
fan(s). The heating portion would not be used.

2) Obtain a thermostat, schmitt trigger, FET, and relay, and build your
own. This is about the only way to get a small, reliable unit, which
could then be fitted into a plug-in type unit of your choice.

3) Obtain a heating thermostat and power a relay with it. When your
equipment gets too hot, the thermostat shuts off, CLOSING the relay
contacts and powering the fans.

4) Radio Shack offers a panel-mount digital thermometer which can be
configured as a thermal-controlled switch. I don't remember the price of
this unit, but if your station ends up in a luggable box, this might be a
nice addition to your array of panel meters. It is apparently able to
close a contact (unknown specs) at whatever temperature you designate,
and should be selecatable for cooling or heating.

Just my $1.50 worth of $.02 gathering dust.

HALE TELECOMMUNICATIONS - Public Access Node, San Diego CA 619/660-6734 HST
willy@hale.cts.com (Tom Williams) 24-May-92 at 5:32a

2612. Re: List of University Ham Stations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 15:07:56 UTC
From: Steve_M_Kile@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <59534@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 289386

Then there is the University of Minnesota Gopher Amateur Radio Club
in Minneapolis - W0YC.

Steve, N0FBL
---
steve_m_kile@cup.portal.com

2613. Ham-Univ going QRT! (was Re: List of University...)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 16:03:23 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <pschleck.706723403@odin>
Source record: 289385

pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu (Paul W Schleck KD3FU) writes:

>hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:

>>Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.
>>It is summarized. The From line indicates the person who submitted
>>the information.

>Everyone is coming out of the woodwork indeed!

>I assume that everyone is aware of the ham-univ mailing list for college
>clubs? It's available via the Bitnet listserv network. Send me E-mail
>if you need assistance. The mailing list has about 100 subscribers from
>all over the world.

Whoops, looks like I spoke a little too soon! As it turns out, the host school for the mailing list (University of Illinois at Urbana-Champlaign) is cleaning up its listservs, due to labor and disk-space burdens. Prime targets for removal are lists that are primarily of off-campus interest (only 1 out of 179 subscribers is a UIUC'er), have no sponsor (KA9WGN left a while ago), and are excessive burdens (the ham-univ mailing list, unfortunately, has a lot of problems with bounced mail and obsolete accounts because people don't properly sign off). As a result, Ham-Univ is going QRT in about 3-4 weeks.

With the administrative burdens of maintaining such a list fully in mind, would anyone be interested in taking it over, either as a Bitnet Listserv or an Internet mail-reflector? Interested parties are encouraged to contact the UIUC postmaster responsible for the list, Mark Zinzow, at markz@vmd.cso.uiuc.edu. He would be more than happy to provide technical assistance in moving the list and the message archives to your site.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

2614. Re: Kenwood TH77-A "Dead Spots"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 17:05:01 UTC
From: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Message-ID: <7768@orbit.cts.com>
Source record: 289387

To listen to frequencies in the 460
megahertz range, use the VHF reciever
and push the UXU button to get to
the UHF portion of the VHF side.

UUCP: {crash tcnet}!orbit!pnet51!hca
ARPA: crash!orbit!pnet51!hca@nosc.mil
INET: hca@pnet51.orb.mn.org
Temporary internet: hca%pnet51.orb.mn.org@kksys.com

2615. Re: Wanted: Utility line voltage cooling thermostat (keep my rigs co

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 18:07:19 UTC
From: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
Message-ID: <wuiaLB1w164w@ham.almanac.bc.ca>
Source record: 289388

brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com (John Brewer) writes:

>
> In article <1992May23.194834.8804@crash.cts.com>, peterson@crash.cts.com (Joh
> >
> > I'm looking for a simple, general purpose, line voltage *cooling* thermo
> >stat. Basically, I'm getting my equipment together for a packet base station
> >and it would be nice to have some extra fans kick in, should the room start
> >to warm up. Has anybody seen a *cooling* thermostat packaged similar to thos
>
> Sure! look in your hardware emporium for a swamp cooler
> themostatic switch. I have one in the house...they kick on
> the swamp (evaporative) cooler when the rooms get too warm. Might
> me a bit tough to find if you are in costal san diego, though!
>
>

Or if you can't find one of them, use a relay to invert the output of
your norml 'el-cheapo' wall thermostat.....

Robert Smits VE7EMD Ladysmith B.C.
Ph (604) 245-2553 e-mail: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

2616. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 18:44:54 UTC
From: pakers@freyr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May24.184454.9850@freyr.uucp>
Source record: 289389

And lets not forget...

W5YD Mississippi State University

--
pakers@netcom.com

--

Phillip L. Akers
pakers@netcom.com
freyr!pakers@netcomsv.netcom.com

2617. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 20:24:41 UTC
From: sschend@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992May24.202441.22814@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 289390

Let's not forget

W5YJ Oklahoma State University - Sillwater

2618. Experience with Long-Wir

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 21:25:12 UTC
From: Larry.Lund@f97.n105.z1.therose.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <706753290.F00001@therose.fidonet.org>
Source record: 289397

To: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom)

AB:)The one problem is "hot" grounds. With an end-fed wire, the return
:)current has to go somewhere -- usually where you least want it!
:)The solution is counterpoise wires: Make up a 1/4-wavelength wire
:)for each band in use. Connect each wire to the ground lug on your
:)antenna tuner. Where you run the counterpoise wires is not too
:)critical: The short ones I just ran around the baseboard of the room.
:)The long ones I ran out the window, down to the ground, and then
:)around the outside of the house, behind the bushes so they wouldn't
:)show.

AB:)By the way, a 100+ foot wire should work fine on all the ham bands,
:)160 meters and above.

AB:)AL N1AL

Curious Al, if you can get out the window and around the bushes, why not
just pound a 8 foot grounding rod into the ground outside your window
and run one ground wire attached to your tuner to the ground rod
outside? I would think it would be a lot less noticable. 8-)

73 De
Larry Lund
N7LBP/AG

Packet : N7LBP @ W7XI.or.usa.pdx7

* SLMR 2.1a #2073 * Coming Soon!! Mouse Support for Edlin!!!!

2619. [FWD] K4AF ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 21:46:15 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9205242140.AA25576@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 289391

KI5X wites:
>By the way they only operate that station one day a
>year! AF day

Not true, they also operate on Field Day. Just about any
lunch hour during the week, someone is "manning" the station
and making contacts.

2620. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-24 22:42:37 UTC
From: kossack@rice.edu
Message-ID: <1992May24.224237.4949@rice.edu>
Source record: 289392

In article <1992May24.184454.9850@freyr.uucp>, pakers@freyr.uucp (Phillip Akers) writes:
> And lets not forget...
>
> W5YD Mississippi State University

W5YG Rice University (although the club is pretty much dead)-:

--
Jordan M Kossack | "Don't dial 911;
kossack@rice.edu | Dial M1911A and let it ring seven times."
+1 713 240 2073 | -- sybok@m37-332-1.MIT.EDU (The Terminator)
N5QVI

2621. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 00:41:22 UTC
From: dave@ips.oz.au
Message-ID: <1992May25.004122.1872@ips.oz.au>
Source record: 289396

VK2BUV University of NSW Amateur Radio Society
--
Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) VK2KFU @ VK2RWI.NSW.AUS.OC
dave@ips.OZ.AU ...munnari!ips.OZ.AU!dave
"Difference between a virus and Windows? A virus never fails" - R.Mulder

2622. Aircraft batteries

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 00:54:56 UTC
From: dave@imax.imax.com
Message-ID: <1992May25.005456.14898@imax.imax.com>
Source record: 289395

In article <2lyk#ya.pdh@netcom.com> pdh@netcom.com (Phil Howard) writes:
>dave@imax.imax.com (Dave Martindale) writes:
>
>>I've read that the reason NiCads are used in aircraft is that they can
>>produce greater current than a lead-acid battery (of equivalent weight)
>
>Actually the current capacity is about the same. However NiCads can
>sustain that high current level for a longer period of time and not
>as likely be damaged as a lead-acid.

Are you comparing two batteries of equal amp-hour capacity, or equal
weight?

>>The higher current output
>>of NiCads causes the starter motor to accelerate the turbine faster,
>>so it spends less time in the danger zone and gets into the cooler
>>operating region sooner. Since the cost of the battery is peanuts
>>compared to the cost of rebuilding a turbine engine, it's worth it.
>
>Just how long does the aircraft need that high current to roll the
>turbine out of the danger zone?

I've never started a turbine engine, so I don't know. My guess
would be something in the 5-10 second range. However, it's not like
starting a piston engine, where heavy currents are needed for only
a few seconds to turn the engine over. A turbine draws lots of
current for a while (maybe 30 seconds) before it gets up to the speed
where the fuel can be turned on, and the battery has to keep accelerating
the engine until the RPM (and airflow) reaches the point that the
engine is self-powering. Then, on multi-engine airplanes, the
running engine is used to recharge the battery for a couple of
minutes, before the combination of battery plus running generator
are used to start the other engine.

So a turbine starter battery may be called on to deliver a sizeable
fraction of its charge in a period of 1 minute or so, then accept
charge at a high rate, then be discharged again, all in the space
of a few minutes.

2623. Wanted: Utility line volt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 01:03:37 UTC
From: Claton.Cadmus@f100.n282.z1.tdkt.kksys.com
Message-ID: <706751697.F00001@tdkt.kksys.com>
Source record: 289393

JP> I'm looking for a simple, general purpose, line voltage *cooling* thermo
JP>stat. Basically, I'm getting my equipment together for a packet base station

John, W.W. Grainger has one that can be used for cooling, it has a SPDT
switch in it. Grainger No. 2E158 $15.10 (good price!). They have
several locations in the San Diego and LA areas.

Hope this helps!

73 de KA0GKC Claton Cadmus
* SLMR 2.1a * de KA0GKC Claton Cadmus, it's cold in Minnesota!

* Origin: HAM>link< RBBS 612/HAM-0000 Saint Paul, MN (K0TG) (1:282/100)

2624. Wanted: Utility line volt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 01:04:13 UTC
From: Claton.Cadmus@f100.n282.z1.tdkt.kksys.com
Message-ID: <706751697.F00002@tdkt.kksys.com>
Source record: 289394

JP> I'm looking for a simple, general purpose, line voltage *cooling* thermo
JP>stat. Basically, I'm getting my equipment together for a packet base station

John, W.W. Grainger has one that can be used for cooling, it has a SPDT
switch in it. Grainger No. 2E158 $15.10 (good price!). They have
several locations in the San Diego and LA areas.

Hope this helps!

73 de KA0GKC Claton Cadmus
* SLMR 2.1a * de KA0GKC Claton Cadmus, it's cold in Minnesota!

* Origin: HAM>link< RBBS 612/HAM-0000 Saint Paul, MN (K0TG) (1:282/100)

2625. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 01:45:59 UTC
From: terryd@extro.ucc.su.OZ.AU
Message-ID: <terryd.706758359@extro.ucc.su.OZ.AU>
Source record: 289398

VK2SUT - University of Technology Sydney, Amateur Radio Society.

--
Terry Dawson, terryd@extro.ucc.su.OZ.AU, vk2ktj%vk2ktj@vk2aqg.nsw.aus.oc
+61 2 925 1556 (voice), +61 2 922 5973 (fax). __*/__ 0^Ooooo _____

2626. Help w/ a 2-tel phone patch

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 01:55:04 UTC
From: prmx@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1992May24.215504.12462@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 289399

I am looking for a manual for a 2-Tel phone patch model number TT-333-2, made by Interconect Systems.

Thanks
N2MPV
Peter Morenus

2627. RTTY DX notes for week ending 17 April, 1992 (BID RTDX0417)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 02:03:29 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May25.020329.6891@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289404

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0417
RTTY DX Notes 17 April
RTTY DX notes for week ending 17 April, 1992 (BID RTDX0417)

This weekend is the 2nd SARTG AMTOR DX contest. We expect lots of
AMTOR on the bands and we wish everyone lots contacts. Don't forget
to call in FEC and pass your message on ARQ. Bands 3.5, 7, 14, 21 and
28 MHz. Time 0000-0800 UTC, 18th April, 1600-2400 UTC 18th April, and
0800-1600 UTC 19th April. Exchange RST, Name and QSO number.

Our thanks this week go to I5ICY, I5IGQ, TG9VT, VK2SG, VK2EG, W2JGR
and the Twin Cities DX Packet Cluster network, WB2CJL, N5PSI, UT5RP,
DJ3IW and the DB0SPC Central Europe DX Packet Cluster. Thank you all
for your assistance in putting these notes together.

Bandpass

Friday 10:
0639 14074 SU1ER ARQ
1226 14083 P29RB
1236 21074 TY1PS ARQ
1310-21081 RD6DZ
1311-21087 XX9AS
1401-14082 BY1QH
1505 14074 BV5AF ARQ
1550-21086 TK/DL7HZ
1605-21083 AP/WA2WYR
1733-21091 FR5ZU
2239 14074 TU2BB ARQ

Saturday 11:
0356-14082 FR5ZU
0413-14090 TK/DL7HZ
0428-14088 UG6GE
O715-14083 VK9NS
1120-21085 P29RB
1120-21085 AP/WA2WYR
1121-28093 6W1QB
1203-21079 7P8SR
1216-21089 3C1EA
1300-14088 S2/HA5BUS Note
```

1452-21085 DL8OH/CT3
1902-14068 VP5JM

Sunday 12:
0605-14085 H44JS
0652-21086 RC2CQ/UA0I
1103-21083 HS0ZAA
1305-28086 DL8OH/CT3
1412-28083 YS1OG
1511-21084 SV0DV/9 QSL via WB4TDB
1631-21082 BV7DP
1733-21092 UC2ADX
1749-14084 YL2KF
1925-14088 VQ9RS
2010-14082 5B4ZL QSL via JSB, BFPO 53, London
2052-14082 TR8MD

Monday 13:
0500-14071 9K2EC ARQ
0550-14087 UA2WJ Kaliningrad QSL via DL4LH
1015-14088 SV0DV/9
1236-21081 FR5ZU
1256-21084 RD6DZ
1306-14086 A45ZX
1310-14083 RH2LM REV
1435-14086 S2/HA5BUS
1717-21083 CU3AY
1737-21086 UI8UC
1920-14084 Z21HJ

Tuesday 14:
0113-14088 J88BS QSL via WA4WIP
0125-14081 VP5JM
0133-14091 9X5JA
0400-14085 TK/DL7HZ
0730-21088 3C1EA
1245-21088 DL8OH/CT3
1505-21086 S2/HA5BUS
1525-21090 A45ZX
2042-21085 9Y4VU
2200-14081 FG5FJ

Wednesday 15:
0011-21083 V73BN
0200-14090 VP5JM
0249-14083 8P6SM
0338-14081 TK/DL7HZ
0538-14090 SV0DV/9
0608-14085 5N3ZIP QSL via N5PSI
1133-14095 XX9AR
1612-21083 BV7DP

2149-14091 J88BS

Thursday 16:
0416-14074 HK8CTC/HR1 ARQ QSL via Box 3190, Tegucigalpa
0450-14086 ZA1TAA
0528-14083 8P6SM
0725-14083 3C1EA
0730-14082 4L0DXC QSL via UT5HP
1100-21080 VP5JM
1520-21086 S2/HA5BUS
1744-21084 9L3DX
1750-28084 6W1QB
1903-21084 TZ6BGE

Notes of interest:

Bangladesh (S2). With great surprise S2/HA5BUS showed up on RTTY doing a marvelous job on the air. The operator Imi (HA5HO) is transmitting from Dhaka and states they will be active till April 21 or 22nd. We all hope the DXAC Desk will accept this operation as done earlier for EP/HA5BUS . QSL goes to GLOBEX Foundation, Box 49, 1131 Budapest, Hungary. Their next stop will be Malaysia.

N5PSI, Mike, informs us that he became the QSL manager for 5N3ZIP. Prior to this, the Nigeria station didn't have a QSL route or QSL's. Mike will attempt to get past logs for contacts prior to April 92'. N5PSI is good in 91' and 92 callbooks. Pse QSL direct only.

ST. Kitts (V44). A Japanese group plans to be active from this Island from April 29th til May 3rd on CW, SSB and RTTY.

>From Friday April 24th Syd, (VK2SG) will take back the notes. Many people, TG9VT among others, will be in Dayton and for that he cannot distribute as normal the notes. So those interested must pick it up themselves from TG9VT APlink. VK2SG will see that it is in TG9VT box. Be welcome and the next week everything be normalized.

Thank you all for the help during Syd's absence and let me end by wishing the readers, Happy Easter.

GL DE (DX2) I5FLN at TG9VT.GTM.NA
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2628. AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 144.01 FROM AMSAT HQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 02:05:29 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May25.020529.7022@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289402

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-144.01
DOVE TESTING PRODUCES WORDS!

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 144.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 23, 1992 BID:$ANS-144.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

DOVE (DO-17) Speech Testing Reaches Milestone

DOVE is currently on 2M and is running a small engineering test of the
speech module. This is DOVE's first voice from space.

The purpose of this test is to exercise the control and data lines of the
DOVE module. The actual speech was kept as simple as possible, it is un-
inflected speech from the phoneme generator - "You are listening to DOVE
Microsat." Three minutes of 1200 bps telemetry alternates with one minute
of voice. MUCH BETTER SPEECH IS EXPECTED ONCE THE FINAL CHECK-OUT'S ARE
COMPLETED.

This test is just part of a recent intensive period of engineering activity
on DOVE, designed to find the cause of the control difficulties and to for-
mulate a viable work around. This activity will continue, the current test
is just the first milestone. The DOVE recovery team currently consists of
Bob McGwier (N4HY), Harold Price (NK6K), Jim White (WD0E), and the satel-
lite's owner, Junior Torres de Castro, (PY2BJO). The first DOVE voice from
space began at approximately 05:15 UTC 24 MAY 92, while N4HY, NK6K, and
WD0E were engaged in a conference call.

According to NK6K: "We don't think we have all the answers yet, and much
remains to be done on DOVE before it is ready for its intended educational
mission. DOVE may leave two meters from time to time as we continue the
check-out process."

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank Harold Price (NK6K) for
the information which went into this bulletin item.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-144.02
AMSAT CIS & INTERNET INFO

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 144.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 23, 1992 BID:$ANS-144.02
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TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA "Address Book" Avilable For The Asking

In last week's AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletin, ANS-137.01, Tom Clark's INTERNET address was erroneously given as the place to request the AMSAT "address book." The correct address to send your request to is to: listserv@amsat.org or to kb5mu@amsat.org. You will receive a list of almost 300 calls that can be reached via INTERNET or CompuSeve Information Service (CIS). Also, there is a list of the current "special interests groups" within the AMSAT "address book" of groups that perform a variety of functions from AMSAT Area Coordinators to those that generate keplerian elements. You can sign up to receive timely information from any of these groups by requesting that your CIS or INTERNET address be added to the list. The AMSAT Board-of-Directors (BOD) hopes that his new INTERNET utilization will allow even greater disemenation of news concerning OSCAR satellites.

For those who are on CompuServe and have never sent a message to a anyone on INTERNET, it is quite easy. To request your list, send your request either to Paul Williamson (KB5MU) or to listserv@amsat.org. When you compose your "mail" message on CompuServe and it "prompts" you for the address, in the case of Paul Williamson (KB5MU) for example, you would type his INTERNET address as follows:

>INTERNET:kb5mu@amsat.org (NOTE the UPPER & lower case letters
or and the ">" symbol)
>INTERNET:listserv@amst.org

and on if you are on INTERNET and you want to send Paul a message, you address it to him by typing: kb5mu@amsat.org.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-144.03
AO-21/RUDAK NEWS FROM DB2OS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 144.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 23, 1992 BID:$ANS-144.03
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

DB20S Provides Good News About AO-21/RUDAK Status

The "RESET" procedure performed by the Ground Command station in coordination with AMSAT-U was successful and the AO-21/RUDAK Beacon returned again to operation. Gerhard (DG2CV) reloaded the RUDAK software, which includes the "watch-and-bite" routines to avoid self-switching of the beacon modes. If all goes well, RUDAK will operate for the next few days according to the following message. There will be no commanding from Sunday May 24 to Friday May 29, since all AMSAT-DL team members will be at the P3D Design Meeting in Marburg, Germany. Please send any reports terrestrially to:

DB2OS @DB0FAU.DEU.EU
DG2CV @DK0MWX.DEU.EU

or to DB2OS,DG2CV via UO-22 after Thursday May28.

73s de Peter DB2OS

PS: The FM Repeater works fine, first stations worked include
ON6UG, DG2CV, DB2OS, DD4YR over Europe.

K HI, THIS IS AMSAT OSCAR 21 / RM1 / RS14 92-05-23 07:38:21
RUDAK II - TEST SCHEDULE:
UTC (Min. MOD 10) BEACON MODE UPLINK/MHz
0...4 FM REPEATER 435.016
5 RANGING RX2 2400BPS 435.155
6 RANGING RX3A 4800BPS 435.193
7...9 PSK TELEMETRY, KLMNY-BLOCKS
73 de DG2CV DOWNLINK FOR ALL MODES 145.987

Y HI, THIS IS AMSAT OSCAR 21 / RM1 / RS14 92-05-23 07:39:07

VOLTAGES RM1-TCMD-INTERFACE LOCK MEMORY ERRORS
5V-R1 : 0.09 V 1-TX-ON : ON RX2: * SINGLE: 0
5V-RTX: 5.02 V 2-RX12&48: OFF RX3: - MULTI : 0
5V-RAM: 4.95 V 3-RNG : ON AGC
TOTAL CURRENT 4-SOFT: 0.2 V RX3: 144 TEMPERATURE
14V-I : 309 mA RX4: 207 23.8 deg C

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-144.04
ZRO TEST SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 144.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 23, 1992 BID:$ANS-144.04
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 ZRO Test Schedule: May 1992

The ZRO Memorial Technical Achievement Award Program, or just "ZRO Test" has a new schedule for May, 1992, via AO-13. This activity is a test of operating skill and equipment performance.

During a typical ZRO run, a control station will send numeric code groups using CW at 10 words-per-minute. At the beginning of the run, uplink power from the control station is set to match the general beacon downlink strength. This is level "zero." The control operator will send and repeat a random five-digit number, then lower the uplink power by 3 dB (half power) and repeat the procedure with a new random number. This will continue to a level 27 dB below the beacon (level "nine").

A participating listener monitors the downlink signals until they can no longer copy the numbers. Those who can hear the beacon will qualify for the basic award by copying the code group heard at level "zero". The challenge is to improve home-station performance to a point where the lower-level downlink signals can be copied (levels 6 through 9).

The following schedule of Mode "B" and "JL" ZRO tests were chosen for convenient operating times and favorable squint angles. The "B" tests can

be heard on 145.840 MHz and the "JL" test on 435.945 MHz. Ed (N5EM) will run the "JL" tests while Andy (WA5ZIB) will continue with "B" runs.

Saturday May 30, 1992 at 1745 UTC "B"
Saturday May 30, 1992 at 2000 UTC "JL"

Note that the dates and days are shown in "UTC." Any changes will be announced as soon as possible via the AMSAT HF and AO-13 Operations Nets.

Recently updated ZRO brochures are available from WA5ZIB, Andy MacAllister, AMSAT V.P. User Operations, 14714 Knightsway Drive, Houston, TX 77083 for an S.A.S.E. with two units of postage. The brochure characterizes test procedures, means for obtaining certificates and gives some historical background about the program. A few certificate requests from the previous round of ZRO tests are still pending but should be shipped by May 9th.

All listener reports with date of test and numbers copied should be sent to WA5ZIB at the address above. A report will be returned verifying the level of accurate reception.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-144.05
AO-13 OPS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 144.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 23, 1992 BID:$ANS-144.05
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B Nets are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L Nets on a downlink of 435.970 MHz.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt

30-May-92 1845 J 104 VE2LVC WJ9F
7-Jun-92 0030 B 154 WB6LLO W9ODI

Guest commentators are planned. Join the Net if you have questions. In the unlikely event that either the Net Control Station (NCS) or the alternate do not call up frequency, any participant is invited to act as NCS.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13
Mode B downlink of 145.925 MHz at MA 135 on UTC Sundays. Also try Mode J downlink of 435.980 MHz at MA 135 on UTC Saturdays.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-144.06
SPRING AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 144.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 23, 1992 BID:$ANS-144.06

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Spring Schedule Announced

The spring schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

N QST de DB2OS 16Mar92 00:45utc ** AO-13 Transponder Schedule **
schedule Mar 16 - Jun 08
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 100 ! Mode-JL ON Mon, Wed !
Mode-JL : MA 100 to MA 120 ! Fri and Sat UTC only. ! Alon/Alat
Mode-LS : MA 120 to MA 135 ! S Beacon on "L" days ! 178/-6
Mode-JL : MA 135 to MA 150 ! S Transp on "B" days +-----------
Mode-B : MA 150 to MA 256 ! See AMSAT-Journals and Packet
Omnis : MA 240 to MA 030 ! Radio Bulletins for full details.

AO-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view of your
QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use AO-10 if you hear the beacon or the
transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB SPACE@AMSAT < G3RUH $A920508
AO-13 Operations Jun-Dec
SB AMSAT @ WWW < G3RUH $A920508

Calendar of events for Oscar-13 to the end of 1992

Suns Position
Date Event Modes Sun Angle SEL/SAZ

1992 Jun 08 [Mon] Move to 210/0 B JL S 5 -24/126
1992 Jun 29 [Mon] L OFF B -- - 4 -33/149
1992 Jul 20 [Mon] Move to 150/0* B -- - 3 to 44 -34/176
1992 Aug 17 [Mon] L ON B JL S 28 -26/208
1992 Sep 21 [Mon] Move to 180/0 B JL S -1 to 29 -2/241
1992 Nov 23 [Mon] Move to 210/0 B JL S -29 to -4 33/305
1992 Dec 14 [Mon] L OFF B -- - -27 33/333
1992 Dec 28 [Mon] t.b.a. 43 29/351

Notes:
1. * via Alon/Alat 180/15; expect poor performance for a few days.
2. Illumination = 100*Cos(Sun_Angle) % and needs to be better than
70%, i.e. Sun angle within +/- 45 deg.

3. SEL/SAZ is Sun's position in orbit plane (like ALAT/ALON). Move on
Jul 20 to 150/0 is because Sun is at SAZ=176 i.e. apogee direction
so the antennas cannot point there as the solar panels would not
be illuminated. The Sun then gradually moves to SAZ around 208 so
we cannot use attitude 210/0 as has been customary.

AO-13 Transponder Schedule Jun 10 - Jul 20

Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 165 ! Mode-JL on Mon, Wed
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 200 ! Fri and Sat UTC.
Mode-LS : MA 200 to MA 215 ! S Beacon on "L" days

Mode-B : MA 215 to MA 256 ! S Transp on "B" days
Omnis : MA 250 to MA 060 ! ALON/ALAT 210/0

Mode L OFF after Jun 29 until Aug 17. Next attitude change Jul 20,
to 150/0 until Sep 21.

Note that modes will only change at the above MAs. So if Mode-L has
hung over through midnight utc into a non-L day, it will switch off
at any subsequent scheduled MA change point.

Similarly if midnight UTC begins a Mode-L day, the L transponder will
switch on at any subsequent scheduled MA change point, if appropriate.

INFORMATION

Don't rely on gossip and rumour! Up to date information about AO-13
operations is always available on the beacons, 145.812 MHz or 435.658 MHz
in CW, RTTY and 400 bps PSK. The active command stations are listed
below, and constructive feedback about operations is always welcome.

Peter DB2OS @ DK0MAV or at
James G3RUH @ GB7DDX UOSAT-22
Graham VK5AGR @ VK5WI BBS

This bulletin prepared by G3RUH 1992 May 08 - Cambridge, England

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-144.07
AO-16 EXPERIMENTER'S DAY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 144.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 22, 1992 BID:$ANS-144.07
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-16 Experimenter's Day Schedule

The AO-16 Command Team has announced the following PACSAT Experimenter's
Day schedule for April and May:

DATE START TIME END TIME MODE

27 May 0625 UTC - 27 May 0600 UTC - 28 May RCO

RCO: Raised Cosine Only, No S-Band.

QRP operations are encouraged on Experimenter's Day. Uplink power should
be limited to 20 watts EIRP. If you are using your AO-10/13 beams, this
means you must crank your power back to about as low as it will probably
go, no more than 2 watts. And don't forget to turn off your amplifier!

While Experimenter's Day operations are scheduled to be conducted weekly,
users are reminded that these operations may be shortened or canceled to
allow uploading of improved spacecraft software. Watch for bulletins on
the AO-16 BBS and/or the telemetry text frame for changes to the schedule.

[ANS thanks Bruce Rahn (WB9ANQ) for this bulletin item.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-144.08
FO-20 TRANSPONDER SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 144.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 23, 1992 BID:$ANS-144.08
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

FO-20 Mode JA Transponder Schedule
The following is the latest status and operation schedule for FO-20:
Mode JA Operation Schedule

27-May-92 02:00 UTC -to- 28-May-92 02:20 UTC

Mode JD Operation Schedule unless otherwise noted above.

[The AMSAT News Service would like to thank JJ1WTK and SpaceNews Editor
KD2BD.]

/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2629. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 02:14:01 UTC
From: jeffries@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <jeffries.706760041@du248-11.cc.iastate.edu>
Source record: 289400

WA0KHF -- Cyclone Amateur Radio Club, Iowa State University
W0YI -- also at Iowa State University

Anthony Glen Jeffries N0NRO
jeffries@iastate.edu
N0NRO@N0AN.IA.USA.NA

2630. Re: Kenwood Tm741A Mods needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 03:11:20 UTC
From: jhoward@helps.cactus.org
Message-ID: <1992May25.031120.6401@helps.cactus.org>
Source record: 289415

ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell) writes:
: I have just purchased the TM741 TriBand radio. Need the following mods:
...
: (2) How to get radio to extend receiver / transmit ... need to move it to some

Be careful about doing the Kenwood recommended mod. I did it to a TM741
and the 440 receiver became unusable. It was being "desensed" by an FM
broadcast station. Two other TM741's around here behaved the same way
after the modification. The dealer replaced the control heads with
unmodified ones, but Kenwood has not told the dealer how to get the
extended frequencies without the overload problem.

Also I have found the aircraft frequency reception to be very very poor.
The receiver overloads on strong signals and can't hear weak signals.
The Alinco 580 handy-talky is very good at receiving strong and weak
aircraft band signals.

Several users of the local repeater have complained that their Kenwood
TM741's have frequency stability problems on 440MHZ. Please send me
any info about your experiences, good or bad, with the Kenwood.

I am ready to buy two more VHF/UHF rigs. Unless Kenwood will fix the
problems with the TM741, those rigs will not be Kenwoods. I am strongly
considering selling mine and buying three of the Alinco 599. If the
599 is as good a mobile rig as the 580 is a talkie, I would be very
pleased. The Kenwood TM741 is a disappointment and according to the
dealer Kenwood will do nothing to fix the deficiencies of the TM741.
--

James Howard Howard Electronic Laboratories Products & Services
AA5R cs.utexas.edu!helps!jhoward or jhoward@helps.cactus.org

2631. Re: Aircraft batteries

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 03:48:18 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <vpo22INN7rp@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289414

The only turbine-start system I've ever studied used an APU (Auxiliary Power Unit) to generate compressed air to start the main engines. After one main was turning over, the compressed air it produced was used (along with APU air) to start subsequent turbines.

Is it no longer done this way?
- Brian

2632. nicads and turbines

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 04:49:05 UTC
From: kfeeney@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU
Message-ID: <9205250448.AA01744@helios.TN.CORNELL.EDU>
Source record: 289406

Someone asked how long the nicads had to deliver power to the turbine engine during startup. I earned the procedure once on a Beech 18 with twin garrets. Start the engine spooling, which draws about 800 amps from the battery. After it hits 12-15 percent of N1 speed (several thousand RPM) you turn on the igniters and fuel. If all goes well, the RPM's start to climb quickly, along with the Exhaust Gas Temperature (EGT) and the battery comes off line. Call it about 30 seconds. Then you charge the battery at 100-150 amps for a minute and repeat for number 2, but of course you have the help of the running engine's generator.

If things don't go well, you can get what is called a 'hot start'. In that case the fuel doesn't burn properly in the airflow, and things get hot in the wrong places, and you don't get any RPM's. When that happens you have to chop the fuel flow, but keep the engine spinning on batteries to 'blow out' the combustion that is occuring.

There is a limit to how much you can get out of the batteries. If you pull too much current too long, their internal resistance goes down from the heat and you can get thermal runaway in the battery. This is a bad thing. A helicopter crew chief friend has seen the results when a set of nicads were run for 90 seconds, 30 more than the max they were rated for. It blew a hole out the front of the helicopter nosepiece where they were housed.

The Nicads are usually mounted low in the aircraft, sometimes have their own cooling, and some are on removable trays to facilitate getting a set swapped in when you've had a hot start or whatever. Whenever possible it's desirable to use an external start cart to supply the power. This is also why the turbine commuters often don't shut off the outboard engine while taking on or discharging passengers. (also each start/stop cycle costs engine life)

Nicads can dump a lot of juice in a hurry. You can get a peak current of about 50 amps momentarily from a set of 500 ma nicads. I've used it to start a fire by turning a wire (twist tie from a sandwich bag) red hot when stuck in the wods once.

More than you wanted to know about nicads :-)

2633. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 24 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 06:55:17 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.706776917@honte>
Source record: 289439
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 145, 05/24/92
10.7 FLUX=134 90-AVG=160 SSN=118 BKI=3321 1113 BAI=008
BGND-XRAY=B3.4 FLU1=1.9E+06 FLU10=9.6E+04 PKI=3221 2222 PAI=008
BOU-DEV=031,029,015,006,008,007,008,022 DEV-AVG=015 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.2 @ 0637UT XRAY-MIN= B2.8 @ 2356UT XRAY-AVG= B4.9
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2025UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1200UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 2355UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 0955UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55287NT @ 0124UT BOUTF-MIN=55243NT @ 1707UT BOUTF-AVG=55267NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+110NT@ 2308UT GOES7-MIN=N:-002NT@ 0654UT G7-AVG=+086,+050,+010
GOES6-MAX=P:+130NT@ 2308UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 1701UT G6-AVG=+100,+008,+034
FLUXFCST=STD:130,125,120;SESC:130,125,120 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,020,015/015,025,025
KFCST=2214 4333 3344 4443 27DAY-AP=007,008 27DAY-KP=2121 2322 2222 3222
WARNINGS=*PROTON
ALERTS=**PROTNENH:4PFU@~1200UTC
!!END-DATA!!
```

2634. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 10:45:37 UTC
From: ees1mw@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK
Message-ID: <1992May25.104537.10715@EE.Surrey.Ac.UK>
Source record: 289412

In article <1992May24.202441.22814@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
sschend@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Steve E Schendel) writes:
>
>Let's not forget
>
>G3IGQ University of Surrey

2635. DX Bulletin 26 ARLD026

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 10:48:52 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992May25.104852.3690@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289401

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AE88
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 26 ARLD026
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 15, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD026
ARLD026 DXtra

FR/G, GLORIOSO ISLAND. Baldur is now active signing FR/DJ6SI/G on
CW. Willie is on SSB signing FR/DJ8CR/G. QSL to their home calls.
NNNN
```

2636. ARRL Bulletin 43 ARLB043

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 10:49:07 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992May25.104907.3985@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289407

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AG65
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 43 ARLB043
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 16, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB043
ARLB043 FCC grants K3VOA

The FCC has granted the Voice of America Amateur Radio Club station
in Washington, D.C. the call sign K3VOA. Although specific call
signs for amateur stations have not been available for more than a
decade (FCC RULE 97.17 F), FCC Chairman Alfred Sikes made an
exception for the Voice of America Club in this, the 50th
anniversary year of the VOA. The license was issued May 7, replacing
K3EKA as the club's call sign.

In granting the special request, Sikes noted that several other
countries, including Belize and the Philippines, have granted
special VOA-suffix call signs to amateur club stations connected
with VOA transmitter sites. The club had lobbied for the call for
more than a decade.
NNNN
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2637. ARRL Bulletin 41 ARLB041

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 10:49:10 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992May25.104910.3994@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289418

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
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ZCZC AG63
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 41 ARLB041
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 17, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB041
ARLB041 K0NL SK

Andy Anderson, K0NL, died May 4, 1992 at age 82. He was a former
ARRL Midwest Division Vice Director and Director and was a Director
of the ARRL Foundation. He was the founder of auto-call, a
publication bringing together many radio clubs in the Washington
D.C. area, and he was associated with the Bulletin of the Amateur
Radio News Service for more than 20 years.

After World War 2 he worked for the U.S. Department of State and the
Naval Reserves in Washington, D.C. During that time he formed the
Maritime Mobile Amateur Radio Club, and began writing a column for
the new CQ Magazine.

After serving several years as Midwest Division Vice Director he
succeeded Sumner Foster, W0GQ, as Director in January 1972, running
unopposed. His Vice Director was Paul Grauer, W0FIR. Anderson
served one term as Director, whereupon Grauer ran unopposed for the
spot, which he still holds today.
NNNN
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2638. ARRL Bulletin 45 ARLB045

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 10:50:21 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992May25.105021.4068@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289419

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
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ZCZC AG67
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 45 ARLB045
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 19, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB045
ARLB045 FCC Call sign update

The following is a list of the FCC's most recently issued call signs
AS OF MAY 1.

District Group A Group B Group C Group D
Extra Advanced Tech/Gen Novice

0 AA0IK KF0YK N0SIH KB0KFP
1 AA1BV KD1IJ N1MGN KA1ZZI
2 AA2JA KF2HT N2QQG KB2OUQ
3 WY3Z KE3CO N3MBO KB3AAS
4 AC4QC KO4WV ++ KD4NSL
5 AB5FO KJ5AE ++ KB5SBJ
6 AB6KY KM6UA ++ KD6IYZ
7 AA7OW KI7CQ N7YDL KB7OYT
8 AA8HF KF8UK N8TMB KB8NXO
9 AA9DY KF9JF N9PEK KB9HTV
HAWAII ++ AH6LW WH6GE WH6CPJ
ALASKA ++ AL7OE WL7CZ WL7CFA
PUERTO RICO ++ KP4TO ++ WP4LCK

++ All call signs in this group have been issued in this area.
NNNN
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2639. ham_stuff

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 11:57:23 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May25.115723.5379@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289411

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
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QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 28 ARLD028
From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
MAY 22, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD028
ARLD028 DX news

Thanks to Paul, KB1BE, and the Connecticut DX Association for the
following DX information.

DXCC DESK. The recent S2/HA5BUS operation from Bangladesh has been
accredited for DXCC purposes.

COMOROS, D68. Baldur, DJ6SI, and Willie, DJ8CR, concluded their
operation from FR/G, Glorioso Island, on the 20th of May, and stated
that their next stop would be D6, also in the Indian Ocean.

ITU GENEVA, 4U. DF1SD and others will be active from 4U7ITU, May 28
to 31, including the WPX CW Contest. QSL to DF1SD.

MALYJ VYSOTSKIJ ISLAND, 4J. Another major DXpedition by 22 Finnish
and Russian operators will use 4J1FS, as did previous operations in
1988, 1989 and 1991. The dates are May 26 to June 9. They will be
on all bands and modes, including the WARC bands.

MICRONESIA, V6. V63DX by JA7HMZ and V63CW by JH7IOS will feature 80
through 10 meters, CW and RTTY from May 22 through 28. QSL both
stations via JA7HMZ.

WAKE ISLAND, KH9. Jim, VK9NS, is planning a late June operation.
Mellish Reef, Willis Island and Canton Island are being considered
for the future.

SRI LANKA, 4S. Four British hams will sign 4S0UK from June 11 to
July 4. Operators Doug, G0LUH, Dave, G0MRF, Jan, G0OHW and Paul,
G0ONA will feature SSB, RTTY, AMTOR and some CW on 10, 15, 20 and 6
meters. Some 80 and 40 meter activity will also be offered. QSL
via G8PDW or the RSGB Bureau.
NNNN
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Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2640. ARRL Bulletin 44 ARLB044

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 11:57:53 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May25.115753.5464@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289413

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
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ZCZC AG66
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 44 ARLB044
From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 19, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB044
ARLB044 SM election results

Ballots have been counted in Section Manager elections for Indiana
and Maine. Terms of office begin July 1, 1992.

In Indiana,
Peggy Coulter, W9JUJ, 813.
Bruce Woodward, W9UMH, 370.
Coulter was declared elected.

In Maine,
Michelle Noel, WM1C, 493.
Jeff Weinstein, K1JW, 105.
Noel was declared elected.

Six other sections were not contested. The following were declared
elected.

In Illinois, Sharon Harlan, WB9SFT.
In Northern Florida, Rudy Hubbard, WA4PUP.
In Oregon, Randy Stimson, KZ7T.
In Santa Clara Valley, Steve Wilson, KA6S.
In Vermont, Mitchell Stern, WB2JSJ.
In Wisconsin, Richard Regent, K9GDF.
NNNN

--
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2641. Special Bulletin 18 ARLX018

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 11:58:24 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May25.115824.5551@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289409

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
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ZCZC AX78
QST de W1AW
Special Bulletin 18 ARLX018
From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 16, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPCL ARL ARLX018
ARLX018 Congrats to WD0FPY

Congratulations to WD0FPY, John Young, who was recently named 1992
"Lifesaver of the Year" by the St. Louis Bi-State Chapter of the
American Red Cross. Young, of Kirkwood, Missouri, was credited in
saving the life of a store customer who had suffered cardiac arrest.

Young is a salesman for Gateway Electronics in St. Louis. The
incident took place on the Friday of the 1991 Dayton Hamvention.
Young had postponed his trip to Dayton that day in order to man the
Gateway store. Young, 41, has been a ham for 17 years, and is a
member of the St. Louis Amateur Radio Club.

The lifesaving award is sponsored by the Red Cross, by KMOV-TV, and
by local businesses. The program was initiated in 1985. Young's
award was publicized in local papers as well as on KMOV.
NNNN

--
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2642. Special Bulletin 19 ARLX019

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 11:58:59 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May25.115859.5637@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289410

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
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ZCZC AX79
QST de W1AW
Special Bulletin 19 ARLX019
From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 16, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPCL ARL ARLX019
ARLX019 MARCO elects NN3L

MARCO, the Medical Amateur Radio Council LTD., has elected DR. Robin
J. Staebler, NN3L, as its president. MARCO, with more than 500
active members, is made up of physicians, dentists, veterinarians,
and other health-care professionals who have an interest in amateur
radio and personal communications. For more information on MARCO
contact the General Secretary, DR. William L. Sprague, WA6CRN, 8028
San Lucas Drive, Whittier CA 90605.
NNNN

--
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2643. ARRL Bulletin 42 ARLB042

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 11:59:33 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May25.115933.5722@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289403

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
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ZCZC AG64
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 42 ARLB042
From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
May 16, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB042
ARLB042 HR73 News

H.R. 73, the U.S. House of Representatives Amateur Radio Spectrum
Protection Act, now has 176 co-sponsors. The bill's sponsor,
Representative Jim Cooper of Tennessee, said recently that he and
Senator Al Gore, also of Tennessee and sponsor of the companion
Senate bill, are working together to obtain passage of the bills
this year.

Cooper, in a recent letter to a constituent who had voiced concern
about another amateur's complaint about the bill's potential for
encroaching on the FCC's authority to assign spectrum, said that
the American people don't elect the FCC to set telecommunications
policy. They elect the Congress to do that. The FCC was set up by
Congress, Cooper wrote, to carry out the policies that the
American people enact through their elected representatives. H.R.
73 would contribute an important policy to out telecommunications
law by setting aside the existing "Ham" bands as a sort of "Public
Park" for average citizens to enjoy.
NNNN

--
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HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)
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2644. Propagation Forecast Bulletin 20 ARLP020

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 12:00:13 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May25.120013.5828@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289417

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
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ZCZC AP28
QST de W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 20 ARLP020
From Tad Cook, KT7H, Seattle, WA
May 16, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB PROP ARL ARLP020
ARLP020 Propagation de KT7H

Solar flares and profoundly disturbed radio conditions
dominated the propagation news last week, as a series of
strong flares blasted Earth with powerful interplanetary
shocks. The effect on radio conditions peaked at 1200z on
May 10 with a high Boulder K index of 8 and an A index of
99. At the same time, the solar flux on that day was the
lowest it has been in over two years, since the first
few days of May, 1990.

The solar flux is expected to increase slightly, to 160 on
May 19. Then it should drop down to a low near 120 around
the end of the month, where it could remain for a week.
There is a chance of another flare from region 7154 before
it rotates off the solar disk on May 16. Active
geomagnetic conditions could result from coronal hole
activity around May 16 and 17, but conditions are expected
to be quiet to unsettled again by May 18.

Propagation on 6 and 10 meters will be dominated
increasingly over the next couple of months by sporadic E
layer ionization, which reaches its peak late in June. E
skip distances are commonly 600 to 1200 miles, but
multiple hops can increase the range to several thousand
miles.

Beginning this week, the report in the last paragraph will
end with data for Wednesday rather than Thursday.

Sunspot numbers from May 8 through 13 were 139, 112, 81,
75, 123 and 118, with a mean of 108. 10.7 cm solar flux
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for the same period was 142.6, 126.7, 124.4, 126.2, 125.1
and 125.6, with a mean of 128.4.
NNNN

--
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2645. DX BULLETIN 25 ARLD025

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 12:00:51 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992May25.120051.5915@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289408

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============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
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DX BULLETIN 25 ARLD025
FROM ARRL HEADQUARTERS
NEWINGTON CT MAY 15, 1992
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS

SB DX ARL ARLD025
ARLD025 DX NEWS

THANKS TO TOM, N1AJO, AND THE YANKEE CLIPPER CTNTEST CLUB FOR THE FOLLOWING DX INFORMATION.

HW CONDX? THE PAST WEEK HAS BEEN SLOW AT BEST, WITH NEXT TO NO PROPAGATION EXCEPT FOR ON 10 METERS TOWARDS AFRICA AND 6 METER SPORATIC E. THERE WAS A PHENOMENAL E SKIP OPENING WHICH STARTED MAY 12 AT AROUND 1530Z, LASTING UNTIL 0300Z ON THE 13TH.

THERE WERE THREE MAJOR OPENINGS LAST WEEK. BRITISH OPERATORS FROM ZC4 LAND REPORTED HEARING THE CAPE COD BEACON ON 50.110 MHZ. BOTH THE OX AND ZD8 BEACONS ROLLED INTO NEW ENGLAND WITH VERY STRONG SIGNALS.

MV ISLAND. THE BIG OPERATION OF 4J1FS IS SLATED TO KICK OFF ON JUNE 1. THIS ONE IS TO INCLUDE AMTOR, RTTY, AND WARC BAND ACTIVITY.

MOZAMBIQUE. C9TDM AND C9RDM TRY 10 METERS EVERY SATURDAY BETWEEN 1200 AND 1500Z. C9RDM CAN SOMETIMES BE SNAGGED ON 20 METERS AROUND 0400Z.

MAIL DELIVERY WOES. UA9MA HAS RECEIVED ONLY 40 QSL CARDS TO DATE FOR HIS XV9MA OPERATION. PLEASE BE PATIENT.

WAIT FOR KUWAIT. THE NEW QSL MANAGER FOR 9K2GS IS WB6JMS, WHO ONLY HAS THE MOST RECENT LOGS OF 9K2GS. OLDER LOGS ARE TO BE DELIVERED SOOM, SO PLEASE BE PATIENT.

THE REIGN IN SPAIN. SPECIAL CALLSIGN AM0JC WAS HEARD ON THE AIR LAST SUNDAY. THIS IS NO OTHER THAN JUAN CARLOS, EA0JC, THE KING OF SPAIN.

EQUATORIAL GUIEA. 3C1EA IS ACTIVE AGAIN. CHECK BETAEEN 21340 AND 21350 KHZ FROM 1500 TO 1600Z.

RTTY MILESTONE. JA1ACB HAS JOINED THE MIXED DXCC HONOR ROLL WITH EVERY CONTACT MADE BY RTTY, THE FIRST AMATEUR TO DO SO. HIS MOST RECENT SUBMISSION OF QSLS BROUGT HIM TO THE 315 CURRENT DXCC COUNTRY LEVEL, AND HE HAS WORKED MORE SINCE. HE HAS BEEN A MAJOR PROMOTER OF RTTY OPERATION FOR MORE THAN 20 YEARS, HELPING AMATEURS IN MANY COUNTRIES TO OPERATE RTTY AS WELL AS ENCOURAGING A NUMBER OF DXPEDITIONS TO OPERATE RTTY. HE IS AN ACTIVE MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL RTTY DX ASSOCIATION. ON THE MOST RECENT, 1991, DXCC ANNUAL LISTING, HIS TOTAL WAS 315, INCLUDING DELETIONS. HIS CLOSEST COMPETITORS AT THAT TIME WERE I5FLN WITH 311 AND I8AA WITH 293.

-73-

--
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N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

2646. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 12:04:49 UTC
From: hufschmi@isibee9
Message-ID: <1992May25.120449.1429@bernina.ethz.ch>
Source record: 289405

HB9ZZ Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Zurich, Switzerland

2647. DX Bulletin, May 25, 1992 OPDX.062

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 14:48:59 UTC
From: aq474@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1992May25.144859.4550@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 289422

SB DX @ ALLBBS $OPDX.062
Ohio/Penn DX Bulletin No. 62

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 062 (OPDX.062)
May 25, 1992
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, ARRL, DXNL, DF4RD, OD5ZZ, KE2LJ, WK3N, WB3LHD, KP4BJD, N8HUR, WA8MEM, W0CG and UB4WZA for the following DX information.

9X, RWANDA. Michel, F1MXQ (ex J28NU) will be active for 2 months (beginning June) as 9X5KM. His operation will be mainly CW.

A2, BOTSWANA. Dave (ex-9L1US) is now signing A22MN and was active this past weekend on 28469 kHz around 1300z and 21327 kHz around 1600z. QSL via WA8JOC.

AP, PAKISTAN. John, AP/WA2WYR, can usually be found on the low end of the 20 meter CW band around 0100z. Look for him in the CQ WPX CW Contest this coming weekend. He will stay in Pakistan until August, and he plans to operate some RTTY. QSL via KK6TX (92 CB only). Also AP2MC has been active on 14206 kHz around 0130z.

FR/G, GLORIOSO ISLANDS. The four stations that were active from here are now QRT. QSL via to their home address. DJ6SI was active on CW, while DJ8CR was on SSB. DJ3OS was active on 6 meters, RTTY and digital modes and DG4FCD was active on the satellites. Their next stop will be Comoros (D6).

GB6SIX, U.K. SPECIAL CALLSIGN. This station will be active from June 1 thru September 30 to celebrate the 10th anniversay of the the UK Six Meter Group. They will be active from various counties throughout the U.K.

GB1RS, U.K. SPECIAL CALLSIGN. Activity from this station will be during the CQ WPX CW Contest from the RSGB National Convention. Operations will be limited to 0800-1700z. QSL viv G3MCX.

KH9, WAKE ISLAND. Jim Smith, VK9NS, states he will be active from Wake in late June. He is also considering being active from Willis, Mellish and Canton Islands.

OD5, LEBANON. NODXA member, Walid, OD5ZZ, informed OPDX that the OD5 stations that were listed in various DX bulletins last week as being the only legal stations were false. Walid (who was not listed) says he has a legal registration number of 310/91 from the Ministry of the PTT. The calls listed in the various DX bulletins are only members of the Radio-Amateur Libanais (RAL), which Walid is not a member. Walid states he will help answer any questions if you write to: Walid Karami, P.O. Box 782, Tripoli, Lebanon.
The official date and callsign has been released for the special event station mentioned last week to commemorate President Karami. The Karami Radio Amateur Society will operate as OD5RAK from 0000z May 30th thru 2359z May 31st. OD5RAK will operate all bands and SSB/CW/RTTY. Special QSL card will be issued.

S2, BANGLADESH. Eric, WZ6C, has announced he will be returning to the states for a 6 week vacation. He has been "PROMISED" that when he returns to Bangladesh on July 1, he will be given operating permission. He has also stated that the HA5BUS boys have taken a boat to Singapore with the intent to operate from 9M2.

SV9, CRETE. Geoff, W0CG, will be active as SV9/W0CG May 30th to June 12th from Gourves, Crete. Activity will be on 10/15/20 meters on CW/SSB. QSL to KQ8M.

T5, SOMALIA. Kent, WB8HWO (also 5B4AAL), from, Ohio is signing T53UN and will be active from here for about two months. For those who need T5, Kent shows up regularly on the 14256 DX net about 0100z. It was mentioned that the 14256 group will be sending him a vertical antenna. QSL to: Kent Phillips, Box 1642, Nicosia, Cyprus.

TA, TURKEY. Norm, KF7IK, will be active in Turkey May 21 thru 31. He will be signing /TA1 and /TA3 on 10/15/20 meters CW/SSB and RTTY. QSL to his home callbook address (CBA).

TK, CORSICA. Dieter, DF4RD, will be going the 27th of May to TK (Corse Island) and he will stay there until the 8th of June. Most of his activity will be CW and he plans to be active in the RSGB Field Day June 6-7.

TT8, CHAD. European sources say Henri, F6BAZ, is signing TT8ZH and will be active thru the end of June. There have not been any QSN reports on the OHIO/PENN Network as of yet, but frequencies mentioned are 18135 and 24940 between 0800 and 0900z. QSL via FF6KSE.

V4, ST. KITTS. Craig, WB7RFA, will be active in the CQ WPX CW Contest as V47ITU or V40X.

V63, MICRONESIA. Sho, JA7HMZ, and Masa, JH7IOS, are now active as V63DX and V63CW until May 28. They will be operating 6 thru 160 meters CW/SSB. Last heard, they were active on 7005 kHz around 1000z and 14025 kHz, around 1200z and again at 0730z. QSL via JA7HMZ: Shoji Igawa, Yokobori, Ogachi, Akita 019-02, Japan.

VA8A, CANADA. Remember to look for VA8A during the CQ WPX CW Contest (May 30-31). Tim, KQ8M, may opt to do an all band effort instead of a

40 meters only effort as first mentioned. QSL via KQ8M.

FROM THE DXCC DESK. It was announced by the DXCC Desk that S2/HA5BUS has been accredited for DXCC purposes.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

/EXIT

-
! Basic Amateur Radio Frequency BBS "Devoted to Amateur Radio Operators" !
! BARF-80 BBS (216) 237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/None/1 24 Hrs 73's & GUD DX !
-

2648. VIDEO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 16:12:26 UTC
From: RAFI%BGUVMS.BITNET@TAUNIVM.TAU.AC.IL
Message-ID: <9205251611.AA00699@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289423

VIDEO MONITORS

Efi, 4Z4TI, who lives down the block succeeded in liberating some high quality video monitors, which we hope will prove useful in aiming and aligning his set of dishes on the various com-sats, etc.

TWO QUESTIONS:

1. Can anyone recommend a good book on basic video technology - something which can guide us through the various wave-forms, give a solid grounding in basic principles etc. (Sure we all fixed the TV and replaced that little rubber band in the VCR - but how many of us can align a TV or computer monitor from scratch?)

2. How do we get schematics for a:

Tektronix 632 B + W picture monitor
Tektronix 651 color picture monitor

Please reply to Bitnet%"rafi@bguvms"

Thanks and 73,

Earl, 4Z4TJ
Beer-Sheva Israel
---
no fancy ascii graphics or cute disclaimers

2649. List of University Ham Stations - Another one

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 16:30:50 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9205251630.AA03252@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289424

>| Harold Peach writes:
>| Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.

Two more --

W9NAA Rose Tech Radio Club
Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology
Terre Haute, Indiana

WB4ABK Florida Institute of Technology Amateur Radio Society
Florida Institute of Technology
Melbourne, Florida

Indiana State University also had a ham club call -- forget what it was now.

bill wb9ivr

2650. Re: Aircraft batteries

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 18:16:39 UTC
From: dave@imax.imax.com
Message-ID: <1992May25.181639.21982@imax.imax.com>
Source record: 289426

brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>The only turbine-start system I've ever studied used an APU (Auxiliary
>Power Unit) to generate compressed air to start the main engines. After
>one main was turning over, the compressed air it produced was used (along
>with APU air) to start subsequent turbines.
>
>Is it no longer done this way?

Perhaps large aircraft do it this way. But small jet and turboprop
aircraft have no APU, and can't depend on having ground compressed
air for starting their engines. So they have a DC starter/generator
as part of the engine assembly - during normal operation it acts
as a generator, but during engine start it acts as a DC motor to
spin the turbine up to a speed where it will run on its own.

Dave

2651. Wanted: Repeaters in Orlando area

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 18:20:43 UTC
From: cwagar@ducvax.auburn.edu
Message-ID: <1992May25.132044.2822@ducvax.auburn.edu>
Source record: 289430

I'm looking for a list (maybe some tips) of repeaters in the Orlando area. I have the repeater directory, but I would like to hear some advice from someone in the area.

If you have a list, etc. of active/good repeaters in the Central Florida area, please E-mail me at one of the following:

cwagar@ducvax.auburn.edu
wagarbc@mail.auburn.edu

73 de KD4IDN
Clayton
--
{Clayton Wagar}{Auburn University}{cwagar@ducvax.auburn.edu} {KD4IDN} ()_()
{"Its kind of fun to do the impossible..." - Walt Disney}{AOL "YenSid1"} (_)

2652. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 19:03:56 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.25.15.03.56.1992.26611@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289425

W3EAX - University Of Maryland (College Park, MD)
WA3EPT - Johns Hopkins University (Baltimore, MD)
WA2NPP - Rutgers University (New Brunswick, NJ)

2653. Re: 2m vs 70cm in DC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 19:12:42 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.25.15.12.41.1992.26714@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289427

The repeater scene in DC is very fragmented by area. If you are flying into Dulles, the N4TXE (146.715) is the first one you'll find and generally pretty friendly. As for broad coverage the 146.76 (Jessup) handles the MD side pretty well.

Feel free to use any of the K4HTA machines (146.685, 448.375) from the VWS. They're sort of sleepy little machines, but again very friendly.

-Ron WO2L

2654. ARRL HQ email

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 19:52:18 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <112@arrl.org>
Source record: 289429

Because of a change in the ARRL HQ email access, new email addresses
are now in force for ARRL HQ. (The old addresses will remain viable
for a short period, but you should stop using them right away.)

The access change is that ARRL HQ is now using a dial-up Internet
connection rather than a UUCP connection. This should make our
net access more reliable and timely.

Here is a list of ARRL email addresses (including some non-arrl.org
addresses). This list supercedes all earlier lists.

The following ARRL HQ staffers AND ONLY THESE STAFFERS can be
contacted directly via the net at the addresses shown. I've also
included a brief mention, where appropriate, of some of the specific
duties of the staff member so that you'll know who to contact.

Staff member, call, title address
--- ---

Jon Bloom, KE3Z, Laboratory Supervisor jbloom@arrl.org
(arrlhq postmaster)

Steve Ford, WB8IMY, Assistant Technical sford@arrl.org
Editor (Operating Manual, packet and
satellite books)

Mike Gruber, WA1SVF, Laboratory Engineer mgruber@arrl.org
(product testing)

Jerry Hall, K1TD, Associate Technical jhall@arrl.org
Editor (Antenna books, propagation)

Ed Hare, KA1CV, Senior Laboratory Engineer ehare@arrl.org
(RFI)

Rus Healy, NJ2L, QST Assistant Technical rhealy@arrl.org
Editor (Product Review)

Luck Hurder, KY1T, Field Services Dept. lhurder@arrl.org
Deputy Manager (Clubs, Field
Organization)

Chuck Hutchinson, K8CH, Membershipship chutch@arrl.org
Services Manager (Contests, awards,
DXCC etc.)

Bart Jahnke, KB9NM, Volunteer Examiner bjahnke@arrl.org
Department Manager (Exams, VE
coordination, etc.)

Jim Kearman, KR1S, Assistant Technical jkearman@arrl.org
Editor (license manuals)

Joel Kleinman, N1BKE, Associate Technical jkleinma@arrl.org
Editor (in charge of editing technical
books)

Zack Lau, KH6CP, Laboratory Engineer zlau@arrl.org
(RF/microwave circuit design, QRP)

Steve Mansfield, Public Relations Manager smansfie@arrl.org
(news stories, etc.)

Dave Newkirk, WJ1Z, QST Senior Assistant dnewkirk@arrl.org
Technical Editor (Hints & Kinks)

Paul Pagel, N1FB, QST Associate Technical ppagel@arrl.org
Editor (in charge of QST technical
editing, Technical Correspondence)

Rick Palm, K1CE, Field Services Manager rpalm@arrl.org
(Field Organization matters)

Bob Schetgen, KU7G, Assistant Technical rschetge@arrl.org
Editor (Handbook)

Barry Shelley, Chief Financial Officer bshelley@arrl.org

Dave Sumner, K1ZZ, Executive Vice President dsumner@arrl.org
(policy matters, HQ administration)

Rosalie White, WA1STO, Educational rwhite@arrl.org
Activities Department Manager (info on
becoming a ham/training/SAREX)

Perry Williams, W1UED, Washington Area 242662@mcimail.com
Coordinator (National Legislation and
Regulatory Affairs)

Mark Wilson, AA2Z, QST Managing Editor mwilson@arrl.org

Larry Wolfgang, WR1B, Senior Assistant lwolfgan@arrl.org
Technical Editor (Beginner's books)

Tammy-Beth Zimmerman, KA1WWP, Membership tzimmer@arrl.org
Services Administrative Assistant
(DXCC, awards, QSL buro)

In addition to these specific people, we've also set up the following
accounts:

Technical Information Service (Technical tis@arrl.org
questions)

DXCC dxcc@arrl.org

Awards (WAS, etc.) awards@arrl.org

Contests contests@arrl.org

Outgoing QSL Bureau buro@arrl.org

W1AW 76067.3724@compuserve.com

Other questions and messages to other specific HQ staff members should continue to be addressed to "2155052@mcimail.com" which will result in their receipt in the "front office" here at ARRL HQ. You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you nonelectronic material in answer to your request.

Other useful addresses:

Tom Frenaye, K1KI, Vice President 2349723@mcimail.com

Frank Butler, W4RH, Southeastern Division 3113659@mcimail.com
Director

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, QST (Packet horzepa@gdc.com
Perspective) and QEX (Gateway)
columnist

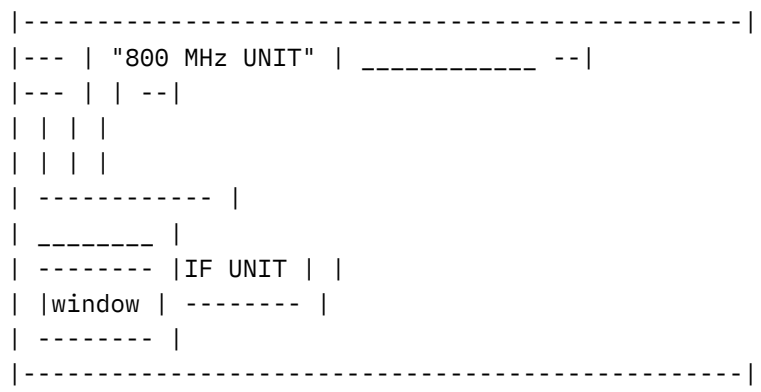
Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |

2655. Turn 100XLT into 200XLT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 20:44:22 UTC
From: jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu
Message-ID: <1992May25.154423.18382@yang.earlham.edu>
Source record: 289442
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Okay, I will be more specific.
I have a nifty Uniden Bearcat BC100XLT
It only have 100 channels
It only have lo-hi-uhfI want 800 MHz capability.

The PC board is totally simple.



There is no 800 MHz unit there. Just a silkscreened place for it on the board. Is it totally inconceivable to modify the window unit and get an 800MHz unit and turn this thing into a 200 XLT?

--
Jeremiah Wilton | jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu | JEREMIAH@EARLHAM.bitnet |
"Chen2 Qi2" | NeXTmail only: jeremiah@math.earlham.edu |

2656. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 21:09:44 UTC
From: rob@phoenix.erc.clarkson.edu
Message-ID: <1992May25.210944.14015@news.clarkson.edu>
Source record: 289428

k2cc Clarkson U, Potsdam, NY

--
rob@sun.soe.clarkson.edu
Rob Logan AMA -----|----- ARRL n2qcn@k2cc.ny.usa.na
Clarkson ERC IRCHA *>=====[_]L) EAA AirBorn
Potsdam, NY 13699 PRA -'-`- PADI USSA
work: 315-268-2292 fax: 315-268-6570 home: 315-265-2391

2657. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-25 22:46:03 UTC
From: popovich@cs.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <POPOVICH.92May25174603@morningside.cs.columbia.edu>
Source record: 289431

W2AEE Columbia U, New York, NY

2658. Re: TM741 crossband mod file

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 00:02:42 UTC
From: au297@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1992May26.000242.27781@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 289432

Question... In the Crossband Mod it says to CUT the Green Wire.. but in
the Extended Transmit Mod it says if the Green Wire is cut to solder in back
together... Am I right in thinking that I can't use BOTH the Mods?!?!..

What exactly is the Green Wire for????

--
ZZzzz-Ya! | -TSA- Member:
(KB8NHT) ...Jim |
<: Dies Irae :> | COMBAT ZONE BBS
-> usr1118a@tso.uc.edu <- | (513)367-1522

2659. Re: ARRL HQ email

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 00:52:50 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.25.20.52.50.1992.401@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289433

> Outgoing QSL Bureau buro@arrl.org

Now, if I could just figure out how to e-mail my cards and QST
label to this address.

-Ron

2660. Re: Experience with Long-Wir

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 03:28:39 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570406@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289436

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, Larry.Lund@f97.n105.z1.therose.fidonet.org (Larry Lund) writes:

>AB:)The one problem is "hot" grounds. With an end-fed wire, the return
> :)current has to go somewhere -- usually where you least want it!
> :)The solution is counterpoise wires: Make up a 1/4-wavelength wire
> :)for each band in use. Connect each wire to the ground lug on your
> :)antenna tuner. Where you run the counterpoise wires is not too
> :)critical: The short ones I just ran around the baseboard of the room.
> :)The long ones I ran out the window, down to the ground, and then
> :)around the outside of the house, behind the bushes so they wouldn't
> :)show.

>AB:)AL N1AL

>Curious Al, if you can get out the window and around the bushes, why not
>just pound a 8 foot grounding rod into the ground outside your window
>and run one ground wire attached to your tuner to the ground rod
>outside? I would think it would be a lot less noticable. 8-)

Because it probably wouldn't work as well, or at all.

F'r instance: if the ground wire happened to be a quarter wave at the
operating frequency, the low-impedance ground would reflect to a high
impedance at the other end of the wire -- almost no current would flow
in the "ground" wire.

A quarter-wave radial is guaranteed to have a reasonably low impedance,
so it should do a good job of decoupling stray RF currents from the
chassis and cables in the shack.

AL N1AL

2661. Diamond X-200 antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 03:44:43 UTC
From: gkd@wpi.WPI.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May26.034443.248@wpi.WPI.EDU>
Source record: 289434

I recently installed a Diamond X-200 2 meter/70 cm base station antenna.
The instructions that came with it include charts which show the SWR cruve
centered at 146 MHz on 2 meters, but I find that the SWR is actually lowest
at 147 MHz. A friend who bought his X-200 well before I did reports similar
results. Does anyone know if this is normal behavior for this antenna?
It still performs quite well across the whole band. The SWR at 144 MHz gets
up to about 2:1, which is higher than I would have liked to see but is still
acceptable. The instructions said that the antenna was the U.S. version,
but I'm wondering whether Diamond just sets them all for 146-148 MHz.

Greg
N1DEM

2662. looking for manuals (Ken KP-202, Wilson Mark 2/4)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 04:07:01 UTC
From: tony@mpg.phys.hawaii.edu
Message-ID: <1992May26.040701.12473@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 289435

I've come across a supply of old walkie-talkies without any schematics or manuals. They are the Ken KP-202, Wilson Mark 2, and Wilson Mark 4. These are 2-meter FM walkie-talkies. Would appreciate leads to any docs on these radios and I'm more than willing to pay for duplication and postage costs.

Tony AH6BW

--
Antonio Querubin
tony@mpg.phys.hawaii.edu / ah6bw@uhm.ampr.org / querubin@uhunix.bitnet

2663. Re: VIDEO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 04:22:58 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May26.042258.4593@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289437

In article <9205251611.AA00699@ucsd.edu> RAFI%BGUVMS.BITNET@TAUNIVM.TAU.AC.IL writes:
>
>1. Can anyone recommend a good book on basic video technology -
>something which can guide us through the various wave-forms, give
>a solid grounding in basic principles etc. (Sure we all fixed
>the TV and replaced that little rubber band in the VCR - but how
>many of us can align a TV or computer monitor from scratch?)

An old Howard Sams title, "Television Systems Maintenance" by
Harold Ennes is still the most accessable complete reference
on television systems. Another book, "Technical Television"
by A.V.J. Martin is also a good primer on television fundamentals.
Both of these books are rather old and their examples deal mainly
with tube circuits, but the principles remain the same with today's
solid state circuitry.

>2. How do we get schematics for a:
>
> Tektronix 632 B + W picture monitor
> Tektronix 651 color picture monitor

Tektronix still stocks manuals for these monitors. Tek manuals are
extraordinarily through with the 651 manual running nearly 200 pages.
Cost is around $70, but is a short course on broadcast monitors in
itself.

Gary KE4ZV

2664. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 25 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 06:26:42 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.706861602@honte>
Source record: 289447
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 146, 05/25/92
10.7 FLUX=123 90-AVG=158 SSN=108 BKI=2232 2222 BAI=008
BGND-XRAY=B2.6 FLU1=2.0E+06 FLU10=3.3E+04 PKI=2223 3432 PAI=013
BOU-DEV=019,018,028,011,013,019,014,010 DEV-AVG=016 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.3 @ 1312UT XRAY-MIN= B2.4 @ 2141UT XRAY-AVG= B3.1
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2320UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 0405UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 0010UT PCA-MIN= -1.0DB @ 1945UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55277NT @ 1129UT BOUTF-MIN=55244NT @ 1812UT BOUTF-AVG=55267NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+138NT@ 1903UT GOES7-MIN=N:+000NT@ 0142UT G7-AVG=+091,+047,+011
GOES6-MAX=P:+146NT@ 1904UT GOES6-MIN=E:-023NT@ 1630UT G6-AVG=+105,+007,+035
FLUXFCST=STD:118,115,115;SESC:120,120,120 BAI/PAI-FCST=018,018,015/020,015,015
KFCST=2233 3444 4444 4332 27DAY-AP=008,008 27DAY-KP=2222 3222 2221 1232
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**PROTNENH
!!END-DATA!!
```

2665. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 08:09:34 UTC
From: sylvank@syma.sussex.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1992May26.080934.21556@syma.sussex.ac.uk>
Source record: 289446

Did not see original postings - not sure if you want Canadian
university stations also -

VE5US - University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon, Sask, Canada
Not very active anymore
SYL
G0/VE5ZX

2666. Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 09:36:58 UTC
From: a3272@mindlink.bc.CA
Message-ID: <m0lpxw5-0004jCC@rsoft.rsoft.bc.ca>
Source record: 289440

Yesterday I got a phone call from the Department of Communications whereby it was claimed that I was coming out of two telephones in the apartment complex. I agreed to work with BC Telephone toward a solution, rather than work with the tenants themselves.

In my opinion, the telephones are at fault and need to be fixed. Am I correct? What are my legal rights in Canada, as the telephone is not a transmitting or a receiving apparatus? One reason I went along with the phone company was that I did not wish to modify their equipment. Another reason was to fix any non-telco phones that may be inadequately protected. (BC Telephone will charge a hefty sum if they are called to fix a non-telco phone). Apparently BC telephone has had this problem before. I remember them having to fix my own phone in Victoria, B.C. which they did for no charge.

This problem only occurs on 80 meters (which is all I operate on), with approximately 100 watts RF output into a Butternut HF6V vertical mounted on the roof (125 feet away from my ham shack).
--

Ya'akov Miles,
VE7-ALQ,
<a3272@mindlink.bc.ca.>

2667. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 10:52:16 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92May26105216@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 289438

```
OH3TR Tampere University of Technology Radio Club, Tampere, Finland
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces
"M{ olen mies, jolle ei koskaan tapahdu mit{{n"
```

2668. AMSAT-format elements?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 12:32:17 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9205261232.AA16214@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289441

Could someone please e-mail to me a few sat's worth of
elements in the standard AMSAT format? I want to write
a little utility for my tracking program to convert AMSAT
to NASA-2-line format. I don't need any particular satellites
to work with, but the data set needs to be just like a user
would download from a BBS.

Thanks a lot -

Mike Owen W9IP
MROWEN@STLAWU

2669. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 12:33:47 UTC
From: rcmcc@hera.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May26.123347.6948@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 289443

One more university ham station:

K4KDJ Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Virginia Tech), Blacksburg, VA

Ron McConnell, w2iol, '65 EE

Go Hokies!

2670. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 12:52:08 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5502@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 289444

ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:

>Why don't you just drive the speed limit and avoid killing yourself
>and other innocent people who share the road with you.

Because driving at the limit has nothing to do with the accident rate
and only deals with the fatality rate?
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire
telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New
York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this?
And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they
receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."

2671. Re: Cellular Antenna to Dual Band?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 12:57:34 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5503@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 289445

benjamin@ee.tut.fi (Gr|nlund Pentti) writes:

> I have yet to see a 2m/70cm glass-mount
>antenna, I suppose the dual-band base is very hard to design.

It may have been, but Larsen does sell one. It works decently well.
It sings when the coil is uncovered and it whistles above 65 still..
maybe taping the base would make it quiet down.

>Glass-mount antennas are usually halfwave (or collinear wit a halfwave
>bottom section) since there is no ground plane available. Normal 2m/70cm
>antennas do need a ground plane and do not work when installed on a
>glass-mount (even if the mount was designed for 2m/70cm).

The Larsen does quite well without the ground plane.

--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire
telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New
York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this?
And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they
receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."

2672. Re: Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 12:58:18 UTC
From: tkelso@afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May26.125818.5589@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 288960

rick@lrark.UUCP (Rick Mobley) writes:

>In article <1992May9.014715.21088@afit.af.mil> tkelso@galaxy.afit.af.mil (TS Kelso)
writes:
> >
> >Element sets (updated weekly), shuttle elements, and some documentation and
> >software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil in
> >the directory pub/space.

>What is the ip address for this site?

>Thanks and 73.
>--
>rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
>Ricky Mobley * lrark (501) 224-9454 *
>1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
>Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

It's 129.92.1.66. - TS
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

2673. Re: Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 13:02:00 UTC
From: ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <711@arrlhq.UUCP>
Source record: 289452

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, a3272@mindlink.bc.CA (Ya'akov Miles) writes:

>Yesterday I got a phone call from the Department of Communications whereby
>it was claimed that I was coming out of two telephones in the apartment
>complex. I agreed to work with BC Telephone toward a solution, rather than
>work with the tenants themselves.

>In my opinion, the telephones are at fault and need to be fixed. Am I
>correct?

I am not familiar with Canadian law, or the policies of your DOC, but
here in the USA, the FCC maintains the position that telephones or other
audio devices that receive radio signals are improperly functioning as
radio receivers (p. 18 of the FCC Interference Handbook - available from
ARRL HQ Regulatory Information Branch - call or write, they don't have
email). IMO, this position is technically correct.

Commercially available telephone EMI filters may help. I have done a recent
posting of our "EMI Resources List." If anyone missed it, send me email. I
am sending you a private email copy.

>This problem only occurs on 80 meters (which is all I operate on), with
>approximately 100 watts RF output into a Butternut HF6V vertical mounted
>on the roof (125 feet away from my ham shack).

The telephone companies (AT&T) Z-100 or Z-101 filter may work on 80 meters.
(The Z-100/101 are virtually useless at the upper HF or VHF ranges.)

If you email me your postal address, and ask for our "RFI Package" and
"RFI Telephone" packages, I will send them out. They also include the
"EMI Resources List" and our new Consumer Pamplet. (This offer applies to
all.) I will also point out that our new publication "Radio Frequency
Interference - How to Find It and Fix It" has a chapter devoted to telephone
EMI.

Good luck, and let me know if I can help. 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2674. Need Permanent UK license applying from USA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 14:33:46 UTC
From: kwmc@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May26.143346.25151@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289448

I am a British citizen living in the USA at the moment.

On my numerous trips home, I'd like to be able to use
2m FM, but apparently my Technician license is not adequate
for a reciprocal license, and even If I upgrade to a General
(13 wpm code ... no way) the license would only be valid for
a year and not renewable.

Is there some way I can study for, and take the exam for a British
B-class license, while here in the USA.

I can provide a UK permanent address if needed.

Failing that can I at least order study materials and take the test
on my next trip home ?

Any advice will be gratefully received.

73s,

Ken Cochran kwmc@usl.com

2675. List of University Ham Stations - REVISED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 14:48:52 UTC
From: hgpeach@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1992May26.104852.29501@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 289449

Below is the evergrowing list of universities with amateur stations.
Thanks for everyone's input and please keep them coming. I will post
a *final* listing in a few more days. Please send additions, corrections,
deletions to: hpeach@ca.uky.edu

University of Arkansas at Little Rock
W0EEE University of Missouri at Rolla
WA0KHF Iowa State University
K0KU University of Kansas
W0QEV (est. circa 1947) Washington University, St. Louis, Mossuri
W0QEY Colorado State University, Ft. Collins
W0QQQ (est. 1927) Kansas State University
W0YC University of Minnesota
W0YI Iowa State University
W0YO (Previously W9YO) Graceland College, Lamoni, Iowa
W0YQ University of Colorado, Boulder
W1AF Harvard University
W1ET Dartmouth College
W1KEB Northeastern University
W1MX (HF Station, previously 1MX) Massachusetts Institute of Technology
W1PTC Wentworth Institute of Technology
VE1UNB (Previous call VE1RK) University of New Brunswick
W1XM (VHF/UHF Station, prev. 1XM) Massachusetts Institute of Technology
W1YK (est. 1909) Worcester Polytechnic Institute
W1YU (est. 1931) Yale University
W2AEE Columbia University
VK2BUV University of New South Wales, Australia
K2CC Clarkson University
VE2CEP l'Ecole Polytechnique de Montreal
W2CXM Cornell University
K2MFF New Jersey Institute of Technology
WA2NPP Rutgers University
W2PU Princeton University
VK2SUT University of Technology, Sydney, Australia
W2SZ (ex. 2SZ, (W)2XAP, (W)2CDC; est. 1911) Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute
W3EAX (est. 1933) University of Maryland at College Park
W3EPT Johns Hopkins University
G3IGQ University of Surrey, United Kingdom
OH3TR Tampere University of Technology, Finland
W3YA (or K3CR) Pennsylvania State University
WA4ABK Florida Institute of Technology
W4AQL (4XG, est. 1911) Georgia Tech
W4ATC North Carolina State Univ, Raleigh
W4DFU (est. 1934) University of Florida

W4EFQ (rarc@knuth.mtsu.edu) Middle Tennessee State University
WD4EOG Clemson University
W4JP (ex. 9YC, 9CXQ, 9JL, W9JL; est. 1919) University of Kentucky
K4KDJ Virginia Polytechnic Institute
W4UVA University of Virginia
W5AC Texas A&M University
W5EHM University of Texas at Austin ARC
SK5EU Linkoeping Institute of Technology, Sweden
WB5FND University of Houston ARC
W5YD Mississippi State University
W5YG Rice University ARC
W5YJ Oklahoma State University at Stillwater
W5YM (ex. 5YM and W5JNI, est. 1920) University of Arkansas, Fayetteville
W6BB University of California at Berkeley
W6UE (ex. 6UE) California Institute of Technology
W6YL San Jose State University, CA
W6YRA University of California at Los Angeles
W6YX (ex. 6YX) (w6yx@stanford.edu) Stanford University
W7OHR (Previously W7PQA) Brigham Young University
VE7UBC University of British Columbia
W7UQ University of Idaho, Moscow
K7UYX Oregon State University
W7YH (Previous WC, 7UL; est. 1911) Washington State Univeristy
W8LT Ohio State University
W8SH Michigan State University
W8UM University of Michigan
W8YX University of Cincinnati
W9?? Rose Hulman, Terre Haute
W9BGX (est. 1930s) Northwestern University
K9IU Indiana University
W9NAA Rose-Hulman Institute of Technology, Terre Haute, Indiana
W9ODD Marquette University
W9UIH (ex. WA9FGX & 9UIH; est. 1934) Southern Illinois University
W9YB Purdue University
W9YH University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign
W9YT University of Wisconsin
HB9ZZ Swiss Federal Institute of Technology, Switzerland
--
Harold G. Peach, Jr. ><> N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

2676. Re: Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 15:02:46 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12475@ksr.com>
Source record: 289451

a3272@mindlink.bc.CA (Ya'akov Miles) writes:
>In my opinion, the telephones are at fault and need to be fixed. Am I
>correct?

Yes, unless, of course, you are transmitting on the 3.000Kc band. :-)

>This problem only occurs on 80 meters (which is all I operate on), with
>approximately 100 watts RF output into a Butternut HF6V vertical mounted
>on the roof (125 feet away from my ham shack).

Ah, convince BC Telephone to buy you a tower and a beam antenna :-).
(Who knows, that might even be a cheaper solution for them!)

2677. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results (Clemson???)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 15:15:10 UTC
From: jhobson@SU19F.harris-atd.com
Message-ID: <1992May26.151510.14222@trantor.harris-atd.com>
Source record: 289450

?????? (formerly WA4ZUK) Clemson University; Clemson, SC
(can someone fill in the missing data?)

Harv
WB4NPL
jhobson@d100g.ess.harris.com

2678. Re: 2m vs 70cm in DC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 15:59:41 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May26.155941.25511@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289455

Ron writes:
>>Is anybody here from Washington, DC? I was wondering whether 2m or

>>70cm was best to get onto in the area.

> The repeater scene in DC is very fragmented by area. If you

> are flying into Dulles, the N4TXE (146.715) is the first one
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
> you'll find and generally pretty friendly.

That repeater call is WA4TXE, and Ron is right: it's real friendly and

casual... come on up and join us. The machine is privately run by Dave,

WA4TXE, and he very generously opens it to all commers. Generally speaking,

there is a *lot* more activity on 2 meters than on 70cm in the DC area, but

there is 440

coverage almost everywhere; just not all that much activity. With a 2

meter rig, you're virtually always sure of finding someone to talk to,

although during morning and evening drive times, it may be hard to get a

word in edgewise. If I had to choose, and didn't want to spring for a

dual-bander, I get a 2 meter rig for the DC area. Good luck and 73...

Mike, N4PDY
Sterling, VA

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2679. Will the RS HTX-202 take 13.2v?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 16:17:16 UTC
From: jbs@rti.rti.org
Message-ID: <1992May26.161716.21585@rti.rti.org>
Source record: 289260
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,triangle.radio

I am trying to sell the battery pack and rapid charger I bought for use with my ICOM 02AT. I have been told by several people that the battery pack, which is the Periphex BP-7S (1200mah @ 13.2v), will work fine on the Radio Shack HTX-202. I have been told by other people, however, that 13.2v is too much for the HTX-202 to handle.

Can anybody who has actually tried 13.2v on the HTX-202 clue me in?

Thanks.

-joe

jbs@ranger.rti.org

73 de KD4LLV

2680. Re: Mini-QUAD ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 16:26:28 UTC
From: bacat@gtephx.UUCP
Message-ID: <1992May26.162628.4881@gtephx.UUCP>
Source record: 289475

In article <9205221715.AA28917@ucsd.edu>, GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU (Robert Giden N7KCG) writes:
> A friend told me about an antenna he got from his father, a tri-band
> "MINI-QUAD". It is much smaller than the Quads currently advertised with
> a loading coil and an unusuall shape (not like the standard "quad").
>
> Anyone familiar with a commercial quad by this name? If so, who's the
> vendor and are they still in existence?

I use one of these. It covers 20, 15, 10, and 6 m. On 20 it has SOME gain, but more like a dipole for direction. I don't remember the specifications but if you want I might be able to dig them up at home. The antenna uses an end loaded setup for both the driver and reflector plus, the reflector has, as you said, a small quad. If you have a limited space, it is a good compromise. I don't know how it compares to the Butternut but I think they were about the same.

As far as I know, the company is no longer in business.

==========
Tony Baca, AG Communication Systems, Phoenix, Arizona
UUCP: ...!{ncar!noao!asuvax | uunet!samsung!romed!asuvax | att}!gtephx!bacat
Internet: gtephx!bacat@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Fidio Net 1:114/52
Packet: WV7I @ KB7TV.AZ.USA.NA
Work: 602-581-4681 FAX: 602-581-4282

2681. Re: List of University Ham Stations - REVISED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 16:41:04 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May26.164104.11070@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289453

Back 15 or so years ago, I was a member of:
W2BSC Steven's Institute of Tech, Hoboken, NJ Then transferred to
WA2SDY Syracuse University, Syracuse, NY Then graduated.

Don't know if these still exist.

2682. Re: Kenwood Tm741A Mods needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 16:44:41 UTC
From: flloyd@sunburn.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l24qnpINNkru@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 289454

In article <1992May25.031120.6401@helps.cactus.org>
jhoward@helps.cactus.org (-James Howard()) writes:
>ddodell@stjhmc.fidonet.org (David Dodell) writes:
>: I have just purchased the TM741 TriBand radio. Need the following mods:
>...
>: (2) How to get radio to extend receiver / transmit ... need to move it to some
>
>Be careful about doing the Kenwood recommended mod. I did it to a TM741
>and the 440 receiver became unusable. It was being "desensed" by an FM
>broadcast station. Two other TM741's around here behaved the same way
>after the modification. The dealer replaced the control heads with
>unmodified ones, but Kenwood has not told the dealer how to get the
>extended frequencies without the overload problem.

My experience was that Kenwood's mod information was WRONG! The
original kenwood mod sheet said that when you enable extended RX/TX
that you must not cut the "green wire", and if it is cut you should
mend it back together. I did the mod on my radio exactly as indicated
and the UHF intermod was dreadfuL! Later, I decided to heck with
kenwood's info and I cut the green wire just to see what happened.
Well, cutting the green wire took care of the intermod problems!

Here's why:

The radio's front end has electronically switchable active filters which
are either in or out depending on the frequency selected. With the
green wire in (not cut) the active filter for the ham portion of the
band is never activated and as such its UHF sensitivity is poor in
the ham bands.

After I cut the wire, I saw the S-Meter jump 5 units from one of the
local repeaters!

Don't blame the radio, it's just bad mod info.

I've not had any frequency stability problems, and the air band receive
is, well, acceptable. Not great but usable.

Thought for the day: IT IS NOT FEASIBLE TO HAVE GREAT AIR BAND / OUT
OF BAND PERFORMANCE IN A RECEIVER WHICH WAS DESIGNED FOR THE HAM
BANDS. To do so would make it horribly expensive, much too large, and
probably less-than-stellar on the ham bands. If you want a good
scanner, then buy one! Some radios, like the IC-2SRA and the IC-901
are exceptions, but they have separate, DEDICATED, wide band receivers.

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

2683. Re: Summary: charging Nicad batteries from cigarette lighter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 17:18:14 UTC
From: tad@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992May26.171814.9816@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 289471
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <20166@sophia.inria.fr> mangin@debussy.inria.fr (Frank Mangin) writes:
>--
>
> Many thanks to all those who answered. Here are the intersting points:
>
>
>- The safest/simplest solution is to completely discharge the Nicad,
>and to charge for about 14h at 1/10 of the capacity (e.g. 70mA for a 700mAh
>nicad).

Why completely discharge the nicad? This isn't to prevent the mythical
nicad "memory" effect, is it?
?

> Do not fully discharge serially mounted nicads (e.g. 7.2V battery pack):

This is good advice. Often misguided attempts to prevent "memory" in
nicads does serious damage.

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com
| USENET: tad@ssc.wa.com or...sumax!ole!ssc!tad

--

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com

2684. University Ham Stations - NET!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 17:23:21 UTC
From: giasij@rs6217.ecs.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <cn_w8kd@rpi.edu>
Source record: 289456

Well since it seems there are not-a-few individuals with some
interest/concern about college clubs and for those you know
about the HAM-UNIV mailing list (a fairly inactive - soon to be deleted
mailing group). There has been a little discussion (mostly by me)
about a possible on-the-air net. I have decided (I know, I know
there is mucho work involved in a net... so just read on about
how I am going to try and get out of that!) to hold a NET
tonight! Yes folks thats 0100z-?? (no later that 0200z) Wednesday
May 27, 1992 (UTC date.. meaning Tuesday evening for the USA)
Look for me calling (W2SZ) 14246 +/- (probably +) now if that is a net
frequency (or near one), it will be my goal to find a spot somewhere
between the 256 and 236 dx groups, with enough room so they can do their
thing...

Again thats 0100z Wednesday 27 May (9pm/8pm/7pm/6pm Tuesday 26 May E/C/M/PDST)
on 14.246 +/-

No I haven't decided whether this will be a bi-weekly, weekly or one-time
thing.. so If you have any college club interest whether you are/were in a
college club, your alma mater has a college club, if you are interested in
helping a nearby college get the ball rolling, or just want to
see if any USENET-types stop by.. give a listen!

TNX es 73 de Luigi, AA1AA
jlgiasi@umassmed.ummed.edu
giasij@rpi.edu

PS: This is not endorsed by anybody but me.. meaning the school/the rest
of the W2SZ club doesn't know/hasn't been asked/probably doesn't care/
is not responsible/totally deviod of concern/probably out raising tuition/
but I can use the call so they have to deal! See you at 0100z!

2685. Re: ICOM IC-P2AT -- AM receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 17:33:53 UTC
From: k9un@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May26.173353.1712@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289459

I have (actually my wife - ka9kdy - has) a p2at and we can't get it to tune in the aircraft band. I followed the directions we received with the unit but no go (I don't have the instructions here but I did it several times to no avail). Could someone send me what they did to turn on the receive below 138mhz capability. Also, does this unit handle odd split repeaters? I know you can change the offset, but I just want to do that for one memory channel not for every repeater!

Also, does anyone know of any rumors of coming out with a dual band version of the P series? I have contemplated getting an IC-W2AT but am holding back in case there is a new model. BTW - the drop in charger for the P series also handles the W2A batteries. I can't believe ICOM actually did this considering they seem to like making things obsolete (power chords, batteries...).

Wes Ague - K9UN - NCR MCPD Naperville, IL att!iwcs!k9un (708)979-7604

2686. Re: Mini-QUAD ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 17:39:45 UTC
From: tad@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992May26.173945.10025@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 289476

In article <9205221715.AA28917@ucsd.edu> GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU (Robert Giden N7KCG) writes:
>A friend told me about an antenna he got from his father, a tri-band
>"MINI-QUAD". It is much smaller than the Quads currently advertised with
>a loading coil and an unusuall shape (not like the standard "quad").
>
>Anyone familiar with a commercial quad by this name? If so, who's the
>vendor and are they still in existence?
>

My pal K7TTZ has a great MiniQuad story. He had one for awhile before he got up the guts to put up a "real" HF beam antenna. These things are quite small, operate from 20-6 meters, and can be mounted like TV antennas with lightweight hardware.

One day he was on 20 meters here in Seattle and chanced to chat with a fellow back east who was also using a MiniQuad. They were comparing notes on the antenna, when at the same time they each noticed that the antennas were pointed in the wrong direction....K7TTZ's antenna was pointed west, and the guy back east was pointed east.

They noted this fact, and were eager to compare signal reports with the antennas now beaming front-to-front, instead of back-to-back.

There was NO DETECTABLE DIFFERENCE in the signals.

Now pay close attention. Note that we are not talking about poor front-to-back ratio here. This is far worse!

Your mileage may vary. Maybe they worked better on 10 meters.

Before putting up a TH3, Jay tried a 1/2 wave dipole, and got a great improvement in performance. I did know one local ham who liked them, though. Dick Aspenwall, W7PV, who used to own Amateur Radio Supply in Seattle had one at his house, and swore by it. He loved to sell them to hams whose wives wouldn't let them put up antennas.

I think they were made by the Mini Products Co.

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com
| USENET: tad@ssc.wa.com or...sumax!ole!ssc!tad

--

Tad Cook | Phone: 206-527-4089 (home) | MCI Mail: 3288544
Seattle, WA | Packet: KT7H @ N7DUO.WA.USA.NA | 3288544@mcimail.com

2687. Wefax with FAX 4.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 18:13:47 UTC
From: n9ljx@en.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1992May26.181347.4138@en.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 289457

Has anyone had any luck using FAX 4.1 (available as FAX40.ZIP at
wuarchive) written by DK8JV? The documentation and program notes
are in German and since I can only figure out a word here or there
it makes it prety tough going. If you have used this program please
email me so that I can verify my setup is correct.

TNX es 73
--sas

--
Scott Stembaugh - N9LJX internet: n9ljx@ecn.purdue.edu
Operations Supervisor, ADPC phone: 317 494 7946
Purdue University
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1061

2688. Power supply help...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 18:18:07 UTC
From: grx1566@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1992May26.131807.7604@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 289458

I've heard that people have had bad experiences with using car batteries as a power supply for their amp. (i.e. They exploded!) Is it that dangerous to use a car battery indoors?

If so, I guess I'll need a power converter with about 15 amps continuous, 20 amps peak. (regulated). Anyone got one for sale?

grx1566@uoft02.utoledo.edu

2689. IC-730 cw filter wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 18:44:28 UTC
From: danb@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM
Message-ID: <61250006@hpcvnb.CV.HP.COM>
Source record: 289460

I am trying to locate a CW filter for my Icom IC-730. I contacted Icom America, in Washington, and was told that they no longer stock the part.

The product number is FL45.

Does anyone know where I might obtain one of these little guys?

If one is not available is there a suitable alternative?

Thanks in advance for any information/assistance.

Please respond via email.

Dan Bjerke N7XAF danb@cv.hp.com
Corvallis,OR

2690. Re: ICOM IC-P2AT -- AM receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 19:39:11 UTC
From: mcleman@decwet.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992May26.193911.16407@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 289461

>I have (actually my wife - ka9kdy - has) a p2at and we can't get it to
>tune in the aircraft band. I followed the directions we received with
>the unit but no go (I don't have the instructions here but I did it
>several times to no avail). Could someone send me what they did to turn
>on the receive below 138mhz capability. Also, does this unit handle
>odd split repeaters? I know you can change the offset, but I just want
>to do that for one memory channel not for every repeater!

>Also, does anyone know of any rumors of coming out with a dual band version
>of the P series? I have contemplated getting an IC-W2AT but am holding
>back in case there is a new model. BTW - the drop in charger for the P
>series also handles the W2A batteries. I can't believe ICOM actually
>did this considering they seem to like making things obsolete (power
>chords, batteries...).

>Wes Ague - K9UN - NCR MCPD Naperville, IL att!iwcs!k9un (708)979-7604

I bought one for my wife. There is a mode in the setup that you set
for keyboard entry. It might be PR, but I am not sure. It is in the
manual somewhere. We recieve AM aircraft on it all the time. The unit
will handle odd split repeaters. In setup, you do this too. Read the
manual carefully. It fully documents everything.

--
--

Jeff McLeman, N1IPN email: mcleman@decwet.enet.dec.com
UUCP: ...decwrl!decwet.enet.dec.com!mcleman
packet: n1ipn @ wa1phy.ma.usa.na

" Old friend, guiding light, cruel, twisted smile. But a smile signals
emptiness for me ... Starless and Bible black."

Views expressed here are mine, exclusively. They are not in any way
connected to my employer.

2691. Re: Anyone tried Alinco 560T or 580T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 19:52:14 UTC
From: horak@convex.com
Message-ID: <horak.706909934@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 289462

In <clemon.0884@lemsys.UUCP> clemon@lemsys.UUCP (Craig Lemon VE3XCL) writes:

>I've also found the UHF side to not be as sensitive as I'd like
>(compared to a friend's IC-04AT) but that is probably mostly due
>to the stubby antenna.

My UHF sensitivity is extremely good. Get rid of the stubby antenna!!

>The scan speed is horrendously slow when compared to radios like the
>FT-470 (14 ch/s). If you want to scan a lot, I don't suggest the 560.
>I don't know if the 580 has improved in this area.

Agreed. The scan rate is (I'm guessing) probably about 2 or 3 channels
per second. TERRIBLE!!! I hear the 580 is pretty slow too.

Still, I like the 560 but would opt for the 580 if I were buying now.

David N5OFQ

2692. Re: Bi-Color LED for a HARD DRIVE light HELP!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 20:36:11 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3323@evanston.tegra.COM>
Source record: 289463
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.amiga.hardware,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <lui.706588726@sfu.ca> lui@fraser.sfu.ca (Philip Charn Sum Lui) writes:

tna@mentor.cc.purdue.edu (Matthew L. Wells) writes:
> It been a while but I saw an article where some one took a bi-color
> led and hooked it to there amiga in place of the Hard Drive led.
> Has anyone else done this?? Where did you get the Bi-color led that
> wood fit in the small slot??
> I have looked in town here at our eletric shop and they have bi-color
> leds but not rectangular ones.
> Could someone who has done this tell me where they got their's from?
> Thanks,
> MATT tna@mentor.cc.purdue.edu

This is not a solution, but I can share some light in my experience.
When I used to live in Hong Kong, my friend modified a handheld amateur-radio
transceiver for me (a Kenwood TH-21AT walkie-talkie), it originally had
only a red LED for transmit, but he added a dual color LED to get green
light when squelch is open (audio is coming out). There are two types of
dual color LED: common anode, and common cathode. At that time, about

For the "three-legged" LEDs. There are also the 2 legged variety
where the anode of one color is atached to the cathode of the other.

jv

"They, that can give up essential liberty, to obtain a little temporary
safety, deserve neither liberty nor safety." -- Benjamin Franklin 1759

_____
| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

2693. Re: W2A mod question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 20:41:18 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3324@evanston.tegra.COM>
Source record: 289465

In article <1992May23.092346.289@kumr.lns.com> stemish@kumr.lns.com (Brian Clayton) writes:

Someone asked about the xmit mod for the W2A, specifically about the need to remove a diode (in addition to adding two.) What does the diode do that needs to be removed? Does it have to be removed?

The diode that is removed enables the cross-band repeat option. Adding the diodes enables out of band TX on each band.

My Question: Which diode is for which band?

I removed and added and got out of band on VHF but not UHF, where it is more useful (and legal) for me. The soldering looks good on both so I don't want to risk lifting an etch until I know which one really needs it. BTW, I have two different versions of the mod and neither distinguish between the diodes.

jv

Government exists to protect us from each other. Where Government has gone beyond its limits is in deciding to protect us from ourselves."
- Ronald Reagan - NYT April 13, 1980

_____
| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

2694. Re: Power supply help...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 20:55:35 UTC
From: awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu
Message-ID: <1992May26.165535.1@hamp.hampshire.edu>
Source record: 289464

In article <1992May26.131807.7604@uoft02.utoledo.edu>,
grx1566@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes:

> I've heard that people have had bad experiences with using car batteries as a
> power supply for their amp. (i.e. They exploded!) Is it that dangerous to
> use a car battery indoors?
>

I've never used one for a long period at that power level, but I have done it on a few occasions. I do have considerable experience running at lower power levels (5 to 50 watts output, hf or vhf, typically transmitting a lot less than half the time). If you think about it, the 15 to 20 amp level you are considering isn't too much in excess of what you might draw with headlights on and engine off in a car, and a good battery isn't damaged by a few hours of that.

You won't generate a significant amount of heat while discharging a car battery at 15 to 20 amps. The danger of explosion is primarily during rapid charging, when hydrogen gas is generated, and yes, if you try to replace the charge at a 15 to 20 amp rate you ought to be sure you have good ventilation.

The real disadvantage of using a car battery is that you'll probably have low voltage unless you are simultaneously charging. Most radios are rated to work between 13 and 14 volts, which is the normal level in an automobile with the engine running. A fully charged battery that has been sitting for a few hours since last being charged will show about 12.8 volts. Under a moderate current draw this may fall to somewhat below 12 volts. The power output of many r.f. amplifiers falls off dramatically as the voltage is reduced from a nominal 13.8 down to 11.8 or so volts. Most equipment I have used regulates the voltage for low power and receiving circuits well enough that operation is satisfactory down to close to 11 volts, but if a rig is not well designed in this respect you may see other problems, such as low audio or frequency instability with low supply voltages.

You may find that the problems of low voltage will not bother you if you can keep charging the battery at a level more-or-less the same as the current draw during receive periods. This is essentially how I operate my ham station, with a photovoltaic panel or 2.5 amp charger connected through a controller that automatically disconnects when the battery voltage reaches 15.25 volts and reconnects at 14.25 volts. Even though the peak current draw while transmitting is much more than the charger delivers, the voltage remains high enough so my rig operates efficiently.

73 de Al Woodhull N1AW
awoodhull@hamp.hampshire.edu

2695. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-26 22:46:03 UTC
From: ornitz@kodak.kodak.com
Message-ID: <1992May26.224603.7820@kodak.kodak.com>
Source record: 289468

In article <1992May22.150204.21740@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In general, I tend to favor the idea of burying the cable, but it's
>no substitute for a good arrestor for both differential and common
>mode currents. By burying the cable, you *may* reduce any inductive
>coupling to the cable, or not if you happen to bury it parallel to
>a ground radial that's carrying the brunt of the tower surge. Passing
>it through EMT can give a waveguide beyond cutoff suppression of the
>pulse on the outside of the shield as well as offering magnetic shielding
>against induced currents. Burying can be thought of as a poor substitute
>for EMT. The *jacket* on most ham grade coax is going to make the earth
>connection fairly poor, so not much actual grounding takes place. Usually
>there's a better ground through your equipment and lightning will find it.
>In a near miss rather than a strike, the voltage on the coax probably
>won't be high enough to flash through the jacket, but will still
>be plenty high enough to eat your radio.

Gary makes some good points about lightning protection, but his suggestion that passing the coaxial cable through buried metal conduit will act as a waveguide beyond (below) cuttoff is quite wrong. This myth was published several years ago by Bill Orr (W6SAI) in Ham Radio Magazine and it seems to have spread rapidly since.

The cable within the conduit simply becomes another coaxial cable. As such it operates in the transverse electric and magnetic mode (TEM) or regular transmission line mode. Transmission lines operating in the TEM mode have no lower cutoff frequency. Their transmission properties extend to DC. Thus the lightning stroke can pass down the shield of the cable within the conduit quite well. As Gary has pointed out, the velocity factor of the coaxial cable can delay the pulse riding on the center conductor of the coax. Likewise the velocity factor of the new coaxial cable formed from the shield of the coax within the conduit will retard the arrival of the common-mode pulse.

Waveguide below cutoff opening are what allow you to have small holes in a ventilated cabinet but not let the RF out the holes. If the holes are extended in length to form waveguides, their diameter can sometimes be appreciable while providing extreme attenuation of relatively low frequencies through the opening. However, the waveguides must operate in the TM or TE modes for cutoff to exist. As soon as you place an insulated conductor within the waveguide, it can now propagate a TEM mode with no low frequency cutoff.

73, Barry WA4VZQ
ornitz@kodak.com

2696. Re: ICOM IC-P2AT -- AM receive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 00:08:57 UTC
From: bemmack@ucscb.UCSC.EDU
Message-ID: <36011@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 289466

What's the advantage of the P series? Should I be waiting for a dual-band P series radio rather than saving my pennies for a W2A? The only options I'd like the W2A to have that are missing are simultaneous same band Rx (like the 2410 mobile), and Motorola compatable DPL. Oh, and maybe a lower cost. ;-) The only info I've seen on the P series handhelds was posted here, and the info showed that it had built in tutorials and games (this doesn't interest me) and some kind of digital squelch, but I'm not sure what it's compatable with.

I sure wish they'd go back to the 02AT style case (batteries, etc) and put a W2A with my improvements in one of those. Oh well...

-Kirk J. Smith
rosty@rat.csc.calpoly.edu

2697. Amateur Radio Society HQ's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 00:10:30 UTC
From: barron@cactus.org
Message-ID: <1992May27.001030.7551@cactus.org>
Source record: 289472

In a couple of weeks I will be leaving on a trip to Europe (covering Britain, Sweden, Denmark and possibly Holland, Belgium and France). I was thinking about visiting the HQ stations of Amateur Radio Societies in each of these countries. I would be very grateful for address and telephone listings for any of the ARS HQ stations in the countries above.

Thanks
Robert, KA5WSS
barron@cactus.org

--
Robert Barron, KA5WSS----------
P.O. Box 180703 Internet: barron@cactus.org
Austin, TX 78718-0703 Packet: ka5wss@n5ljf.tx.usa.na
(512) 837-4051 AMPR: ka5wss@ka5wss.ampr.org [44.76.1.184]

2698. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 00:20:38 UTC
From: dave@ips.oz.au
Message-ID: <1992May27.002038.11444@ips.oz.au>
Source record: 289467

Almost forgot this one:

VK2YY North Sydney Technical College
--
Dave Horsfall (VK2KFU) VK2KFU @ VK2RWI.NSW.AUS.OC
dave@ips.OZ.AU ...munnari!ips.OZ.AU!dave
"Difference between a virus and Windows? A virus never fails" - R.Mulder

2699. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 02:34:22 UTC
From: 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May27.023422.3014@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289469

West Virginia University - W8CUL

2700. Re: Need Permanent UK license applying from USA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 03:51:14 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <504@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 289328

In article <1992May26.143346.25151@cbnewsj.cb.att.com> kwmc@cbnewsj.cb.att.com (ken.cochran) writes:
>I am a British citizen living in the USA at the moment.
>
>On my numerous trips home, I'd like to be able to use
>2m FM, but apparently my Technician license is not adequate
>for a reciprocal license,

I keep bringing this up and the ARRL keeps hoping I will shut up and go away. I will shut up and go away when the ARRL fixes this stupidity caused by outdated reciprocal agreements that they are not willing to get updated.

How outdated? Well, you can't get a recip as a technician. But you can if you hold a Conditional licence. Hands up all those with Conditional licences.

I wrote to Larry Price of the ARRL about this cos I was told he was "International Affairs Vice President". Well he wrote back a letter explaining it was not up to him but the U.K. Gummint.

Of course it is, I may be pretty cabbagey looking, but I am not green. His job I assume is to chat to the Brits and get them into the 90s. He seems unwilling to do this. In fact, judging by his letter, I get the feeling he did not read my letter and was trying to fob me off. Bad move, it only serves to annoy.

Ok, I will do this if I see no action. I will stir up the the Brits and get them to fix it. I know how to do this, I have idle U.K. lawyers and agitators at my disposal. Do the ARRL seriously want me to do their job for them?

Of course, I have a U.S. Technician licence, so you assume I have some interest. Well, that is sort of true, I also hold a U.K. licence - G8LUK.

What tweaks me is that for years and years, U.K. amateurs with the "hateful" no-code B licenecs have been able to get U.S. recip permits yet U.S. amateurs, yes even with 5 WPM, have been unable to operate in the U.K. Now both countries have a no-code licence, the damn agreement is still broken.

Either get the ARRL to fix it, or I will fix it and if I cock it up and queer the pitch for the ARRL, I am sure few will weep.

--
Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA

742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue Hollywood CA 90046-7142 voice (213) 653-4495

2701. Mark G. Salyzyn, VE6MG

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 04:00:10 UTC
From: a3272@mindlink.bc.CA
Message-ID: <m0lqF9h-0006gwC@rsoft.rsoft.bc.ca>
Source record: 289474

Can you please give me a USENET address that I can reply to.
Even a valid BITNET address would be good enough.

Sorry for wasting the bandwidth on INFO-HAMS

--

Ya'akov Miles,
VE7-ALQ,
<a3272@mindlink.bc.ca.>

2702. Kenwood TH-78A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 04:13:57 UTC
From: pshen@image.mit.edu
Message-ID: <PSHEN.92May26231357@image.mit.edu>
Source record: 289473

Hi, I am looking for a source to purchase Kenwood TH-78A. I found a local store marked it at $530. Is it reasonable?

BTW, Is TH-78A good both on quality and functionality? Is there a better one?

Thanks,
Paul Shen

--
/***/
/* Paul Shen, (619) 689-0143 */
/***/

2703. Kenwood TH-78A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 04:16:39 UTC
From: pshen@image.mit.edu
Message-ID: <PSHEN.92May26231639@image.mit.edu>
Source record: 289470
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hi, I am looking for a source to purchase Kenwood TH-78A. I found a local store marked it at $530. Is it reasonable?

BTW, Is TH-78A good both on quality and functionality? Is there a better one?

Thanks,
Paul Shen

--
/***/
/* Paul Shen, (619) 689-0143 */
/***/

2704. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 04:21:21 UTC
From: kenneth@wam.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992May27.042121.5047@wam.umd.edu>
Source record: 289477

W3EAX University of Maryland, since 1932.
College Park campus.

Ken N3FZX

2705. Re: looking for manuals (Ken KP-202, Wilson Mark 2/4)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 04:56:36 UTC
From: mikey@slic.cts.com
Message-ID: <292eLB1w165w@slic.cts.com>
Source record: 289356

tony@mpg.phys.hawaii.edu (Antonio Querubin) writes:

> I've come across a supply of old walkie-talkies without any schematics or
> manuals. They are the Ken KP-202, Wilson Mark 2, and Wilson Mark 4. These
> are 2-meter FM walkie-talkies. Would appreciate leads to any docs on these
> radios and I'm more than willing to pay for duplication and postage costs.

I used to have one of those things. Twere my first HT. I may
have the manual and do have a drop in charger somewhere for the 202.

btw (to all) -- on the last manual I duped and mailed off, I
never got a thanks or costs from the guy I sent it to. This net
is a great way to dig up the obscure, but remember your
benefactors. It just might help us all at one time or another.

--

Mike Shirley, WB6WUI INET: mikey@slic.cts.com
PO Box 460 (San Diego) UUCP: {hplabs!hp-sdd nosc}!crash!slic!mikey
Lakeside, CA 92040-0460 GEnie: SLIC

2706. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 26 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 07:00:57 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.706950057@honte>
Source record: 289331
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 147, 05/26/92
10.7 FLUX=119 90-AVG=157 SSN=083 BKI=1112 2222 BAI=005
BGND-XRAY=B2.4 FLU1=6.8E+05 FLU10=1.5E+04 PKI=1112 2222 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=006,005,009,017,013,010,012,016 DEV-AVG=011 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B7.2 @ 0902UT XRAY-MIN= B2.3 @ 1602UT XRAY-AVG= B3.3
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 2135UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 0005UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 1945UT PCA-MIN= -0.2DB @ 1615UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55279NT @ 1138UT BOUTF-MIN=55246NT @ 1737UT BOUTF-AVG=55267NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+127NT@ 2020UT GOES7-MIN=N:-038NT@ 0914UT G7-AVG=+091,+046,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+142NT@ 2022UT GOES6-MIN=E:-020NT@ 1522UT G6-AVG=+104,+007,+033
FLUXFCST=STD:120,118,115;SESC:120,120,115 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,015,012/015,015,015
KFCST=3333 3333 3333 3333 27DAY-AP=008,010 27DAY-KP=2221 1232 3323 3222
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2707. carrying a HT in a flight.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 07:37:46 UTC
From: dkim@cory.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May27.073746.8330@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 289329

[No readable article body recovered]

2708. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 08:29:44 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992May27.082944.2315@col.hp.com>
Source record: 289330

n9gbj@n9gbj.ampr.ORG (Bryan QRV Biggers) writes:
> All this talk about cross band repeater mods lately, aren't they, er,
> well you know, technically illegal to use unless you ID them? Its a
> transmitter, right? And isn't it uncool to control them on the 2M side?
> I suppose its like out of band mods; none except the MARS mods could
> actually be used. (no type acceptance).

I believe your analysis is correct. Without ID capability, this
mode of operation is illegal. I am guessing that the next generation
of crossband rigs will have CW ID. (It always seems like the mfgs
never get a feature quite right the first time.)

Many hams use the crossband repeat function to monitor a frequency
via their 'home' rig while out in the yard with the HT. (Wouldn't
wanna be away from the radio, you know.) Although they are not
at the control point of the radio, from a practical point of view,
they can shut the thing down in a very short time. Of course, this
argument doesn't address the case where the ham leaves the crossband
repeat on all of the time.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

2709. AES Starship

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 08:59:22 UTC
From: aluke@slimer.webo.dg.com
Message-ID: <ALUKE.92May27085922@slimer.webo.dg.com>
Source record: 289342

Last night (Tues) I had the good fortune of a nice QSO with Virgil aboard the AES Beachcraft Starship as it traveled back to Wisconsin. He said they had the potential for 6 ham operating stations and were making contacts during the flight. Nothing like 33,000' to give you a nice strong signal. He said the Starship is outfitted with external antennas. To clear up any confusion about the craft, its a canard wing airplane built by Beachcraft of composite materials and has PW turbines.
The part I find interesting is the fact it has "a glass panel" (ie computer controlled panel) and the 6 operating hams onboard did not interfere with it. As a pilot myself I know my own HT has never interfered with my conventional nav/comm equip during my PIC flights.
My QSO with them was on 446.0 simplex. Did anyone else hear or make contact with them? 73, Andy N1FOD
--
+===>
Andy Luke, N1FOD, PP-ASEL
Data General Corp. aluke@slimer.webo.dg.com
Westboro, MA 01580 Andy_Luke@DGC.ceo.dg.com
+===>

2710. Re: Power supply help...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 10:58:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May27.105807.11102@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289336

In article <1992May26.131807.7604@uoft02.utoledo.edu> grx1566@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes:
>I've heard that people have had bad experiences with using car batteries as a
>power supply for their amp. (i.e. They exploded!) Is it that dangerous to use
>a car battery indoors?
>
>If so, I guess I'll need a power converter with about 15 amps continuous, 20
>amps peak. (regulated). Anyone got one for sale?

If the battery exploded, they were doing something wrong. Lead acid batteries can be used for station power, but there are several caveats. *Car* batteries have changed over the years and are no longer suitable for station power, but *marine* batteries, or *traction* batteries are just fine if proper care is observed.

The problem with *car* batteries is that the manufacturers have changed the design to make them smaller and "maintenance free" in recent years. A car battery is designed to deliver high peak current for a *short* time. The plates are made very thin and calcium is added. The cells don't have ordinary vent holes. If you draw large *sustained* currents from a car battery, the plates can warp and short. If you charge the battery too much, too quickly, it can build up considerable internal pressure and get quite hot. Even relatively low current draws that *fully* discharge the battery can damage it as the thin plates come apart due to chemical action. Most of the batteries use plastic cases and thin plastic separators for the plates. Many of the newer batteries can't recover from a full discharge.

Now marine and traction batteries are built even heavier than *old* style car batteries. They use very heavy pure lead plates on wooden supports in a rubber case. They fully vent the case. You can repeatedly draw such a battery down fully and recharge it fully without harm. You do have to take care not to charge it too rapidly and you need to pay attention to the water levels in the cells. And you need to arrange to vent the gases outdoors.

The gas produced during the charging of a lead acid battery is hydrogen. It can explode in the presence of a spark or open flame. Reasonable care needs to be exercised to vent the gas away from such sources. The acid, sulphuric acid, is corrosive, and some vapors may enter the room if the battery is allowed to get hot. What you want to do is use a *marine* battery case and venting arrangement. These cases are normally made of a plastic that is not attacked by sulphuric acid and have a vent hose that you can route out a window or other opening. A homemade *wooden* case is also suitable provided it is sealed with caulk and a

vent hose is attached.

Lead acid batteries should be charged with a constant *voltage* source. For a 12 volt system, actually 13.8 volts, you want a charger voltage that does not exceed 14.5 volts. For batteries you intend to fully discharge, some form of current limiting is a good idea to prevent excessive gassing. Keep an eye on your water levels and take a hydrometer reading on the cells occasionaly to make sure they are being equally charged.

Gary KE4ZV

2711. R/C flying in Fort Collins, CO?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 11:17:32 UTC
From: gary@hpbbrd.bbn.hp.com
Message-ID: <56280003@hpbbrd.bbn.hp.com>
Source record: 289350

Hello All,

I hope this is the correct notes group :-).

I have a few questions regarding flying radio controlled model airplanes, sailplanes (glider) and gas power airplanes in the Fort Collins, CO area.

- Are there any clubs and/or flying sites in the Fort Collins area for both gas powered and sailplanes ?

- Can these sites be used without being a member of a club?

- What type of launching methods can be used for sailplanes (rubber histart, winch, etc.)

- Is there a site for slope-soaring in the greater Ft. Collins area?

- What type of license and insurance are required/recommended for sailplanes, for electric sailplanes, for gas powered planes?

- What frequencies are legal and recommended?

- Which services own the 35 MHz band?

- What other conditions exist?

Please email any replies.

Thanks in advance,

Gary W. Tuosto email: gary@hpbbrd
Mechanical Design Division Telephone
Hewlett-Packard GmbH in Germany: 07031/142774
Herrenberger Strasse 130 in the US: 01149-7031-142774
W-7031 Boeblingen, Germany

2712. Yet Another University Station

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 12:07:20 UTC
From: GUTHRIES@utkvx.utk.EDU
Message-ID: <01GKHZ7GQZ8G8Y4ZG8@utkvx.utk.edu>
Source record: 289332

Another university station, at least a couple of years ago, was:

W4EAL - The University of Tennessee, Knoxville

73 de WB4NDX, Sally (professional U.T. student)

2713. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 12:21:10 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May27.122110.11616@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289338

In article <1992May26.224603.7820@kodak.kodak.com> ornitz@kodak.kodak.com (Barry Ornitz) writes:
>
>Gary makes some good points about lightning protection, but his suggestion
>that passing the coaxial cable through buried metal conduit will act as a
>waveguide beyond (below) cuttoff is quite wrong. This myth was published
>several years ago by Bill Orr (W6SAI) in Ham Radio Magazine and it seems to
>have spread rapidly since.

This technique is also described in FEMA bulletins for EMP hardening broadcast stations and command bunkers as well as in the NAB Engineering Handbook. If it is myth, Bill Orr didn't originate it.

>The cable within the conduit simply becomes another coaxial cable. As such
>it operates in the transverse electric and magnetic mode (TEM) or regular
>transmission line mode. Transmission lines operating in the TEM mode have
>no lower cutoff frequency. Their transmission properties extend to DC.
>
>Waveguide below cutoff opening are what allow you to have small holes in a
>ventilated cabinet but not let the RF out the holes. If the holes are
>extended in length to form waveguides, their diameter can sometimes be
>appreciable while providing extreme attenuation of relatively low frequencies
>through the opening. However, the waveguides must operate in the TM or TE
>modes for cutoff to exist. As soon as you place an insulated conductor within
>the waveguide, it can now propagate a TEM mode with no low frequency cutoff.

According to the FEMA bulletin, the conduit must be grounded only in one place, where it passes through the shielding wall. There is no continous shield connection formed. This is supposed to prevent currents from flowing on the inside of the conduit and thus preventing the assembly from behaving like an ordinary coax cable. Whether this actually works, I don't know, never having had an H-bomb go off over my station. :-)

The magnetic shielding effect is real, however, and does prevent much induced coupling to the cable shield. *That* I have practical experience to prove. I also know that grounding *both* ends of the conduit is a no-no that will allow induced currents to flow on the *conduit* and be coupled to the cable.

Gary KE4ZV

2714. Re: List of University Ham Stations - REVISED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 12:26:36 UTC
From: eri316@tijc02.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May27.122636.27942@tijc02.uucp>
Source record: 289344

WA4UCI East Tennessee State University

2715. Re: List of University Ham Stations - REVISED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 12:39:43 UTC
From: acm139@ccs.northeastern.edu
Message-ID: <1992May27.123943.27701@random.ccs.northeastern.edu>
Source record: 289334

One minor change:

W1KBN Northeastern University

NOT W1KEB

Otherwise, an awesome list!

```
================================================================================
Scott Ehrlich Internet: wy1z@meceng.coe.northeastern.edu
Amateur Radio: WY1Z Packet Radio: WY1Z @ K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA
================================================================================
```

2716. radio system

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 13:22:28 UTC
From: tsquicqu@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992May27.132228.15657@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 289333

I live in Columbus Ohio and want to talk to someone in Canfield Oh by radio. Distance driving is only 172 miles, so straight line distance should not be to much. I live in an apartment and can't mount an outdoor antenna. The other person lives in a house and can mount an outdoor antenna. The best I could do for an antenna might be to run a coax cable from a tree outside my bedroom window or only when I transmit, stick an antenna outside? Anyway, I want to know exactly what radio set up each of us would have to use to be able to talk to each other?

Any suggestions will be a big help!!

Thanks!

Tom

2717. Re: University Stations

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 13:33:30 UTC
From: gdavis@griffin.uvm.edu
Message-ID: <gdavis.706973610@griffin>
Source record: 289335

The University of Vermont RC has call WQ1F.. until FCC allows clubs
to apply for calls again. Activity 9600 baud packet on UO22.
Any other clubs interested or able to join us on UO22? (MODE J)

73 Gary Advisor
--
** Gary E. Davis **
- Dpt. of EE/CS University of Vermont - 802-656-1916
" It takes your enemy and your friend,working together,to hurt you:
the one to slander you,and the other to bring the news to you." Mark Twain

2718. MINI-QUAD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 14:31:00 UTC
From: NELSON_M%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9205271430.AA16868@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289337

As to the "Mini-Quad" antenna; I believe it was made about 10-15 years ago by the Mini-Products Company (since deceased or absorbed). A friend of mine in Princeton NJ had one, which he called " a rotatable dummy load on the tower." He was not enamored of its 20 meter performance. It DID seem to have gain and directivity on 10 and 6, though, which is reasonable, considering its size.

It looked to us like a highly-loaded, very short almost-yagi. We didn't do any tests, alas -- just put up some dipoles as replacements.

Mark Nelson AJ2X

2719. Re: Power supply help...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 14:36:12 UTC
From: mcharry@mitre.org
Message-ID: <mcharry.706977372@tsfsrv>
Source record: 289339

In <1992May27.105807.11102@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>What you want to do is use a *marine* battery case and
>venting arrangement.

Oh arf! If you are just floating the battery with a charger, a car battery, the cheaper the better, works fine. Be sure to get a low resistance connection to your rig so the battery acts like a filter, and just clip an "automatic" charger across it. There will be very little hydrogen given off and the cells will almost never need water. The rig may pull a few more amps than the charger on transmit, but it refills quite quickly. I have done this for years with no ill effects and I leave everything on 24 hours a day.

John WA9FCH

2720. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 14:44:12 UTC
From: tremmel@irafs2.ira.uka.de
Message-ID: <l2781sINN85s@iraul1.ira.uka.de>
Source record: 289292

In article <1992May21.114945.23394@ms.uky.edu>, hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:
|> Below is the results of my request for university ham station info.
|> It is summarized. The From line indicates the person who submitted
|> the information.

DF0UK University of Karlsruhe, South-West Germany

Wolfang, DC3UI

--
Wolfgang Tremmel | | tremmel@ira.uka.de
Humboldtstr. 19 | "Just see the bright sides of life" | dc3ui@db0ie.ampr.org
D-W7500 Karlsruhe 1| |

2721. Re: Amateur Radio Society HQ's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 15:28:12 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1009qclNNcs1@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289340

In 1977, when I visited the RSGB station in the London Science Museum (GB2SM?) on a fine Sunday afternoon, it was active and a crowd was gathered around to see it in operation.

In 1983, there was one operator on duty and he seemed a bit annoyed at my visit. I was the only visitor at the time.

In 1988, the station was unattended, dusty, and had a sign on the counter telling interested people where they could write for information.

I wonder if the station will even be there when I return next year.
- Brian

2722. Re: Need Permanent UK license applying from USA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 15:54:18 UTC
From: Iain_Philipps.BRidge_House@rxuk.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"27-May-92.16:49:43".*.Iain_Philipps.Bridge_House@RXUK.Xerox.com>
Source record: 289341

Julian,

Your note was -VERY- emotional ....

HOWEVER .... None of the content seemed to square with what it currently going on here in the U.K., viz one "G/N1KPL" is QRV on 2M FM all night, all day, etc. etc. Is this chap American? No, he is not.

As far as I can tell he slipped across to Boston to take the U.S. test (which, let's face it, is the softer option) and is permanently resident in the U.K.

Either you have your facts wrong, or this guy is operating quite illegally in Britain.

Anyone else have a view?

2723. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 16:21:43 UTC
From: phil@hansen1.ncd.com
Message-ID: <10913@lupine.ncd.com>
Source record: 289357

In article <1992May27.082944.2315@col.hp.com>, bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:
|> n9gbj@n9gbj.ampr.ORG (Bryan QRV Biggers) writes:
|> > All this talk about cross band repeater mods lately, aren't they, er,
|> > well you know, technically illegal to use unless you ID them? Its a
|> > transmitter, right? And isn't it uncool to control them on the 2M side?
|> > I suppose its like out of band mods; none except the MARS mods could
|> > actually be used. (no type acceptance).
|>
|> I believe your analysis is correct. Without ID capability, this
|> mode of operation is illegal. I am guessing that the next generation
|> of crossband rigs will have CW ID. (It always seems like the mfgs
|> never get a feature quite right the first time.)

I disagree, all you need to do to keep it legal is to say every 10 minutes or less "KJ6NN auxilary" and you have just sent the "ID" for the remote link... This does not have to be done right at the repeater.

I agree that a CW ID might be nice, but not necessary.

Also most of the newer rigs have the ability to have "time out timer", so that if a transmission lasts for than a preset time the cross band repeater turns off. This is consistant with FCC rules if the timer is set to 3 minutes or less.

The only real problem is to find some frequencies to put the cross band repeater. In this area the 2 meter and 70 cm bands are full. What I suggest is 1.2 GHz... I have two repeaters and a packet cluster node on this band and they all work great. There is plenty of frequency space and it is perfect for this type of operation.

Phil
DE KJ6NN

EMAIL: phil@ncd.com
PACKET: KJ6NN@N6IIU-1

2724. Re: Ramsey Kits (another dissatisfied customer)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 17:07:38 UTC
From: zben@ni.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992May27.170738.23586@ni.umd.edu>
Source record: 289345

I've now had trouble with *TWO* Ramsay kits. The first one was the stereo FM broadcaster. With parts as supplied the stereo pilot oscillator trimmed from 21 to 23 KHz. Not good for something that has to be 19 KHz to work. Padded with capacitor.

The second one was the infamous synthesized 2 meter rig. There were two missing parts in the kit (a trimmer capacitor and a potentiometer) which to Ramsay's credit they supplied quickly with no questions asked.

The crystals as supplied were *way* off. I have 450 PF of padding on one of the tx oscillators to get it within spec. That's a lot more than the few pf mentioned in the manual (and not, as claimed in the manual, supplied with the kit). I just don't buy "lead length" as an explanation for something this far off...

I may have actually had it working briefly. Then I accidently shorted one of the final coils to the ground plane with a screwdriver. There was a brief spark and I've not been able to get any power from the final since (though there does seem to be signal at the exciter). Probably smoked the final transistor.

Is there any ham in the Washington DC area who would be willing to give me a hand getting this beast working? I'd spring for a 6-pack or a bottle of their favorite wine...

Ben Cranston KA3ZDF

2725. Re: Ramsey Kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 17:10:12 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5505@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 289358

rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:

+The transmitter tuned up fine right away and puts out reasonably clean
+6.5W. My observation has been that the tank coils are critical. In
+the manual they recommend using a 3/8 18 bolt to use as a form for
+winding the coils. I did that and the coils looked like perfect helixes.
+On first try the transmitter put out about five watts. A little tweaking
+moved it up to over 6W. Then I noticed that my receiver wasn't doing to
+well and so worked on it a bit. The next time I tested the TX, it was
+putting out only 3W. So I guessed that I had disturbed the coils. Tried
+tweaking them. I spread them out just a teeny bit - in fact it seemed
+to spring back to the previous shape but I was back to 6.5W. The change
+in the coil was almost imperceptible. The moral of this story is that
+the coils have to be *perfect*. If you did not use a bolt as a coil form,
+it might be good to replace your current ones with new ones.

An idea just came to mind: it would probably be good to wind the coils
on nylon bolts and just leave them in [I'm assuming that you wind the
coil on the form, then unscrew the form from the new coil], perhaps taping
them down or outright shrink-wrapping it.

--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire
telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New
York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this?
And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they
receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."

2726. Charging HT Nicads in Canada

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 17:12:03 UTC
From: kriss@austin.lockheed.com
Message-ID: <1020@shrike.com>
Source record: 289351

I am planning a vacation to Calgary and would like to take my
Icom 02AT with standard wall charger. Since I have never been
to Canada I wonder if they use the same electrical outlets that
will fit the Icom nicad charger?

Dick, KD5VU

==
Richard (Dick) Kriss E-Mail:kd5vu@austin.lockheed.com
904 Dartmoor Cove Packet Radio: SP KD5VU @ N5LJF.#AUS.TX.USA.NA
Austin, Texas 78746 Phone: 512-386-4153 (day) or 327-9566 (evenings)
My employer has nothing to do with this message! ... _._
==

2727. Should I use non-ICOM batteries on my R1?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 17:22:59 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l27hbjINN15m@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289343
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.radio.scanner

I have an ICOM R1, and I'm planning on purchasing
some accessories for it soon. I plan on getting
one BP-84 battery for mobile operation, one BP-90
(?) AA-battery pack adaptor for emergency use,
a 12 volt DC adaptor cable, a 12 volt DC cig.
lighter adaptor, and a desktop rapid charger for
the BP-84.

Now, if I buy all the above from Grove, EEB, or
Universal, I'm looking at over $200.00 if I buy
all ICOM products. However, EEB has a BP-84
equivalent battery pack and BC-72 equivalent
rapid charger, for significantly cheaper than
the ICOM stuff. The desk charger is made by
Novex, and Peripherex makes the battery replacement.
The battery matches the ICOM part in volts,
amps, and Watt/hrs.

My question is then, is it `safe' to go with
none ICOM parts in general, and these brands in
particular? Is the ICOM stuff worth the additional
bucks?

Thanks,

Robert
rja@Eng.Sun.COM
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

2728. ? Alinco DR599 MOD ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 17:34:27 UTC
From: wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil
Message-ID: <9205271334.aa07231@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 289346

Several months ago, someone (Jay Appell I beleive) posted a mod to
enable aircraft band receive (and another mod for general transmit).
??? Has anyone tried this mod??? I tried the aircraft (and 800) mod,
and it doesn't appear to work, unless I'm doing something wrong. The
mod involved cutting a blue jumper and resetting the radio. I did both.
I did not cut the red jumper (ie for the general transmit). I was
wondering if the mod only works if both jumpers are cut, although the
original post seemed quite clear that they were independent of each other.
I was also wondering if there was some other way to reset the radio other
than turning it on with the FUNC button pushed (ie perhaps removing the
internal battery, which I was obviously nervous about trying in light
of all the people who complained about some radios {ICOMS} losing their
memory when the battery dies). A final possibility is that I mis-understood
how to activate the mod, but pushing the VHF key twice seems fairly simple.
Any ideas?

Thanks in advance. B.J. N3JLQ

2729. Re: Can they get in big trouble for this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 17:50:40 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l27ivgINN1bm@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289347

In article <20360073@hplsla.hp.com> tomb@hplsla.hp.com (Tom Bruhns) writes:
>gt6749c@prism.gatech.EDU (JAMES, THOMAS B.) writes:
>>
>>and secondly,
>>
>>2) How would I go about doing something about it? Or is it none of my
>> business?
>
>I consider reporting (believed) illegal activities to be "my business",
>though admittedly, whether or not I actually do anything depends on the
>severity. I'd for sure step forward as a hit-and-run witness, likely
>report a very erradic driver, and not bother with the usual 5-15mph over
>guys. Since the activity you mention could be threatening safety and/or
>my own ticket, I'd likely report it. BTW, do you know what frequencies
>they were using? Was it ham frequencies? "Random" freqs above the ham
>band? Or the same freqs that the Radius and other handhelds like that
>use? I'd suspect ham, if it's an unmodified 24at. Would you report any
>other bootleggers? Of course, you _really_ want to get the folks selling
>the rigs...

When 24ATs are registered, only outlaws will have 24ATs...
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

2730. Re: AES Starship

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 17:50:46 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992May27.175046.732@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289354

Andy Luke writes:
> Last night (Tues) I had the good fortune of a nice QSO with Virgil
> aboard the AES Beachcraft Starship

Wow. I've always wondered just how profitable ham radio retailing is, and I guess now I know. Those Starships are beautiful planes, but cost a fortune; $2M+, I think. They also cost an arm and a leg to operate, probably around $1k/hr. Even it they're leasing it, it still amounts to a very major expense. I'm in the wrong business!

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2731. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 18:05:45 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l27jrpINN1ev@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289348

In article <1992May20.162647.21466@eng.umd.edu> chuck@eng.umd.edu (Chuck Harris - WA3UQV) writes:
>
>actually a thermostat set for a fixed temperature works out to be a very good
>solution. A hot nicad pack will not accept a charge anyway. Nicads in the
>desert are just about worthless for this reason. Nicads are great when they
>are cold but lousy when they are hot; lead acid cells are just the opposite,
>great when hot, but lousy when cold.

So, are there any batteries that do well in hot and cold? What
about "gelcells"?
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

2732. Re: AES Starship

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 18:17:49 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6649@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 289349

In article <ALUKE.92May27085922@slimer.webo.dg.com> aluke@slimer.webo.dg.com (Andy Luke) writes:
> Last night (Tues) I had the good fortune of a nice QSO with Virgil aboard
>the AES Beachcraft Starship as it traveled back to Wisconsin.

Glad to hear AES is making big bucks...that aircraft costs somewhere over $3M.

> The part I find interesting is the fact it has "a glass panel" (ie
>computer controlled panel) and the 6 operating hams onboard did not
>interfere with it.

This isn't as big a surprise as you would think... the Starship had to be completely hardened against high-energy RF fields during the certification process. It was a tough job, but one side effect I'd expect would be to make it pretty immune to onboard RFI.
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"[...] have you noticed how many people have joined you on the back of Rosinante to help subdue this particular windmill?" -- Dan Herrick

2733. Re: Diamond X-200 antenna question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 18:24:57 UTC
From: pturner@eng.auburn.edu
Message-ID: <1992May27.132458.2851@ducvax.auburn.edu>
Source record: 289355

I recentaly installed a X-500 on our repeater (147.24) , and found the reflected power to be <.1 W (on a 5 watt bird slug) for a forward power of 14 watts, this corresponds to a SWR <1.18. I don't think this would be possable if the antenna was cut for 146, given it's high gain (8.3 dB @ 2 meters). I'll check the SWR tonight on 146 and let you know if it is any lower.

Pat Turner KB4GRZ Until July 1 => pturner@eng.auburn.edu

2734. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 18:46:19 UTC
From: SP8ONG%PLTUMK11.BITNET@sds.sdsc.edu
Message-ID: <920527184541.2020015f@Sdsc.Edu>
Source record: 289353

```
subscribe
```

2735. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 18:48:23 UTC
From: JKP%PLTUMK11.BITNET@sds.sdsc.edu
Message-ID: <920527184751.2020015f@Sdsc.Edu>
Source record: 289352

```
unsubscribe
```

2736. A University Ham Club

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 20:30:21 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GKIEPCXLHCFLVEWQ@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 289359

Tennessee Technological University....WA4UCE

Mostly technicians at the moment...Field day and keeping a
repeater going are the main focus of the club lately.

73s de Cookeville

2737. Re: Charging HT Nicads in Canada

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 20:45:37 UTC
From: kriss@austin.lockheed.com
Message-ID: <1022@shrike.com>
Source record: 289364

Thanks to all that responded. Looks like my Icom wall charger will work in VE-land with no problems.

Thanks again for the various replies.

Dick, KD5VU

2738. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 21:03:58 UTC
From: flloyd@sunburn.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l27u9uINNkss@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 289360

In article <1992May27.082944.2315@col.hp.com>
bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:
>n9gbj@n9gbj.ampr.ORG (Bryan QRV Biggers) writes:
>> All this talk about cross band repeater mods lately, aren't they, er,
>> well you know, technically illegal to use unless you ID them? Its a
>> transmitter, right? And isn't it uncool to control them on the 2M side?
>> I suppose its like out of band mods; none except the MARS mods could
>> actually be used. (no type acceptance).
>
> I believe your analysis is correct. Without ID capability, this
> mode of operation is illegal. I am guessing that the next generation
> of crossband rigs will have CW ID. (It always seems like the mfgs
> never get a feature quite right the first time.)

Maybe illegal according to a strict interpretation, but the capability
didn't exist when the rules were written (I'm talking about dual-band
rigs with microprocessor control). I'd have to say that it must be OK
because: 1) the FCC hasn't said NO, 2), They continue to approve radios
which do it (the TM-732), and 3) it's quickly becoming a common
practice. It's a clear case of the rules not being up to date with
the times. I don't use the capability often, but when I do I use
the following "common sense" rules:

1. Make sure that the local (car to HT for example) link frequency is
a simplex one
2. Suffix my spoken ID with "Remote Base"
3. Make sure the time-out-timer (TOT) is enabled
4. Use PL on the local link
5. Be careful to stay in band!

-fred

Around Sun we say: "To ask permission is to seek denial."

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

2739. Re: Need Permanent UK license applying from USA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 21:04:31 UTC
From: julian@bongo.INfo.COM
Message-ID: <9205271422.AA02490@bongo.info.com>
Source record: 289361

On May 27 at 8:52, Iain_Philipps.Bridge_House@rxuk.xerox.com
(Iain_Philipps.Bridge_House@rxuk.xerox.com) writes:
>
> Your note was -VERY- emotional ....
After 5 years of inaction from the ARRL, you're damn right it
was. I have been told for years that it would bve taken care of, it
hasn't.

>
>
> HOWEVER .... None of the content seemed to square with what it currently going
> on here in the U.K., viz one "G/N1KPL" is QRV on 2M FM all night, all day, etc.
Does he have a U.S. Technician licence? If so, he has no legal
U.K. Reciprocal licence. If he has a General, Advanced or Extra then
he is kosher.

> etc. Is this chap American? No, he is not.

Also, during the 1970ss, I learned that if you were a U.K. National,
you could not have a reciprocal in the U.K. You had to have a U.K. licence.
This may have changed.

>
> As far as I can tell he slipped across to Boston to take the U.S. test (which,
> let's face it, is the softer option) and is permanently resident in the U.K.
>
> Either you have your facts wrong, or this guy is operating quite illegally in
> Britain.
>
My guess is he is operating illegally. I will check his call
and see what class he is. If he has a General or above, a quick call to
the licence bods in the U.K. will confirm whether a British Subject can
hold a recip.

--
Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue Hollywood CA 90046-7142 voice (213) 653-4495

2740. Power Supply Help/NiCads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 21:14:27 UTC
From: eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.SE
Message-ID: <9205272113.AA10388@eeiua>
Source record: 289362

Being both a sailor and SWL, I might have something useful to offer on batteries. I seem to remember
reading in a yachting publication recently that traction batteries are generally regarded as the best option
as an equipment power source. I think it was Yachting World and they had an article on how to rig
refrigeration units in sailing cruisers. I don't have the exact figures in front of me but I do know DC
refrigeration units draw a lot of power and they were recommending traction batteries to handle the load.
As for NiCads. I have heard the "charge memory" story too. I *never* heard that fully discharging
NiCads was dangerous but then you learn something new each day. These new NiMH (Nickel-Metal-Hydride) cells
are *supposed* to be free of the charge-memory problem and can withstand a fast(ish) charging but the only
place I've seen 'em is on the back of a Toshiba notebook computer.
Best wishes,
Simon Woodworth.
(eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.se - Don't blame my employers for anything I write!)
"Real men don't set stun" - Star Trek bumper sticker.

2741. Re: Icom IC-901 feature lie

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 21:15:57 UTC
From: kanefsky@src.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1992May27.211557.26467@src.honeywell.com>
Source record: 289363

In article <1992May21.224449.6598@NCoast.ORG> allbery@ncoast.org (Brandon S. Allbery KF8NH) writes:
>I asked an Icom rep about the possibility of adding more memories to the
>IC-901 at Dayton. The upshot was: it can't be done (the CPU would have to be
>replaced --- is this stupidity or overengineered VLSI?). Next question:
>is there a successor to the IC-901 planned? The answer: no.

No manufacturer that wants to stay in business is going to tell you about a successor to a current model. It makes the current model rather hard to sell.

The exception is when there is an upgrade from the old model to the new model, in which case the manufacturer will go out of his way to tell you about the new model in order to sell you the old model today. In either case, they will do whatever it takes to sell you what they have to sell today.

--
Steve Kanefsky
N7YKG/AE

2742. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 21:35:28 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.27.17.35.28.1992.20787@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289366

So, are there any batteries that do well in hot and cold? What
about "gelcells"?

Gelcells are lead acid batteries. They electrolyte doesn't run out
when you turn it over though.

2743. R/C model battery packs for HT - anyone tried 'em?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 21:38:52 UTC
From: dreeves@ese3.ese.ogi.edu
Message-ID: <37875@ogicse.ogi.edu>
Source record: 289365

Anyone out there tried uaing the pre-built 7.2V, 1.5AH Ni-Cad packs
which are typically used in R/C models for HT power?
I am looking into them because:
* Cheep (<$20/pack)
* Can be used as 7.2V, or use 2 for 14V for 5+W output on HT
* Will also power bicycle light system with voltage droping resistor
(system is 6V, 4.2W headlight)
* Good size/weight compramise for bicycle mobile operations
(often needed to power radio for ~2 days w/o recharging)

73 and TNX, de N6XHW
D. Reeves

--
|B. Douglas Reeves Oregon Graduate Institute dreeves@ese3.ese.ogi.edu|
|"The number of equations [in thermodynamics] has been estimated ... as being |
|on the order of 10^11....learning how to do the derivations[is]the easy part;|
|the hard part is knowing which of the 10^11 equations you need" - J. Noggle |

2744. Re: Should I use non-ICOM batteries on my R1?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 21:55:02 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.27.17.55.02.1992.23096@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289368
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.radio.scanner

Under no circumstances buy the NOVEX charger. These will fry
the battery packs. I lost several Periphex batteries to the ICOM
version of it. I suspect worse problems from the YAESU style one.
After several trips back and forth with EEB, they finally confessed
to this being a known problem as the are the ones responsible for the
design and manufacture of the NOVEX.

I generally avoid EEB now, they don't give any attention to the ham
business anymore, there commercial sales being far more important and
profitable to them. They seem to take in enough money ripping off the
SWL-ers to keep the retail business alive.

-Ron

2745. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 22:00:52 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <1010qkINNl0j@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289367

A gel-cell is just a lead-acid battery with a contained electrolyte - they don't slosh. If you charge it upside-down, it will squirt liquid out the vents and eat up the steel it's sitting on.

Also, because the electrolyte doesn't penetrate the plates in the same way as a immersed-liquid lead-acid cell does, you can't push as much current into them to rapid-charge them. Standard charge rates of 5 to 7% of Ah capacity are supposed to be fine.
- Brian

2746. band plans, and looking for 2m handheld stats

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 22:20:14 UTC
From: "andrew m. boardman" <amb@cs.columbia.edu>
Message-ID: <9205272220.AA08197@shadow.cs.columbia.edu>
Source record: 289374

What precisely are the limits of the commercial bands that are adjacent to the ham 2m and 70cm bands? Is there anything else of interest in the neighborhood? What's a good reference for this kind of information?

Also, i'm looking for somewhere (a magazine, presumably) that's tabulated the features and list prices of dual band HT's, hopefully including things like out-of-band capabilities. Any pointers?

Thanks for any information...

andrew

2747. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 22:47:40 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <==4k66c.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289370

bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:

>n9gbj@n9gbj.ampr.ORG (Bryan QRV Biggers) writes:
>
> I believe your analysis is correct. Without ID capability, this
> mode of operation is illegal. I am guessing that the next generation
> of crossband rigs will have CW ID. (It always seems like the mfgs
> never get a feature quite right the first time.)

They never come ask us how to do it.

> Many hams use the crossband repeat function to monitor a frequency
> via their 'home' rig while out in the yard with the HT. (Wouldn't
> wanna be away from the radio, you know.) Although they are not
> at the control point of the radio, from a practical point of view,
> they can shut the thing down in a very short time. Of course, this
> argument doesn't address the case where the ham leaves the crossband
> repeat on all of the time.

I don't have a yard. However I do this with the repeater in the next
room and another dualband rig using an earphone or headset so I can hear
the repeater output without dense. I occaisionally use this when one
of the bigfooted lids starts trashing the repeater.
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

2748. Wish to borrow 300W dummy load

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 23:03:50 UTC
From: weaver@sfc.sony.com
Message-ID: <1992May27.230350.6414@sfc.sony.com>
Source record: 289369

I need to borrow a dummy load good to about 300 watts @ 90 MHz for a
weekend.

This is to do some testing on our antenna, or rather, feedline.
N-connector input would be preferrable, but '259 is ok.

If you want to come up Black Mountain and watch or even help, that can
be arranged too... ;-)
--
Eric Weaver Sony AVTC 677 River Oaks Pkwy, MS 35 SJ CA 95134 408 944-4904
& Asst. Prod. Dir., KFJC 89.7 - Foothill College, Los Altos Hills, CA 94022

2749. Re: AES Starship

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 23:41:54 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1992May27.234154.723@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 289377

As quoted from <6649@lib.tmc.edu> by jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard):
+---------------
| In article <ALUKE.92May27085922@slimer.webo.dg.com> aluke@slimer.webo.dg.com (Andy Luke) writes:
| > Last night (Tues) I had the good fortune of a nice QSO with Virgil aboard
| >the AES Beachcraft Starship as it traveled back to Wisconsin.
|
| Glad to hear AES is making big bucks...that aircraft costs somewhere over $3M.
+---------------

Big enough bucks... I asked Kevin N2ABV why AES wasn't going to Dayton any more; he told me that they don't *NEED* to because they make enough money already. Geeze, must be nice....

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery, KF8NH [44.70.4.88]: allbery@NCoast.ORG, bsa@telotech.com
Senior Programmer, Telotech, Inc. (if I may call myself that...)

2750. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 23:45:12 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1992May27.234512.1174@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 289376

As quoted from <l27jrpINN1ev@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM> by rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM (Ninja Squirrel Master):

```
+---------------
| In article <1992May20.162647.21466@eng.umd.edu> chuck@eng.umd.edu (Chuck Harris - WA3UQV) writes:
| >desert are just about worthless for this reason. Nicads are great when they
| >are cold but lousy when they are hot; lead acid cells are just the opposite,
| >great when hot, but lousy when cold.
|
| So, are there any batteries that do well in hot and cold? What
| about "gelcells"?
+---------------
```

"Gel cells" are lead-acid batteries with a gelled electrolyte. I would guess they have the same characteristics as "wet" lead-acid cells, electrically.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery, KF8NH [44.70.4.88]: allbery@NCoast.ORG, bsa@telotech.com
Senior Programmer, Telotech, Inc. (if I may call myself that...)

2751. Re: Power supply help...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 23:47:11 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l287rvlNN3qm@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289371

In article <1992May27.105807.11102@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1992May26.131807.7604@uoft02.utoledo.edu> grx1566@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes:
>>I've heard that people have had bad experiences with using car batteries as a
>>power supply for their amp. (i.e. They exploded!) Is it that dangerous to use
>>a car battery indoors?
>>
>The gas produced during the charging of a lead acid battery is
>hydrogen. It can explode in the presence of a spark or open
>flame. Reasonable care needs to be exercised to vent the gas
>away from such sources. The acid, sulphuric acid, is corrosive,
>and some vapors may enter the room if the battery is allowed to
>get hot. What you want to do is use a *marine* battery case and
>venting arrangement. These cases are normally made of a plastic
>that is not attacked by sulphuric acid and have a vent hose that
>you can route out a window or other opening. A homemade *wooden*
>case is also suitable provided it is sealed with caulk and a
>vent hose is attached.

This reminds me of an event I witnessed a few years ago: I was
at an offsite job where we were using a large Motorola base
station to communicate with the mobile units. We had a large
wooden case full of, oh, about 4, heavy duty car batteries
for backup power. They were wired together for duration, by
heavy guage insulated solid copper wire.

At the end of the job, someone went to disassemble the setup.
They dropped something, or stumbled over the box, and caused
a short. Almost instantly the room was filled with the stench
of electricity and burning insulation, as the 4, 600 Amp Hour,
batteries discharged, first vaporizing the insulation on the
wires, and then melting the thick copper wire. Fortunately no
one was killed. All in all a very interesting event to see.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

2752. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-27 23:53:01 UTC
From: allbery@NCoast.ORG
Message-ID: <1992May27.235301.1275@NCoast.ORG>
Source record: 289375

As quoted from <l27u9uINNkss@west.west.sun.com> by flloyd@sunburn.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]):

```
+---------------
| practice. It's a clear case of the rules not being up to date with
| the times. I don't use the capability often, but when I do I use
| the following "common sense" rules:
|
| 1. Make sure that the local (car to HT for example) link frequency is
| a simplex one
| 2. Suffix my spoken ID with "Remote Base"
| 3. Make sure the time-out-timer (TOT) is enabled
| 4. Use PL on the local link
| 5. Be careful to stay in band!
+---------------
```

6. Use as vacant a frequency as you can manage.
7. If you don't have a time-out timer (e.g. IC-901, as far as I can tell), make sure you can get to the crossband repeater and shut it off within the 3-minute FCC-mandated period.

I limit my own crossbanding to 220 or 1200 simplex, with PL and tone squelch. (1200 preferred, but sometimes it's not feasible or I don't have my 1200 HT with me). I also don't do it unless I have a good reason... which almost invariably means I'm at a customer site, Skywarn is active, and I can't pick up or hit 146.76- with my HT and the halfwave. (Usually caused by computer RFI on 146.76, sometimes by too much metal between me and the inputs.) And the car is just outside so I can kill the crossband if necessary.

I suspect the FCC will continue to permit cross-band repeating as long as it's not abused/misused. As Fred said: use common sense.

++Brandon
--
Brandon S. Allbery, KF8NH [44.70.4.88]: allbery@NCoast.ORG, bsa@telotech.com
Senior Programmer, Telotech, Inc. (if I may call myself that...)

2753. Re: List of University Ham Stations - REVISED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 00:45:46 UTC
From: bdale@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992May28.004546.3073@gag.com>
Source record: 289372

W3VC Carnegie-Mellon University (Carnegie Tech!) Radio Club

2754. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 01:04:07 UTC
From: am001@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1992May28.010407.17473@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 289373

I just had to put in my two-cents worth! ;-)

Out here in Southern California, there are a number of CBR's up
most of the time (illegally and uncoordinated). I've checked with
several repeater owners/trustees and asked them regarding this
issue. Some frequencies were given and I use them when someone
s not using the frequency.

Here's the practice I follow:

1. I use a 2m HT for a hot-tub which is out in my back yard.
2m set at 147.570 with CTCSS on 173.8 PL, BUT before
setting up CBR, I FIRST send out a query if the frequency
is in use; if it is, I move to another; if it isn't,
I issued a general QST notifying the PL, the CBR freq's
and what repeater will be used (generally on 440 MHz).

2. I NEVER tie up a 2m repeater and a 70cm repeater. It's
generally 2m simplex at 0.5W to 70cm repeater or 2m simplex
at 0.5W to 23cm repeater.

3. When the repeater ID's, I ID as "KC6ONL TWO METER REMOTE".
I've asked enough repeater owners/trustees 'bout this, and
this is the generalized version of that.

4. When finished with the CBR, I issued a general QST on the
2m simplex frequency that I am finished.

That's it!

Now... if there are agreed upon freq's for CBR and you do not
use too high of power (more than 5W in my book), I see nothing
illegal 'bout this operation as long as (1) there ain't anybody
already there, (2) a CBR has already been setup for this sort
of thing, and (3) the freq chosen isn't the INPUT or OUTPUT
to a repeater *OR* isn't a voice (FM) freq, i.e. AMTOR, NAVTEX,
etc.

Personally, I think that I am well within the statutes of the law.
--
Robert S. Radvanovsky InterNet: am001@cleveland.freenet.edu
4 Haverhill Road rradvan@heartland.bradley.edu
Laguna Niguel, CA 92677 usr8140a@tso.uc.edu
AX25.Net: kc6onl@kc6nzn.#soca.ca.us

2755. Re: Charging HT Nicads in Canada

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 01:20:25 UTC
From: lyndon@ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <51@ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 289278

kriss@austin.lockheed.com (R M Kriss) writes:
> I am planning a vacation to Calgary and would like to take my
> Icom 02AT with standard wall charger. Since I have never been
> to Canada I wonder if they use the same electrical outlets that
> will fit the Icom nicad charger?

No. You will require the track assembly from a snowmobile and a small generator, plus a DC rectifier and some filter capacitors. To homebrew up a charger that will work, attach the generator to the snowmobile track using a pulley. The output from the generator runs through the rectifier bridge and filter cap's, then to the battery pack. Current regulation is accomplished by running a lead from the positive terminal of the rectifier, via a variable resistor, to a suitable attachment point on the sled dog. Decreasing the resistance will cause the sled dog to run faster, thus increasing the charging current.

Don't forget your parka and a toque - it's gets down to 5-10 degrees at night in Calgary this time of year.

--lyndon VE6BBM

2756. Comments... HRO500 receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 01:39:11 UTC
From: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6965@shodha.enet.dec.com>
Source record: 289285

I just picked up a National HRO500 in real nice shape, and apparently working well (I havent read the entire manual yet, just the 'quick start' instructions!)

Anyone have any experiences with this radio? The HRO dial is a gem.

From the paperwork included, this was one REAL expensive receiver in the mid seventies.
/john

| John Brewer | Internet: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com |
| wb5oau | Packet | wb5oau@wb2ars |

2757. Re: Need Permanent UK license applying from USA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 01:55:27 UTC
From: julian@bongo.INfo.COM
Message-ID: <9205271850.AA02734@bongo.info.com>
Source record: 289279

On May 27 at 8:52, Iain_Philipps.Bridge_House@rxuk.xerox.com
(Iain_Philipps.Bridge_House@rxuk.xerox.com) writes:
>
> HOWEVER .... None of the content seemed to square with what it currently going
> on here in the U.K., viz one "G/N1KPL" is QRV on 2M FM all night,
> all day, etc. etc.

Also, therefor it does not square with what the original poster
said:
>In article <1992May26.143346.25151@cbnewsj.cb.att.com> kwmc@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
(ken.cochran) writes:
>>I am a British citizen living in the USA at the moment.
>>
>>On my numerous trips home, I'd like to be able to use
>>2m FM, but apparently my Technician license is not adequate
>>for a reciprocal license,

So, both of us are wrong and N1KPL is right? I was told this by
The Radiocommunications Division of the Department of Trade and
Industry.

> Is this chap American? No, he is not.

He isn't in the call book either. Certainly not the server I
use.

> Either you have your facts wrong, or this guy is operating quite illegally in
> Britain.

Two of us posting here are wrong? Plus the ARRL concedes that I
am right but won't fix it. Plus the U.K. Dept of Trade and Industry?
Kinda stacks the evidence doesn't it?

Oh, well, have to get busy and start "meaningful discussions"
with the DTI so we can clear up this mess.

Hopefully soon no-code U.S. Technicians will be able to operate
in the U.K., just as U.K. no-code Class B licence holders can operate
as Technicians over here.

--
Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue Hollywood CA 90046-7142 voice (213) 653-4495

2758. New LASER radar (lidar) detector from CMI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 02:22:32 UTC
From: thompson@cactus.org
Message-ID: <1992May28.022232.2621@cactus.org>
Source record: 289283
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

I saw an ad for the new Cincinatti Microwave optical
LIDAR detector...$99 bucks!

Has anybody got one of these beasties? what's inside?
not much I presume if the infamous makers of the ESCORT
only want $99 for it.

I would guess it has a visible light filter, a GAS photodetector,
and a high gain transimpedance amp w/signal strength indicator.

What's the scoop? anybody know?

-Charlie Thompson

2759. Re: Power supply help...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 03:35:00 UTC
From: bennett@erich.triumf.ca
Message-ID: <27MAY199220354643@erich.triumf.ca>
Source record: 289286

In article <l287rvINN3qm@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>, rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM (Ninja Squirrel Master) writes...
>In article <1992May27.105807.11102@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>In article <1992May26.131807.7604@uoft02.utoledo.edu> grx1566@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes:
>>>I've heard that people have had bad experiences with using car batteries as a
>>>power supply for their amp. (i.e. They exploded!) Is it that dangerous to use
>>>a car battery indoors?
>
> This reminds me of an event I witnessed a few years ago: I was
> at an offsite job where we were using a large Motorola base
> station to communicate with the mobile units. We had a large
> wooden case full of, oh, about 4, heavy duty car batteries
> for backup power. They were wired together for duration, by
> heavy guage insulated solid copper wire.
>
> At the end of the job, someone went to disassemble the setup.
> They dropped something, or stumbled over the box, and caused
> a short. Almost instantly the room was filled with the stench
> of electricity and burning insulation, as the 4, 600 Amp Hour,
> batteries discharged, first vaporizing the insulation on the
> wires, and then melting the thick copper wire. Fortunately no
> one was killed. All in all a very interesting event to see.
>--
> Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.
>
> "Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
> - Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

When I worked for the Telephone Co., I heard a story of a painter, unfamiliar with the way of telephone exchanges, painting the battery room (48 V batteries, essentially unlimited current available). While painting near the cieling, he placed his paint can on the nice heavy copper bars. The paint was rapidly distriubuted through the room....

Peter Bennett VE7CEI Bitnet: bennett@triumfer
TRIUMF, Vancouver, B.C., Canada Internet: bennett@erich.triumf.ca

2760. Need HF antenna for apartment

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 03:46:01 UTC
From: ASPRUIL1@UA1VM.UA.EDU
Message-ID: <9205280345.AA27189@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289280

I am looking for information on a good antenna to use at my apartment
for HF purposes. I have an Icom 730 and all the accesories, but need
some sort of antenna.

I have a small balcony and may be able to hang a wire over the top of it
or drop it off of the edge.

Send me any info (prices, what to get, how to make it, etc), please!

Thanks, Allen

Allen L. Spruill / P.O. Box 2791 / Tuscaloosa, AL 35486
ASPRUIL1@UA1VM.UA.EDU / Tel (205) 556-2508
ASPRUILL@BUSTER.ENG.UA.EDU / Univ. of Alabama
72240.3443@COMPUSERVE.COM
****
Knowing Jesus brings joy and peace to your life! Get to know
Him today. John 3:16

2761. Need Freqs for Trip to Laughlin

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 05:56:52 UTC
From: pflannery@hmcvax.claremont.edu
Message-ID: <1992May27.225652.1@hmcvax.claremont.edu>
Source record: 289284

Hello fellow Hams,
I am going to be heading from Ontario California to Laughlin Nevada. I am looking for some good open repeaters on eiter 2 meter or 440Mhz bands. If you have any suggestions or would like to QSO. Please give me a Frequency and the PL if applicable. I will be going Friday Night approximatley 6:00pm and plan on returning sunday night. Please feel free to reply directly to either of the address at the end of this letter. Thanks in advance.

73's

Pat Flannery KC6TDR
Pat@Pomona.Claremont.EDU
PFlannery@HMCVAX.Claremont.EDU

2762. Re: Comments... HRO500 receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 06:12:08 UTC
From: rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil
Message-ID: <5044@taurus.cs.nps.navy.mil>
Source record: 289287

I had a chance to play with one back when they were new....

Nice receiver, closer to a lab receiver or monitor receiver. The dial
nice, but the tuning scheme isn't the handiest for scanning the bands.

It actually came out a bit earlier than the 70's (like around 1964).
How much did it cost? (1992 dollars....)

--
Josh Rovero (rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil) | or Internet 5346p@cc.nps.navy.mil
Department of Oceanography, Code OC/Rv | Bitnet 5346p@NAVPGS
Naval Postgraduate School |
Monterey, CA 93943 (408) 646-2084 |

2763. Icom X2(A?) information wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 06:39:05 UTC
From: crisp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <sn4km8f.crisp@netcom.com>
Source record: 289295

I saw an ad in CQ-Ham Radio (THE Japanese ham magazine) for
an Icom X2 radio a while back when I was in Tokyo (approx December).
The specs that were printed indicated that it was a 1.2GHz-440MHz rig
that sounded a lot like a W2A that was on 1.2gig and 440. Well I haven't
seen one in any of the Akihabara Ham shops as recently as two weeks ago
and yet the X2 continues to be advertised. Has anyone seen one and are
familiar with its features? WIll a deluxe version like the "X2A" be
offered in the US? If so when?
Any information would be appreciated.

--
Richard Crisp crisp@netcom.com
(415) 903-3832 wk (408) 253 4541 fax
Opinions solely mine.

2764. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 27 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 06:56:23 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.707036183@honte>
Source record: 289288
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 148, 05/27/92
10.7 FLUX=114.6 90-AVG=155 SSN=107 BKI=2233 2222 BAI=009
BGND-XRAY=B2.6 FLU1=5.3E+05 FLU10=1.4E+04 PKI=3223 2212 PAI=009
BOU-DEV=019,011,022,029,019,017,013,014 DEV-AVG=018 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C7.1 @ 1440UT XRAY-MIN= B2.3 @ 0810UT XRAY-AVG= B3.8
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1740UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1945UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1945UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 2145UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55282NT @ 1348UT BOUTF-MIN=55250NT @ 1803UT BOUTF-AVG=55271NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+118NT@ 1859UT GOES7-MIN=N:-018NT@ 0837UT G7-AVG=+085,+045,+009
GOES6-MAX=P:+130NT@ 1941UT GOES6-MIN=E:-022NT@ 1721UT G6-AVG=+097,+007,+032
FLUXFCST=STD:112,108,104;SESC:115,110,110 BAI/PAI-FCST=012,010,010/015,015,015
KFCST=2333 3332 2223 3322 27DAY-AP=010,011 27DAY-KP=3323 3222 1231 2343
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2765. IC-R100 question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 07:27:44 UTC
From: jdwhite@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1992May28.072744.23763@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 289281
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I've had an IC-2SRA and an IC-W2A for a while now and I just purchased
an IC-R100. On the 2SRA and W2A I noticed that while scanning if you come
across a frequency and want to resume the scan you can rotate the tuning knob
clockwise to resume scanning. I've noticed that the R100 does not have this
feature. I find this extremely annoying. Could this be another one of Icom's
undocumented features? Anyone else noticed this?

--
Jason White, Durham Center Operations // Internet: jdwhite@iastate.edu
95 Durham Center // Bitnet: jdwhite%iastate.edu@isumvs
Ames, Iowa 50011-2041 //
W:(515) 294-2256 H:(515) 292-8734 // N0RWU, V.P. Cyclone Amateur Radio Club

--
Jason White, Durham Center Operations // Internet: jdwhite@iastate.edu
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2766. Antennas vs homeowner covenants

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 07:40:57 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9205282139.AA08571@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289323

>But since there is no cable TV service here, several of the
>homeowners want to amend the covenants to specifically allow
>satellite TV dishes. Someday I would like to become an amateur
>operator, so I want to make sure that the definitions are general
>enough to allow other types of antennas, yet not arouse fears in
>other homeowners of towering masts or bristling antenna RfarmsS.
>
>IUm not real familiar with the antenna types commonly used by
>amateurs today. So IUm asking the net for help in drafting an
>amendment that would allow useful external antenna types, yet
>would not impact residential aesthetics any more than would a
>typical TV dish. IUm sure some of you live in snooty developments
>and have been through this before.
>
>Thanks for any suggestions,
>
>John Parsons johnp@hpgrla.gr.hp.com
>

i would say go all the way on the TV issue and not just allow dishes but conventional yagis and log periodics also -- if your place is like here there are enough broadcasters around that a good antenna up 30 feet can give you as much of a choice as cable does and it only costs you in maintenance. One point might be to allow TVRO/broadcast a low limit and licensed stations a higher limit....this disparity may not be legally supportable in court tho. certainly you need relief from a rule that unfairly denies you the ability to receive TVRO and broadcast signals.

i would recommend touching base with the American Radio Relay League (225 Main St., Newington, CT 06111 - believe e-mail is 2155052@mcimail.com for the "front office" but jbloom@arrl.org is the postmaster). they have a kit that contains information that contains information about other antenna rules around the country and information on FCC PRB-1. They can also supply information on antenna height and communications effectiveness and information showing that permitting the amateur enough height to get the antenna in the clear will work to reduce possible interference problems be increasing the distance between the transmitter and the receivers (overload is a common interference problem).

locally, most look to the Cocoa Beach, Fl, rules as a compromise between the rights of the ham and the public with regard to how much you can construct before you have to start getting involved with the zoning guys. again, this is if you feel you have to have rules.

most high frequency vertical antennas are no more noticeable than a flagpole would be. these tend to be about 25-30 feet tall at most. some designs include pulleys and a rope so you can also use the antenna as a flagpole if the antenna needed to be in the front yard due to space constraints. most VHF and higher verticals are about the same as a lightning rod as far as appearence - not that they are working as a lightning rod 8-).

single VHF yagis would appear like a VHF-TV antenna to an observer.

Re: wanting to get licensed. certainly since the code test was removed from the Technician class on 2/14/91 it's never been easier to get started. what can we do to help get you over the hump and into an exam session near you?

bill wb9ivr

2767. HELP, Weather FAX info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 09:23:47 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92May28092347@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 289299

All:

I am putting together the design for a novel SSTV tranceiver for
my computer using an A/D board and a couple of filters and Freq/Volt
converters. Hardware should be very simple since the computer and A/D
board to the difficult part.

My question, does anyone know how the audio rfeq ranges differ between
the Weather FAX transmissions and SSTV ? I can't imagine they would
be that different, it is the same mode of communication. I would like
to try and build in the dual capability to my design. What do you think..?

It is summer and time for a few good projects....!

Thanks, Mike, WB2TBQ HATZAKIS@CAMIS.STANFORD.EDU

2768. RF shielding new bldg, pt2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 11:05:37 UTC
From: aslt@acad2.alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1992May28.070537.1@acad2.alaska.edu>
Source record: 289297
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Greetings,

A while back I asked about shielding a new building that we are building next to a commercial AM/FM broadcasting facility, and many of you were kind enough to respond. And now I'm back for more...

We are putting chicken wire, er, excuse me, close-mesh wire net, in all the exterior walls and ceiling, and running 4 inch Cu strap in the foundation of the building. These will be tied to XIT electrolytic ground rods, hopefully giving us a good earth ground net. The chicken wire Faraday cage-like system will be soldered to this ground net.

The problem is that there are lots of Large Windows and Glass doors in the building, particularly in the main auditorium. My guess is that these look like Big Holes in our RF cage. My question is, as you may guess, how do we 'plug' these RF holes? (I have already suggested "get rid of the windows". That was not well received 8^))

We thought of the regular impact glass that is used in gyms that have wire embedded in them, but there is no easy way to attach to the wire (It's generally flush with the edge of the pane), and there is no guarantee that the individual wires are in electrical contact with each other within the pane.

That was my bright idea. I'm now soliciting others.

Any ideas?

Thanks in advance.

Lee

2769. Nicads, charging, and memory

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 12:19:04 UTC
From: Mahan_Stephen@lanmail.ncsc.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <9205281205.AA00956@lanmail.ncsc.navy.mil>
Source record: 289282

The memory effect in Nicad batteries was first observed on earth orbiting spacecraft which repeated a very precise discharge/charge cycle as the craft passed through earth's shadow. Later investigation revealed that the memory effect only appeared when the discharge cycle was repeated exactly, within one or two percent, over a fairly large number of cycles. It is not a factor in general HT use, unless you are precise to this degree in your usage of the unit.

There are two failure paths for the small consumer type nicad batteries. The first is the growth of dendrites that eventually create a short circuit path between anode and cathode. This can sometimes be reversed by shocking the battery; i.e. by pulsing about 5-10 A dc into a completely discharged cell. It seems to work about 1/2 the time.

The second method of failure is depletion of the water in the electrolyte in the cell. Cells are generally set up with a catalytic recombiner for hydrogen which is capable of dealing with most of the H2 evolved during a trickle charge after the cell is fully charged. Overcharging at a high rate will result in venting of the excess H2, with corresponding electrolyte loss. On discharge, at the end of discharge (cell reversal) when current is forced through the cell it again breaks down water in the electrolyte solution. However, in this case the cell tends to evolve O2 first, and this is lost through the vent. As the amount of electrolyte diminishes the cell capacity also diminishes. Discharging a NiCad CELL to 0V does not harm it, however, discharging a NiCad Battery (cells in series) will result in cell reversal with corresponding loss of cell capacity.

My recommendations (for what it's worth) for cell maintenance for maximum life: Estimate how much you use the HT and then charge at a slow rate (C/10) for long enough to bring the battery back up. Occasionally leave it on the charger for 12-14 hours to account for errors and assure yourself that it is at full charge. If you have a special event coming up then go for a 14 hour charge. NEVER fully discharge the battery.

Gates Energy Products has announced the availability of Ni-MH cells in various consumer sizes (AA, etc..). They also have high capacity NiCad cells and various sizes of lead-acid gel cells.

steve KD4NGU

2770. Re: AES Starship

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 12:46:53 UTC
From: marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com
Message-ID: <1992May28.124653.0100235@locus.com>
Source record: 289293

aluke@slimer.webo.dg.com (Andy Luke) writes:

> Last night (Tues) I had the good fortune of a nice QSO with Virgil aboard
> the AES Beachcraft Starship as it traveled back to Wisconsin...My QSO with
> them was on 446.0 simplex. Did anyone else hear or make ontact with them?

I heard and contacted Virgil as they were decending into Manchester airport Tuesday night. My QSO was brief, but I felt the same way you did: In addition to the excitement of a somewhat out-of-the-ordinary QSO, "Virg" (pronounced "Virj") W9DIA struck me as a very pleasant fellow.

He told me that the president of AES owned the Starship from which they've conducted a number of fun and interesting air-mobile experiments. Talk about a serious interest in the hobby... :-)

73,

Marco, N1MAE

2771. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 13:46:44 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <boyrlx.4gt@wang.com>
Source record: 289294

am001@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Robert S. Radvanovsky) writes:

>I just had to put in my two-cents worth! ;-)

>[...stuff deleted]

>Here's the practice I follow:

> 1. I use a 2m HT for a hot-tub which is out in my back yard.
^^^^^^^
> 3. When the repeater ID's, I ID as "KC6ONL TWO METER REMOTE".
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

I think it should be "kc6onl maritime mobile", don't you?

--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "Hey fellas! I can't hear a thing!"
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + "Why not?"
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + "I'm not listening!"
==

2772. A University Ham Club

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 13:52:40 UTC
From: td1e+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <we9CInu00VI7MpR91j@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 289291

Carnegie Tech Radio Club - W3VC
Carnegie Mellon University

mostly Technicians, with a few Extras. A repeater and Public Service
Net are the main activities.

-Tad Dockstader, KB8FTA
Station Manager

2773. Re: Ramsey Kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 14:22:45 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992May28.142245.2801473@locus.com>
Source record: 289316

rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:

> The transmitter tuned up fine right away and puts out reasonably clean
> 6.5W. My observation has been that the tank coils are critical. In
> the manual they recommend using a 3/8 18 bolt to use as a form for
> winding the coils. I did that and the coils looked like perfect helixes.
> On first try the transmitter put out about five watts. A little tweaking
> moved it up to over 6W. Then I noticed that my receiver wasn't doing to
> well and so worked on it a bit. The next time I tested the TX, it was
> putting out only 3W. So I guessed that I had disturbed the coils. Tried
> tweaking them. I spread them out just a teeny bit - in fact it seemed
> to spring back to the previous shape but I was back to 6.5W. The change
> in the coil was almost imperceptible. The moral of this story is that
> the coils have to be *perfect*. If you did not use a bolt as a coil form,
> it might be good to replace your current ones with new ones.

How have you determined that the output of the radio is "reasonably
clean" ? With a spectrum analyzer? Using an HF receiver? Scanner? Scope?

From the symptoms you describe, TX power dropping and then suddenly
increasing when the matching coils are disturbed, I'd *highly* suspect
spurious oscillation in the output. Most wattmeters will tell you the
total power output of the radio regardless of frequency; what you need
to know is how much of the output is at frequencies other than the desired
one. One technique is to use a tuned detector to determine the amount of
power at the desired frequency and subtract that from the total power
output. With the miniscule amount of spurious output allowed by Part 97
(-60 dB down, no greater than 25 uW), a calibrated spectrum analyzer is
really required.

Keep in mind that VHF power transistors tend to have gobs of gain at
HF frequencies and can quite happily oscillate all day. Just ask anyone
who's ever bothered to check out a Heath HA-202 broadband signal source.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

2774. Alinco DJ580T antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 15:23:11 UTC
From: dsiler@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992May28.152311.20262@col.hp.com>
Source record: 289296

I have put the original antenna (aka dummy load duck) in it's final resting place, back in the DJ580T's box where it shall remain forever. It has been replaced by the Larsen dual-band rubber duck (Kulduckie) that showed an immediate improvement in performance and adds to the asthetic value of the 580.

I also included a soft case on my order to Ham Radio Outlet, and am somewhat underwhelmed though it is definitely better than nothing. Alinco should have included this cheap piece of vinyl with the unit!

73s,
Dan
--
<< Dan Siler : (719) 1-590-2167 : mail-> dsiler@cs.itc.hp.com >>

2775. Re: Power Supply Help/NiCads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 15:35:06 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <506@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 289250

In article <9205272113.AA10388@eeiua> eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.SE (Simon Woodworth) writes:
>
>These new NiMH (Nickel-Metal-Hydride) cells
>are *supposed* to be free of the charge-memory problem and can
>withstand a fast(ish) charging but the only
>place I've seen 'em is on the back of a Toshiba notebook computer.

I am using these cells on a product I am working on. They have
a few advantages:

Cadmium Free. This will interest the Swedes who are very anti
cadmium and will not allow plastic using cadmium dyes or metal with
cadmium plating into the country. They are described in marketing hype
as "The Green Battery". They are certainly less toxic than Nicads.

Charging is the same as Nicads 1/10 of Amp Hour capacity for
14-16 hours.

Size and shape same as regular NiCads. So can be a drop in
replacement - just remember to double the charging current.

Double the Amp Hour capacity compared to NiCads. So an AA cell
is typically 1 Amp hour, a regular NiCad is about 0.5 Amp Hour. This is
the big plus.

The BIG disadvantage. They cost 4 times more than NiCads. So in
reality, the Amp Hour cost is twice that of NiCads. Worth it for
laptops and medical eqpt etc.

I expect the price to fall as more are produced. They are hard
to find right now.

--
Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue Hollywood CA 90046-7142 voice (213) 653-4495

2776. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 15:42:12 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <102v0kINNap2@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289298

In article <boyrlx.4gt@wang.com> dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
>am001@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Robert S. Radvanovsky) writes:
>> 1. I use a 2m HT for a hot-tub which is out in my back yard.
>I think it should be "kc6onl maritime mobile", don't you?

Not at all. He's not in an international maritime region, so it would simply be portable.

What I want to know is how he gets all that hot water into the HT and manages to fit inside it as well. Ah! I know! Hams are always talking about fleas; it must be a hot tub for fleas!
- Brian

2777. Need schmatics for NDI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 15:52:22 UTC
From: ws1f@norman.VI.RI.CMU.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May28.155222.148392@cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 289304

Looking for schematics and/or manual to borrow for a 2 meter transceiver.
It's and NDI model HC1400. If you have one you can loan me, please
contact me via email. Thanks

-Tom
--
+---+
W.H. "Tom" Sands IV E-Mail: whs@j.gp.cs.cmu.edu
Programmer - Robotics Institute NeXT Mail: ws1f@norman.vi.ri.cmu.edu
Carnegie Mellon University Packet Radio: KA3FXX@W2XO.PA.USA.NA
Pittsburgh, PA 15213 --... ...--
+---+

2778. Re: A University Ham Club

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 15:52:46 UTC
From: thomson@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992May28.155246.16041@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 289300

University of Mississippi, Oxford, MS W5YE

2779. Challenging Scanner Modifications Requested

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 16:05:26 UTC
From: pas@jupitercmc.ca
Message-ID: <1992May28.160526.11935@ccs.QueensU.CA>
Source record: 289290
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics,alt.radio.scanner

Hello,

I would like to modify my Radio Shack Pro-2006 Scanner for
bank-specific CTCSS decoding and frequency lockout. Details
are appended below. Any pointers on how to do this or
where to look are appreciated. I would also appreciate
any comments from users of computer interfaces to their
Pro-2006 and how the interface might help make the modifications
possible.

One of the mods below was in a recent post of mine. I did
not get any replies. Hopefully better luck this time. For
those of you who remember my last post, I was also complaining
of a high pitched tone when listening to cellular phones. I
learnt that this is part of the cellular system protocol,
specifically, one of 5970, 6000 or 6030 Khz SAT tones used
to assist base stations to differentiate mobiles.

Thanks in advance for any advice on the mods below,
Peter Stokes

Modification 1:

I would like to add CTCSS tone decoding (PL tones) to the
radio. This is no problem if you want ALL channels to only
break squelch on reception of the proper PL tone: just buy a
$59 board from Communications Specialists and install it. I
did this to my old Pro-2003 and it works great. Now I would
like CTCSS/PL tone decoding on my Pro-2006 but ONLY on one of
the ten 40-channel banks... So what I need is some signal from
somewhere in the radio that indicates it is scanning in say
bank 361-400, for example. I could then use this signal to
enable the CTCSS card for that bank. The big question is:
from where in the radio can I tap a signal which indicates it
is scanning in the 361-400 bank? I've thought of two
options, neither very attractive:

a) watch the address bus of the RAM chip and trigger
on the starting address of the stored channels
of the bank. This means finding out the memory
map of the CPU and how frequencies and their
attributes (delay, NFM, WFM, AM etc) are stored.
Probably not easy.

b) programming channel 361 and 400 to some quiet
frequency and in WFM (wide FM) mode. Then I
could watch the WFM output pin of the CPU to toggle
my CTCSS card on/off. Problems: can't use WFM for
anything else and it's possible the WFM pin changes
for other reasons.

Modification 2:

It would be nice to be able to lock out specific frequencies
when searching with the Pro-2006. For example, when
searching the trunked systems band around 850Mhz, there are
several data channels which the Pro-2006 stops on every
time through the search range. It would be nice to be able
to hit a button to tell the Pro-2006 to skip this frequency
if it ever encounters it again. I believe this is a feature
available on the AOR1000.

2780. Re: RF shielding new bldg, pt2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 16:10:57 UTC
From: willis@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May28.161057.1522@tamsun.tamu.edu>
Source record: 289301
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1992May28.070537.1@acad2.alaska.edu>, aslt@acad2.alaska.edu writes:

|> The problem is that there are lots of Large Windows and Glass
|> doors in the building, particularly in the main auditorium. My
|> guess is that these look like Big Holes in our RF cage. My
|> question is, as you may guess, how do we 'plug' these RF holes?
|> (I have already suggested "get rid of the windows". That was not well
|> received 8^))
|>
|> We thought of the regular impact glass that is used in gyms that
|> have wire embedded in them, but there is no easy way to attach to
|> the wire (It's generally flush with the edge of the pane), and
|> there is no guarantee that the individual wires are in electrical contact
|> with each other within the pane.
|>
|> That was my bright idea. I'm now soliciting others.
|>
|> Any ideas?

Well, the [relatively] new NSA buildings used a metallic tint on the windows --
the kind that you can see through from the inside but looks reflective from
the outside. You might try something like that.

2781. Portable vs. Mobile Question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 16:15:10 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92May28161510@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 289326

George:

While this is a very interesting theoretical excersise, I think
it has little importance in real life. I think there is not
a dividing line between mobile and portable, ie., ther are times
that is appropriate to do either one.

I never use portable, except if I have crossed state lines and even then,
I live in CA, but have a 2 call and will not spend the next 5 years of
medical school signing portable or /6. So, the moral.... Don't worry
about it, unless you are seeking the answer to a theoretical question,

Mike, WB2TBQ

2782. Re: Ramsey Kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 16:23:02 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May28.162302.11928@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289305

In article <5505@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Andrew Scott Beals) writes:
>rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:
>
>+The transmitter tuned up fine right away and puts out reasonably clean
>+6.5W. My observation has been that the tank coils are critical. In
>+the manual they recommend using a 3/8 18 bolt to use as a form for
>+winding the coils. I did that and the coils looked like perfect helixes.
>+On first try the transmitter put out about five watts. A little tweaking
>+moved it up to over 6W. Then I noticed that my receiver wasn't doing to
>+well and so worked on it a bit. The next time I tested the TX, it was
>+putting out only 3W. So I guessed that I had disturbed the coils. Tried
>+tweaking them. I spread them out just a teeny bit - in fact it seemed
>+to spring back to the previous shape but I was back to 6.5W. The change
>+in the coil was almost imperceptible. The moral of this story is that
>+the coils have to be *perfect*. If you did not use a bolt as a coil form,
>+it might be good to replace your current ones with new ones.
>
>An idea just came to mind: it would probably be good to wind the coils
>on nylon bolts and just leave them in [I'm assuming that you wind the
>coil on the form, then unscrew the form from the new coil], perhaps taping
>them down or outright shrink-wrapping it.
>

An interesting idea. That would stiffen it up and prevent it from getting distorted. There are a couple of caveats: The coil inductance will change a little and at these frequencies it may be critical. For these small inductance coils, the stray capacitance between turns and between turns and ground are significant and these would change with a change in dielectric. The other caveat is that you would have to saw off a piece of the bolt no bigger than the coil as there is no extra place in the pc board.

If you are successful at this do tell us as there are many Ramsey kit builders on this net.

>
>-< sig deleted >-

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

2783. Re: Comments... HRO500 receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 16:39:20 UTC
From: kchen@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <67788@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 289319

rovero@oc.nps.navy.mil (Josh Rovero) writes:

>Nice receiver, closer to a lab receiver or monitor receiver. The dial
>nice, but the tuning scheme isn't the handiest for scanning the bands.
>
>It actually came out a bit earlier than the 70's (like around 1964).
>How much did it cost? (1992 dollars....)

Yes, it was certainly before the '70s. I played with one (lab at
NRAO, Green Bank) in 1968. The HRO dial is defintely something to
die for; well, at least to drool at.

The tuning scheme is not really *that* bad. The first L.O. is locked
to a 1 MHz comb, if I remember correctly. You turn a knob until the
"lock" light comes on. The main dial then acts as a 1 MHz bandspread.
(Some Racal receivers and HP spectrum analyser front-ends of that
generation worked in similar fashion.)

Any OFs want to tell us about the HRO-50? From pictures, the
main dial looked similar to the HRO-500's (small rectangular windows
on a 5" or so diameter dial where the 100 kc/s markings show
through; the circumference of the dial is marked every 1 kc/s).
The OFs probably don't even consider the '500 to be a "real" HRO
:-).

Whatever happened to National, anyway? And, speaking of old receivers,
why is it that I have never stumbled over a single RCA AR-88 receiver
in this country?

73,

Kok Chen, AA6TY kchen@apple.com
Apple Computer, Inc.

2784. server/archive change

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 16:39:39 UTC
From: bowen@acsu.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <BoyzM4.FsI@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 289308

We've shuffled a number of machines around here the last few days and some of these changes might be noticable to you guys.

First, the ham archives that are publically ftpable have been moved from "armstrong" to "talos". If you were using the absolute name or IP address to get to these archives it isn't going to work much longer. If you use the alias "ftp.cs.buffalo.edu" as recommended, you should notice no difference at all and this entire change should be transparent to you.

Also changed is the callsign server commonly referred to as "marvin". Well, marvin is getting really old and since I am not going to be around this summer to baby him, I moved the server to a machine that will be more solid. This machine is "electra". Again, though, if you use the alias "callsign.cs.buffalo.edu" to access the callsign server you won't notice the change.

A README file will be left in the ftp server directory to direct people to the new site and a help message will be printed for those that try to access marvin for callsign service.

We now return you to your regularly scheduled newsgroup.

Devon

2785. Kenwood TH-28A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 16:48:09 UTC
From: ##30@UTMARTN.BITNET
Message-ID: <28MAY92.12549823.0072.MUSIC@UTMARTN>
Source record: 289302

Will the Kenwood TH-28A receive only from 438.0mhz to 449.995mhz
or is there some way to extend the receiver's coverage by some
sequence of keys?

Thanks!

Terry Lewis KC4YLK
##30@UTMARTN.BITNET
Computer Programmer/Analyst
University of Tennessee, Martin
102 Cooper Hall
Martin, TN 38238

2786. Portable vs Mobile question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 16:59:52 UTC
From: karayan@nvuxr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May28.165952.13602@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 289318

I have a couple of questions regarding the difference between signing
portable or mobile. The theory books I studied to pass my
tests don't seem to explain that very well.

1. WHAT is the difference between the two?

2. Suppose that I have an HF QSO in mycar, WHILE driving. I sign
"N2OWO mobile," right?

3. Now, what if I have a QSO in my car, WHILE PARKED somewhere.
How do I sign then?

4. I now take my setup to Pennsylvania and set the stuff up in
a friend's house. How do I sign NOW? "N2OWO stroke 3?"
"N2OWO portable stroke 3?" "N2OWO portable 3?"

5. How do these IDs work in CW? Like, if I'm driving in PA, how
do I sign? "N2OWO/M/3 ?"

This can get quite complicated :-) I'd appreciate any help.

73 DE GEORGE N2OWO

George Karayannopoulos Bellcore, Red Bank, NJ.

karayan@nvuxr.cc.bellcore.com

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are mine and not my employer's.

2787. Re: Challenging Scanner Modifications Requested

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 18:29:34 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May28.182934.20272@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289310
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics,alt.radio.scanner

In article <1992May28.160526.11935@ccs.QueensU.CA>,
pas@jupitercmc.ca (Peter Stokes) writes:

> It would be nice to be able to lock out specific frequencies
> when searching with the Pro-2006. For example, when
> searching the trunked systems band around 850Mhz, there are
> several data channels which the Pro-2006 stops on every
> time through the search range. It would be nice to be able
> to hit a button to tell the Pro-2006 to skip this frequency
> if it ever encounters it again. I believe this is a feature
> available on the AOR1000.

As far as skipping trunked system data channels with a PRO-2006,
perhaps you could "discover" some characteristic about the distribution
of audio frequencies in the data signal. Using this information,
augment the filtering in the squelch circuitry so the squelch would
think data channels are "noise," and skip to the next frequency.
Or, you could alter the window detector circuit so the 2006 thinks
the signal is not center tuned and skips to the next frequency.
The first option would make the 2006 skip data channels when
scanning memories or searching. The second option is only useful
when searching.

If the squelch is set above a certain threshhold, my 2006 will
skip over the cellular control channels which transmit data.
--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpm!parnass - (708)979-5414

2788. Alinco DJ580T Scan speed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 18:38:52 UTC
From: lafom00@DMI.USherb.CA
Message-ID: <Boz54t.Awx@DMI.USherb.CA>
Source record: 289303

Is there a way to improve the scan speed of the DJ-580T ?.

Martin Laforce
VE2 MLU

2789. Re: Telephone Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 18:54:30 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570407@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289321

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, a3272@mindlink.bc.CA (Ya'akov Miles) writes:

>Yesterday I got a phone call from the Department of Communications whereby
>it was claimed that I was coming out of two telephones in the apartment
>complex. I agreed to work with BC Telephone toward a solution, rather than
>work with the tenants themselves.

>In my opinion, the telephones are at fault and need to be fixed. Am I
>correct?

I don't know the law in Canada, but from a technological standpoint, it
is the phone that is at fault.

On the other hand, "discression is the better part of valor" -- if you
can make some change at your end that improves the situation, you stand
to gain in neighbor relations.

The idea is to keep from radiating RF into the phone lines. Do any
phone lines run near your antenna? If so, try moving the ant. to another
location. Is there RF flowing on the outside of the coax shield? If
so, try adding one or two 80 meter radials (1/4 wave long) connected to
the antenna base. Also try a 1:1 current-type balun between antenna
and feedline. You can make one by wrapping many turns of the coax
through a large ferrite toroid. Or just coil up a dozen turns of
coax (with no toroid) and tape them together. Sometimes this is enough.

For test purposes, borrow a cheap telephone with lots of "bells and
whistle" features (the kind most susceptible to interference.) If you
can get a phone in your apartment to act up, then you can use it to
tell whether any changes you make are improving things.

AL N1AL

2790. Will RS HTX-202 HT take 13.2v?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 18:54:42 UTC
From: jbs@egr.duke.edu
Message-ID: <3056@news.duke.edu>
Source record: 289311

I am trying to sell the battery pack and rapid charger I bought for use with my ICOM 02AT. I have been told by several people that the battery pack, which is the Periphex BP-7S (1200mah @ 13.2v), will work fine on the Radio Shack HTX-202. I have been told by other people, however, that 13.2v is too much for the HTX-202 to handle.

Can anybody who has actually tried 13.2v on the HTX-202 clue me in?

Thanks.

-joe

jbs@ee.egr.duke.edu

73 de KD4LLV
--
You spend the night
Like you were spending a dime

- Lyle Lovett

2791. Re: Power supply help...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 18:55:56 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <103absINNejv@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289306

I've been doing some research on lead-acid batteries with an eye towards using them to provide power for our ham radio repeater site.

Our site is difficult to get to, and the commercial AC mains power goes away at times. Everything in the site runs off a nominal 12 volts DC. During idle periods, the equipment may only draw a few amperes, but most of the transmitters can draw up to 10 to 15 amps each. A maximum drain of 100 amps isn't out of the question, although it would probably be only for a few minutes at a time. Some systems (such as the digital communications equipment) key on and off quite regularly, with perhaps as much as a 50% duty cycle, whilst others may not key for hours and then stay on for as long as an hour or two (voice repeaters during drivetime). We do not want there to be any interruption of power when the mains fail. We don't believe that most of the outages are of a duration that a generator will be necessary - a few hours is sufficient.

It is clear that a good solution to our problem is a bank of lead-acid batteries capable of supplying the peak current, floating across a supply that can recharge them and supply the standby and perhaps one or two transmitter's demand.

Ok, that's the problem. Here's what I've found.

Lead-Acid batteries commonly available today can be roughly grouped into three categories by construction and intended use:
1. Automotive starting
2. Traction
3. Stationary

Automotive starting batteries are formulated with thin pasted plates and are designed to supply high peak currents for brief periods of time whilst cranking an engine. They are not expected to be discharged to more than perhaps 75% of capacity, and are expected to be recharged immediately after discharge. If used in deep-discharge or float service they will not last long. (I.e., the capacity of the battery will diminish fairly quickly. While it will still act as a battery, it will not be able to supply its rated capacity soon after being placed in the wrong kind of service.)

Traction batteries are made with thick pasted plates and have very rugged separators between the plates to make the battery more immune to physical shock and vibration, and to reduce the chance of failure due to dendritic growth during recharging. These batteries are sold for use in electric forklifts, golf carts, marine trolling motors, and RV power. They are designed to be discharged nearly fully each day, and

recharged each night. Because there is some tradeoff in battery life by using the pasted plate construction to keep the size and weight of the battery down, they are not used in applications where extremely long life is required. The commonly-available Deep Cycle Marine batteries are of this general type.

Stationary batteries are made with thick solid plates. They are designed to be used as standby power, supplying minimal power and kept in a state of nearly full charge until needed. They can take deep discharge. Because of the solid plate structure, they are bigger and heavier, but their lifetime is much longer. One source suggests that 10 years is not unusual. Some photovoltaic storage batteries (for solar-powered homes and such) are of this type.

The best battery for our application is the Stationary battery, but they are not commonly available. Much more readily obtained are the Marine/RV batteries, at about $50 apiece.

Charging and discharging these batteries is a big question. I posted a query to the net and received about a dozen replies, most of which contradicted each other in one or more points. However, there is some consistency in the information available in our library, and I'll try to summarize it below.

Note that all the voltages given below are for batteries at working temperature - typically 80F (27C).

DISCHARGE:

Batteries are rated at an Amp-Hour capacity at a specific rate. For traction type batteries, this is typically a five hour rate, so a fully-charged 100 Ah traction battery in good condition can supply 20 amps for 5 hours before it is exhausted. Stationary batteries are usually rated at a 10 hour rate, and automotive (if rated in Ah at all) are given for a 20 hour rate. The discharge curve is NOT linear; if you double the current drain, you will get less than half the time. Similarly, if you halve the drain, you will get more than twice the time.

Each type of battery has a specified voltage at which it is considered completely discharged. If discharge continues below this voltage, the battery life may be considerably shortened, and repeated abuse of this kind can result in a battery which cannot practically be recharged. Each battery manufacturer specifies this voltage; in general, the final voltage for the three general types of batteries are

automotive 1.75 v per cell
traction 1.70
stationary 1.85

Thus a typical 12 volt marine battery with 6 cells should not be discharged below about 10.2 volts.

Another way of looking at it is that no cell should be discharged more than about .3 v below its full-charge rest voltage.

A typical cell will show the following voltages:

fully charged, open circuit, at rest with no
charge/discharge for at least 12 hours 2.12 v/cell

As soon as load is applied (internal v-drop) 2.00

fully discharged, under load 1.70

fully discharged, open circuit 1.99

beginning of charging 2.10

70% to 80% charge (gassing begins) 2.35

full charge 2.65

CHARGING:

Liquid-electrolyte lead-acid batteries can be recharged at any rate that exceeds internal and surface discharge rates, and which does not cause excessive gassing (liberation of oxygen, hydrogen, and steam).

In non-float service, there are several simple chargers.

A single-rate (constant-current) charger limits its charge rate to about 7% of the Ah capacity of the battery; for a 100 Ah battery, it would charge at a rate of 7 amperes. Since the battery will start at about 2.1 v per cell, and finish at about 2.7 v per cell, the charger must be able to vary its voltage over this range. For a "12 volt" battery with 6 cells, the charger will need to supply between 12.6 and 16 volts over the duration of the charge. Charging is complete when the battery reaches 2.65 to 2.7 volts per cell.

A simple taper charger is a constant-voltage source set to 2.8 volts per cell with a series ballast (typically a resistor, but a choke or the internal resistance of the supply can be used) that limits the output current to 7%C when the battery is started charging at 2.1 v/cell. Again, charging is complete when 2.7v/cell is reached.

Trickle-charging of a fully-charged battery can be done to keep it charged. This is done by supplying .5 to 1 mA per Ah capacity. Trickle charging should be discontinued when it has continued for at least 24 hours and the battery has reached 2.25 v/cell. Typically, trickle chargers are set to run perhaps once a week. Because of their thin plate construction, automotive-type batteries will deteriorate if trickle-charged for more than perhaps six months.

An interesting research result was that using pulsating rectified AC or superimposing a small AC current on pure DC charging current increased battery life by up to 30%. Apparently the mechanism is that is reduces gassing and leads to a more porous lower-resistance plate, and lessens the tendency to form dendrites during charging.

In float service, where the battery is in parallel with the mains supply, the supply voltage must be set to 2.15 to 2.20 v/cell. This will charge the battery, and avoids excessive gassing, but does not serve to "freshen" the cells - there is not enough gassing activity to move electrolyte around and clear the beginning of deposits from the surfaces of the plates. It is recommended that batteries in float service occasionally (perhaps once a month) be charged to 2.65 v/cell to freshen and equalize the charges. In large installations, this is done by switching parts of the battery banks out of service in rotation. In smaller systems that can tolerate the voltage excursion, it can be done by simply boosting the output of the mains supply.

Charging inevitably leads to some water loss due to gassing; 100Ah of a gassing charge (2.4v or more per cell) will yield about 1.2 oz of water loss. Hydrocap Corp [975 NW 95th St, Miami Fla, (305)696-2504] makes a replacement filler cap that contains a catalytic material that recondenses emitted steam, and recombines the hydrogen and oxygen gasses into pure water that then dibbles back into the cell, greatly reducing the required maintenance. With the available flame arrestor option, they sound ideal for unattended battery systems, and should greatly reduce the danger of fire and explosion from liberated hydrogen. They're about $5-$10 per cell.

To read further:

Smith, George. Storage Batteries, including operation, charging, maintenance, and repair. ISBN 273 43448 9, TK2941.S57 1968

Aguf, I.A. and M.A. Dasoyan. The Lead Accumulator (translated from the Russian by S Sathyanarayana). Calcutta, 1968

Longrigg, Paul. Rapid charging of lead-acid batteries for electric vehicle propulsion and solar energy storage. DOE/NTIS 1981.

Aren't libraries wonderful?
- Brian

2792. Mexico license (how to get)?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 18:56:32 UTC
From: Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"28-May-92.11:55:14".*.Don_R._Moberly.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 289307

A few months back some one posted the process and people to contact in Mexico to get an amateur license for operation with-in that country.

Could someone who has a copy of this posting please repost or send me a copy. I am planning a trip there an would like to take some radios to keep in contact.

Thanks in advance
Don WB6LFC

2793. Nye Viking tuner = Johnson matchbox???

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 19:04:48 UTC
From: keith@radio.nusc.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <167@radio.nusc.navy.mil>
Source record: 289312

I recently purchased a Nye Viking 275 watt antenna tuner at a hamfest. I'm told that this is basically a clone of the small Johnson matchbox that was made some time ago. I've seen the Johnson matchbox at various hamfests, but never actually looked inside of one. Is this clone story true?

The name "Viking" seems to be connected to Johnson also, since they made the Viking Valiant, Viking Ranger, etc. A quick check lists them as being located on Viking Drive in Minneapolis.

Was there some connection between these companies?

I realize this isn't of earth-shaking importance , but I'm curious as to what gives here.

Regards,
Keith (WA2Q)

keith@radio.nusc.navy.mil
kanoun@vsdec.nusc.navy.mil

2794. UoSAT Report May 28 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 19:06:23 UTC
From: Greg.Jones@ee.SUrrey.ac.UK
Message-ID: <9205281956.aa29229@ainur.ee.surrey.ac.uk>
Source record: 289313

SB ALL @ AMSAT $USR0528.01
UoSAT Report 0528.92

UoSAT Status Report 0528.92

*** UoSAT Bulletin 0528.92 28 May 1992 ***

UoSAT Mission Control Center
University of Surrey, Guildford, Surrey, GU2 5XH, England

As part of the British International Space Year, the University
of Surrey is proud to announce its 'UoSAT Educational Challenge'.

The UoSAT Educational Challenge is open to any school or college
and simply consists of submitting a project report of any length which
includes some aspect of using the UoSAT satellites. The University
of Surrey has two satellites of its own which can be used in the classroom
providing 'hands-on' experience in satellites and information technology.
Communicating with the satellites is simple and fun and opens up the
world through receiving its images of the Earth and data from the
science experiments on-board as well as communicating between radio
amateurs around the world using the satellite's 'flying mail-box'.

Every group that enters will receive an award, with the top three
reports receiving a special limited edition hologram which is
the same as the one unveiled by H.M the Queen when she visited Surrey
on 20th March 1992!

The closing date for the challenge is 30th November 1992 and
the prizes will be awarded by the UK astronaut Helen Sharman at a
special schools lecture to be held on 9th December 1992 at the University
of Surrey.

If you would like to receive the UoSAT Educational Challenge
Information Packet please write to the UoSAT Educational
Challenge, Centre for Satellite Engineering Research, University of
Surrey, Guildford, GU2 5XH, UK or telephone Mrs Brooks on 0483 509143 (UK).

*** End of UoSAT Status Report - 0528.92 28 May 1992 ***

/EX

2795. Re: RF shielding new bldg, pt2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 19:11:05 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570408@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289322

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, aslt@acad2.alaska.edu writes:

>Greetings,

>A while back I asked about shielding a new building that we are
>building next to a commercial AM/FM broadcasting facility, and
>many of you were kind enough to respond. And now I'm back for more...

>We are putting chicken wire, er, excuse me, close-mesh wire net,
>in all the exterior walls and ceiling, ...

>The problem is that there are lots of Large Windows and Glass
>doors in the building, particularly in the main auditorium. My
>guess is that these look like Big Holes in our RF cage. My
>question is, as you may guess, how do we 'plug' these RF holes?

If the primary problem is the AM transmitter, then you don't need
to plug the holes. A door or window is much less than a half
wavelength at the highest AM band frequency (1500 kHz ==> 100 meters),
so the shielding should be excellent.

On the FM band, 1/2 wavelength is only about 1.5 meters. You need
to keep the max dimension of any opening to less than about 6 inches
or so to get decent shielding.

Will the doors and windows have screens? If so, perhaps you could
somehow bond the aluminum screens to the "chicken wire".

AL N1AL

2796. Re: Replacement Liecence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 19:12:40 UTC
From: thomson@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992May28.191240.21214@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 289309

Easier suggestion. Send in a form 610 for renewal of your license. This is the simplest method for replacement, change of address, etc.

2797. Mailing List?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 20:33:08 UTC
From: bemmack@ucscb.UCSC.EDU
Message-ID: <36107@darkstar.ucsc.edu>
Source record: 289317

I'm looking for information on how to subscribe to a mailing list of this group. The site which I use doesn't have access to the newsgroups, and the friend at another site who's account I use to read news is going to disappear due to his graduating (how inconsiderate! ;-).

If anyone has info on how to go about getting the messages from this group mailed to my account (listed below), please let me know! I suspect I'll have read/post access until mid-June, then mail only from there out. :-(

Also, any information regarding posting via email would be most appreciated!

-Kirk J. Smith
email: rosty@rat.csc.calpoly.edu

2798. Re: rapid chargers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 20:34:09 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992May28.203409.10631@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 289325

In article <1010qkINNl0j@network.ucsd.edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>
>A gel-cell is just a lead-acid battery with a contained electrolyte -
>they don't slosh. If you charge it upside-down, it will squirt liquid
>out the vents and eat up the steel it's sitting on.

If that happens, you aren't using a "gel-cell"!

Gel-cells get their name because the sulfuric acid electrolyte has been combined with a substance to form a jelly. The gelled electrolyte is then soaked into a coarse gauze-like blotter (to further immobilize it) that goes between the lead and the lead oxide plates.

The reason that gel-cells have slightly more conservative charging and discharging characteristics, than liquid cell batteries, is they have less liquid electrolyte to work with. If you cause them to outgas too much, you will dry the cells out. This is what usually ends the life of "float-charged" gel-cells used in standby power supplies.

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV

2799. Re: Replacement Liecence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 21:11:56 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.28.17.11.56.1992.28511@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289314

> Easier suggestion. Send in a form 610 for renewal of your license. This is
> the simplest method for replacement, change of address, etc.

This isn't any easier, because it is exactly what I suggested.
Renewals, etc.. require that you attach your previous license or a
copy OR explain why you can't.

-Ron

2800. Re: Portable vs Mobile question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 21:17:35 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <May.28.17.17.35.1992.28950@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 289315

It is not required that you sign portable or mobile in the US.
It is not necessary to sign /<call_sign_area>, either.

People do so:
1. Because their old farts and too set in their ways to
change now.
2. Force of habit.
3. They think that they have a better chance of working DX
(I'm still for WO2L/cruddy dipole).
4. They wish to inform people that they are not where there
call signs make the appear to be, (KH6's, KL7's esp.).

Anyway, on CW, you signed /<call_sign_area> regardless of whether you
were portable or mobile or in your own area or not. The rules say
that you can put anything you want after a call as long as it doesn't
appear to be a valid prefix.

-Ron

2801. Looking for Internet-Prodigy gateway !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 21:56:40 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9205282156.AA10915@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289320

>Is there a way I can send mail trough the internet to Prodigy ?
>-Rich
>WB2JBS
>rharel%fab8@sc.intel.com

this could be fun. can just imagine Cato and the ProdGods trying to censor the internet mail. I sure would think that an Internet/Prodigy tie isn't all that likely given how they've treated their subscribers in the past.

Compuserve has a mail gateway and GEnie is supposed to have one in the near future (someone picked up on the test account names accidentally.). So does MCImail.

but that's not the question is it?

How to Send Mail from Internet to Prodigy (volume 1).

If you have a Prodigy Account:

1) Print it out and reenter it online.
2) Use one of those utilities to be able to read a mail message into a mail screen. This may require you to to manually break the file into P* sized chunks

If you don't have a Prodigy account, you would have to find someone who does.

73, bill wb9ivr

2802. Portable vs. Mobile question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 22:03:43 UTC
From: taylor@tix.UUCP
Message-ID: <9205282106.AA09951@timeplex.com>
Source record: 289324

The part 97 (amateur rules & regs) do not require that one sign portable or mobile. This requirement was eliminated several years ago. However, some still sign, e.g. KC2WE/4 to indentify to those listening that I'm in 4 land somewhere. Being optional, it's up to the individual how you sign....just id with your call only is all that is required.

KC2WE Seth T. "The opinons are my own and not those of
ascom Timeplex, Inc.

2803. Re: FT736R extended receive mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 22:57:39 UTC
From: jpd@pc.usl.edu
Message-ID: <1992May28.225739.6415@usl.edu>
Source record: 289327

Gary, I found this posting for you:

Article 15023 of rec.ham-radio:
From: gopstein@helix.squibb.com (Rich Gopstein)
Newsgroups: rec.ham-radio
Subject: FT736 2m RX mod!
Date: 15 Jan 91 15:17:09 GMT
Sender: news@soleil.UUCP
Organization: Bristol-Myers Squibb PRI, Lawrenceville, NJ
Lines: 37

I found this on Compuserve. I tried it on my FT736, and it works! I wonder
what the other diodes do? Does anyone have a service manual for the FT736?

Fm: Chuck Scott N8DNX 76556,3335

You can modify the 2 Meter section for 141-154 MHZ by adding D27
(not installed in USA version). This is normally soldered to the
board but you can easily install it by simply shoving the leads into
the connector. The 2 Meter section is the middle board looking into
the radio from the top. The connector (J09) is the large one on the
right side of the board, half way back. You want the cathode (striped
end) of a small signal diode in pin 7 and the anode in pin 4. Pin 1
is toward the front of the radio.
To receive over a slightly wider range, place the SAT switch in RX mode,
press ENT[D] then enter a desired frequency and press ENT[D] again. You can
enter any frequency from 100 to 200 MHz this way. Unfortunately, the
synthesizer does not actually cover that range. As far as I can tell the
bottom end is about 138.5 (not quite the 136.5 needed for the weather sats).
The top end is about 155.6. You can't perform this stunt with the normal
(non-satellite) VFO's. Also, once a frequency is entered in this way, it is
possible to tune toward the normal range but tuning away will place you back
in the 141-154 range. Using the same method yields aprox 220.0-229.5 &
423.0-454. You may store these frequencies in the SAT Memories.

Chuck

--
Rich Gopstein

gopstein@squibb.com
rutgers!squibb.com!gopstein

--
-- James Dugal, N5KNX Internet: jpd@usl.edu
Associate Director Ham packet: n5knx @k5arh (land), UO-22 (sat.)
Computing Center US Mail: PO Box 42770 Lafayette, LA 70504

University of Southwestern LA. Tel. 318-231-6417 U.S.A.

2804. Re: Comments... HRO500 receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 23:01:36 UTC
From: mcleman@decwet.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992May28.230136.1595@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 289228

--

>>Whatever happened to National, anyway? And, speaking of old receivers,
>>why is it that I have never stumbled over a single RCA AR-88 receiver
>>in this country?

National finally went out of business last August. They were doing some
government stuff, but under the chapter mumble. The IRS finally
took possesion and auctioned it off. The VP of production bought the
rights to the company from the IRS, and then sold off the old warehouse
stock, so they could move to a small building. I knew the guy, so a few
of us Hams went down and rumaged and grabbed stuff and paid him some money
for the stuff. I got alot of parts to restore some old National stuff
I had hanging around. They had one HRO500 there that was missing
pieces, and I didn't take it. I should have. THere was also about
5 uncomplete NCL2000 amps and 10 uncomplete NCX1000 xmitters. (Plus
one of those atomic time keepers.)

lot of history there, but it's all gone. It's too bad. National was one
of the best, in my opinion. It has sentimental value. My first novice
setup in 1970 was a National NC57 and a 6L6 xmitter. SIgh...

--

Jeff McLeman, N1IPN email: mcleman@zso.dec.com
UUCP: ...decwrl!zso.dec.com!mcleman
packet: n1ipn @ wa1phy.ma.usa.na

" Old friend, guiding light, cruel, twisted smile. But a smile signals
emptiness for me ... Starless and Bible black."

Views expressed here are mine, exclusively. They are not in any way
connected to my employer.

2805. Re: Comments... HRO500 receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-28 23:47:22 UTC
From: CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu
Message-ID: <19920528164605CSMSCST@mvs.oac.ucla.edu>
Source record: 289229

>Any OFs want to tell us about the HRO-50? From pictures, the
>main dial looked similar to the HRO-500's (small rectangular windows
>on a 5" or so diameter dial where the 100 kc/s markings show
>through; the circumference of the dial is marked every 1 kc/s).
>The OFs probably don't even consider the '500 to be a "real" HRO

I used an HRO-60 as my first receiver in the 1958-62 time frame.
It was a fine receiver for it's time. Remember, this was when
phone meant AM, and SSB was something only a few wierdos used.
It had the famous National dial with the little windows which
contained numbers that incremented from 0 to 500 as the knob
rotated. This was all mechanical, of course. With gears, for
those of you who've never seen pre-LCD equiptment. The readout,
however, was not in KC/s -- the linearity of the tuning cap wasn't
nearly good enough for that - but rather just a "logging" number.
The HRO 50 and 60 had plug in tuned circuits which were large
boxes (2"x6"x10") which were sild into the chassis from the front.
Each coil box was one band of frequencies - eg 2 -7 Mhz. There
were also some with expanded ranges for the ham bands, as I
recall. With each coil, one got a clever plastic scale with
frequency markings which was to be mounted on a rotating turret
visable one scale at a time from the front, There was a pointer
driven off the big tuning knob, and this was the frequency indication.
As I recall, I had about 8-10 coils for mine. The high-Q coils
made possible by all the space in the plug in coil drawers made for
excellent (again, re 1960) performance. Now that I think about it
one of the differences between the 50 and 60 was the plastic scale
and dial pointer. The 50 just had a frequency vs main dial reading
graph hand drawn on each coil drawer.

Subsequently, I used an HRO 500 for a period of time. I was never
impressed with either its performance, which was very medioacre, nor
its reliability, which in the current vernacular, sucked. Remember
this was one of the first synthesised radios. I recall major problems
keeping the plo alignment close enough so that it would lock up. Also,
the transistors (this was also one of the first solid state radios)
were socketed, leading to constant poor contact problems.

I haven't even thought about those radios in 25 yrs, so my memories
may be a little hazy.
-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

2806. Re: New LASER radar (lidar) detector from CMI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 00:04:21 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May29.000421.19294@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289230

In article <1992May28.022232.2621@cactus.org> thompson@cactus.org (Charles Thompson) writes:
>I saw an ad for the new Cincinatti Microwave optical
>LIDAR detector...$99 bucks!
>
>Has anybody got one of these beasties? what's inside?
>not much I presume if the infamous makers of the ESCORT
>only want $99 for it.
>
>I would guess it has a visible light filter, a GAS photodetector,
>and a high gain transimpedance amp w/signal strength indicator.
>

Gee thats great news.

I think I'll wait for the one with Quad band (X,K,Ka and Lidar) coverage model however. If I put any more electronic junk on my dash, I won't be able to see out to drive.

2807. Ramsey Kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 00:18:23 UTC
From: MUSCHINSKE%39A.DEcnet@scfb.nwc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9205290015.AA24714@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289231

Hello Kit Builders,

A previous post noted that the tuning of the coils in the FTR-146 were very touchy. A follow-post noted that this could be caused by oscillations in the final stage. The only way to tell was to do a tune-up with a spectrum analyzer.

I did just that. I noted that imperceptible movements in the coils would cause large changes in the output power. However, it did not have a great effect on the spurious and harmonic emissions. The tuning of the final is not effected by the tuning of L26 and L27 in the receiver front end. It is effected by the tuning of L15 in the output pi network. However, adjusting L15 has little effect on the receiver sensitivity.

For tuning the receiver, tweaking L26 and L27 appears to work best. On the transmitter, L14, L15 and L17 have the most effect. Tweaking L16 doesn't seem to have much effect.

On another issue, putting a 5pf capacitor across the tuning diodes in the oscillator circuits seemed to cure any off frequency problems. However, this swamped out the tuning required for the 5 kHz offset. I would appreciate it if anyone has a mod that will fix this problem.

If anyone has any component modifications to the transmit section, I would also be interesting in hearing about it. All in all, I enjoyed putting the kit together. It works well and I think it is a good value especially when it comes to being able to modify the radio.

73, Erich

Internet: muschinske%39a.decnet@scfb.nwc.navy.mil
AX.25: KA6AMD @ WA6YBN.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA

2808. RE: Callsign server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 00:52:55 UTC
From: steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM
Message-ID: <53967.steve@192.9.1.30>
Source record: 289232

>Also changed is the callsign server commonly referred to as "marvin".
>Well, marvin is getting really old and since I am not going to be around
>this summer to baby him, I moved the server to a machine that will be
>more solid. This machine is "electra". Again, though, if you use the
>alias "callsign.cs.buffalo.edu" to access the callsign server you won't
>notice the change.

Can somebody tell this newcomer how the callsign server works and how to access it, or how to get this information?

Thanks!

Steve Salmon, AA6LF, steve@carlyle.com

Stephen R. Salmon E-mail: steve@carlyle.com
Carlyle Systems, Inc. Phone: 415-345-2500
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas Fax: 415-349-3874
San Mateo, CA 94403

2809. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 01:14:15 UTC
From: nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu
Message-ID: <1992May29.011415.13104@ecst.csuchico.edu>
Source record: 289233

In article <1992May27.082944.2315@col.hp.com> bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:
> Many hams use the crossband repeat function to monitor a frequency
> via their 'home' rig while out in the yard with the HT. (Wouldn't
> wanna be away from the radio, you know.) Although they are not
> at the control point of the radio, from a practical point of view,
> they can shut the thing down in a very short time. Of course, this
> argument doesn't address the case where the ham leaves the crossband
> repeat on all of the time.

Many hams do use remote operations such as mentioned above. They
often have a mobile or base crossband out to a handheld or another radio.
From what I have HEARD, it is legal IF the remote base is either physically
monitored (ie sitting there by it) or if you can access the remote base via
radio above 220 MHz (ie it is illegal to control a remote base by 2m but it
is legal to control a remote base by 220 MHz or by 70cm).

DISCLAIMER: This is only what I've heard... These are not hard, concrete
facts... :-)

--
Michael G. Larish | Amateur Radio Callsign: KD6CTZ
aka Nomad the Wanderer | Golden Empire Amateur Radio Society (GEARS) - W6RHC
nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu | Chico State Amateur Radio Society (CSARS)
CSU Chico, CA | C&M Group: 27.215 MHz AM / SSB Club 31x1078 27.355 LSB

2810. Re: RF shielding new bldg, pt2

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 01:24:10 UTC
From: dino@inqmind.bison.mb.ca
Message-ID: <ZqHiLB1w164w@inqmind.bison.mb.ca>
Source record: 289248
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

aslt@acad2.alaska.edu writes:

> Greetings,
>
> A while back I asked about shielding a new building that we are
> building next to a commercial AM/FM broadcasting facility, and
> many of you were kind enough to respond. And now I'm back for more...
>
> We are putting chicken wire, er, excuse me, close-mesh wire net,
> in all the exterior walls and ceiling, and running 4 inch Cu
> strap in the foundation of the building. These will be tied to
> XIT electrolytic ground rods, hopefully giving us a good earth
> ground net. The chicken wire Faraday cage-like system will be
> soldered to this ground net.
>
> The problem is that there are lots of Large Windows and Glass
> doors in the building, particularly in the main auditorium. My
> guess is that these look like Big Holes in our RF cage. My
> question is, as you may guess, how do we 'plug' these RF holes?
> (I have already suggested "get rid of the windows". That was not well
> received 8^))
>
> We thought of the regular impact glass that is used in gyms that
> have wire embedded in them, but there is no easy way to attach to
> the wire (It's generally flush with the edge of the pane), and
> there is no guarantee that the individual wires are in electrical contact
> with each other within the pane.
>
> That was my bright idea. I'm now soliciting others.
>
> Any ideas?
>
> Thanks in advance.
>
> Lee

DON`T GUESS> MEASURE TWICE THEN BUILD ONCE.
I would use a portable radio/TV to measure the RF level in the building
and confirm your suspection. Your Faraday cage, must be done properly so
that you don't create what I like to call a FARADAY ANTENNA. You can get
RF leakage thru the edge of a metal door with a 1 mm gap. But you are
correct in thinking the window will allow RF in, depending on the
wavelength (or 1/4 wavelength).
Once you measure the hot spots, and by the way expect to get standing

waves where the level peaks and dips as you move around, so get an average reading... THen you may be able to use "Chicken wire" on the outside or inside of the building connected to ground via braided wire. Consider it like Mosquito screen except the "bugs" are bigger so large mesh is alright.
If you know the frequency, you can be even more effective my making the shield a notch filter. ..but never mind...

What are they trying to protect in this building?? Electronic equipment? or electronic sensors?

dino@inqmind.bison.mb.ca
The Inquiring Mind BBS, Winnipeg, Manitoba 204 488-1607

2811. Re: Charging HT Nicads in Canada

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 03:46:32 UTC
From: ve2ura@uuisis.isis.org
Message-ID: <1BoiLB1w164w@uuisis.isis.org>
Source record: 289243

kriss@austin.lockheed.com (R M Kriss) writes:

> I am planning a vacation to Calgary and would like to take my
> Icom 02AT with standard wall charger. Since I have never been
> to Canada I wonder if they use the same electrical outlets that
> will fit the Icom nicad charger?
>
> Dick, KD5VU

Hi Dick... You will not have any problems, we have the same type of electrical system as you do.

Have a nice trip... 73 de Doug! VE2URA/VE2VMS

2812. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 28 May

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 04:14:32 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.707112872@honte>
Source record: 289235
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 149, 05/28/92
10.7 FLUX=110.9 90-AVG=154 SSN=098 BKI=1143 3322 BAI=011
BGND-XRAY=B2.7 FLU1=9.6E+05 FLU10=1.0E+04 PKI=2233 3223 PAI=012
BOU-DEV=008,009,054,025,023,023,018,016 DEV-AVG=022 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.3 @ 1611UT XRAY-MIN= B2.4 @ 0648UT XRAY-AVG= B3.1
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0100UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1540UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1800UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 1645UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55285NT @ 0116UT BOUTF-MIN=55250NT @ 1835UT BOUTF-AVG=55271NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+135NT@ 1906UT GOES7-MIN=N:-034NT@ 1023UT G7-AVG=+092,+046,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+150NT@ 2232UT GOES6-MIN=E:-023NT@ 1603UT G6-AVG=+105,+007,+033
FLUXFCST=STD:105,100,100;SESC:105,100,100 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/015,015,015
KFCST=2223 3322 2223 3322 27DAY-AP=011,010 27DAY-KP=1231 2343 2442 1222
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2813. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 04:25:17 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992May29.042517.20431@col.hp.com>
Source record: 289237

[I am cross-posting this to rec.radio.policy since its likely to
turn into the usual legalistic argument. Enjoy.]

>From: n9gbj@n9gbj.ampr.ORG (Bryan QRV Biggers)
>Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
>Subject: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?
>Date: 22 May 1992 09:59:17 -0700
>
Let's see. N9GBJ started all this crossband repeat discussion with:
>
>All this talk about cross band repeater mods lately, aren't they, er,
>well you know, technically illegal to use unless you ID them? Its a
>transmitter, right? And isn't it uncool to control them on the 2M side?
>I suppose its like out of band mods; none except the MARS mods could
>actually be used. (no type acceptance).
>
I innocently agreed with:

> I believe your analysis is correct. Without ID capability, this
> mode of operation is illegal. I am guessing that the next generation
> of crossband rigs will have CW ID. (It always seems like the mfgs
> never get a feature quite right the first time.)

And Phil Graham says:

>I disagree, all you need to do to keep it legal is to say every 10 minutes or less "KJ6NN
auxilary" and you have just sent the "ID" for the remote link... This does not have to be
done right at the repeater.
>
As Bryan already pointed out, this method only IDs one side of the crossband
repeat. The other side is not IDed. Therefore, in the strict interpretation,
its not legal.

>The only real problem is to find some frequencies to put the cross
>band repeater. In this area the 2 meter and 70 cm bands are full.
>What I suggest is 1.2 GHz...
>
I basically agree with this. Prudent use of crossband repeat should not
be a problem. Stupid use is a problem.

Bob KB0CY

P.S. Don't ask the FCC.

2814. Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 04:49:05 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.707114945@honte>
Source record: 289236
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
May 29 to June 07, 1992

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

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SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FORECASTS AT A GLANCE
----------------------------------------------------

10-DAY SOLAR/RADIO/MAGNETIC/AURORAL ACTIVITY OUTLOOK

| Solar |HF Propagation +/- CON|VHF SID ENH. AU.BKSR DX| Mag| Aurora |
|Activty|LO MI HI PO SWF %MUF %|SIG LO MI HI LO MI HI %|K Ap|LO MI HI|
--|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|----|--------|
29| LOW | G G P P 10 -15 75| N 10 10 00 01 05 15 10|3 12|NV NV MO|
30| LOW | G G F F 05 -10 75| N 10 10 00 00 02 10 05|2 10|NV NV LO|
31| LOW | G G F F 05 -10 75| N 10 10 00 00 02 10 05|2 06|NV NV LO|
01| LOW | G G F F 05 -10 75| N 10 10 01 01 05 10 05|2 06|NV NV LO|
02| LOW | G G P P 10 -15 70| N 10 10 01 01 05 20 10|3 10|NV NV MO|
03| LOW | G G P P 10 -15 70| N 10 10 02 02 10 25 10|3 12|NV NV MO|
04| LOW | G G P P 10 -15 70| N 10 10 02 02 10 20 10|3 10|NV NV MO|
05| LOW | G G F F 15 -10 65| N 15 15 05 02 10 20 10|2 10|NV NV LO|
06| LOW | G G F F 15 -10 65| N 15 15 05 02 05 15 10|2 08|NV NV LO|
07| LOW | G G F F 15 -10 65| N 15 15 05 02 05 15 10|2 08|NV NV LO|

DEFINITIONS:

Date (day only)
Possible Magnitude of Solar Flaring (LOW=C-class, MOD=M-class, HIGH=M or X)
HF Propagation Conditions for LOw, MIddle, HIgh, and POlar areas (see below)
HF Short Wave Fade Probability (in %)
HF Maximum Usable Frequency in +/- percent above seasonal normals.
HF Prediction CONfidence Level (in %)
VHF SIGnal Quality (see below)
VHF Sudden Ionospheric ENHancement Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle, HIgh Lats
VHF AUroral BacKScatteR Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes
VHF Overall Global DX Potential (in %) - weighted for Low and Middle latitudes
Geomagnetic Activity Kp Index (peak value - see below)
GeoMAGnetic Activity Ap Index (peak value - see below)
AURORAl Activity for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes (see below)
```

HF Prop. Quality rated as: EG=Extremely Good, VG=Very Good, G=Good, F=Fair, P=Poor, VP=Very Poor, EP=Extremely Poor.
VHF Sig. Quality rated as: AN=Above Normal, N=Normal, BN=Below Normal, D=Disturbed (ex. associated with polar blackouts).
Kp Planetary Index rated: 0=V.Quiet, 1=Quiet, 2=Unstld, 3=Active, 4=V.Active, 5=Minor Storm, 6=Major Storm, 7=Maj-Sev Storm, 8=Severe Storm, 9=V.Severe.
Ap Planetary Index rated: 0-7=Quiet, 8-16=Unstld, 17-29=Active, 30-49=Minor Storm, 50-99=Major Storm, Severe Storm >=100.
Auroral Activity rated: NV=Not Visible, LO=Low, MO=Moderate, HI=High, VH=Very High.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (29 MAY - 07 JUN)

EXTREMELY SEVERE									HIGH
VERY SEVERE STORM									HIGH
SEVERE STORM									MODERATE
MAJOR STORM									LOW - MOD.
MINOR STORM									LOW
VERY ACTIVE									NONE
ACTIVE	*	*			*	*	*			NONE
UNSETTLED	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	**	**	NONE
QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
VERY QUIET	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	NONE
Geomagnetic Field	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun	Anomaly
Conditions	Given in 8-hour UT intervals										Intensity

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 75%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

60-DAY GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

```
114 | S |
108 | S |
103 | S |
 97 | S |
 91 | S |
 85 | S |
 80 | S |
 74 | S |
 68 | S |
 63 | S |
 57 | S |
 51 | S |
 46 | S |
 40 | SM |
```

```
34 | SM |
28 | M SM |
23 | A A MASM A |
17 | A AA A MASM A A |
11 |UUU AUUAAA AUA U A U MASM A U A |
6 |UUUUAUUAAAUQQQUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUUUUUUAUUQQUMASMUAQQQQUUUUAUUUQUU|
-----------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start Date: Day #090
```

NOTES:
This graph is determined by plotting the greater of either the planetary A-index or the Boulder A-index. Graph lines are labelled according to the severity of the activity which occurred on each day. The left-hand column represents the associated A-Index for that day.
Q = Quiet, U = Unsettled, A = Active, M = Minor Storm, J = Major Storm, and S = Severe Storm.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX

```
-----------------------------------------------------------
211 | |
206 | * |
201 | *** |
196 | *** |
191 | * **** |
186 | * **** |
181 |*** ****** |
176 |*** ****** |
171 |*** ******* |
166 |*** ******* |
161 |**** ******** |
156 |***** ********* |
151 |******* * ********** |
146 |******* ************** |
141 |********** ****************** * *** |
136 |****************************** * * **** |
131 |****************************** * ** *** * ****** |
126 |****************************************** * ** ****** |
121 |********************************************** ******* |
116 |********************************************** ********* |
111 |************************************************************|
106 |************************************************************|
-----------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #090
```

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX

```
-----------------------------------------------
-----------------------------------------------------------
209 | |
207 |* |
```

```
205 |***  |
203 |*****  |
201 |******  |
199 |********  |
197 |*********  |
195 |***********  ***  |
193 |****************************  |
191 |****************************  |
189 |*********************************  |
187 |*********************************  |
185 |*********************************  |
183 |*********************************  |
181 |*********************************  |
179 |*************************************  |
177 |*************************************  |
175 |*************************************  |
173 |*************************************  |
171 |*************************************  |
169 |*************************************************  |
167 |*************************************************  |
165 |*************************************************  |
163 |*************************************************  |
161 |*************************************************  |
159 |*************************************************  |
157 |*************************************************************  |
155 |*************************************************************  |
153 |*************************************************************|
-------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #090

NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported
by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from
Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of
activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun.
The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day
mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS
-----------------------------------------


-------------------------------------------------------------
298 |  |
286 |  *  |
274 |  *  |
262 |  **  |
250 |  **  |
238 |  **  |
226 |  ****  |
214 |  ****  |
202 |  ****  *  |
```

```
190 | ******** |
178 | ******** |
166 |* ********* |
154 |*** ********** * * |
142 |*** ********** ** *** |
130 |*** ************** * *** **** |
118 |**** * *************** ***** ** ***** |
106 |**** ************************** *** ****** * |
094 |***** ************************** *** ****** **|
082 |******* * ** ************************** **** ************|
070 |********************************************** ************|
058 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #090
NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (29 MAY - 07 JUN)

High Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | **| **|***|***| **| **| **| **|***|***|
------- | POOR |* |* | | |* |* |* |* | | |
75% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | **| **|***|***|***| **|***|***|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR |* |* | | | |* | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | | |
75% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| VERY GOOD | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
75% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
NOTES:
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (29 MAY - 07 JUN)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | | |
```

```
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% |** | * | * | * |** |** | * | * | * | * | 20%| | | | | | | | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

LOW LATITUDES

```
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM| | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 40% | | | | | | | | | | 40%| | | | | | | | | |
| 20% | **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| **| 20%| | | | | | | | | |
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|
```

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 30 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (29 MAY - 07 JUN)

High Latitude Locations

```
_____________________________________________________
```

```
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | * | | | * | * | * | | | |
75% | LOW |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Locations

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
80% | LOW | * | | | | * | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Locations

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
95% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
-----------------------------------------------------

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca"
or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and
related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **
```

2815. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 05:59:14 UTC
From: brent@network.ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <104h7ilNNrao@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289238

In article <1992May29.042517.20431@col.hp.com> bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:
> As Bryan already pointed out, this method only IDs one side of the crossband
> repeat. The other side is not IDed. Therefore, in the strict interpretation,
> its not legal.
>
> Bob KB0CY

This is only a problem for those people who do not have a dual band walkie to go along with their radio, and can't switch to the other band to ID the other side of the remote. But then, who's going to take the time to do that every ten minutes? Every thirty minutes is more reasonable, and every hour even better... But then, I think the FCC is gone overboard with their ID requirements.

Brent

2816. New England Field Day *** Your QTH Wanted ***

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 06:06:35 UTC
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992May29.060635.24057@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 289239

Subject Field Day Publicity YOUR QTH INFO WANTED

Send me your FD QTH

I am working at getting an article on Field Day (and Ham Radio in general) published in the Boston Globe. The draft is close to done and I think there is a good chance to get it in the Sunday Globe the week before FD. The article invites the reader to visit the local club operation, I hope to have a box after the article listing FD sites thruout the area. If you would like visitors please send me your club name, field site and town. I will try to fit in as many a we can.

I think clubs from NH EMA and RI would be appropriate.

Remember NO Guarantees; there is only a good chance the article will get published and I have no idea how many clubs will fit if they do take it :-(

73 Steve F
W1GSL

****
Steve Finberg W1GSL w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
PO Box 82 MIT Br Cambridge MA 02139 617 258 3754
****

2817. Help! need some repeater freqs in L.A.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 08:31:04 UTC
From: dkim@cory.Berkeley.EDU
Message-ID: <1992May29.083104.12191@pasteur.Berkeley.EDU>
Source record: 289242

Once more request for some Freqs for the 2 meter or 70 cm band repeater
in L.A. area.

Please e-mail me if you have the info.

Thanx in advance.

Doug.

dkim@cory.berkeley.edu

2818. Re: Portable vs Mobile question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 09:01:41 UTC
From: steve@doc.ksu.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <104rtlINNegd@doc.ksu.ksu.edu>
Source record: 289241

karayan@nvuxr.uucp (24112-karayannopoulos) writes:

>I have a couple of questions regarding the difference between signing
>portable or mobile. The theory books I studied to pass my
>tests don't seem to explain that very well.

>1. WHAT is the difference between the two?

As I understand from my readings, MOBILE is when your station is on a
a transportation device. PORTABLE is a station that can be easily
moved and setup for operation in another area, but not operated while
being transported. The example of portable I remember is a station
that is brought to and used at a summer home.

However, the new meaning of PORTABLE seems to be operation of a
handheld radio.

The distinction is academic now since such pro-signs are no longer
required.

-Steve Schallehn KB0AGD

2819. Re: List of University Ham Stations - REVISED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 09:18:27 UTC
From: huopio@lut.fi
Message-ID: <HUOPIO.92May29091827@radagast.it.lut.fi>
Source record: 289240

OH5AT Lappeenranta University of Technology Radio Club

--Kauto OH5LFM
--
****************** Kauto Huopio (huopio@kannel.lut.fi) **********************
* Mail: Kauto Huopio, Punkkerikatu 1 A 10, SF-53850 Lappeenranta,Finland *
****

2820. Re: Portable vs Mobile question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 10:40:41 UTC
From: bcoleman@hayes.com
Message-ID: <5582.2a260a29@hayes.com>
Source record: 289271

In article <1992May28.165952.13602@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>, karayan@nvuxr.uucp (24112-karayannopoulos) writes:
>
> 2. Suppose that I have an HF QSO in mycar, WHILE driving.
> 3. Now, what if I have a QSO in my car, WHILE PARKED somewhere.
> 4. I now take my setup to Pennsylvania and set the stuff up in
> a friend's house.
> 5. How do these IDs work in CW?

George,

In all cases, you sign N2OWO. The FCC dropped all requirements for signing moble or portable a long time ago.

--
Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! CIS: 76067,2327 AppleLink: D1958
Principal Software Engineer ! Packet Radio: AA4LR @ W4QO
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! UUCP: uunet!hayes!bcoleman
POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA ! Internet: bcoleman%hayes@uunet.uu.net
Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."
Quote: "The same light shines on vineyards that makes deserts." -Steve Hackett.

2821. AR88s

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 10:48:09 UTC
From: P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <41481.pjml@[139.166.142.1]>
Source record: 289245

Kok Chen, AA6TY asks:-
>
> And, speaking of old receivers, why is it that I have never stumbled
> over a single RCA AR-88 receiver in this country?
>

Well, i think us Brits bought them all..... I have two in my shack
and three in my attic. The AR88 was used extensively as a surveillance
receiver during WWII (Together with the National HRO-5 series). I have
a photograph of an Intelligence-service listening-post which has a number
of consoles, each with four HRO-5's and a pair of AR88's and what looks
like a brace of Hallicrafters S27 (photo not clear enough for a positive
identification).
One of my AR88s came complete in its original packing-case with an official
Military requisition-form dated 1944. Several thousand AR88s were bought
from RCA by the British forces; radio gear of all types came over by the
ship-full. Then after WWII, all this stuff hit the government-surplus
market. AR88s are still popular over here, despite their size and
weight. Spare parts supply is the only problem; you can get new tubes
off-the-shelf (genuine RCA-branded JAN-series tubes, not spurious copies)
for a few dollars apiece, but a supply of new power-transformers or the
Sprague triple-decoupling capacitors would be worth their weight in silver.

---G6WBJ---

| P.LUCAS@UK.AC.NSW.UA PJML@UK.AC.NWL.IA G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU |
| I am a person, not a number. Be seeing you! (The Prisoner) |

2822. Re: Replacement Liecence

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 11:01:47 UTC
From: thomson@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992May29.110147.20680@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 289246

ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:

>> Easier suggestion. Send in a form 610 for renewal of your license. This is
>> the simplest method for replacement, change of address, etc.

>This isn't any easier, because it is exactly what I suggested.
>Renewals, etc.. require that you attach your previous license or a
>copy OR explain why you can't.

>-Ron

Oops... I didn't think about that. I usually photocopy my license as soon as
it is received and keep a few copies in the logbook... now I'm showing my age.

2823. Re: Alinco DJ580T Scan speed.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 11:24:34 UTC
From: clemon@lemsys.UUCP
Message-ID: <clemon.08a2@lemsys.UUCP>
Source record: 289269

In article <Boz54t.Awx@DMI.USherb.CA> lafom00@DMI.USherb.CA (Martin Laforce) writes:
>Is there a way to improve the scan speed of the DJ-580T ?.
>
>Martin Laforce
>VE2 MLU
>
>

And the Alinco DJ-560T?

--
Craig Lemon VE3XCL - Kitchener, Ontario. Amiga B2000 OS 2.04 UUCPv1.15D.
+1 519 741 0297 +1 519 578 7817 | Silly people! We all
clemon@lemsys.UUCP clemon%lemsys@xenitec.on.ca | know that the Universe
IP/Packet: ve3xcl@ve3xcl.ampr.org [44.135.84.51]| revolves around UUNET!

2824. Re: List of University Ham Stations - REVISED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 11:51:29 UTC
From: luru@stekt2.oulu.fi
Message-ID: <LURU.92May29115129@stekt2.oulu.fi>
Source record: 289244

> OH5AT Lappeenranta University of Technology Radio Club

I knew this was going to happen.

OH8TA University of Oulu Radio Club

Address: Yliopistokatu 40
90570 OULU
FINLAND

E-mail: oh8ta@otitsun.oulu.fi (just an alias, mind you)

Packet: OH8TA@OH8RBX.FIN.EU

73
Luru, OH8NUP

///
o-o Ham Radio Operators Do It In Higher Frequency
o

2825. Re: AES Starship

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 12:04:28 UTC
From: popyackl@lonex.rl.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992May29.120428.16525@lonex.rl.af.mil>
Source record: 289251

In article <ALUKE.92May27085922@slimer.webo.dg.com> aluke@slimer.webo.dg.com (Andy Luke) writes:
>
> Last night (Tues) I had the good fortune of a nice QSO with Virgil aboard
>the AES Beachcraft Starship as it traveled back to Wisconsin. He said
>they had the potential for 6 ham operating stations and were making
>contacts during the flight. Nothing like 33,000' to give you a nice
>[stuff deleted]

Yea, I heard them too -- on 146.52 and 146.55 Mhz. They were in CT, but
put a full S meter signal into central NY. I tried and tried to make
contact but those damn '1's and FM's capture effect...

WF2V Len

2826. BLAT/BLON ---> Squint?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 12:54:49 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9205291254.AA17260@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289247

Does anyone out there know the algorithm for converting
BLAT and BLON to squint angle (given all the orbital elements
and current az/el of the satellite from your location)? I'm
not as good at spherical trig as I used to be.

Any help would be appreciated.

Mike Owen W9IP
MROWEN@STLAWU

2827. Re: Power supply help...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 13:02:24 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May29.130224.20382@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289274

In article <mcharry.706977372@tsfsrv> mcharry@mitre.org (John McHarry(J23)) writes:
>In <1992May27.105807.11102@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>What you want to do is use a *marine* battery case and
>>venting arrangement.
>
>Oh arf! If you are just floating the battery with a charger, a car
>battery, the cheaper the better, works fine. Be sure to get a low
>resistance connection to your rig so the battery acts like a filter, and
>just clip an "automatic" charger across it. There will be very little
>hydrogen given off and the cells will almost never need water. The rig
>may pull a few more amps than the charger on transmit, but it refills
>quite quickly. I have done this for years with no ill effects and I
>leave everything on 24 hours a day.
>
>John WA9FCH

Sure John, if you just want to *float* a battery across a power supply
that's almost big enough, and if your duty cycle of transmit to receive
is low enough, a car battery is fine. Though it is a rather ungainly
filter capacitor. What our poster wanted was information on *running*
a radio off a battery.

Gary KE4ZV

2828. TM-741 IDer for crossband

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 13:24:22 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bp0l8n.cra@wang.com>
Source record: 289252

I'm working on a design that will allow the TM741 to partially
ID legally during crossband operation. I'm curious to know
how many people might be interested in duplicating the circuit.
If there are enough, I'll make a PC board design.

This would plug in between the mic and the mic jack. It will
ID on the output freq (the one that you are remotely listening
on) and requires you to ID vocally in the other direction. It
should be around 10 or 20 bucks for parts.

*** NOTE *** I'm not offering to supply kits for this, only
the design and possibly a list of sources for parts!!!

Please reply via e-mail; I'll summarize and followup when the design
is complete. Design suggestions are certainly welcome, by the way.

Regards, 73,
Dave

--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "Hey fellas! I can't hear a thing!"
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + "Why not?"
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + "I'm not listening!"
==

2829. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 13:26:23 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bp0lc0.cul@wang.com>
Source record: 289253

brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>In article <boyrlx.4gt@wang.com> dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
>>am001@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Robert S. Radvanovsky) writes:
>>> 1. I use a 2m HT for a hot-tub which is out in my back yard.
^^ ^^^^^^^
>>I think it should be "kc6onl maritime mobile", don't you?

>Not at all. He's not in an international maritime region, so it would
>simply be portable.

>What I want to know is how he gets all that hot water into the HT and
>manages to fit inside it as well. Ah! I know! Hams are always talking
>about fleas; it must be a hot tub for fleas!
> - Brian

Oh, now I understand. I didn't think that's what HT stood for. I get it.

By the way, this ---> :-) covers this posting as well as
my original one about /MM.

Dave
KZ1O

--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "Hey fellas! I can't hear a thing!"
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + "Why not?"
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + "I'm not listening!"
==

2830. Internet-Prodigy gateway

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 13:34:09 UTC
From: Mahan_Stephen@lanmail.ncsc.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <9205291319.AA01245@lanmail.ncsc.navy.mil>
Source record: 289249

To whoever wrote asking about the Internet-Prodigy gateway (sorry,
my mail system is truncating files again and I didn't get the article),
Sorry, there isn't one. Prodigy stands alone. Try Compu$erve, public
access Unix, or Fidonet, as these systems are connected to the Internet.

steve KD4NGU

2831. Re: Should I use non-ICOM batteries on my R1?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 13:49:04 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May29.134904.20872@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289273

In article <l27hbjINN15m@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM> rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM (Ninja Squirrel Master) writes:
>
> My question is then, is it `safe' to go with
> none ICOM parts in general, and these brands in
> particular? Is the ICOM stuff worth the additional
> bucks?

Usually. One out of two, avoid the charger. Sometimes.

Most aftermarket battery packs are fine, few aftermarket chargers are good, though some are very good and very expensive. Duckies, mics, earphones, charging cables, etc are usually *better* from the aftermarket, though not always.

Some Icom parts may be overpriced, like DC cables, or not of the highest performance standard, like duckies, but they *are* generally *reliable*.

Gary KE4ZV

2832. VE dates for this summer

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 14:03:09 UTC
From: jrs@peapod.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May29.140309.3068@peapod.uucp>
Source record: 289254

I've only been monitoring this news group sporatically, and I've missed any posting containing VE sessions scheduled for this summer. Could someone please e-mail me the most recent schedule? I'm interested in exams in the Virginia - West Virginia area as well as exams in New England (Maine, New Hamshire, Mass and Rhode Island).

Please email to jrs2p@virginia.edu.

Thanks a bunch

```
*=========================================================================*
| Jonathan Senning Ham: KD4GAG Internet: jrs2p@virginia.edu |
| Dept. of Applied Math, Univ. of Va. UUCP: ..!uunet!virginia!jrs2p |
*=========================================================================*
--
*=========================================================================*
| Jonathan Senning Ham: KD4GAG Internet: jrs2p@virginia.edu |
| Dept. of Applied Math, Univ. of Va. UUCP: ..!uunet!virginia!jrs2p |
*=========================================================================*
```

2833. Re: Ramsey Kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 14:04:20 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992May29.140420.21036@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289275

In article <5505@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Andrew Scott Beals) writes:
>
>An idea just came to mind: it would probably be good to wind the coils
>on nylon bolts and just leave them in [I'm assuming that you wind the
>coil on the form, then unscrew the form from the new coil], perhaps taping
>them down or outright shrink-wrapping it.

Bad idea. The nylon has a different dielectric constant than air. You will be guarranteed to have a coil with the wrong inductance. Even if you wind the coil differently to compensate for the different dielectric constant, nylon isn't a particularly good material to use in a transmitter tank circuit. Like many plastics, it gets hot when exposed to RF.

A quick way to check materials to see if they are suitable for use in an RF field is to chunk them in the microwave oven. If they don't get warm after a couple of minutes, they'll do fine. If they make a nasty mess in the bottom of the oven, you didn't want to use them anyway. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

2834. Re: Ramsey Kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 14:51:03 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992May29.145103.28105@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289255

In article <9205290015.AA24714@ucsd.edu> MUSCHINSKE%39A.DEcnet@scfb.nwc.navy.mil (39A::MUSCHINSKE) writes:
>
>Hello Kit Builders,
>
> A previous post noted that the tuning of the coils in the FTR-146 were
>very touchy. A follow-post noted that this could be caused by oscillations
>in the final stage. The only way to tell was to do a tune-up with a
>spectrum analyzer.
>
> I did just that. I noted that imperceptible movements in the coils would
>cause large changes in the output power. However, it did not have a great
>effect on the spurious and harmonic emissions. The tuning of the final is
>not effected by the tuning of L26 and L27 in the receiver front end. It is
>effected by the tuning of L15 in the output pi network. However, adjusting
>L15 has little effect on the receiver sensitivity.

That is really good to know. I am curious as to what you think
of the following procedure for using simple equipment to determine
if your amplifier is plagued with parasitic oscillations.

*** Please note that the following remarks are not about ensuring whether
*** emissions meet FCC criteria for purity of emission but instead to judge if
*** the parasitic osillations are significantly affecting the amplification
*** stages.

I have built hf qrp rigs and the issue of parasitic oscillations
always comes up. I do not have a spectrum analyzer or a high enough
frequency oscilloscope and so I use the following heuristic procedure
to determine the presence of significant parasitic oscillations.
Essentially I use a RF probe (a circuit for an RF probe is in Section 25 of
the ARRL Handbook) to measure rf voltages directly and through
a hi-Q filter tuned to the frequency of interest. In this fashion I
contruct my own frequency selective voltmeter. Large differences in voltages
measured thru the filter and directly (no filter - just rf probe) indicate
the presence of rf energy at undesired frequencies. Do note that you
can make the measurement fairly accurate by calibrating the
filter by use of a clean signal source (my stn rig).

Other clues to existence of parasitic oscillations:
- efficiency of the stage estimated by measuring the power output and
dc power in (of course the class of the amp matters here)
- temperature of the final transistor
- if you are examining the final stage, the rf voltage at the either end of
the filter (do note that you have to take into account any differences

in input and output impedances of the filter.)

>
> For tuning the receiver, tweaking L26 and L27 appears to work best. On
>the transmitter, L14, L15 and L17 have the most effect. Tweaking L16
>doesn't seem to have much effect.
>
> On another issue, putting a 5pf capacitor across the tuning diodes in the
>oscillator circuits seemed to cure any off frequency problems. However,
>this swamped out the tuning required for the 5 kHz offset. I would
>appreciate it if anyone has a mod that will fix this problem.

I also had a problem with getting the tx oscillators to the correct
frequencies. After much analysis and a call to Ramsey it became clear
that the crystals had wrong load capacitances. Ramsey recommended
changing the feedback in the colpitts oscillator by adding a 10pf cap in
parallel with the cap at the emitter of the oscillator transistor. That
fixed the problem for both the basic and the 5Khz offset oscillator.

>
> If anyone has any component modifications to the transmit section, I
>would also be interesting in hearing about it. All in all, I enjoyed
>putting the kit together. It works well and I think it is a good value
>especially when it comes to being able to modify the radio.
>
>73, Erich
>
>Internet: muschinske%39a.decnet@scfb.nwc.navy.mil
>AX.25: KA6AMD @ WA6YBN.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA
>
>

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

2835. Radio System - Columbus/Canfield

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 14:55:09 UTC
From: NELSON_M%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9205291454.AA23539@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289256

On Wed. the 27th there was a posting here from a gentleman named Tom who was looking for a reliable radio link method for the 172 mile distance between Columbus and Canfield, OH. I have some comments for him -- having done a slightly longer link, and being a former resident of Canfield -- but don't want to tie up the net. How can I reach him? The "From:" line at the top of the message was not helpful (it read "cis.ohio-state.edu!magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu!tsquicqu@uunet.uu.net").

Thanks.

Mark R. Nelson AJ2X Polaroid Corp. Cambridge, MA
Phone; (617) 577-3378 Internet; NELSON_M%ATHENA@LEIA.POLAROID.COM
- -
Opinion expressed here are my own (more or less) and not Polaroid's

2836. Re: Power Supply Help/NiCads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 15:20:05 UTC
From: dreeves@ese3.ogi.edu
Message-ID: <37933@ogicse.ogi.edu>
Source record: 289257

In article <506@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.info.com (Julian Macassey) writes:
[Stuff deleted about inprovement batteries to NiCads w/o Cd....
> I expect the price to fall as more are produced. They are hard
>to find right now.

Any US/NA sources? Would be handy stuff to have...

>Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA

73, de N6XHW
D. Reeves

--
|B. Douglas Reeves Oregon Graduate Institute dreeves@ese3.ese.ogi.edu|
|"The number of equations [in thermodynamics] has been estimated ... as being |
|on the order of 10^11....learning how to do the derivations[is]the easy part;|
|the hard part is knowing which of the 10^11 equations you need" - J. Noggle |

2837. Callserver address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 15:27:44 UTC
From: mostler@omega.sim.es.com
Message-ID: <1992May29.152744.25741@javelin.sim.es.com>
Source record: 289258

Could someone please post the internet address for the new callserver that
replaced Marvin. Our machine is not able to resolve
callsiogn.cs.buffalo.edu. , so
I need the actual address.

Thanks.
Mike N7MEL

2838. cross-band repeaters, legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 15:56:51 UTC
From: n9gbj@n9gbj.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <35698@n9gbj.ampr.org>
Source record: 289259

I still don't think that the cross-band repeater can be effectively IDed by keying up on one of your output frequencies and IDing. That only IDs one of the frequencies being used by your radio. Its the dual-bandedness of the thing that is confusing people. 2 frequencies are being used, so 2 frequencies have to be IDed. What if this was a single 2M HT and I key up and ID on 145.46, for a QSO on 145.52. (And don't worry, I'm not about to call up the FCC and ask them about all this! I already know what the answer to every question is going to be ;).

Consider a hypothetical cross band repeater linking a 2 meter repeater to a UHF frequency. The owner is out in the yard (if applicable), sitting in a hot tub shaped like a giant 2M HT, listening to the frequency on a UHF handheld, the cross band repeater is in the house. Every 10 minutes, the owner keys up, and "IDs" the cross band when it has operated in the last 10 minutes (does this bother the users of the repeater who are chatting away about where they are in their cars, by the way?). The owner is close enough to the cross band repeater itself so that we don't have to worry about the "control" or 10 minute transmitter timeout problems at all; its right there! Sure, they would have to get out of the tub, but they could run inside and shut the thing off if needed.

Meanwhile, 10 miles away, people are hearing the UHF side of the link. It is never IDed. This, I think, is the problem. They can't hear your HT even if you do use it to ID. (I don't want to deal with the "is it legal to ID a transmitter with another transmitter of much lower power on the same frequency"; makes my head hurt to think about it).

On another note, maybe there is a way to use these cross band machines legally. (how about this?) If you are trustee of a repeater, or if you get the trustees permission, couldn't you add your crossband machine to the repeaters "network diagram" as a remote base or something? Then the repeaters ID itself would take care of the pesky ID problem; it would just be running under the license of the repeater trustee; just like a remote base or link would. If one ever used the cross-band repeater to talk through the real repeater, one could ID the thing properly "this is N9GBJ on the KA9ABC remote base" and take care of the other side of the link. Maybe just asking the repeater owner(s) if it is OK for you to set up your remote base when you want to, and having them accept the responsibility for that transmitter might be the solution to the problem. You would be a "dep-u-tized control op", responsible for that transmitter; making sure it didn't lock up or transmit indecencies or be used by criminal elements to order pizzas or some such. It certainly isn't OK to just add the transmitter without asking and assume that it will fall under the repeater owners license,

of course.

73 Bryan, N9GBJ
Internet: bryan@pgd.adp.wisc.edu

2839. Questions about RX mixer problems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 16:29:00 UTC
From: news@gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992May29.162900.25084@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 289265

How do I cure receiver mixer crossmod/intermod problems?

I am experimenting with a simple superhet receiver design to become part of a QRP transceiver for 20 meters.

Basically the receiver is working pretty good but when the band is "wide open" the mixer seems to be suffering from severe overload and/or intermod. I get a lot of "crud" in the background -- especially if the antenna coil is not tuned exactly to 14 MHz. If I tune it to either side of 14 MHz, the 20 meter signals go way down and the crud comes way up.

I am using aprox 3.5 Mhz IF. The crud is not IF feedthrough. I noticed if I disable the LO I can hear lots of crud (TTY, CW, misc garbage) in the background. It seems worse if the antenna coil is tuned to around 15-16 MHz or 9-11 Mhz. I figure that most of this "crud" is from the strong broadcast stations in these bands.

The mixer is a single 40673 MOSFET using a standard circuit in the handbook/QRP articles. LO level is about 3V pk-to-pk. My theory is that any two signals in the 9-18 MHz range that are 3.5 MHz apart are mixing to produce the crud I hear in the background. Depending on where exactly the RF/antenna coil is tuned determines which "band" of crud I hear. When the bands are not all that 'hot' these out of band signals are reduced in strength enough that the crud is gone.

The antenna coil is a single tuned toroid (T-50-2) transformer. The antenna side is a 2 turn link. The secondary is about 30 turns with 50 pf variable cap. It is connected directly to G1 of the MOSFET mixer. It seems to tune fairly sharp and I would think it should provide enough out of band rejection. I tried using 2 tuned circuits (loosely coupled) and it did not make all that much difference.

The only other thing I can see is somehow signals are getting from the antenna into G2 of the MOSFET. If I touch my finger to G2 the crud gets real loud -- especially when I have the LO turned off.

I would think that a simple MOSFET mixer with no RF amp should be able to handle the kind of signal levels that we are talking about coming from a 20 meter dipole. A 20 dB attenuator seems to cure the problem but most of the weak 20 meter signals go away too :-(

One night I got really desperate, and I tried replacing the mixer with a NE602. Signal strength was down considerably but the same background crud was still there.

Any ideas on what I am doing wrong? Am I expecting too much from
this kind of mixer?

==
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==

2840. TS140S => homemade mic

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 16:39:01 UTC
From: jeffh@ludwig.uoregon.edu
Message-ID: <1992May29.163901.8648@nntp.uoregon.edu>
Source record: 289261

Netters,
I built a simple electret boom mike as articled in 73 about a year ago. The problem I have is that after the audio drops out the xmitter keeps keying on and off at approx .5 sec intervals. I've disassembled the standard hand mic and can't see any differences in the wiring. No matter how I adjust the vox the problem continues. Any ideas?

Thanks in advance,
Jeff Hite KF7SZ
jeffh@ludwig.uoregon.edu NeXTmail accepted.

2841. KENWOOD TH27A HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 16:48:39 UTC
From: ars01@cbnewsg.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992May29.164839.17091@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289262

I recently obtained a KENWOOD TH27A 2 meter HT.
When using the KENWOOD filtered Cig. lighter cord with the HT in the high power mode (5 W), the back of the HT is noticably warm to the touch.

Is this a normal condition?

Thanks in advance.

Allen Shuff attmail!ashuff
or attmail!cbtsps!ars

2842. ORBS$151.AMSAT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 17:08:55 UTC
From: n3fkv@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <194@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 289266

```
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-151.O
Orbital Elements 151.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX May 30, 1992 BID:$ORBS-151.O
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 92132.48216704
Element set: 874
Inclination: 26.4317 deg
RA of node: 84.3076 deg
Eccentricity: 0.6052516
Arg of perigee: 342.8623 deg
Mean anomaly: 3.3043 deg
Mean motion: 2.05883898 rev/day
Decay rate: -9.0e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3902
Checksum: 289

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 92144.62254734
Element set: 281
Inclination: 97.8541 deg
RA of node: 181.4281 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012051
Arg of perigee: 155.8850 deg
Mean anomaly: 204.2922 deg
Mean motion: 14.68557546 rev/day
Decay rate: 8.00e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 43953
Checksum: 301

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 92148.96599466
Element set: 224
Inclination: 82.9255 deg
RA of node: 163.3268 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010680
Arg of perigee: 313.4197 deg
Mean anomaly: 46.6027 deg
Mean motion: 13.72286254 rev/day
```

Decay rate: 1.76e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 24701
Checksum: 316

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 92140.15301853
Element set: 425
Inclination: 56.8894 deg
RA of node: 24.6549 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7300937
Arg of perigee: 286.1379 deg
Mean anomaly: 10.2003 deg
Mean motion: 2.09721487 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.93e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3009
Checksum: 293

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 92147.21871041
Element set: 374
Inclination: 99.0746 deg
RA of node: 69.8385 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0539939
Arg of perigee: 242.6251 deg
Mean anomaly: 111.8931 deg
Mean motion: 12.83210974 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10768
Checksum: 309

Satellite: AO-21
Catalog number: 21087
Epoch time: 92147.87299051
Element set: 423
Inclination: 82.9444 deg
RA of node: 338.7007 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0036278
Arg of perigee: 20.3493 deg
Mean anomaly: 339.9101 deg
Mean motion: 13.74485180 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.8e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6637
Checksum: 315

Satellite: RS-12/13
Catalog number: 21089
Epoch time: 92148.68069576
Element set: 278
Inclination: 82.9270 deg

RA of node: 207.9618 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0030629
Arg of perigee: 39.6358 deg
Mean anomaly: 320.7028 deg
Mean motion: 13.73993192 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.8e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6558
Checksum: 345

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-151.D
Orbital Elements 151.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX May 30, 1992 BID:$ORBS-151.D
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 92148.25037007
Element set: 584
Inclination: 98.6412 deg
RA of node: 230.2581 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010367
Arg of perigee: 235.4622 deg
Mean anomaly: 124.5584 deg
Mean motion: 14.29641110 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.62e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12228
Checksum: 271

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 92142.73847690
Element set: 477
Inclination: 98.6454 deg
RA of node: 225.3641 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010783
Arg of perigee: 256.6477 deg
Mean anomaly: 103.3503 deg
Mean motion: 14.29704212 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.56e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12150
Checksum: 299

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 92144.51309071
Element set: 478
Inclination: 98.6457 deg
RA of node: 227.2385 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010602

```
Arg of perigee: 249.4355 deg
Mean anomaly: 110.5637 deg
Mean motion: 14.29830335 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.63e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12176
Checksum: 291

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 92143.70913145
Element set: 478
Inclination: 98.6449 deg
RA of node: 226.4842 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011183
Arg of perigee: 252.4668 deg
Mean anomaly: 107.5292 deg
Mean motion: 14.29823074 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.42e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12165
Checksum: 302

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 92142.26507611
Element set: 477
Inclination: 98.6454 deg
RA of node: 225.1598 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011722
Arg of perigee: 256.8703 deg
Mean anomaly: 103.1170 deg
Mean motion: 14.29905245 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.60e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12145
Checksum: 283

Satellite: UO-22
Catalog number: 21575
Epoch time: 92148.63741168
Element set: 178
Inclination: 98.5095 deg
RA of node: 224.1445 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0008317
Arg of perigee: 14.1552 deg
Mean anomaly: 345.9866 deg
Mean motion: 14.36657977 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.17e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4530
Checksum: 324

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-151.W
```

Orbital Elements 151.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX May 30, 1992 BID:$ORBS-151.W
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 92149.34799106
Element set: 102
Inclination: 99.1437 deg
RA of node: 175.9073 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015336
Arg of perigee: 168.3604 deg
Mean anomaly: 191.7955 deg
Mean motion: 14.13396724 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.44e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 38441
Checksum: 324

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 92149.28854910
Element set: 950
Inclination: 98.5362 deg
RA of node: 169.3345 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013322
Arg of perigee: 3.9101 deg
Mean anomaly: 356.2198 deg
Mean motion: 14.24663728 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.94e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 29582
Checksum: 325

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 92147.95680193
Element set: 729
Inclination: 82.5441 deg
RA of node: 146.1198 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017461
Arg of perigee: 126.1798 deg
Mean anomaly: 234.0978 deg
Mean motion: 13.84636278 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.4e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 21839
Checksum: 343

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 92147.94574020
Element set: 933

Inclination: 82.5431 deg
RA of node: 135.2672 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017486
Arg of perigee: 345.1129 deg
Mean anomaly: 14.9472 deg
Mean motion: 13.16947462 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.0e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 18437
Checksum: 305

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 92148.83114520
Element set: 843
Inclination: 99.0792 deg
RA of node: 112.1950 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012954
Arg of perigee: 82.5809 deg
Mean anomaly: 277.6677 deg
Mean motion: 14.12692842 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.36e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 18926
Checksum: 320

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 92144.71454191
Element set: 679
Inclination: 82.5227 deg
RA of node: 25.4084 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013765
Arg of perigee: 178.3329 deg
Mean anomaly: 181.7878 deg
Mean motion: 13.84286272 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.51e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 16330
Checksum: 326

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 92144.85517825
Element set: 579
Inclination: 82.5512 deg
RA of node: 79.5441 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017025
Arg of perigee: 8.9040 deg
Mean anomaly: 351.2381 deg
Mean motion: 13.15995112 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12389
Checksum: 288

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 92150.27321269
Element set: 428
Inclination: 82.5476 deg
RA of node: 83.3072 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017534
Arg of perigee: 88.1038 deg
Mean anomaly: 272.2130 deg
Mean motion: 13.84123967 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.25e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9701
Checksum: 289

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 92143.11669872
Element set: 386
Inclination: 98.8990 deg
RA of node: 173.9624 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013824
Arg of perigee: 314.8228 deg
Mean anomaly: 45.1813 deg
Mean motion: 14.01256785 rev/day
Decay rate: -6.6e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8781
Checksum: 334

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 92144.73522098
Element set: 429
Inclination: 82.5258 deg
RA of node: 26.2197 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014423
Arg of perigee: 7.5206 deg
Mean anomaly: 352.6167 deg
Mean motion: 13.83498648 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.71e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8343
Checksum: 305

Satellite: MET-3/4
Catalog number: 21232
Epoch time: 92144.87044571
Element set: 227
Inclination: 82.5487 deg
RA of node: 343.0408 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017071
Arg of perigee: 285.4390 deg
Mean anomaly: 74.4844 deg
Mean motion: 13.16808120 rev/day

Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5208
Checksum: 281

Satellite: NOAA-12
Catalog number: 21263
Epoch time: 92149.11220651
Element set: 300
Inclination: 98.6958 deg
RA of node: 179.2862 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012009
Arg of perigee: 247.3257 deg
Mean anomaly: 112.6651 deg
Mean motion: 14.22042948 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.79e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5391
Checksum: 290

Satellite: MET-3/5
Catalog number: 21655
Epoch time: 92147.83657893
Element set: 291
Inclination: 82.5554 deg
RA of node: 287.3572 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012507
Arg of perigee: 275.5291 deg
Mean anomaly: 84.2460 deg
Mean motion: 13.16804038 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.27e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3757
Checksum: 323

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-151.M
Orbital Elements 151.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX May 30, 1992 BID:$ORBS-151.M
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 92149.07797570
Element set: 317
Inclination: 51.6019 deg
RA of node: 347.5873 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0032195
Arg of perigee: 104.4370 deg
Mean anomaly: 255.9901 deg
Mean motion: 15.58312580 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.6720e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 35914

Checksum: 312

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 92148.93887820
Element set: 758
Inclination: 28.4714 deg
RA of node: 24.6289 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0004596
Arg of perigee: 325.9905 deg
Mean anomaly: 34.0319 deg
Mean motion: 14.91502582 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.374e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11392
Checksum: 315

Satellite: GRO
Catalog number: 21225
Epoch time: 92150.24324094
Element set: 610
Inclination: 28.4684 deg
RA of node: 181.2579 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0006227
Arg of perigee: 3.4302 deg
Mean anomaly: 356.6316 deg
Mean motion: 15.57385686 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.9819e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6503
Checksum: 291

Satellite: SARA
Catalog number: 21578
Epoch time: 92149.20118089
Element set: 293
Inclination: 98.5115 deg
RA of node: 224.8970 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005509
Arg of perigee: 23.4730 deg
Mean anomaly: 336.6693 deg
Mean motion: 14.37761981 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.350e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4539
Checksum: 311

Satellite: UARS
Catalog number: 21701
Epoch time: 92133.08303912
Element set: 171
Inclination: 56.9866 deg
RA of node: 348.8818 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005087

```
Arg of perigee: 76.6430 deg
Mean anomaly: 283.5254 deg
Mean motion: 14.96465015 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.206e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3625
Checksum: 295

/EX
```

2843. ORBS$151.2liners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 17:12:35 UTC
From: n3fkv@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <196@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 289267

```
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-151.N
2Line Orbital Elements 151.AMSAT

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR AMATEUR SATELLITES IN NASA FORMAT
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX May 30, 1992 BID:$ORBS-151.N

DECODE 2-LINE ELSETS WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-10
1 14129U 83 58 B 92132.48216704 -.00000090 00000-0 99998-4 0 8740
2 14129 26.4317 84.3076 6052516 342.8623 3.3043 2.05883898 39021
UO-11
1 14781U 84 21 B 92144.62254734 .00000800 00000-0 14587-3 0 2819
2 14781 97.8541 181.4281 0012051 155.8850 204.2922 14.68557546439539
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 92148.96599466 .00000176 00000-0 18085-3 0 2243
2 18129 82.9255 163.3268 0010680 313.4197 46.6027 13.72286254247015
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 92140.15301853 -.00000193 00000-0 99999-4 0 4250
2 19216 56.8894 24.6549 7300937 286.1379 10.2003 2.09721487 30094
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 92147.21871041 .00000013 00000-0 58395-4 0 3749
2 20480 99.0746 69.8385 0539939 242.6251 111.8931 12.83210974107683
AO-21
1 21087U 91 6 A 92147.87299051 .00000078 00000-0 76069-4 0 4237
2 21087 82.9444 338.7007 0036278 20.3493 339.9101 13.74485180 66375
RS-12/13
1 21089U 91 7 A 92148.68069576 .00000038 00000-0 34265-4 0 2783
2 21089 82.9270 207.9618 0030629 39.6358 320.7028 13.73993192 65580
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 92148.25037007 .00000262 00000-0 11763-3 0 5849
2 20437 98.6412 230.2581 0010367 235.4622 124.5584 14.29641110122283
AO-16
1 20439U 90 5 D 92142.73847690 .00000256 00000-0 11573-3 0 4778
2 20439 98.6454 225.3641 0010783 256.6477 103.3503 14.29704212121501
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 92144.51309071 .00000263 00000-0 11783-3 0 4786
2 20440 98.6457 227.2385 0010602 249.4355 110.5637 14.29830335121769
WO-18
```

```
1 20441U 90 5 F 92143.70913145 .00000242 00000-0 10963-3 0 4786
2 20441 98.6449 226.4842 0011183 252.4668 107.5292 14.29823074121659
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 92142.26507611 .00000260 00000-0 11660-3 0 4778
2 20442 98.6454 225.1598 0011722 256.8703 103.1170 14.29905245121453
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 92148.63741168 .00000317 00000-0 12171-3 0 1780
2 21575 98.5095 224.1445 0008317 14.1552 345.9866 14.36657977 45305
NOAA-9
1 15427U 84123 A 92149.34799106 .00000344 00000-0 20373-3 0 1026
2 15427 99.1437 175.9073 0015336 168.3604 191.7955 14.13396724384419
NOAA-10
1 16969U 86 73 A 92149.28854910 .00000294 00000-0 14266-3 0 9501
2 16969 98.5362 169.3345 0013322 3.9101 356.2198 14.24663728295825
MET-2/17
1 18820U 88 5 A 92147.95680193 .00000064 00000-0 52156-4 0 7298
2 18820 82.5441 146.1198 0017461 126.1798 234.0978 13.84636278218392
MET-3/2
1 19336U 88 64 A 92147.94574020 .00000004 00000-0 -12701-5 0 9331
2 19336 82.5431 135.2672 0017486 345.1129 14.9472 13.16947462184377
NOAA-11
1 19531U 88 89 A 92148.83114520 .00000236 00000-0 14786-3 0 8438
2 19531 99.0792 112.1950 0012954 82.5809 277.6677 14.12692842189266
MET-2/18
1 19851U 89 18 A 92144.71454191 .00000151 00000-0 12558-3 0 6798
2 19851 82.5227 25.4084 0013765 178.3329 181.7878 13.84286272163306
MET-3/3
1 20305U 89 86 A 92144.85517825 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 5792
2 20305 82.5512 79.5441 0017025 8.9040 351.2381 13.15995112123894
MET-2/19
1 20670U 90 57 A 92150.27321269 .00000125 00000-0 10185-3 0 4288
2 20670 82.5476 83.3072 0017534 88.1038 272.2130 13.84123967 97018
FY-1/2
1 20788U 90 81 A 92143.11669872 -.00000066 00000-0 -32409-4 0 3868
2 20788 98.8990 173.9624 0013824 314.8228 45.1813 14.01256785 87813
MET-2/20
1 20826U 90 86 A 92144.73522098 .00000171 00000-0 14497-3 0 4292
2 20826 82.5258 26.2197 0014423 7.5206 352.6167 13.83498648 83433
MET-3/4
1 21232U 91 30 A 92144.87044571 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 2279
2 21232 82.5487 343.0408 0017071 285.4390 74.4844 13.16808120 52081
NOAA-12
1 21263U 91 32 A 92149.11220651 .00000379 00000-0 18888-3 0 3003
2 21263 98.6958 179.2862 0012009 247.3257 112.6651 14.22042948 53914
MET-3/5
1 21655U 91 56 A 92147.83657893 .00000427 00000-0 10945-2 0 2911
2 21655 82.5554 287.3572 0012507 275.5291 84.2460 13.16804038 37570
MIR
1 16609U 86 17 A 92149.07797570 .00016720 00000-0 21740-3 0 3178
2 16609 51.6019 347.5873 0032195 104.4370 255.9901 15.58312580359143
```

```
HUBBLE
1 20580U 90 37 B 92148.93887820 .00002374 00000-0 21690-3 0 7583
2 20580 28.4714 24.6289 0004596 325.9905 34.0319 14.91502582113924
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 92150.24324094 .00019819 00000-0 25577-3 0 6103
2 21225 28.4684 181.2579 0006227 3.4302 356.6316 15.57385686 65036
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 92149.20118089 .00001350 00000-0 46260-3 0 2939
2 21578 98.5115 224.8970 0005509 23.4730 336.6693 14.37761981 45398
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 92133.08303912 .00003206 00000-0 30108-3 0 1712
2 21701 56.9866 348.8818 0005087 76.6430 283.5254 14.96465015 36255
/EX
```

2844. National MB40 Tank Circuit WANTED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 17:18:22 UTC
From: ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <29MAY92.14313343.0011.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Source record: 289268

Hello,

I know that there are millions of these babies out there! You may not know that you have one because of their appearance. It looks like a large 5 gang condenser with coil(s) mounted on top. It appears like it would have come out of an old WWII vintage receiver but it has the marking MB40 on it.

Please check your junk boxes.

I would like to use one in the grid circuit of my 4-400 RF deck. Prefer it in a useable condx and by no means need it be mint or even nice looking.

Would like to trade for it, if possible.

Thanks,

Russ Ochsner, KA2KFH
ROCH000@SLUMUS.BITNET

2845. Manassas Hamfest and Computer Show

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 17:43:24 UTC
From: andy@access.digex.com
Message-ID: <1992May29.174324.4680@access.digex.com>
Source record: 289234
Cross-posted to: dc.general,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
Event: MANASSAS HAMFEST; Amateur Radio and Computer Show
Date: Sunday, June 7, 1992
Time: 8am to 4pm
Cost: $5.00 per person at gate
Location: Prince William County Fairgrounds
1/2 mile south of Manassas on Rt 234

For more information:

Dealers Info: Woody (703) 368-5180
General Info: Rosemary (703) 361-5255
```

2846. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 17:48:28 UTC
From: krasnor@nimios.eng.mcmaster.ca
Message-ID: <1992May29.165514.22753@mcshub.dcss.mcmaster.ca>
Source record: 289270

In article <l27u9uINNkss@west.west.sun.com> flloyd@sunburn.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]) writes:
...
>the times. I don't use the capability often, but when I do I use
>the following "common sense" rules:
>
>1. Make sure that the local (car to HT for example) link frequency is
>a simplex one
>2. Suffix my spoken ID with "Remote Base"
>3. Make sure the time-out-timer (TOT) is enabled
>4. Use PL on the local link
>5. Be careful to stay in band!
>
>-fred
>

Users will discover that many radios with cross-band repeat capability have their PL decode feature implemented at the audio output stages and will not prevent the cross-band repeater from being keyed by non-PL signals on the local link frequency or even intermod. The current Yaesu and Kenwood models are in that category, I believe.

Can anyone give examples of radios which they are sure (I think or It should type answers need not apply) will use PL decode to prevent the actual keying of the cross-band repeater (not just supress the audio output)?

--
==========
Carl Krasnor, Communications Research Lab, McMaster U., Hamilton, Ont. CANADA
krasnor@SSCvax.CIS.McMaster.CA Tel:(416) 525-9140 x4171 FAX:(416) 521-2922
==========

2847. Re: Callserver address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 17:58:02 UTC
From: thomson@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992May29.175802.1313@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 289272

mostler@omega.sim.es.com (Mike Ostler) writes:

>Could someone please post the internet address for the new callserver that
>replaced Marvin. Our machine is not able to resolve
>callsiogn.cs.buffalo.edu. , so
>I need the actual address.

> Thanks.
> Mike N7MEL

telnet marvin.cs.buffalo.edu 2000 or
telnet 128.205.32.4 2000

2848. RE: Callsign server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 18:16:25 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <Bp0yrE.Mwv@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 289276

In article <53967.steve@192.9.1.30>, steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM (Steve Salmon) writes:
> Can somebody tell this newcomer how the callsign server works and how to
> access it, or how to get this information?

Attached is the description from this group's FAQ. It's a bit out of date
(my copy, I mean) but it should get you started.

> Thanks!

No problem. I should know better than to post something about the server
without explaining it!

Devon

If you are at an Internet site you can connect using telnet to one
of the two primary servers:

callsign.cs.buffalo.edu (currently 128.205.32.2)
ham.njit.edu (currently 128.235.1.10) (alias plan9.njit.edu)

The servers sit on port number 2000 which is a different port number
than what telnet usually defaults to. So if you just telnet to these
machines, you will get a login prompt instead of the server. How you
tell your telnet program to connect to port 2000 instead of the
default port is operating system dependent but it is usually done
with a line like

telnet callsign.cs.Buffalo.EDU 2000

If this doesn't work, consult your local systems guru for the proper
command string.

The interactive servers are designed to be somewhat self-explanatory
and they support fairly detailed help facilities. The first command
you should execute when connecting to one of these servers is "info".
This will list general info about that server and how to use it. You
should then type "help" to list the various commands available.
Typing "help" followed by a command name will give you a little more
detail about that command. Servers allow searches by call, last name,
zip code or city and also provide regular expression filters to trim
your searches so you get a reasonable amount of output.

Both these servers are built from a database distributed by Rusty
Carruth, N7IKQ. This database currently contains US and Canadian
callsigns and it does not contain club calls. A new version of the
database is sent around approximately once a year.

There is also an email callsign server at callbook@sat.datapoint.com.
In the body of the text, say "lookup" followed by callsigns you want
to look up. If your mailer appends signature files, you should put
a line "quit" at the end of your request (before the signature file).
If you want help, put the word "help" on a line by itself. Here is
what a request might look like:

```
help
lookup kc1sp wn4bbj
lookup n0fzd
quit
```

If you are a packet radio station, callserver data is available from
REQQTH@WA4ONG.VA.USA.NA, subject line should be up to 5 US callsigns,
separated by spaces. Body of message is ignored. The server is an
OS interface to the MBL packet BBS using the Buckmaster CD-ROM
callsign database.

2849. Re: Callserver address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 18:17:47 UTC
From: bowen@cs.Buffalo.EDU
Message-ID: <Bp0ytn.Mz6@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 289277

In article <1992May29.152744.25741@javelin.sim.es.com>, mostler@omega.sim.es.com (Mike Ostler) writes:
> Could someone please post the internet address for the new callserver that
> replaced Marvin. Our machine is not able to resolve
> callsiogn.cs.buffalo.edu. , so
> I need the actual address.

Callsign.cs.buffalo.edu (actually electra.cs.buffalo.edu) is 128.205.32.2.
Please don't use this address unless you really need to, though.

Devon

2850. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 18:55:48 UTC
From: panu.saren@hut.fi
Message-ID: <PANU.SAREN.92May29185548@vipunen.hut.fi>
Source record: 289264

```
OH2TI Helsinki University of Technology Radio Club, Helsinki, Finland
--

____ # panu saren # e-mail Panu.Saren@hut.fi #
/__) # jmt 11 m 243 # tel 90-467442 #
_/ anu # sf-02150 espoo # ham OH2BKF #
```

2851. Re: List of University Ham Stations - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-05-29 18:58:27 UTC
From: panu.saren@hut.fi
Message-ID: <PANU.SAREN.92May29185827@vipunen.hut.fi>
Source record: 289263

OH2TI Helsinki University of Technolgy radio Club, Helsinki, Finland

--

____ # panu saren # e-mail Panu.Saren@hut.fi #
/__) # jmt 11 m 243 # tel 90-467442 #
_/ anu # sf-02150 espoo # ham OH2BKF #

2852. agenda for HamCom in DFW 6/5-6-7?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-02 07:00:00 UTC
From: Lee.Laird@f7009.n124.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <707494714.F00001@ocitor.fidonet>
Source record: 289151

> get underway Friday, or is it just the sort of thing where
> you have a "welcoming Friday night dinner"? Mostly I'm
> interested in the Flea market plus technical sessions.

friday night is a social gathering .... the heart of activity does not start til saturday ... sunday is for drawing the grand prize

lee - wa5eha

* Origin: -Com Port 1 DFW Amateur Radio BBS (214) 226-1181 (1:124/7009)

2853. Re: Will the RS HTX-202 take 13.2v?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-02 13:50:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1787700005@trsvax>
Source record: 289150

Quite a few people from our R & D area. Not too many from the merchandising side. I try to pass info to the buyers/engineering/nqc when it seems appropriate.

2854. Fm Tv

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-02 15:00:00 UTC
From: Chris.Nelson@f7009.n124.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <707597782.F00001@ocitor.fidonet>
Source record: 289194

MN>I am interested in learning about FM television transmission. I know there
MN>are
MN>some FM ATVers around, and I've got a little bit of literature from Wyman
MN>Research (W9NTP), but so far I haven't found out very much practical info.

MN>Can anyone direct me to books, articles, actual people, etc. which can
MN>enlighten me on the ins and outs? I'm knowledgible about video and have a
MN>smattering of smarts about AM TV (much of it through `Amateur TV Quarterly'
MN>and
MN>`Spec-Com' magazines to which I subscribe), but so far FM TV is a tantalizin
MN>vision.

MN>Thanks.

MN> -
MN> Mark R. Nelson AJ2X | "You can have the life you want, but

Check out the latest issue of '73' for the ATV article.
I am a member of the North Texas Sync Club. Talk to my mentor,
Andy (WY5V), the president for oodles of info.

North Texas Sync Club
1409 Wesley
Mesquite, Tx 75149
(214) 289-9958

What we have here is described in the article. An ATV repeater
in a great location allows the members to keep the individual setup
costs down. I will be working a remote setup on a local lake for
the ATV seminar during this weekends HamCom. The gear is cheap and
lightweight. A typical setup cost less than $1000, including camcorder.

You can call or write Andy or I can try to post across
the Fido-Internet membrane.

73 de N5ZVP, sometimes called Chris, sometimes not...
* Origin: Com Port 1 - DFW Amateur Radio BBS (214) 226-1181 (1:124/7009)

2855. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-02 17:02:51 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360064@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 289041

Tesla demonstrate the same effect 80 yrs ago, ant I duplicate this
every Hallowin to the kids with my "Tesla coil" set.

from the log of AA6AD

2856. Problems building QRP rigs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-02 17:33:00 UTC
From: jeffj@seeker.mystic.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun2.173300.12950@seeker.mystic.com>
Source record: 289064

I am in the process of building my QRP rig from scratch and I am hoping to hear from other people on problems they have run across building their own rigs. Hopefully this will save me some time and headaches. How hard is it to get the coils right? Problems with intermod? Best product detectors?

Thanks for any help here!

Jeff

--
Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AE | Prediction is very difficult, especially
UUCP uunet!seeker!jeffj | about the future.
Infolinc BBS 510-778-5929 | Storm Petersen

2857. ARLB050 - FCC Commercial exams

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-02 17:38:33 UTC
From: lhurder@arrl.org
Message-ID: <133@arrl.org>
Source record: 289142

```
ZCZC AG72
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 50 ARLB050
>From ARRL Headquarters
Newington CT June 1, 1992
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB050
ARLB050 FCC COMMERCIAL LICENSES

The application filing deadline for the August 3-7, 1992,
FCC radiotelegraph and radiotelephone license exams is
June 30, 1992. For more information, call the FCC's Radio
Operator Branch in Washington, DC, at 202-632-7240.

These commercial exams are offered two times per year in
most cities with FCC Field Offices. The exams are
recommended for those seeking employment in the Marine,
Aviation or International Fixed radio services.
NNNN

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ
```

2858. Modulating a PLL.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-02 21:38:15 UTC
From: andyw@aspen32.cray.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun2.163815.1645@hemlock.cray.com>
Source record: 289135

I am about to design & build a small FM transmitter. It will consist
of a PLL, locked to a crystal. I wish to use FM modulation. It appears
to me that I have 2 alternatives :-

1. Modulate the frequency reference (eg the crystal).

2. Modulate the feedback signal, after the LPF & before the VCO.

It would seem that my choice of modulating technique will determine
what the response of my LPF needs to look like (ie what damping
factor to select). Choice 1 seems to imply that the VCO needs to
track the crystal closely, choice 2 seems to imply the opposite.
Am I thinking along the right lines ?

Is there a good rule of thumb for the response of the LPF, given
a maximum modulating frequency ?

I wish I'd paid more attention at college now :-) :-)
--
andyw. N0REN/G1XRL

andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835

2859. Re: Lighting protection for antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-02 21:46:10 UTC
From: pierson@cimcad.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun2.182328.22837@e2big.mko.dec.com>
Source record: 289136

In article <32920090@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>, paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM (Paul Zander) writes, in part:

>Gary describes running his coax through a buried metal conduit which is
>only grounded at both ends.

>How does one bury a metal conduit without its being grounded at both
>ends and the middle as well? :-)

Garden hose
PVC pipe
Polyurethane sealer.

thanks
dave pierson |the facts, as accurately as i can manage,
Digital Equipment Corporation |the opinions, my own.
200 Forest St |I am the NRA.
Marlboro, Mass 01752 pierson@cimnet.enet.dec.com
"He has read everything, and, to his credit, written nothing." A J Raffles

2860. Re: What happened to 220?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 00:44:14 UTC
From: pcl@engr.uark.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.004414.16997@engr.uark.edu>
Source record: 289167

drumhell@n5160a.nrl.navy.mil (David Drumheller) writes:

> I've been inactive as a ham since I moved to Washington, DC
>over two years ago. I was chatting with a friend a few weeks ago
>who mentioned that the amateurs lost a chunk of 220 this past year.
>Is this true? I remember a few years ago UPS attempted to `anex'
>part of the band. Did they finally get it?
>
>Dave Drumheller, KA3QBQ

We lost 2 of the 5 MHz that we used to *share* with Land Mobile.
Now we have the other 3 MHz all to ourselves. IMHO, *all* of 3 MHz is
better than *1/2* of 5 MHz. Remember: Use it or lose it.

Peter Laws
N5UWY
pcl@engr.uark.edu

p.s. UPS recently announced they were abandoning their plans for a
Nation wide ACSB system on 135cm in favor of a cellular system!

2861. Long haul on 2 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 01:21:58 UTC
From: price@cod.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <9206031447.AA21804@cod.nosc.mil>
Source record: 289134

```
-------
Last night (about 7 p.m. PDT plus/minus), the KH6HME beacon on
144.2 was pretty strong in S. Calif. And a few locals worked
KH6FOO on 144.17. I only have 4 elements at 25 feet and no
preamp, but I was amazed to hear the beacon at all. I guess this
is tropo ducting rather than E-skip. Does this phenomena occur on
2 meters across the country, too, or is there something about the
over water path between here and Hawaii?

--Jim, K6ZH
-------
```

2862. Re: Tapr trakbox info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 03:00:49 UTC
From: rick@lrark.UUCP
Message-ID: <625@lrark.UUCP>
Source record: 289153

In article <1992May21.212929.25464@nntp.hut.fi> tiger@vipunen.hut.fi (Karl R. Tigerstedt) writes:
>
>
> Could somebody post info on the tapr trakbox, satellite tracker.
>What it does and doesn't do. Cost etc.
>
>73 de oh2mbm

From the April 1992 issue of TAPR Packet Status Register:

TAPR/JAMSAT TrakBox Kit $185.00

The TrakBox is a self-contained, standalone accessory for use with satellite stations. You simply select the satellite you wish to track from a front panel control, and the TrakBox will steer your antennas in both azimuth and elevation to track the selected satellite when it is near or above your horizon.

In addition, if you have a radio with a computer interface, the TrakBox will tune your transmitter and receiver and correct them for doppler shift.

TrakBox includes a serial port to allow you to set the real-time clock (which is battery backed), your station location (latitude, longitude, and elevation) and the keplerian elements for the satellites you are interested in (up to 40 satellites may be loaded, and the elements may be uploaded in ASCII in either the AMSAT or NASA formats). Once set up, TrakBox no longer needs to be connected to any other computer to operate.

TrakBox includes a two-line LCD display showing the azimuth and elevation of a satellite, along with the satellite ID and GMT. The display is updated every second.

TrakBox is set up to directly interface to Kenpro, Emmoto, and Yaesu dual-axis rotors which include a computer interface. It may also be interfaced to other rotators as long as simple relays (mechanical or solid-state) are added to the rotator control box. It has been tested with the KR500 elevation rotator and the CDE/Hy-Gain series of azimuth rotators (HAM-M, HAM-II, HAM-IV, TR-44 and TailTwister styles).

The radio tuning mode has been tested with Yaesu FT-736, Kenwood TS790, and ICOM 970. It is designed to handle any ICOM radio with the CI-V interface (IC275, IC475, IC1275) as well as the Kenwood TS-711 and TS-811 models. ICOM radios with the older CI-IV interface can be used with an accessory convertor available from ICOM.

Note, I have only read the article but it seems like a good addition
to the hamshack to me..

73
--
rick@lrark.UUCP * bang path --> uunet!ddi1!lrark!rick *
Ricky Mobley * lrark (501) 224-9454 *
1800 Sanford Dr. #4 * GEnie Unix RT SysOp address LRARK *
Little Rock, AR 72207 * WB5FDP.AR.USA.NA wb5fdp.ampr.org *

2863. Re: Narrow Band Filters?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 08:50:03 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.085003.12358@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289163

In article <21870008@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM> coelho@hplvec.LVLD.HP.COM (John Coelho) writes:
>
>
> I am using a 751A Icom to work RTTY and have had some problems
> with adjacent frequency QRM. I found that using the RTTY mode
> and FSK, rather than LSB and AFSK, resulted in better selectivity
> and helped somewhat.
> My question is: How much difference would there be, in terms
> of selectivity, if I was to install another 500 hz filter in the
> second IF. The is already one 500 hz filter in the first IF that
> is standard equipment. Icom also makes a 250 hz second IF filter
> that I am considering.
> Any information or experiences with narrow band filtering on
> Icoms or any other newer type rigs (solid state) would be
> appreciated. At well over $100 a pop, I don't want to make the
> wrong decision.

I tried the 250 Hz filter in a IC745. I found it to be unsatisfactory.
The passband isn't flat enough and the cross distorted. Dual 500 Hz
filters in conjunction with the passband tuning works better.

Gary KE4ZV

2864. Re: Laser radar detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 09:03:32 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.090332.12460@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289164

In article <1992Jun2.173516.16910@ll.mit.edu> wjc@ll.mit.edu (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:
>
> I'm sure the lidar detector is not a TRF (Tuned Radio Frequency)
>receiver. A TRF has front-end amplifiers. Amplifiers for IR or
>visible light frequencies of course exist, but you'll not find them in
>consumer products.
>
> The lidar detector is a direct-detection receiver, in essence a
>crystal radio set. Older microwave engineers called this architecture
>a crystal-video receiver. The only pre-detection processing is some
>filtering, perhaps done only by the antenna or waveguide (or telescope
>in an optical system). The RF/Light is then directly rectified by a
>diode, photodiode, bolometer, or other similar device.

You are correct of course. The point remains that the lidar detector
is not more sensitive and *selective* than conventional lower frequency
microwave detectors using preamplification and superhetrodyne conversion.
Special cooled CCD detectors are very sensitive, but not very selective,
and are easily overwhelmed by bright sources.

> When is the discussion on lidar jamming/spoofing going to begin?

I haven't had a chance yet to take one of these jewels apart, but it
appears that they use tone tagging of the beam to avoid being confused
by ordinary lights and solar reflections. A bright IR source with tone
modulation should confuse them nicely, and not even require a license.

Gary KE4ZV

2865. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 09:12:56 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.091256.12600@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289155

In article <6672@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>In article <1992Jun2.131121.8301@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>With upright voice repeaters, the problem is usually the reverse. The
>>repeaters tear up the TV signal and present only a small annoyance to
>>the repeater users unless a repeater user is right next to the TV transmitter.
>>The dispersed nature of the TV waveform means the narrow repeater output
>>channel is usually a lot stronger, and thanks to FM capture, rather immune
>>to the AM TV signal.
>
>(By "upright", I assume you mean high in, low out - the way it is in Texas,
>not the way it is in California.)

That's right.

>That's true when you're talking about current TV technology. If you're talking
>about HDTV, though, the rules may well change - especially if they wind up
>occupying most or all of that 6 MHz channel with lots of RF, unlike the
>current spectrum.

Since the FCC is intent on maintaining *compatability* with existing
NTSC receivers, the waveform for HDTV is very little different from
the waveform of existing TV. The ACT system does fill some of the
spectral holes in current NTSC waveforms, but remains similar in total
spectral power. It's still basically vestigial sideband AM. The systems
using augmentation channels are falling out of the running, but have a
totally normal NTSC main channel and a separate digitally encoded
augmentation channel. *That* could be a nuisance if it fell in the
repeater portion of 440 MHz. In broadcast tests at WRC, the main
channel was broadcast at VHF and the augmentation channel used an
open UHF channel. The MIT system is currently undergoing testing
and I don't have much information on it yet.

Gary KE4ZV

2866. Australian Pirate Shortwave schedule.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 10:33:27 UTC
From: 10u6579@csdvax.csd.unsw.edu.au
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.203327.2466@csdvax.csd.unsw.edu.au>
Source record: 289183
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.noncomm

Here is the schedule for the Australian Pirate broadcaster Radio G'day.
The operator Claude Crow will verify all correct recption reports sent to
P.O Box 3474,
Boroko,
Papua New Guinea.
The primary frequency for the June &th broadcast is 11412Khz however if there
is bad interference then 11400Khz will be used.

June 7th.
1100-1300 UTC East coast USA
1300-1500 UTC SE Asia
1800-2100 UTC Europe (shortpath)

June 8th
0000-0200 UTC on 15040Khz beamed to West coast USA
0600-0930 UTC on 11412Khz " " Europe.

To help with QSL it may be a good idea to include one US$.

Best Wishes From Sunny Sydney,
Joe,
University of NSW,
Sydney Australia.

2867. San Antonio, TX (A repeater question)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 11:32:23 UTC
From: bill@falcon.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10830@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 289171

I will be visiting San Antonio next week. I have a friend up at
College Station. Is there any 2 meter repeater that I could hit
with an HT that would cover this stretch of Texas?? Something in
Austin or Houston maybe?? Or is the distance just too great??

Any clues will be appreciated.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

2868. QSL info 3D2AG Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 12:03:00 UTC
From: oopdavid@ubvmsb.cc.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <Bp9o2w.4G7@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 289144

A friend of mine needs the 3D2AG information for Rotuma. I understand
he worked it in May, or thereabouts. If you can assist us, please e-mail
information to me. 73, Dave (KN2M).

2869. Re: New Light Bulbs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 12:26:22 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <134@arrl.org>
Source record: 289137

I am trying to locate one of these bulbs so the ARRL Lab can take a look
at it. If anyone can give me a specific source, I sure would appreciate
it.

If anyone has taken a close look at the bulb, or can assess its EMI potential,
please email me or post. We are all chomping at the bit to find out
how Amateur Radio will fare living with this new technological wonder.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2870. June VHF QSO Party - Hey look for us!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 13:51:25 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <eoPsLB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 289172

The "11th Hour Contest Group (north american chapter)" will once again be operating from the northern edge of EN33. This is a relatively rare grid and we have an excellent site. Last year we worked into EN72, 62, 60, 70, 64, 50, and EM57.

We will probably use the call KA0VYB and we will be operating on the following bands:

6m, 2m, 1.25m, 70cm, 23cm, and 3cm(10ghz)

I will do return QSL's. If you need this grid, look for us.

Tell all your friends and teach them what that SSB button is for on their multi-mode FM 2m rigs ;-).

73's and good contesting

Steven E Jarosh
KA0VYB

2871. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 14:04:13 UTC
From: richard_geil@pts.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.140413.19402@schbbs.mot.com>
Source record: 289170
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Hello,

I missed the media articles about this new lightbulb. Does anybody know any specifics about the bullb? Was the address of the company given? Any information would be greatly appreciated.

Thank You

Mehul Patel patel@pts5.mot.com
MIT Class of '94
Motorola Applied Research (Summer Intern)

2872. Re: HT's on Airlines

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 14:07:48 UTC
From: rice@ttd.teradyne.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.091117.1@ttd.teradyne.com>
Source record: 289111

In article <1992Jun1.213454.24952@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>, koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning) writes:
>
> In article <Bp6oqy.Axu@mail.boi.hp.com>, jhays@boi.hp.com (John Hays) writes:
> |>...
> |>Over the last 4 years I logged more than 500K miles on airlines, and I would
> |>say > 95% of the time I carried an HT. As cellular phones became more popular
> |>the funny looks from the X-Ray ops decreased... Be prepared to turn it on
> |>and demonstrate that it is a working radio and not a bomb. If you are
> |>travelling in Canada be prepared to remove the battery and have it placed
> |>in a sealed bag for security reasons. DO NOT operate the HT, even in
> |>recieve mode (unless authorized by the Captain, which I have only asked
> |>once under unusual circumstances).
> |>...
> |>John
> |>----
> |>John D. Hays [KD7UW] |Email: [UUCP] ...!hplabs!hpdmd48!jhays
> |>Firmware Engineer | [INTERNET] jhays@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
> |>Boise Printer Division | [GEnie] HAYS
> |>Boise, Idaho | [Compu$erve] 72725,424
> |>
>
> FYI... In the US, on scheduled air carriers, the captain has no authority
> to authorize you to operate the rig -- so says the FAA. (On any other
> airplane that would work. For air carriers, you need authorization from
> the carrier, not from the pilot in command.)
>
> paul, ni1d
>

HERE WE GO AGAIN

--
John Rice K9IJ | "Did I say that ?" I must have, but It was
rice@ttd.teradyne.com | MY opinion only, no one else's...Especially
(708)-940-9000 - (work) | Not my Employer's....
(708)-438-7011 - (home) | Purveyor of Miracles,Magic and Sleight-of-hand

2873. Re: Another ID question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 14:13:20 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5539@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 289129

In article <1992Jun1.212703.16940@noose.ecn.purdue.edu> wn9nbt@ea.ecn.purdue.edu (Dave Chasey) writes:
+While doing some tower work the other day, an interesting question
+came up. Another licensed amateur operator was operating my base
+2 meter rig, under my station license. I was up the tower with my
+HT. In theory, how should we ID. Both using my call would be
+confusing, but would it be correct for him to use his call on my
+station ? Please respond direct, since I only get to this group
+occasionally..... Thanks.....Dave Chasey -- wn9nbt@ecn.purdue.edu

Ah, but your friend was borrowing the unit, so it wasn't your
station anymore. He should have used his call. Were you at the
control point for your base when you were up on the tower?
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire
telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New
York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this?
And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they
receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."

2874. Re: Laser radar detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 14:22:17 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5540@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 289130

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Actually, since light is just high frequency RF, The same properties
>that allow a direct signal to be received stronger than a reflected
>signal still hold.

Or to put it this way: you can see a match at a mile, but you can not
see a mile by the light of the match.

--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire
telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New
York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this?
And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they
receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."

2875. Re: scanner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 15:16:10 UTC
From: David_Havens.wbst129@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".3-Jun-92..9:24:42.EDT".*.David_Havens.wbst129@Xerox.com>
Source record: 289132

>I want to buy a scanner (maybe two: one for car, one for house) and i think
>that i'll get the Realistic Pro-2006 (from Grove Enterprises $380US). Radio
>Shack is having a sale this week on scanners, and the one that i think that
>I'll get for the car is the Pro-2025, which covers 29-54, 136-174, and
>406-512 MHz.

Kevin,

If you know exactly what you want to scan, the 2025 would work fine in the car. However, it doesn't have search capability, so it will be of limited usefulness in finding new frequencies or scanning individual bands. Scanner World offers a BC400XLT (same as RS-2025) with AC adapter, back of the unit antenna, DC cord, and mobile mounting bracket for $100US. Don't overlook the BC100XLT handheld, for around $160US you get basically the same as the Radio Shack Pro-35 (minus 108-118 MHz). If you go for the 200XLT ($240US from SW) there is a simple mod to restore cellular coverage.

Hope this helps.

Dave
dmh.wbst129@xerox.com

PS - Popped open my new RS-2023 (for $99 I had to buy it...) and found it's a uniden. Haven't found any mods for it yet, but I'm looking. Also, while I'm here, anyone know if there is a way to get the Bearcat 200XLT to cover 108-118? I'd like to get the local airport ATIS at 110MHz.

-- Standard disclaimers apply.

2876. Re: San Antonio, TX (A repeater question)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 15:22:04 UTC
From: kurt@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.152204.17978@tamsun.tamu.edu>
Source record: 289131

In article <10830@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>, bill@falcon.cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
|> I will be visiting San Antonio next week. I have a friend up at
|> College Station. Is there any 2 meter repeater that I could hit
|> with an HT that would cover this stretch of Texas?? Something in
|> Austin or Houston maybe?? Or is the distance just too great??
|>
|> Any clues will be appreciated.
|>
|> bill KB3YV
|>

There are several. 146.22/82, PL88.5 TAMU RC repeater
146.08/68, no PL Bryan RC repeater
146.02/62, no PL unknown group name
If you are on 450:
449/4.55, PL 141.5(?) WA5ZQS repeater
449/4.20, PL 103.5 Bryan RC repeater

73, Kurt

--
Kurt Freiberger, wb5bbw kurt@cs.tamu.edu 409/847-8607 fax:409/847-8578
Dept. of Computer Science, Texas A&M University DoD #264: BMW R80/7 pilot
"We preserve our freedom using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge."
*** Not an official document of Texas A&M University ***

2877. Re: GB2SM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 15:43:12 UTC
From: hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".3-Jun-92.15:43:34.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
Source record: 289140

<...
In 1977, when I visited the RSGB station in the London Science Museum
(GB2SM?) on a fine Sunday afternoon, it was active and a crowd was
gathered around to see it in operation.

In 1983, there was one operator on duty and he seemed a bit annoyed at
my visit. I was the only visitor at the time.

In 1988, the station was unattended, dusty, and had a sign on the
counter telling interested people where they could write for
information.
...>

Hmmm. Firstly, you must realise that the station in the Science Museum is not an "RSGB" station, much less the HQ station. The RSGB HQ station is at the RSGB headquarters in Potter's Bar, about 20 miles North of London (and possibly worth a visit). I suspect the Science Museum station (which, to my eternal shame, I have never visited) is run by members of a local radio club, and suffers from the usual problem of getting volunteers to do anything on a regular basis. On the occasion I visited the Queen Mary in Long Beach, and operated the station there, I was told that this was the first time that the station had been open for "several weeks", so perhaps they suffer from the same problem?

Out of interest I called the RSGB, and they had no information about GB2SM other than the phone number of the Science Museum. I called the Science Museum, but the station was unmanned (!) and the guy who knows about it unavailable. Perhaps you have a point . . . .

<...I wonder if the station will even be there...>

I hope so. I suspect that much of this is due to the steady de-glamourisation of Amateur Radio in the public eye. If no-one wants to come and look at GB2SM, why should anyone bother to go and operate it?

<...when I return next year....>

Fancy a beer?

73,

Hugh, G0CNR

Senior S/W Engineer, European Systems Centre, Welwyn Garden City, UK.
Phone: Internal; 8-668-3848, Internat.; +44 707 383848, UK; 0707 383848
MT; 7-142.2-856-395-346.0, CIN; Huge:wgc1:rx,
Internet; Huge.wgc1@rx.xerox.com

2878. Alinco DJ580T secrets functions...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 15:59:56 UTC
From: lafom00@DMI.USherb.CA
Message-ID: <BpA1rx.5L7@DMI.USherb.CA>
Source record: 289133

It seems that there is some specials functions not listed in the manual...

If you active FL function and dial # 1 2 3 you can set the DTMF dial speed
from 1 (very fast) to 0 (slow).

Is there any other secrets that Alinco did not tell us ???

Martin Laforce
VE2 MLU

2879. QSL Label Print from DXBase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 16:06:52 UTC
From: CRAWFORD@ritchie-emh1.army.mil
Message-ID: <9206031228.AA29028@nic.ddn.mil>
Source record: 289128

Is anyone using an HP Deskjet 500 to print QSL labels from DXBase?
I am having a problem with the printer starting too far down the
paper. I think it should start printing at 1/2" but it actually
starts at 5/8". This results in the last line of the label
overwriting the edge of the label. Unfortunately, when I took
the printer back to the dealer and they checked with HP,
they said:
- there was no adjustment for where the paper starts printing
- printer working properly because the other printers they
have started in same place (I watched them test it on their
demo machines).

Any experience or ideas? Anyone know of someone at
HP I can contact through the Net?

I am not on distribution for INFO-HAMS, so direct
response would be appreciated.
Thanks, Jerry K7UPJ

2880. Re: Laser radar detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 16:38:18 UTC
From: lewis@mpd.tandem.com
Message-ID: <1845@devnull.mpd.tandem.com>
Source record: 289139

The April 1992 issue of "Car & Driver" has a good article on using
stealth techniques (eliminating infared reflections) against LIDAR.
It's passive and legal! :)

Charles Lewis lewis@devnull.mpd.tandem.com
N5TLO & WAR4266

2881. 6 to 8 weeks / HA!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 16:39:18 UTC
From: WRIGHT%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9206031638.AA12969@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289141

03JUNE92 @ 1230 hrs EDT 1730 hrs GMT

All you new people, like me that are waiting on your new ham license, I took my test and qualified for a license on April 5, 1992. The head VE said that he was going to review the applications and tests to be 100 % sure of accuracy. He also said that when me mailed them in on Tuesday April 7th it should be 6 to 8 weeks until I receive my ticket from the FCC.

**********BULL CRAP**********

I just Called ARRL and did talk to a very nice Switchboard operator and she connected me with another nice lady who advised me that MY application was received by the FCC on April 27th and that it would be 6 to 8 weeks from then <4/27> that I should receive my license.

I have seen others posts here on this net stating the same thing, 6 to 8 weeks from the time you test till you should receive the ticket. One guy announced, about 2 weeks or so ago, he got his in 5 1/2 weeks. Come on, what gives?

I called the FCC at Gettysburg also, "NO LICENSE HAS BEEN ISSUED TO THAT NAME AND ZIP CODE." Zip.Code. What does that-----Oh skip it.

I'm glad that is off my chest but I'm still *********. <to evil a word to use here>.

My new target date to receive my TICKET is now June 22, 1992 per ARRL <and I wanted to try to up grade to General Sunday> I know I can but.... its called SHOWING OFF......Ever done it? Sure you have.

Tim Wright Someday hoping to be KD4???
WRIGHT@morekypr.BITNET

2882. R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 16:43:09 UTC
From: tonyp@convex.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun03.164309.22723@convex.com>
Source record: 289138

As usual, the latest issue of QST has *ANOTHER* QRP rig
you can build.

Is anyone else sick to death of seeing QRP rigs in *EVERY*
issue of QST?

How many different kinds do you have to publish?

Does anyone actually build this things?

I'm thinking about writing a letter to the editor and
ask them to collect the last several thousand "QRP rigs
you can build", and put them into a book - then stop
printing them in QST!

Does anyone else feel this way?

P.S. - I need to replace my Doug DeMaw voodoo doll: there's
no more room for pins...

73
tony - WA2EAA

--
Tony J. Podrasky | What's this thing?
San Diego , Ca | It's called a MODEM.
tonyp@convex.com | And what's this button for?
NNNN NNNN ZCZC | Whatever you do, don't touc{{{7bh6xx!{@%%hxbd&$#)$% NO CARRIER

2883. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 17:26:39 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <136@arrl.org>
Source record: 289193

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, tonyp@convex.com (honey bunny) writes:

>As usual, the latest issue of QST has *ANOTHER* QRP rig
>you can build.

>Is anyone else sick to death of seeing QRP rigs in *EVERY*
>issue of QST?

I guess things run in cycles. Before I was a League employee I used to be so mad at the League HQ staff for virtually ignoring QRP. This is certainly a different twist of fate. :-).

>deletions

>I'm thinking about writing a letter to the editor and
>ask them to collect the last several thousand "QRP rigs
>you can build", and put them into a book - then stop
>printing them in QST!

BTW - we have done just that. The book is called "QRP Classics." As for the letters, please do! I think the most difficult part about working at HQ is that we often have to work in the dark. Most people just don't bother to write or call. Even the flamer letters are appreciated here (in an administrative sense, anyway. :-)). I urge those of you who feel strongly about anything to make your views known. A letter to the editor will get directed to the appropriate person here. You should contact your Division Director (see page 8 of QST) about any of your concerns or ideas about ARRL policy matters. We really will have a better idea about what you want if you tell us!

Thanks for the post. I consider one who voices a criticism to be a potential ally. At least I know how much you care! 73, Ed Hare.

>Does anyone else feel this way?

If so, see the paragraph above.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

2884. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 17:27:09 UTC
From: brucec@tekgen.bv.tek.com
Message-ID: <798@tekgen.bv.tek.com>
Source record: 289143

Well, now that you mention it, there are a lot QRP contstruction articles. Can't say that it really bothers me, and no, I've never built one. Although I've thought "Wouldn't that be neat to build??" But I never have the time to do it.

What would you prefer in QST? Be very explicit. Maybe we can copy the editor via email on this thread.

Bruce Cheney NI7M

2885. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 17:53:18 UTC
From: berger@atropa
Message-ID: <BpA70u.18x@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 289146
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

bill@hacktic.nl (Bill Squire) writes:
>There is nothing new about the "E-lamp" and the big three lightbulb makers
>patented it over 20 years ago and agreed together never to release it since
>"it never burned out". I think it was Sylvania that broke from this and
*----
You sure make it sound like an urban legend. The plasma-bulb could
probably have been derived from Tesla's experiments. But I don't see
how it would have been practical to make it 20 years ago. Who wants
a light bulb that needs tubes and a HV power supply to run?!

Now the miniature circuitry fits in a standard mazda lamp base. That
makes it a lot more practical.
--
Mike Berger
Department of Statistics, University of Illinois
AT&TNET 217-244-6067
Internet berger@atropa.stat.uiuc.edu

2886. Re: Does 1750 Meters really exist??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 18:00:31 UTC
From: frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com
Message-ID: <27890020@hpsad.sad.hp.com>
Source record: 289181

From: jerryp@key.COM (J. R. Pendleton)
Date-Received: Wed, 3 Jun 1992 06:43:50 GMT
Subject: Does 1750 Meters really exist??
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Keywords: VLF 1750 Meters

*Recently I heard that there is a no-license band for hobbiests (sp?)
**waaaayyyyyy* down low at 1750 meters. This band is apparently
*(this is at least FOAF**3) ignored by ARRL since no license is
*required, but has active newsletter available by subscription.
*
*Can anyone
* a) Confirm the existance of this band?
*
* b) Point me at the newsletter.

FCC part 15 (no license) 1750 meter band: 160-190 KHz. 1 watt max
input power. 15 meter maximum lenght of antenna + feedline. With
those power and antenna restrictions you don't get much range.

Frank Ball 1UR-M frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com
Hewlett Packard pyramid!hplabs!hpsad!frankb
1212 Valley House Drive (707) 794-4168 work (707) 538-3693 home
Rohnert Park CA 94928-4999 KC6WUG Seca 750 XT350 IT175 DoD#7566 I'm the NRA.

2887. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 18:23:20 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.182320.10121@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289147

In article <1992Jun03.164309.22723@convex.com> tonyp@convex.com (honey bunny) writes:
>As usual, the latest issue of QST has *ANOTHER* QRP rig
>you can build.
>
>Is anyone else sick to death of seeing QRP rigs in *EVERY*
>issue of QST?

Not I. The more the merrier. :) I would like to see the trend continue.
There are people like me who like to build and use qrp rigs.
So a vote to continue the trend of including a qrp rig article in
each issue of the QST.
>
>How many different kinds do you have to publish?

As many as possible. I have built ones similar to the ones they have
recently published. I am looking forward to different ones.

>
>Does anyone actually build this things?
>

Not exactly the same but similar ones - YES.

>I'm thinking about writing a letter to the editor and
>ask them to collect the last several thousand "QRP rigs
>you can build", and put them into a book - then stop
>printing them in QST!
>

Go ahead and do that. I shall do the same but with the oppossite message.
Ham Radio is a big hobby. Enjoy the parts you like and do not begrudge
others their choice.

>Does anyone else feel this way?
>
>P.S. - I need to replace my Doug DeMaw voodoo doll: there's
> no more room for pins...
>

I too. :) For a different reason though.

>73
>tony - WA2EAA
>
>--
>Tony J. Podrasky | What's this thing?
> San Diego , Ca | It's called a MODEM.

>tonyp@convex.com | And what's this button for?
> NNNN NNNN ZCZC | Whatever you do, don't touc{{{7bh6xx!{@%%hxbd&$#)$% NO CARRIER

2888. Re: 6 to 8 weeks / HA!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 18:24:36 UTC
From: levin@star-trek.bbn.com
Message-ID: <l2q3j4INNpig@news.bbn.com>
Source record: 289149

WRIGHT%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu writes:

>All you new people, like me that are waiting on your new ham license,
>I took my test and qualified for a license on April 5, 1992. The
>head VE said that he was going to review the applications and tests
>to be 100 % sure of accuracy. He also said that when me mailed them in
>on Tuesday April 7th it should be 6 to 8 weeks until I receive my
>ticket from the FCC.

This all seems to depend on the particular VE and supporting
organization that handles your licensing.

A friend and I took our exams one week apart in different locations in
this area. We received our tickets one week apart, eight and a half
weeks after taking the tests.

Novices (like the poster who reported a five and a half week wait) I
think get to send their paperwork directly to the FCC and save at
least one full step in the process.

/JBL
=
Nets: levin@bbn.com | "How does a mouse let me move the cursor anywhere
pots: (617)873-3463 | I want?" "What are address busses?" "How do
N1MNF | icons work?" --Time-Life Books

2889. Re: San Antonio, TX (A repeater question)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 18:28:00 UTC
From: msw1633@summa.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <3JUN199213284169@summa.tamu.edu>
Source record: 289148

In article <1992Jun3.152204.17978@tamsun.tamu.edu>, kurt@cs.tamu.edu (Kurt Freiberger) writes...
>In article <10830@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>, bill@falcon.cs.uofs.edu (Bill Gunshannon) writes:
>|> I will be visiting San Antonio next week. I have a friend up at
>|> College Station. Is there any 2 meter repeater that I could hit
>|> with an HT that would cover this stretch of Texas?? Something in
>|> Austin or Houston maybe?? Or is the distance just too great??
>|>
>|> Any clues will be appreciated.
>|>
>|> bill KB3YV
>|>
>
>There are several. 146.22/82, PL88.5 TAMU RC repeater
> 146.08/68, no PL Bryan RC repeater
> 146.02/62, no PL unknown group name
>If you are on 450:
> 449/4.55, PL 141.5(?) WA5ZQS repeater
> 449/4.20, PL 103.5 Bryan RC repeater
>
>73, Kurt
>
>--
>Kurt Freiberger, wb5bbw kurt@cs.tamu.edu 409/847-8607 fax:409/847-8578

But I don't believe a person on an HT in San Antonio would really be able to hit any of the aforementioned repeaters since it is more than 100 miles away :)

I suggested using the West Texas Connection which is piped in via phone/microwave lines from all over west Texas, including San Antonio.

I dont have the San Antonio frequency handy, though... had it earlier this morning.

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Vice-President W5AC ARC College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet/APLINK: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man." - another Shadelism

2890. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 18:40:07 UTC
From: lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.184007.10418@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289145

In article <1992Jun03.164309.22723@convex.com> tonyp@convex.com (honey bunny) writes:
>As usual, the latest issue of QST has *ANOTHER* QRP rig
>you can build.
>
>Is anyone else sick to death of seeing QRP rigs in *EVERY*
>issue of QST?

HELL NO!!!!

>Does anyone actually build this things?

HELL YES!!!

>I'm thinking about writing a letter to the editor and
>ask them to collect the last several thousand "QRP rigs
>you can build", and put them into a book - then stop
>printing them in QST!

There are already several, yet they keep coming up with new twists!

Seriously Tony, how many different things are there left in ham radio that the homebrew enthusiast can build? By your call, you probably started about the same time that I did (ex WA1NUK), when there were all kinds of things that could be modified on existing rigs to improve them, when Heathkit still made buildable, well designed kits (unlike today. See, for example, the Ramsey thread). Things seem to have changed today. Commercial rigs cost ***MUCH*** more than they used to and you would have to think more than twice about going into one to modify it. Hell, you can't even buy a rig that lets you dip the plate current any more!

QRP and antenna design seem to be the last bastions of homebrewing in ham radio. Sure, I'll probably get flamed by the ATVers and the satellite enthusiasts, but I don't know anyone who would disagree that ham radio has become an appliance operator's hobby.

A recent letter in QEX spoke to this same issue. Without homebrewing the average ham does not even understand the basics of how the radio works. QRP is the easiest way to get into homebrewing and, if nothing else, certainly teaches how the thing works.

I have a friend who is a relative newcomer to ham radio (1 year). I won't embarass him by printing his call, although, if I know him, his response to this will be right near mine on the net. He did not know much about radio when he started studying for his exam but in the year of falling in love with CW, building antennas and QRP equipment, he puts many of us old timers to shame.

>73
>tony - WA2EAA

Please don't consider this a flame, Tony. It's just the empassioned plea of an old timer in ham radio to keep as much homebrewing in the hobby as possible.

73 de Greg KD9AZ

2891. RE: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 18:52:20 UTC
From: wb9mjn@wb9mjn.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <2387@wb9mjn.ampr.org>
Source record: 289152

Hi, Boy is there allot of hype going on in the press about this old tech-
nology! The Chicago Tribune had a glowing editorial about these RF powered
flourescent bulbs. I put it that way, because i think the people promoting
these things, are doing everything in their power to present these bulbs
to the public, without the word "flourescnt" entering the discription. But,
that s all these things are, with an induced RF power source, instead of a
AC current power source.

Does the world really need a couple billion little Radio transmitters spread
around? Compact Flourescents seem to work well, Oops, there s that dirty
word again, the FL word. There is one in my house, and i have not to date,
detected any spurious signals on my 440 and 2 meter rig, attributable to it.
The advantage to the E-lamps seems to be longevity. But is a doubling in
longevity worth the significantly greater EMI and RFI possibilities ?

In my experience, RF heating technology can effect VHF and UHF communications.
In the Chicago area here, we have a 220/9600 baud link. One of the nodes ,
in Gurnee, IL, is close to a factory, which uses RF heating technology. The
spurious emmisions from this equipment slews across from 150 to 400 Mhz,
according to the site owner, during its operation. Presumeably, this is
equipment operating in the 27 Mhz ISM allocation.

I found out about the RF heating equipment, only years after our link had been
in service. We knew there was a problem, but since it wasn t clear what the
problem was, it was made to look like our link equipment was somehow flawed.
This perception was distributed thruout the region, and is partly responsible
for the Chicago area not having high speed links outside the area by packet
radio, even tho we had some of the first applications of this techonology,
up and running, on Ham Radio.

This is a bit off the main topic here. But, RFI is no simple thing to be
ignored, as one of the other persons making comments on the new light bulbs
is implying. It IS a real problem, with many unforseeable and insidious
effects on the future usage of the Electromagnetic Spectrum. Altho , maybe
a bit far feteched to most, it seems to me, that RF heating RFI seems to have
had a certain impact on Ham Radio application of RF FSK technology, because
of its effect on a key project. While, there was also a real SOB of a person
using the link, just at the right time of the day that the RF heaters were
turned on, who hollered far and wide, it was the RF RFI that was the root
cause of the link outage, and the consequent discrediting of 9600 baud FSK
in the midwest, outside the Chicago area. Without regional support for the
project, there was no national support, with no national support, 9600
baud FSK was basically reinvented in England, from which it has been hailed as
the great improvement that it is.

Also, I read these bulbs use Mercury. Do flourescents use Mercury? Mercury is not something to be playing around with, if it can be avoided. It can be as bad as Lead, in its effects on the body. Somebody double check me, on this, i only know this from anecdotal experience.

73, Don wb9mjn%wb9mjn.ampr.org@ke9yq.imsa.edu

2892. Postscript file for ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 19:26:24 UTC
From: Ocker@dseg1.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <2916588165-1337255@dseg1>
Source record: 289154

Does anyone know if a postscript file for the ARRL emblem exists? If it does, how can I obtain a copy of it? My club (K5OJI) is designing a new QSL card, and we would like to include the emblem on our card. Please email to me directly.

Many tnx es 73,
Charlie, KD5PJ ocker@dseg1.csc.ti.com
Texas Instruments, Dallas

2893. Re: Modulating a PLL.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 19:35:20 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570410@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289169

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, andyw@aspen32.cray.com (Andy Warner) writes:

>I am about to design & build a small FM transmitter. It will consist
>of a PLL, locked to a crystal. I wish to use FM modulation. It appears
>to me that I have 2 alternatives :-

>1. Modulate the frequency reference (eg the crystal).

>2. Modulate the feedback signal, after the LPF & before the VCO.
...
>Is there a good rule of thumb for the response of the LPF, given
>a maximum modulating frequency ?

1: Loop filter bandwidth greater than highest modulating frequency.

2: " " " less than lowest " "

AL N1AL

2894. IC-765 sidetone mod

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 19:49:16 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.COM
Message-ID: <9206031947.AA08121@netmail.microsoft.com>
Source record: 289157

I am developing a mod for my 765 that adds tracking CW sidetone
(i.e., sidetone changes pitch as you change the CW Pitch setting).
Has anyone already done this? thanks/73 Mike N6MZ

2895. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 19:49:24 UTC
From: jbs@rti.rti.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.194924.15630@rti.rti.org>
Source record: 289196

In article <2387@wb9mjn.ampr.org> wb9mjn@wb9mjn.ampr.ORG writes:
>
>In the Chicago area here, we have a 220/9600 baud link. One of the nodes ,
>in Gurnee, IL, is close to a factory, which uses RF heating technology. The
>spurious emmisions from this equipment slews across from 150 to 400 Mhz,
>according to the site owner, during its operation. Presumeably, this is
>equipment operating in the 27 Mhz ISM allocation.
^^^^^^^^^^

I was hoping somebody would spell this one out and I wouldn't have to
trumpet my ignorance. But, after seeing it used thrice, I gotta know:

What's "ISM" stand for?

-joe

2896. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 19:52:44 UTC
From: krandy@hubcap.clemson.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.195244.28395@hubcap.clemson.edu>
Source record: 289156

Hear, hear, Greg! I whole-heartedly agree! We need as many expirementers as we can get. Matters not what about, just try something!

73

Randy WD4LUJ

2897. Re: Another ID question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 19:53:19 UTC
From: wn9nbt@ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.195319.22028@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 289204

In article <5539@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>, abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Andrew Scott Beals) writes:
|> In article <1992Jun1.212703.16940@noose.ecn.purdue.edu> wn9nbt@ea.ecn.purdue.edu (Dave Chasey) writes:
|> +While doing some tower work the other day, an interesting question
|> +came up. Another licensed amateur operator was operating my base
|> +2 meter rig, under my station license. I was up the tower with my
|> +HT. In theory, how should we ID. Both using my call would be
|> +confusing, but would it be correct for him to use his call on my
|> +station ? Please respond direct, since I only get to this group
|> +occasionally..... Thanks.....Dave Chasey -- wn9nbt@ecn.purdue.edu
|>
|> Ah, but your friend was borrowing the unit, so it wasn't your
|> station anymore. He should have used his call. Were you at the
|> control point for your base when you were up on the tower?

No, I really wasn't loaning him my station, I was granting him permission to operate it, being a fixed base on my antenna. When you operate a United Nations station, Smithsonian, W1AW, Queen Mary, etc you are operating their station license and use their call. This was the same mode as we were operating under. I realize this is totally acedemic, trivial, and all, but we were just curious about "what's technically correct" as opposed to "socially acceptable".

|> --
|> Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
|> abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals
|>
|> Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire
|> telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New
|> York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this?
|> And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they
|> receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."

thanks for the reply, and I like the Einstein quote.

.....Dave -- WN9NBT
--
Dave Chasey - Hardware Systems Engineer
Purdue University Engineering Computer Network
West Lafayette, IN 47907-1285 (317) 494-6425
Internet: wn9nbt@ecn.purdue.edu UUCP: pur-ee!wn9nbt

2898. Vomax speech proc info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 19:54:00 UTC
From: welsh@dsl.cis.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <79523@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 289195

I need a schematic for the Vomax SBP-3 speech processor, an outboard unit about
10 years (?) old. My SBP-3 is currently oscillating well.
I would appreciate any replies here.
Thanks, Rob...N3RW

2899. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 19:55:53 UTC
From: jkeyes@East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <10j849INN5ce@seven-up.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289198

I agree with the others. I really like to see the QRP construction articles in QST. Even though I rarely have time to build projects like these, the design of most QRP equipment tends to be simple enough so that a non-hardware engineer like me can learn something by studying the schematics.

John
N1IPE

+-John Keyes, N1IPE --+
| Sun Microsystems Internet: jkeyes@East.Sun.COM |
| 2 Federal Street CompuServe: 73710,1171 |
| Billerica, MA 01821 Voice: (508)671-0546 |
+---+

2900. GE Master Executive II as a repeater?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 19:59:25 UTC
From: spell@seq.uncwil.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.195925.13424@seq.uncwil.edu>
Source record: 289158

Hello everyone,

Has anyone had any experience converting a ge master executive
II vhf telephone transmitter into a 2m repeater?

If anyone has any advice on how to do this, I would really like
to hear it. I've been told that it is possible, but I would
like to talk to someone who has done it before.

I'm new to all of this (still waiting for my license to come in
the mail) so I welcome any help I can get. I never
thought about putting a repeater up until I went to a hamfest
with a friend of mine who wants to put a repeater up. He
started looking at ge transmitters so I asked him if he could
use the ge transmitter as a repeater. He got excited when I told him I
had one sitting at the house doing nothing! I knew it would
come in handy one day if I kept hanging on to it. :-)

Chris

2901. Re: 6 to 8 weeks / HA!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 20:14:27 UTC
From: ptrei@bistromath.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.201427.10302@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289199

Another datapoint. I passed the no-code tech exams April 13. My
license arrived yesterday night (June 2). Thats 7 weeks exactly.

Of course, this morning the 2m side of my rig decided to futz
out.
Peter Trei
N1MNV

2902. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 20:16:19 UTC
From: crisp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <m!!!ln#.crisp@netcom.com>
Source record: 289162

I called Intersource Technology of Sunnyvale today with a few questions about the RFI/EMI issues raised on the net. I spoke with a Mr. Tom Moore who is apparently some sort of spokesman` for the company.

He told me that the frequency of operation is 13.56MHZ as has been reported here already. He also told me that the oscillator is crystal controlled and so is unlikely to be drifting up and down the spectrum. `

When asked about spectral purity of the RF, he really didn't have a lot of hard numbers, but what he did say is that the devices would be compliant with "part 18 of the FCC regulations". Not being an expert on the FCC regs, I don't know offhand what that means.

When pressed a bit more for specific details
he stated that the only harmonic that had been troublesome was the 4th harmonic which he said would potentially interfere with TV channel 4 (I thought channel 4 was much higher in frequency than that, but that's what he said). Anyway I asked him if they had any techincal reports that showed the emitted spectral power density etc, and he said that they didn't have at the moment, but would have in the near future.

I asked him what proportion of the power applied to the device resulted in light, what proportion was heat and finally what proportion resulted in RF emissions. He didn't have all the numbers, but would say that 40% of the energy was converted to light. He also said that the input power was 23 to 25 watts.

He said that American Power, one of their big investors, has been very concerned about the RFI/EMI issues and before investing, had thoroughly evaluated the technology to make sure that it was OK from that perspective among others.

I also told him of the discussions on the net in the radio newsgroups and suggested that if someone there was on the net, that it woould be a good idea to have some postings explaining to we tekkie types what their position is on the RFI/EMI issues.

I guess that we will have to wait to see if someone from Intersource will post.
--
Richard Crisp Cupertino, Ca. crisp@netcom.com
(415) 903-3832 wk "what, me worry?" (408) 253 4541 fax
I'll tell you who is to blame, The Japanese are to blame. If they

hadn't invented the camcorder, none of this would have happened.
-"Darryl Gates", Police Chief, Los Angeles, Ca.

2903. question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 20:24:14 UTC
From: dihle@awis.AUburn.EDU
Message-ID: <9206032023.AA14119@awis.auburn.edu>
Source record: 289160

Below is the Info-Hams Digests received here. Notice they are
duplicates of each other. This has been occurring on a regular
basis. Any way to get only one ??? If the choice is none or two..
I will take the two. Appreciate your effort with this, just
pointing it out in case you were not aware of this.

David M. Ihle Internet dihle@awis.auburn.edu |
WB5MSB Amateur radio WB5MSB@K4RY.#CENAL.AL.USA.NOAM |
NOAA/National Weather Service (205) 844-4514 (voice) |
SE Ag Weather Service Center (205) 887-4511 (FTS) |
Auburn University, Alabama (205) 844-5933 (FAX) |

From info-hams-relay@UCSD.EDU Wed Jun 3 13:45:35 1992
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Date: Wed, 3 Jun 92 00:53:53 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V92 #567
To: Info-Hams@UCSD.EDU
Content-Length: 22903
X-Lines: 614

Info-Hams Digest Wed, 3 Jun 92 Volume 92 : Issue 567

Today's Topics:
"E-lamps", a new source of RFI?
2M beacon for ballon lift
ARLB049 - Many Freebanders fined
ARLB050 - FCC Commercial exams
ARRL BULLETIN 46 ARLB046
A Wireless VCR Multiplier on ATV?
kenwood TH-27A
Kenwood th-31bt
Kenwood th-31bt for trade
Lighting protection for antenna?
Modulating a PLL.
New 900mHz digital cordless phones
New Light Bulbs (2 msgs)
Please HELP with frequency.
request for info on YAESU 411E
Still 6 weeks

Will RS HTX-202 HT take 13.2v?

Send Replies or notes for publication to: <Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu>
Send subscription requests to: <Info-Hams-REQUEST@UCSD.Edu>
Problems you can't solve otherwise to brian@ucsd.edu.

Archives of past issues of the Info-Hams Digest are available
(by FTP only) from UCSD.Edu in directory "mailarchives/info-hams".

We trust that readers are intelligent enough to realize that all text
herein consists of personal comments and does not represent the official
policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

From info-hams-relay@UCSD.EDU Wed Jun 3 14:25:30 1992
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Date: Wed, 3 Jun 92 00:53:53 PDT
From: Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <info-hams@ucsd.edu>
Errors-To: Info-Hams-Errors@UCSD.Edu
Reply-To: Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu
Precedence: Bulk
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V92 #567
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policies or positions of any party. Your mileage may vary. So there.

2904. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 20:32:01 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.203201.16000@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 289197

In article <1992Jun3.184007.10418@news.acns.nwu.edu> lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Gregory Lapin) writes:
>In article <1992Jun03.164309.22723@convex.com> tonyp@convex.com (honey bunny) writes:
>>As usual, the latest issue of QST has *ANOTHER* QRP rig
>>you can build.
>>
>>Is anyone else sick to death of seeing QRP rigs in *EVERY*
>>issue of QST?

I have heard the term "QRP RECEIVER" used often. What is that supposed to be? A generic term implying a simple receiver? Is "simple" supposed to imply 'low performance' too?

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

2905. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 20:40:55 UTC
From: zardoz@rx-db
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.204055.14340@intelhf.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 289180

I only read issues of QST dated 1969 or older. My favorite years are 1946-54. Everything is QRO! You can usually find these at hamfests, silent key sales, etc.

Go QRO while you still can!

WA7LDV

--
Fan mail may be sent to:
zardoz@rx-db.hf.intel.com

2906. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 20:56:09 UTC
From: ken@swbatl.sbc.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.205609.11706@swbatl.sbc.com>
Source record: 289024

I'm so sick of the US media hype! Is it this bad in other parts of the world? When I first heard about this revolutionary light bulb, I could have sworn a new element was discovered to make it possible. Getting rid of the electrodes will probably increase it's lifetime, but gee wiz, it must have been a slow news day.

It can't now be more than a month since the news media tried to terrify us by letting us know that halogen lamps are bathing us in dangerous amounts of UV light. "Buy only those lamps that have a glass shield over the bulb", they said. Another slow news day. Please don't tell them how the fluorescents over their desks work! We've had costly experience here with wire insulation damage due to UV from ceiling fluorescents.

-Ken WB0QNA

2907. Re: 6 to 8 weeks / HA!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 21:27:12 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Jun3172712@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 289166

In article <1992Jun3.201427.10302@linus.mitre.org> ptrei@bistromath.mitre.org (Peter Trei) writes:

Another datapoint. I passed the no-code tech exams April 13. My
license arrived yesterday night (June 2). Thats 7 weeks exactly.

Of course, this morning the 2m side of my rig decided to futz
out.
Peter Trei
N1MNV
Congratulations and welcome to the hobby.
Too bad about your radio. I hope it's nothing severe. I guess
you're getting an early start in the "The gear I own is not exactly
the gear that I'd *LIKE* to own." aspect of the hobby.

-val-
--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

2908. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 21:34:25 UTC
From: 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.213425.24491@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289168

They aren't all QRP rigs, some of them are QRPp.

Hey lighten up, QST is well balanced. The QRP articles are balanced with the bicycling articles, hill climbing, kyacking, sailing, league meetings, IARU meetings, editorials, ads, etc. The only thing missing are REAL technical articles. The kind that document the amateur pushing the "state of the art", the kind that Ham Radio Magazine was centered around.

Oh, how I miss HR Mag.

KT2Q

2909. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 22:10:18 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6681@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 289159

In article <1992Jun3.213425.24491@cbfsb.cb.att.com> 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com (richard.e.stealey) writes:
>The only thing missing are REAL technical articles.

Written any lately?

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"[...] have you noticed how many people have joined you on the back of
Rosinante to help subdue this particular windmill?" -- Dan Herrick

2910. Wanted: QEX issue CW tape generation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 22:10:57 UTC
From: adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.221057.29480@odin.corp.sgi.com>
Source record: 289202

I was told by Ed Hare, ARRL, that within the last year or two
(maybe more) there was an article on how the ARRL made CW practice
tapes. i'm interested in getting a copy of the article. any help
appreciated. i'll go to ARRL after HAMCOM, if i don't get a reponse,
it's just that i want to get FAX'ed copy yesterday. :-)

i am interested in generating practice tapes for 40 wpm and above
without thumps, clicks, etc. at one time there were a set of reel-
to-reel tapes for tape speeds up to 80 wpm. anybody remember those?
anybody care?

--

Chuck Adams, Southern Education Center
Silicon Graphics, Inc.
15280 Addison Road, Suite 100
Dallas, TX 75248

(214) 788-0957 (fax)
(214) 788-4122 (voice)

K5FO @ 65wpm cw

adams@sgi.com
adams@relay.dallas.sgi.com
adams@chuck.dallas.sgi.com

"Be a horn tooter, not a horn toter." - Sign in bandhall, Wink, TX.

2911. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 22:19:21 UTC
From: markz@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.221921.11887@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 289038
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <Bs9qLB6w165w@hacktic.nl> bill@hacktic.nl (Bill Squire) writes:
>monta@image.mit.edu (Peter Monta) writes:
>> Are there junk bands in the HF, a la 2450 MHz, for
>> this kind of thing? Does the discharge generate wideband noise?

Yes. Same set of rules as microwave ovens. (Part 18.)
6.78 MHz +/- 15 kHz
13.56 MHz +/- 7 kHz
27.12 MHz +/- 163 kHz
40.68 MHz +/- 20 kHz

Part 18 does have my favorite phrase in all the FCC regulations I've read.
"Paragraph 18.305 (a) ISM equipment operating on a frequency specified
in Paragraph 18.301 is allowed unlimited radiated energy in the band
specified for that frequency."

For RF lighting devices, consumer grade, the emission limits (outside the
unlimited band) are (all measured at 30 Meters): 30-88 MHz - 10 uV/M,
88-216 MHz - 15 uv/M, 216-1000 MHz - 20 uV/M. Conduction limits into
the power line are 250 uVolts from .45 to 30 MHz.

>Is the thing at 27.255MHz, which is a HF ISM (junkband) right in the middle of
>the biggest "junkband" ever allocated! A much lower ISM is 160-190kHz
>where anybody is allowed to radiate one watt into a 15 meter antenna or the
>equivelent amount of RFI.

Two different categories. The RF lamps would operate under Part 18,
Industrial, Scientific, and Medical Equipment. 160-190 kHz (1750
meter band) operates under Part 15, Subpart C, Intentional Radiators
(along with several other bands with other power and use limitations).

The difference is that under part 18, you can use all the power you
want (with approved equipment), but are not allowed to telecommunicate.
You can do whatever you want under Part 15, but are only allowed to
use limited power. (1 Watt Input power for 1750 meters.)

13.56 MHz is also a Part 15 band (not very desirable, now ;-( ), with
a very low power limit. (10,000 uV/M at 30 Meters, which I computed
out at only a few milliwatts).

Unlike Part 15 which has exemptions for hobby use, equipment for
ISM use has to be approved.

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com

2912. Re: Will the RS HTX-202 take 13.2v?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 22:32:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1787700006@trsvax>
Source record: 289190

Well, about the only way I used mine for about 6 months was
off of the cigarette-lighter plug. The back gets warm, but
had no problem with blown output stages. Perhaps something
else was going on to cause this (high SWR combined with
the high power?).

Paul Opitz N5TPQ...Radio Shack Publications

2913. Looking for Bob McGwier (N4HY)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 22:33:57 UTC
From: phil@hansen1.ncd.com
Message-ID: <11087@lupine.ncd.com>
Source record: 289191

Sorry for the wasted bandwidth, but I have been unable to find a path to Bob.

Bob, please send a email message to me. I just purchased a DSP-2232 and I would love to set up a dialog, if you have the time...

DE KJ6NN
Phil

email: phil@ncd.com
phone: 408-262-4593

2914. Re: HT's on Airlines

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 22:55:42 UTC
From: tommy@arghouse.UUCP
Message-ID: <JVeTLB4w164w@arghouse.UUCP>
Source record: 288895

According to the FAA, you may bring almost any electic or electonic device aboard a commercial craft, but you may not energize, receive, nor transmit without the express permission of the captain. And the captain must follow all company rules concerning the use of these devices.

Personal experience says to put the HT in your checked baggage. I've travelled in and out of the US, and they won't let you use the radio of a walkman, and most often will not allow you to use your HT.

The Listening Post, San Diego, CA, USA +1 619 563 1084
Opinions expressed are those of tommy@arghouse.uucp.

2915. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 23:25:08 UTC
From: whit@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun3.232508.2259@u.washington.edu>
Source record: 289165
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <Bs9qLB6w165w@hacktic.nl> bill@hacktic.nl (Bill Squire) writes:
>monta@image.mit.edu (Peter Monta) writes:

>There is nothing new about the "E-lamp" and the big three lightbulb makers
>patented it over 20 years ago and agreed together never to release it since
>"it never burned out"

Making a bulb glow in the presence of HF excitation dates back
to Tesla (at least). If there is some aspect of such a lamp that is
patentable, it must be VERY minor.

It would be possible to RF-shield such a lamp with transparent
tin oxide, or even to make a coil geometry that has very little
far field (so the RF energy is concentrated inside the lamp... which
is the only place you WANT to dump that energy). Making such a lamp
cheap and reliable is possibly not as easy as it seems; the ionized gas
is VERY corrosive in such a discharge.

John Whitmore

2916. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-03 23:25:20 UTC
From: bill@hacktic.nl
Message-ID: <X1iTLB1w165w@hacktic.nl>
Source record: 289184
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

berger@atropa (Mike Berger) writes:

> You sure make it sound like an urban legend. The plasma-bulb could
> probably have been derived from Tesla's experiments. But I don't see
> how it would have been practical to make it 20 years ago. Who wants
> a light bulb that needs tubes and a HV power supply to run?!
>
> Now the miniature circuitry fits in a standard mazda lamp base. That
> makes it a lot more practical.

I only made the point on the patent aspect, besides 20 years ago solidstate power circuits were practical. This might also be a modern use for a vaccuum tube, a very simple power oscillator. The HV could simply be like the front end of a switcher ie 300V. It has been long known that operating a flourescent lamp at a high frequency produces over twice the light and will last much longer than twice the 50/60Hz life. If you don't believe me try it!

Bill Squire (bill@hacktic.nl)

2917. QSL INFO(3D2AG-->Address)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 00:13:56 UTC
From: ssohn@kaerigw.kaeri.re.KR
Message-ID: <9206032311.AA05073@kaerigw.kaeri.re.kr>
Source record: 289179

The QSL Info. of 3D2AG is his home address. I also got a QSL from him.

Antoine D.R. Nyeurt
P.O.Box 14633, Suva
FIJI, Central Pacific

Surgwon Sohn Internet: ssohn@kaerigw.kaeri.re.kr
Senior Researcher Packet: HL3ANF@HL3ADI.KOR.AS
Korea Atomic Energy Research Institute Phone: 82-42-868-2931

2918. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 00:22:35 UTC
From: johnr@tvnews.tv.tek.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.002235.9584@tvnews.tv.tek.com>
Source record: 289182

In article <1992Jun3.091256.12600@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <6672@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>>In article <1992Jun2.131121.8301@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>>With upright voice repeaters, the problem is usually the reverse. The
>>>repeaters tear up the TV signal and present only a small annoyance to
>>>the repeater users unless a repeater user is right next to the TV transmitter.
>>>The dispersed nature of the TV waveform means the narrow repeater output
>>>channel is usually a lot stronger, and thanks to FM capture, rather immune
>>>to the AM TV signal.
>
>>That's true when you're talking about current TV technology. If you're talking
>>about HDTV, though, the rules may well change - especially if they wind up
>>occupying most or all of that 6 MHz channel with lots of RF, unlike the
>>current spectrum.
>
The Zenith "Spectrum Compatable" system encodes the video into a QAM signal
which is band-limited to fit into existing 6 MHz channels. One of the
benefits of this approach is a *reduction* in co-channel interference.
This is because the energy of the QAM signal is centered within the channel,
unlike NTSC or PAL which have large energy peaks near the edges of the
channel.

John Reynolds NZ7J
Tektronix TV Division
Beaverton, OR

2919. Re: RE: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 00:55:12 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570411@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289201

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jbs@rti.rti.org writes:

>>equipment operating in the 27 Mhz ISM allocation.
> ^^^^^^^^^^

>What's "ISM" stand for?

Industrial, Scientific and Medical (I think). The band is used for
such applications as industrial heating (e.g. curing the glue in plywood)
and diathermy (heating human tissue for theraputic purposes).

AL N1AL

2920. Re: 6 to 8 weeks / HA!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 00:56:01 UTC
From: djenkins@wang.com
Message-ID: <bpaqle.8vf@wang.com>
Source record: 289186

WRIGHT%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu writes:

>03JUNE92 @ 1230 hrs EDT 1730 hrs GMT

>One guy
>announced, about 2 weeks or so ago, he got his in 5 1/2 weeks. Come on,
>what gives?
That was a Novice license and it wasn't an ARRL VE session so it got
mailed to the FCC directly, not via the ARRL. My Tech upgrade will
likely take the full 6-8+++ weeks.

>Tim Wright Someday hoping to be KD4???
>WRIGHT@morekypr.BITNET
The longest two months of your life...

2921. Ramsey Kits

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 01:02:40 UTC
From: MUSCHINSKE%39A.DEcnet@scfb.nwc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9206040101.AA13188@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289187

Mea Culpa! Since my last post on the FTR146 transmitter tuning, I have discovered a grave error in my kit building. I used a 5/16-18 bolt instead of a 3/8-16 bolt as a coil form. This was somewhat precipitated by the confusing instructions in the manual to use a 3/8-18 bolt as a coil form. (Next time I take the manual to the hardware store.) A quick calculation shows that the inductances end up 20% with the 5/16" bolt. Amazingly, the transmitter still tuned up to about 4 watts.

Anyway, after the replacing the coils, the transmitter tuned up to 5 watts output with very little trouble. I was able to get about 6 watts out, but had to back off a bit to keep the first harmonic within legal limits. L16 had very little effect on the power output. L17 and L14 had to be tweaked slightly for best output. L15, the inductor on the coax connector, had to be spread to almost twice its original length to both increase output power and decrease the first harmonic. The only other spurii noted were a pair of 3.5 MHz spikes about 70 dB down off the fundamental frequency. These are from the PLL.

Other nitnoids noticed after starting operation: The squelch is rather abrupt and has a very noticeable delay after loss of carrier. I will probably have to alter some time constants to fix this problem. The power supply filtering leaves a lot to be desired in mobile operation. I will have to add additional filtering to the power supply leads before putting it back in the car.

Despite the problems, I still think the radio is a good deal. I enjoyed putting it together and am looking forward to the modifications I intend to do to the rig. BTW, I wired up 12 channels using the supplied switch. You can use the rear hole that normally supports one end of the 8v diode switching line to support another set of diodes for a second channel. Then solder that second set of diodes into vacant holes or to the existing diodes for two channels per programming row on the board.

73, Erich KA6AMD

AX.25: KA6AMD @ WA6YBN.#SOCA.CA.USA.NA
Internet: muschinske%39a.decnet@scfb.nwc.navy.mil

"I know the pen is mightier than the sword, but hacking about is so much more satifying.

2922. Re: What happened to 220?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 01:36:59 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.013659.2739@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289189

In article <1992Jun3.004414.16997@engr.uark.edu> pcl@engr.uark.edu (Peter Laws) writes:
>
>We lost 2 of the 5 MHz that we used to *share* with Land Mobile.
>
>p.s. UPS recently announced they were abandoning their plans for a
>nationwide ACSB system on 135cm in favor of a cellular system!

Maybe, if UPS isn't gonna use 220, maybe we can get it back? Sure...
Suppose we DID get it back. Make it a digital band (packet, etc)

2923. TH77A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 01:41:32 UTC
From: royre00@DMI.USherb.CA
Message-ID: <BpAsp9.Gt4@DMI.USherb.CA>
Source record: 289188

Does anyone have found secret function on TH77A before or after
modifications.

Rejean Roy

Universite de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada
VE2IMS (Ham radio)
royre00@tohi.dmi.usherb.ca (internet)
ve2ims@ve3jf.#eon.on.can (packet radio)

2924. Re: Alinco DJ580T secret functions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 01:42:51 UTC
From: kdj@iinus1.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9206040142.AA16340@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289185

I suspect there are several different "models" of 580 on the market now.
The FL/#123 incantation doesn't do anything to my old 580 (serial number 1732)

73... Ken. KC4YOZ.

2925. Re: Does 1750 Meters really exist??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 02:22:57 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bpauma.aid@wang.com>
Source record: 289161

jerryp@key.COM (J. R. Pendleton) writes:

>[... a good question about 1750 meters, but then says:]

>Many thanks in advance.

> J. Pendleton
> KC6RTO

>--
> -- --- .-. ... . -.-. --- -.. . .-.. .. ...- . ... .-.-.-

> --... ...-- -.. . -.- -.-. ----. .-. - ---
^^^^^
Which, when translated, says:

MORSE CODE LIVES.
73 DE KC9RTO

(sorry, Jerry. Someone *is* reading your code!)

73,
Dave KZ1O

--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "Well, we had to forget
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + something, otherwise we
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + wouldn't be plumbers!"
==

2926. Space Bulletin 024 ARLS024

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 04:00:44 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Jun04.040044.4045@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289173

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS61
QST de W1AW
Space Bulletin 024 ARLS024
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington, CT
June 3, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPACE ARL ARLS024
ARLS024 CHANGES AT AMSAT

AMSAT-NA vice president for engineering Jan King, W3GEY, has
resigned, citing increased pressure from other commitments. He will
remain on the AMSAT board of directors.

King was one of the founders of the Radio Amateur Satellite
Corporation in 1969 and said he remains "a loyal AMSAT member." King
hopes to serve out his term as a member of the AMSAT board of
directors. A list of potential successors to the vice
president-engineering post is being reviewed.
NNNN
```

2927. ARRL Bulletin 52 ARLB052

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 04:00:44 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Jun04.040044.4033@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289175

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AG74
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 52 ARLB052
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
June 3, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB052
ARLB052 HALLER ADDRESS

FCC Private Radio Bureau Chief Ralph Haller, N4RH, will speak at the
June 6 ARRL Hudson Division Convention in Teaneck, New Jersey. For
more information about the Convention, see the Coming Conventions
column in June QST, page 83.
NNNN
```

2928. Space Bulletin 025 ARLS025

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 04:00:51 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Jun04.040051.4144@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289176

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AS62
QST de W1AW
Space Bulletin 025 ARLS025
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington, CT
June 3, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPACE ARL ARLS025
ARLS025 SATELLITE SYMPOSIUM

The seventh annual AMSAT-UK Satellite Colloquium, coveringcts of OSCAR satellites and
digital communications, takes place
July 30 August 2 at the University of Surrey, near London.

Question-and-answer sessions with satellite experts are planned, as
are a Saturday night "shindig" and "junk sale."

For information on attending, contact Ron Broadbent, G3AAJ, 94
Herongate Rd, Waead Park, London E12 5EQ England, or phone
081-989-6741 (voice), or 0819-3430 (24- hr fax).
NNNN
```

2929. ARRL Bulletin 51 ARLB051

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 04:00:51 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Jun04.040051.4141@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289177

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AG73
QST de W1AW
ARRL Bulletin 51 ARLB051
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
June 3, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB QST ARL ARLB051
ARLB051 UPS GOES CELLULAR

Because of delays in gaining access to frequencies in the 220-222
MHz range United Parcel Service has taken steps to utilize cellular
telephones for some of its package-tracking data services.

But the company has not abandoned its plans for eventually using
220-222 MHz (which was reallocated from the Amateur Service last
August), according to a UPS official. UPS is frustrated by the FCC
delays and simply can't wait any longer, the official said.

UPS has contracted for three years of cellular service and plans to
replace the cellular equipment in their vehicles with 220-MHz
equipment later, should they get the necessary FCC license.

The interim solution will be expensive - money that UPS could have
used to build their 220-MHz system. And the cellular system will
not have the capacity to track all UPS's shipments and will in most
cases be limited to tracking overnight deliveries.
NNNN
```

2930. Special Bulletin 20 ARLX020

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 04:00:58 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Jun04.040058.4239@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289174

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AG72
QST de W1AW
Special Bulletin 20 ARLX020
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
June 3, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPCL ARL ARLX020
ARLX020 PUERTO RICO EVENT

Beginning now and continuing through November three special events
stations were scheduled to operate from Puerto Rico, in conjunction
with the GRAND REGATTA COLUMBUS '92 - Fifth Centennial. According to
the Puerto Rico Amateur Radio League, an ARRL Special Service Club,
more than 300 tall ships will be in Puerto Rico in June, and a
number of social, cultural and sporting events are scheduled.

Word of this activity was not received in time for publication in
June QST. It will appear in the July issue.

Three official amateur stations were planned: one from the capital
San Juan, one from Aquadilla near the site of the Columbus landing,
and one from the U.S. Coast Guard cutter Eagle which will be
participating in the event.

Certificates will be available to amateurs contacting the two
Official Stations KP4/500, one in San Juan, as well as the KP4/500
station onboard the Eagle, and at least four KP4, NP4 or WP4
stations located in Puerto Rico.

Contacts must be made during the period May 20th at 1600 UTC through
November 20th, 1992, at 0400 UTC. Primary suggested frequencies are
3897, 14250 and 21325 KHz. Secondary frequencies are 7297 and 28497
KHz for SSB as well as 10106, 21063, and 28063 KHz for CW.
NNNN
```

2931. was..Vomax speech proc info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 04:37:31 UTC
From: bourque@sceng.UB.COM
Message-ID: <9206041136.A24115@sceng.ub.com>
Source record: 289099

Rob N3RW
Contact me directly please as I may be able to help you with your
SBP-3 problem.
e-mail bourque@sceng.ub.com
or phone me during the day at 508-691-4637 MA number.
73 de WB1FLD Dave....

2932. Special Bulletin 21 ARLX021

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 04:45:41 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Jun04.044541.6717@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289178

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============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AX81
QST de W1AW
Special Bulletin 21 ARLX021
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
June 3, 1992
To all raido amateurs

SB SPCL ARL ARLX021
ARLX021 NEW FREQS FOR VNG

Australian Standard Time and frequency station VNGS operating on
new frequencies. VNG now operates on 5.000, 8.638 and 12.984 MHz
around the clock, and on 16.000 MHz from 2200 UTC to 1000 UTC Daily.
VNG transmitters are located at Llandilo, New South Wales.
NNNN
```

2933. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 03 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 06:16:10 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.707638570@honte>
Source record: 289200
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 155, 06/03/92
10.7 FLUX=106.9 90-AVG=149 SSN=108 BKI=1121 2210 BAI=004
BGND-XRAY=B1.6 FLU1=8.8E+05 FLU10=1.1E+04 PKI=2112 2321 PAI=007
BOU-DEV=006,008,010,009,010,019,006,004 DEV-AVG=009 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B4.1 @ 0054UT XRAY-MIN= B1.5 @ 0905UT XRAY-AVG= B2.0
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1920UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2250UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.4%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2250UT PCA-MIN= +0.0DB @ 2355UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55279NT @ 0105UT BOUTF-MIN=55246NT @ 1809UT BOUTF-AVG=55266NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+123NT@ 1843UT GOES7-MIN=N:+002NT@ 0708UT G7-AVG=+096,+035,+011
GOES6-MAX=P:+133NT@ 1927UT GOES6-MIN=E:-022NT@ 1625UT G6-AVG=+110,-001,+026
FLUXFCST=STD:110,113,115;SESC:110,110,110 BAI/PAI-FCST=007,028,015/010,012,010
KFCST=2222 2222 4323 5555 27DAY-AP=009,031 27DAY-KP=2212 2233 3345 6434
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

2934. QST and QRP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 07:02:26 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GKTM4X4WO0FN4CR8@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 289112

Well boy am I glad that QST has articles on QRP... I haven't built any yet...but I save the magazines for the day I will.

There are sections in the magazine that I am not particularly interested in ... so I either skim them or skip them... I read QST at least twice each month... I have subscriped to many magazines in my day (skiing, R/C modeling, CQ). Never found one that even comes close to being as good as QST... and QST is really almost for free.. considering all the other services the organization provides along with a great magazine.

I belong to the AMA (Academy of Model Aeronautics). I think the current dues are $40/year. For that you get insurance in case you hit someone with your plane and a magazine.. Never found ANYTHING worth reading in that magazine and look through it and throw it away the same day. I feel most of the money goes towards an elite few flyers that get the most of the benifits... so what am I trying to say...

1. I love QST.. I think it is the best magazine I have come across and look forward to reading it each month and save my copies in case there is something I want to go back and build or a product reveiw I want to look up

2. Never known anyone to read every page of a magazine

3. Anyone narrow minded enough to think that a magazine should change its contents to suit each individual so that they won't have to skip a section .. probably doesn't comprehend the contents of the journal anyway

Well guess I have might right to my opions.

2935. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 07:14:21 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92Jun4091421@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 289192

In article <1992Jun3.194924.15630@rti.rti.org> jbs@rti.rti.org writes:

What's "ISM" stand for?

-joe

Industrial, Scientific and Medical. There are several bands where you can operate almost any RF gear, e.g. RF heaters, those darn lamps, etc.

Besides the already mentioned frequencies at 13.5 and 27 MHz your good ole' 902...928 MHz ham band is an ISM band. There you can find also spread-spectrum computer LANs in addition to all other species of ISM RF garbage generators.

At 2450 MHz (+/- something) you have microwave heating equipment. It is an ISM band, too. As is a part of the 5.7 GHz ham band.

I have lost my copies of the ISM bands found in the ITU RR book (Radio Regulations). If somebody here has the book, I think the netters would be interested in seeing the complete listing of ISM bands.

Benjamin OH3BK

--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces
"M{ olen mies, jolle ei koskaan tapahdu mit{{n"

2936. Re: GB2SM

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 08:54:45 UTC
From: esrlb@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <4zzkbl5x@csv.warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 289203

In article <".3-Jun-92.15:43:34.+1".*.hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.Xerox.com>
hugh_davies.wgc1@rx.xerox.COM writes:
><...
>In 1977, when I visited the RSGB station in the London Science Museum
>(GB2SM?) on a fine Sunday afternoon, it was active and a crowd was
>gathered around to see it in operation.
>
>In 1983, there was one operator on duty and he seemed a bit annoyed at
>my visit. I was the only visitor at the time.
>
>In 1988, the station was unattended, dusty, and had a sign on the
>counter telling interested people where they could write for
>information.
>...>
>
>Hmmm. Firstly, you must realise that the station in the Science Museum is not
>an "RSGB" station, much less the HQ station. The RSGB HQ station is at the RSGB
>headquarters in Potter's Bar, about 20 miles North of London (and possibly
>worth a visit). I suspect the Science Museum station (which, to my eternal
>shame, I have never visited) is run by members of a local radio club, and
>suffers from the usual problem of getting volunteers to do anything on a
>regular basis. On the occasion I visited the Queen Mary in Long Beach, and
>operated the station there, I was told that this was the first time that the
>station had been open for "several weeks", so perhaps they suffer from the same
>problem?
>
>Out of interest I called the RSGB, and they had no information about GB2SM
>other than the phone number of the Science Museum. I called the Science Museum,
>but the station was unmanned (!) and the guy who knows about it unavailable.
>Perhaps you have a point . . . .
>
><...I wonder if the station will even be there...>
>
>I hope so. I suspect that much of this is due to the steady de-glamourisation
>of Amateur Radio in the public eye. If no-one wants to come and look at GB2SM,
>why should anyone bother to go and operate it?
>
><...when I return next year....>

Well, the station does indeed still appear active as I heard GB2SM on 40 CW a
couple of Sunday afternoons ago.

>Hugh, G0CNR

Simon G0GWA.

2937. Boston Area Field Day QTHs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 09:22:10 UTC
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.092210.24461@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 289205

The following clubs have sent me Field Day information for
inclusion in a possible Boston Globe article. They all invite
the public, many would also welcome operators. Because several
USENET readers asked for the list I am also posting it here.

The second line of each listing is the contact person or my source
when available it will not appear in the news paper article.

If your club is not listed there still may be time to get in the article,
act quickly E mail me w1gsl@athena.mit.edu I am particularly interested
in clubs in NH and RI. Remember no guarantees it is only a possible
article and I have no idea how much room we will get.

NB: This is an invitation to the public, Provide an address they
can find.

BTW thanks to all who contributed to this list.

73 Steve F W1GSL

Club Location Town

Boston ARC Larz Anderson Park Brookline MA
Bob Salow 508 650 9440 Phil Temples 617 327 5986

Billerica ARS Lowell Sportsmans Club, Swan Rd N Chelmsford MA
Mike Raisbeck 508 250 1235 (e) 508 436 5907 (d)

Blackstone Valley ARC Black Hill Fire Tower Burrillville RI
Black Hill Rd off Rt 100

Cape Ann ARA Hospital Park, Summit Ave Rockport MA
KA1GTA

Capeway ARC Wapatuck State Park Hingham MA

Framingham ARA Bose HQ "The Mountain" Framingham MA
Sharon Gartenberg KC1YR

Greater Lawerence ARF Boston Hill N Andover MA

Interstate Repeater Society Pinkerton Academy - Rt28 Byp Derry NH
KA1RCA

Mashpee ARC Sandwich Boat Marina Sandwich MA

Massaoit ARA VA Hospital Picnic Grove Brockton MA
N1EDM

Mayflower ARA Boston Edison Training Ctr Plymouth MA

Montachusett ARA Mt Wachussett Princeton MA
WA1RHP

Mowhawk ARC ??? Tempelton MA

MIT RS 84 Mass Ave Cambridge MA
Nick 617 253 3776

Mt Tom ARA Soapstone Mountain Somers CT
Jim Ussalais W1EQO 413 586 5111

Nashua Area RC Ridge Rd 1/2 mi South of center Hollis NH
KA1GOZ

Northeastern Univ ARC 360 Huntington Ave Boston MA
W1KBN 617 437 4198 Len Kay 617 437 5417

Middlesex ARC Bently College Waltham MA

Police Amateur Radio Team 4 Boston Rd Westford MA
WB1GOF 146.52

Sturdy Memorial Hospital ARC WW1 Memorial Park N Attleboro MA
KA1PES

Thinking Machines ARC 425 School St Northbridge MA
Ed Parish 617 234 2518

Wellesley ARS + Babson WC Babson College Wellesley MA
Dave KC1PR 617 944 7025 (h) 508 879 2960 x 6000 (w)

2938. QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 09:51:57 UTC
From: P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <9206040951.AA26882@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289206

The discussion on 'Too much QRP in QST' is interesting. I have always wondered why 'QRP' is assumed to imply (a) HF-bands, (b) CW, and (c) simple equipment. Surely a 5-watt 2-meter FM HT is 'QRP' too? And what about the Gunnplexer microwave enthusiasts? They are definitely QRP, but transmit data, FSTV, voice.
I have no personal interest in HF or CW. So when i see 'yet another' QRP transceiver project, i probably dont even bother to read it, because theres only a very slim chance that it will be anything other than HF CW!.

With the availability of surplus cellular phones, what about someone writing up a 'QRP Spread-spectrum 200Kbps transceiver for under $100' type project? Now *that* i *would* read!

---G6WBJ--- P.Lucas@uk.ac.nsw.ua PJML@UK.AC.NSW.SWMIS ---G6WBJ---

2939. Program CSVHF Conference (70 lines)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 10:51:07 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9206041051.AA08645@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 289207

For your information, I'm post, herewith, a "short-form" version of the
program of the: (For general info on CSVHF see pp 61-66, Dec '91, QST)

CENTRAL STATES VHF SOCIETY
26th Annual Conference, Preliminary Program
July 16 - 19, 1992, Y.O. Hilton Hotel, Kerrville, Texas
Kerrville is about 65 miles (100 km) northwest of San Antonio
Organizer - W3XO, Pres of CSVHF, Pres of AMSAT, conductor QST VHF column
General Program Chairman, Derwin King W5LUU
****
For more info send a business-size SASE to:
CSVHF Conference, HCR 5 Box 574-334, Kerrville, TX 78028
****
ALL TIMES CDT
Thursday, July 16, 1992
1500 Tour of Mooney Aircraft factory, Kerrville
1730 Joint meeting with Hill Country Computer Club,
Digital Signal Processing, by Bob McGuire N4HY
Friday, July 17, 1992
0830 - 1200 Antenna Gain Measurements - 144 MHz to ??? GHz
0900 - 1200 First VHF Ionospheric Propagation Symposium, N5JHV organizer
Worldwide System of Smart 6-m Beacons, Bob Cooper ZL4AAA K6EDX
Solar Influences on VHF Ionospheric Propagation, Norman Cohen*,
Space Environmental Services Center, Boulder
Profile Structure of the E Layer, Frank Stewart*,
Propagation Modeling and Applications Group, NTIA, Boulder
Correlating Sun Noise Measurements to Solar Activity, W4HHK & N6TX
* Invited Speaker
1400 - 1700 Microwave Session, Kent Britain WA5VJB moderator
Microwaves Made Simple, Al Ward WB5LUA & WA5VJB
No-Tune Construction Tips, W3HQT
Lightwave Communication, D. Chase KY7B & T. Wilkinson WA7LYI
1930 - Swapfest and Noise Figure Measurements

Saturday, July, 18, 1992
0800 - 1000 Propagation Session, Joe Lynch N6CL moderator
Using TV Carriers for Propagation Monitoring, Al Ward WB5LUA
Exploiting Aircraft Scatter, Kent Britan WA5VJB
Multiple Power Level Beacon System, Dave Meier N4MW
Recent South Texas Balloon Flight Results, A. McAllister WB5ZIA
1030 - 1200 Space Communications Session, N4HY moderator
Overview of Design of Phase 3D Satellite, Bob McGuire N4HY
Antenna Designs for Phase 3 D, WD4FAB
Using GPS for Satellite Attitude Determination and other Ham
Applications, Tom Clark W3IWI

1300 - 1500 EME Session, W5LUU moderator
EME Overview and Update, Derwin King W5LUU
Various EME Topics, Hank Kasper K2GAL
"QRP" EME, Ray Soifer W2RS
1500 - 1600 VHF Forum, VUAC Members, etc. (generally a Q & A session)
1900 - Banquet ("Secret" world-known VHF ham speaker)

Sunday, July 19, 1992
0730 - 0900 Six Meter International Radio Klub (SMIRK) Breakfast
0900 - 1200 VHF Ionospheric Symposium - second session
30 Years of Sporadic E Observations, Pat Dyer WA5IYX
Trans-Atlantic Es Openings, Emil Pocock W3EP
An Overview of 50 MHz Prop. Modes and Condx, Steve Wagner W7CI
Panel on 50 MHz Prop During Cycle 22, Well known ops and visitors
including VK3OT, ZL4AAA, XEs, etc.
1400 - 1700 Texas Bar-B-Que

This activity does not have the endorsement of NIST, Dept of Commerce, etc.
No determination has been made that this is the best or most suitable product.
This is not a recommendation to buy or sell; read the prospectus carefully
before sending any money. Your mileage may vary. Buy now before the price goes
down. Anything which can actually be delivered is obsolete.

73, Bob Carpenter W3OTC

2940. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 11:29:37 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6683@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 289216

In article <1992Jun4.002235.9584@tvnews.tv.tek.com> johnr@tvnews.tv.tek.com (John Reynolds) writes:
>The Zenith "Spectrum Compatable" system encodes the video into a QAM signal
>which is band-limited to fit into existing 6 MHz channels. One of the
>benefits of this approach is a *reduction* in co-channel interference.
>This is because the energy of the QAM signal is centered within the channel,
>unlike NTSC or PAL which have large energy peaks near the edges of the
>channel.

This is the point I was making: I'm not interested in co-channel interference, but rather interference to others who use narrowband frequencies *within* the channel where the energy density is low. If you redistribute the energy within the channel, those folks suddenly get *lots* of interference, unnecessarily shaking things up. I would strongly recommend that HDTV experimentation take place *above* 450 MHz. For that matter, I'd like to see current NTSC ATV move above 450, too...
--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"[...] have you noticed how many people have joined you on the back of Rosinante to help subdue this particular windmill?" -- Dan Herrick

2941. CSVHF Conference - minor error fix

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 11:31:38 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9206041132.AA08657@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 289208

Through my carelessness, the time of Bob McGuire's talk on Thursday had the
WRONG TIME listed. It takes place at 1930 CDT (7:30 pm). Sorry.
Bob Carpenter W3OTC

2942. Re: Wireless underwater communication advice sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 11:50:11 UTC
From: rbono@necis.UUCP
Message-ID: <1609@necis.UUCP>
Source record: 289114
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.scuba

In article <4393@sumax.seattleu.edu>, smithsh@sumax.seattleu.edu (Scott) wrote:
> I am seeking design recommendations for an underwater wireless
> communicator. Specifically, a unit that could hook into an existing
> microphone and ear-speakers system, operates off batteries and has a
> range of approximately (per water condition) of 750 meters. Currently
> available commercial units are roughly 10cm x 3cm x 15cm, utilize
> single sideband at a frequency range of 25 to 40 kHz (dependant on
> unit) with effective ranges around 950 meters.
>
I have been searching for the 'headset' or some sort of attachment to
place on my SCUBA regulator to allow a microphone to be used. The reason for
this is that I want to experiment with underwater communications. If you (or
anyone) has a spare unit of this type, I would be willing to trade the use of
one for access to my results.
I was trying to do this inexpensivly (as this is a personal project and has
no funding), and was thinking of trying to modify one of the 'Aquavox' units.

The Aquavox was a device that replaced the mouthpiece of the regulator to
create a voice box. The voice box coupled to the water to allow for short
distance sound transmission. The problem with the unit was that the distance
sound travelled was VERY small, and people had trouble hearing the things
while wearing wet suit hoods.

Does anyone have an old Aquavox that they would like to part with cheap?
Or any other similar device.

Rich

--
/**\
* Rich Bono (NM1D) IMRICH rbono@necis.ma.nec.com *
* (508) 635-6300 nm1d@nm1d.nh.usa.na *
**/

2943. BBS Pointer request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 12:02:06 UTC
From: segrest@bobseg.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1129@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 289212

--
Bob Segrest
segrest@dc101.enet.dec.com

Greetings,

Like many others I too am waiting for the FCC to send my license. Until it arrives I am interested in locating one or more HAM oriented telephone BBS systems. Can anyone point me to an appropriate BBS in the Washington DC area? A phone number would be helpful...

Thanks in advance.....

Bob Segrest

2944. KH6 <-> W6, a reply

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 12:14:29 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9206041215.AA08702@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 289209

Regarding the posting and questions from K6ZH.....
Jim,
The 2-meter SSB/CW beacon and contacts you heard the evening of June 2 were almost surely tropo ducting. All the previous 2-m contacts over this path have been laid to ducting. It would take double-hop Es - a VERY rare event on two.
Yes, the KH6 <-> W6 path IS special. Something to do with cool water vs. warm air temperature. (An abrupt drop in atmospheric moisture [dielectric constant] at some altitude). A similar path exists from southern France to North Africa.
Ducts or inversions are observed over continents - but the maximum range is about 2000 km, then you run into to mountains or no moisture.
There is also a Texas <-> Florida path that works at 2-m and above. It usually doesn't reach far inland.
Just an incoherent reply-----

73, Bob W3OTC (Jim, Sorry, I've lost your e-mail address.)

2945. ham radio logging program uploaded

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 12:21:02 UTC
From: vjh21@cas.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.122102.19348@cas.org>
Source record: 289213
Cross-posted to: comp.sys.amiga.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
I just uploaded a logging program to ftp site:
HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU
file names are: vhlogger.readme and vhlogger.lzh.

contents of readme file is:

vhlogger An amateur radio call sign logging program. This
program uses a btree mechanism to provide fast storage and
retrieval even when the data base is on a floppy drive.
This is Version 1.0 Binary only, shareware.
Author: Vincent Herried
email: vjh21@cas.org
usmail: 1688 Staffordshire RD.
Columbus, OH. 43229-2142

--
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
| Vincent Herried (614) 447-3600 x 2877
| Chemical Abstracts Service
_____________________ | P.O. Box 3012
(_)________________ \ | Columbus, OH 43210-0012
________________|\ \ |
(_)______________\_\ \ | Current thought: People who cannot be
______________________\ | understood are geniuses, so management
(_)____________________| | assigns them the toughest projects.
|
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
```

2946. HAMCOMM SCHED NEEDED

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 12:26:47 UTC
From: ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9206041222.AA25718@east.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 289211

I will be leaving this afternoon (Thursday) for the Dallas Area HAMCOM.
If anyone on the net has a schedule of events I would appreciate info on
what time the doors open Saturday and the times for the outdoor flea market
on friday.

I will be leaving about 4:30 this afternoon. SO, Thanks in advance for
anyone that can help on the short notice.

Ron Wright
KA5LUG

RON%NSU.DNET@EAST.GSFC.NASA.GOV

2947. Where is K2RHJ/K1YHK/W8? Eric

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 12:29:34 UTC
From: fcf@cbnewsg.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.122934.2168@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289210

Does anyone know where Eric (Rick) Lindquist is these days?

Pete (WA2FCF)
att!homxc!pff

2948. Intentional Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 12:34:39 UTC
From: eri316@tijc02.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.123439.28467@tijc02.uucp>
Source record: 289220

We have been suffering from intentional interference on our local repeater for several months. Eventually we got around to turning our fox-hunting efforts in that direction and we quickly found who the culprit is. He turned out to be a licensed ham who seems to have only one way to deal with anyone who doesn't agree with his views.

Our local club sent him a letter explaining that we would forward our findings to the FCC if he continued his interference. He continued and we carried through. Our information is that he should be receiving his 'administrative' letter from the FCC today or tomorrow.

In the past, this individual stated that "No one, including the FCC could make him stop interfering if he didn't want to." (By the way, we didn't remember this comment until after we knew who it was.)

Has anyone else had this sort of problem and want to offer a solution?

Ed Ingraham WX4S
Siemens Industrial Automation, Inc. (615)461-2608 voice
3000 Bill Garland Road (615)461-2174 fax
P. O. Box 1255 eri316%tijc02@uunet.uu.net
Johnson City, Tennessee 37605-1255 CIS: 71201,1376

2949. Re: New Light Bulbs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 12:36:30 UTC
From: marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun04.123630.0189641@locus.com>
Source record: 289109

In article <9206030908.AA06396@ucsd.edu> P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (Pete Lucas) writes:
>Maybe hams should start a scare-story about the 'hazards of exposure to
>RF radiation' from these new RF-excited bulbs. Given the almost total lack of
>understanding of the difference between ionising and non-ionising radiations
>among the masses, and their irrational fear of the word 'radiation', consumer
>fear could be put to our advantage....
>

And if you don't think that's possible, recall that only recently there was a thread on this very newsgroup about the fears of certain townspeople over the microwave gear the local cell-phone people wanted to put on top of a water tower that was not only going to foul the water, but give the children who went to school three miles away cancer.

Marco, N1MAE

2950. RF Conductive paint

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 12:38:22 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9206041238.AA03897@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289214

I know this is a FAQ, but I would like the address of the manufactuer/dis-
tributor of RF conductive paint to keep commericial (150/450 Mhz)
RF from annoying some computer type equiptment.
TNX de Skip, NT1G D617-630-4482 E/WE508-872-8291
Internet 'flem.hydra@polariod.com'

2951. Re: CT Multi-multi on serial links

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 12:44:53 UTC
From: eri316@tijc02.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.124453.28884@tijc02.uucp>
Source record: 289221

From article <20360078@hplsla.hp.com>, by charlier@hplsla.hp.com (Charlie Panek):
> We (NN7N, 2A, WWA) used CT 7.(something) last year. We used a couple of
> laptops (one was a Zenith 286). We separated the stations by about 200
> feet, which was just about as much RS-232 cable as we had. I think we
> used shielded cable for the entire run. We really

We're planning to use CT during the VHF contest next weekend, so I enjoyed your report. In experimenting with 2 computers, I think I had trouble with the power saver mode in the laptop. It shuts down the hard disk and then has to spin it back up to respond to serial link info. I'm hoping that disabling this feature (we're on AC anyway) will prevent this. The symptom was simply that the laptop quit talking to the other computer. I restarted CT on the laptop and both worked fine.

Any other experiences with CT on serial links and laptops?

Ed Ingraham WX4S
Siemens Industrial Automation, Inc. (615)461-2608 voice
3000 Bill Garland Road (615)461-2174 fax
P. O. Box 1255 eri316%tijc02@uunet.uu.net
Johnson City, Tennessee 37605-1255 CIS: 71201,1376

2952. Quement warning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 13:06:09 UTC
From: grady@btr.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <6893@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 289032

My first experience with Quement Electronics amateur department
this last Saturday (May 30) was an unhappy one.

Before visiting, I had called to verify the existence in stock of
the IC 2410H. After being transferred to the amateur department,
the (unidentified) salesperson said "yes: we have that model in stock."
I asked again to make _sure_. before making the trip out.

He said, definitely, "yes."

As you can guess, when I got there thirty minutes later they were
out of stock and they had no idea when they might be getting more.
"But they did have a demo model that, although cosmetically..."

Moreover, the three salesmen all denied ansering my call.
Further, the manager, Javier Montoya, said "I can't beat it out of them!"
when asked by me to solve this mystery.

Because of the nonplussed attitude of the management and workers, I am
led to believe that this is a policy of Barney Quement's people -- if not
explicitly, then by default.

For an amateur who is was willing to pay Quement's higher-than-HRO's prices,
this is a very strange policy. Naturally, I will never visit Quement again,
for any reason -- at least HRO makes an effort to be helpful, even if out of stock.

Amateur Electronic Supply will continue to get my money. No state taxes, either.

--
Grady Ward grady@btr.com KD6ETH @ K6LY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA Moby Lexicons

2953. Help on TV Remote History Sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 13:13:44 UTC
From: klopfens@bgsu.edu
Message-ID: <10275@bgsuvax.bgsu.edu>
Source record: 289215
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I am in the process of writing a book chapter for James Walker's upcoming book, The Remote Control Device in the New Age of Television. My chapter is on the historical growth of television remote control devices up to the present, and the factors that both stimulated and retarded the growth of TV remotes.

Data on remote control growth (whether via television set sales, VCRs or cable television) is difficult to uncover. I need the help of anyone who may have been involved in the television, VCR and/or cable TV equipment industries. If you read this and are not the right person but can lead me to others at, for example, RCA, Zenith, etc., please pass along any names to me. I am also interested in interviewing any pioneers at (or retired from) any of these companies who may have helpful insights into the history and growth of TV remote control devices.

Thanks, in advance, for any leads, remote control growth statistics, or any other help you might be able to offer.

Bruce C. Klopfenstein | klopfens@andy.bgsu.edu
Department of Telecommunications | klopfenstein@bgsuopie.bitnet
322 West Hall | klopfens@bgsuvax.UUCP
Bowling Green State University | (419) 372-2138; 372-2224
Bowling Green, OH 43403-0235 | fax (419) 372-8600

2954. Need a *CONSIDERED* opinion.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 13:35:56 UTC
From: mdc@vixen.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.133556.17054@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 289222
Cross-posted to: comp.os.ms-windows.misc,comp.windows.ms,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I am looking for advice.

Background :

I am about to retire and cost is a consideration in any decision
I make.
I have a "homebrewed" 286 12Mhz that "turbos" to 16 Mhz. It has
4 Megabytes on the board Plus 2 Megabytes Expanded on an Intel
Above Board. 40 Megs of Disc with only 1.5 Megs left.

I am running windows 3.1 with Procomm for Windows. I run "single
thread", have not "multitaksed" since I got off the IBM mainframes
a number of years ago. I also have WordPerfect for windows up.

Most of my use will be for keeping records (marks, test, etc.)
for a couple of courses I teach ("c" language, Operating systems)
at a Community College at night. Additionally some family (budget)
etc type work, hooking into Compuserve, Prodigy, etc. Also a
further (possibly prime) use is to interface to my amateur radio
equipment for packet, RTTY, and Slow Scan TV.

My question -- I am planning to add 80 or 120 meg of disk storage
for sure *BUT* what do I get by paying $300 plus to upgrade, as has
been suggested by my son, to a 386 25Mhz with 8 Megabytes on the
mother board.

I know about 386 enhanced mode and permanent swap discs and
386Maxx, etc. but am not sure what they will give me *THE WAY
I USE THE MACHINE*.

WHAT SHOULD I DO TO SPEND MY MONEY WISELY??????

Sorry to be so long winded. Please reply via e-mail so that
band width can be kept down.

All standard disclaimers should be applied at this point.
David C. Marden, Bell Communications Research, 100 Schultz Dr. P.O.
Box 7050 Red Bank, NJ 07701 908-758-5643 vixen!mdc@bellcore.bellcore.com
Also known as King Edward the second, Amateur Golfer (KE2AG)

2955. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 13:40:51 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.134051.18605@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289092

In article <1992Jun03.164309.22723@convex.com> tonyp@convex.com (honey bunny) writes:
>As usual, the latest issue of QST has *ANOTHER* QRP rig
>you can build.
>Is anyone else sick to death of seeing QRP rigs in *EVERY*
>issue of QST?
>How many different kinds do you have to publish?
>Does anyone actually build this things?
>I'm thinking about writing a letter to the editor and
>ask them to collect the last several thousand "QRP rigs
>you can build", and put them into a book - then stop
>printing them in QST!
>Does anyone else feel this way?

I like construction articles much better than boring DX lists. At least QST prints construction articles. I agree to an extent that I'd like to see something besides one watt CW rigs for HF. I'm currently playing with a 2 meter FM transmitter/receiver based on the Motorola MC2833 and MC13135 chips. Without Communications Quarterly I wouldn't have known that these devices existed.

On the other hand, my introduction to power MOSFETs came through one of QST's QRP construction articles. Now if someone would point me to a simple article explaining how to *properly* use the VHF/UHF power bricks that take 10 mw in and put out 5 watts, I'd love to hear about it.

Few people actually seem to be building these days, but given convienent access to the parts via a kit, such as the Ramsey, lots more people are willing to heat up the soldering iron. Complex projects without a parts kit are only intellectual exercises for most readers, so the QRP articles continue to pour in because it's much easier to scrounge a few parts than hundreds. Still, complex projects do stimulate the imagination and I'd like to see one once in a while. I'd also like to see articles that stress modulation methods other than CW. With cheap DBM, MMIC, and GASFET parts abounding, much more interesting projects could be described and still kept simple enough for the average home builder.

Most of QST's technical content comes from reader projects, so if you want to see more interesting technical articles, *write some*. Some potential topics include;

1) a 3 chip 2 meter HT,
2) a time compression multiplexed single channel duplex repeater, (I'm working on this and the 3 chip RF deck is just part of it),
3) a single chip SSB generator,

4) simple DBM and MMIC based linear transverters,
5) a FM ATV modulator/exciter,
6) a FM ATV receiver,
7) a tutorial on designing and using fast PIN TR switches,
8) a tutorial on building your own high performance cavities,
9) a tutorial on *properly* using brick amplifiers as output stages,
10) tutorials on proper station installation and protection.

Well there's a top ten list for budding QST authors to start chewing on. I'm sure lots of other topics strike your fancy, these are just my current hot buttons in no particular order.

Gary KE4ZV

2956. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 13:50:11 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.135011.18693@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289091

In article <1992Jun3.200357.13359@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>
>Hey, if these bulbs operate in the 13.6 MHz allocation, what would it take
>to modify one to operate in 20M? Is the oscillator itself inside the
>envelope, or is it in the base where we could get to it? I'd bet one of these
>bulbs would make a nice QRP rig... you could just hook up a key, and you'd
>be ready to go. So who's going to be first to get a WAS with a light bulb?
>--scott

Rumor has it that they are crystal controlled, though that seems unlikely. From the descriptions I've seen, they use an 8 turn tank coil in the bulb to excite the gas. I suspect you could just break the bulb and link couple an antenna to this tank. Unlike an incandescent, the coil is not a filament and shouldn't be harmed by exposure to air. I don't know if you could rubber the crystal 400 kHz up into the 20 meter band or not. I suspect the RF module is potted and changing the crystal would be difficult to impossible. If you ganged 40 of these bulbs together, you could have a nice kilowatt signal on 13.56 MHz though, provided the coupling would cause the bulbs to sync lock.

Gary KE4ZV

2957. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 13:54:01 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.135401.18771@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289093

In article <1992Jun3.194924.15630@rti.rti.org> jbs@rti.rti.org writes:
>I was hoping somebody would spell this one out and I wouldn't have to
>trumpet my ignorance. But, after seeing it used thrice, I gotta know:
>
>What's "ISM" stand for?

Industrial, Scientific, Medical. ISM devices are used to seal plastic bags, run proton magnetometers, and as patient diathermy machines among other things. They are used primarily, but not exclusively, for heating materials that can't stand direct flame application.

Gary KE4ZV

2958. Re: What happened to 220?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 14:07:31 UTC
From: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.140731.226@sunova.ssc.gov>
Source record: 289218

In article <1992Jun3.004414.16997@engr.uark.edu> pcl@engr.uark.edu (Peter Laws) writes:
> drumhell@n5160a.nrl.navy.mil (David Drumheller) writes:
>
>
> > I've been inactive as a ham since I moved to Washington, DC
> >over two years ago. I was chatting with a friend a few weeks ago
> >who mentioned that the amateurs lost a chunk of 220 this past year.
> >Is this true? I remember a few years ago UPS attempted to `anex'
> >part of the band. Did they finally get it?
> >
> >Dave Drumheller, KA3QBQ
>
>
> We lost 2 of the 5 MHz that we used to *share* with Land Mobile.
> Now we have the other 3 MHz all to ourselves. IMHO, *all* of 3 MHz is
> better than *1/2* of 5 MHz. Remember: Use it or lose it.

We used to share with the *government*, not with land mobile, and now that the 3 remaining MHz is "exclusively amateur", it will be just that much easier for someone to grab.

Since the government was a *very* infrequent user of the band, it was a defacto 5 MHz that we used, and we had some "protection" from easy spectrum grabs since the government was shown as the primary user. That's why it took so many different proposals over the last 12-13 years (remember the 220 MHz CB, garage door opener, TVI, Inc, 220 FM broadcast band, etc., etc. proposals?) before somebody hit on one that was politically palateable, and, of course, somebody who could come up with the bucks and the lobbying clout to pull it off.

I'd much rather have it the way it was, with sharing with the government and have the 5 MHz, instead of the "exclusive" (for the time being) amateur allocation.

Looks like you swallowed the scam that was perpetrated on the amateurs hook, line and sinker!

Chuck Adams, WB5WRR (The Chuckster)
Not an official document of DOE, SSCL, URA or EG&G
Try Internet brand Tequila - "A worm in every bottle"
Internet: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov (aka 143.202.130.11)

2959. Heathkit History

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 14:14:13 UTC
From: steves@batman.SanDiego.NCR.COM
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.141413.25840@donner.SanDiego.NCR.COM>
Source record: 289081

The following is an article my mother sent me about Heathkit from the Chicago Tribune (Sunday, May 3, 1992). I hope some of you find it enjoyable. Has anyone ever seen (or flown) a Parasol?

Pulling the Plug

By Ron Grossman

ST. JOSEPH, Mich. - A factory here is shortly to become the Wailing Wall of a now-graying generation of nerds.
In reveries of adolescence, our thoughts will return to this resort town on Lake Michigan's shores, about 75 miles northeast of Chicago. For decades that nondescript industrial building was home of Heathkit, which made it a fairy castle to every man and boy who ever dreamed of becoming a new Thomas Edison or Guiglielmo Marconi.
Women remember the Heathkit phase of American history differently, given that 90 percent of the customers for the company's line of electronic gadgets in kit form have been males. Many a wife and girlfriend spent the 1950s and '60s wondering why the man in her life preferred cuddling up with a soldering iron and a bunch of vacuum tubes to taking her out for an evening of dining and dancing. Other women spent the era hectoring husbands to finish the FM radio or television set whose half-assembled components cluttered basements and closet shelves. Their daughters will suffer none of that.
Alas, Heathkit is no more.
William E. Johnson, president of Heath Co., has announced that it will no longer produce its do-it-yourself product line. Once the factory's remaining stock of Heathkits is exhausted, electronic putterers and garage and workshop inventors will have to find alternative outlets for their creative juices.
Actuarial tables, Johnson explained, dictated the decision to abandon the kits in favor of concentrating the company's energies on its highly successful line of consumer electronic products. With each passing year, the Grim Reaper takes away an increasing proportion of the customer base for Heathkits, while the shifting mores of young Americans prevent the company from finding sufficient replacements.
"Do your kids have the patience to sit down and build their own stereo set over the course of several evenings or a weekend?" Johnson asked. "Mine don't. They want to buy one at a store, so they can listen to it the very same day."
But to lots of males born before the age of instant gratification, a stereo or radio was not just a source of

entertainment. In kit form, it also provided the even sweeter music of what Johnson calls the "Eureka Complex."
It was an experience Johnson himself never tasted before coming to Heath as a marketing director about 30 years ago. He didn't think of himself as particularly handy. So he was skeptical when his boss suggested that the best way to get a feel for the company's products was to take a kit home to build.
"My neighbor laughed when he saw me sitting at the kitchen table assembling electronic parts on a circuit board," Johnson said. "But I was so excited when I finished, I pounded on his door at midnight to come hear a transistor radio I'd made with my own two hands."
The afterglow of such a personal triumph is long lasting, Johnson added, noting that he went on to assemble more than 200 more Heathkits. The little curl of smoke that rises from a soldering iron as it joins resistors and condensers can induce an intoxicating habit.
So Johnson wasn't surprised by the results of a consumer survey he once commissioned. The consultant firm he hired reported: "You don't have customers. You have evangelical loyalists."
"The consultants also said they lost money working on our account," Johnson recalled. "They were used to spending about 15 minutes on each customer interview. But Heathkit fans would talk their heads off for an hour or more, pointing out the virtues of all the TV sets and weather monitors they had built over the years."
H. L. Parrish, who lives in Newland, N.C., built his first Heathkit, a $20 shortwave radio, in 1948. When he recently phoned in a $285 order for Heathkit's super-accurate electronic clock, the factory's order taker broke the news to him that this project would be his last.
"Tell you the truth, I've lost count of how many Heathkits I've built," observed Parrish, 65, an insurance premium auditor. "But for many years there, I built every new kit as soon as they put it in their catalog."
Johnson noted that Heathkit's partisans came from all walks of life. Former Sen. Barry Goldwater, a long-time amateur radio buff, has assembled 75 to 100 kits, Johnson reported.
"One Christmas, Sen. Goldwater built six of our Trashmasters to give as presents," Johnson said.
Given such loyalty, Johnson dreads having to sit down this June to write his customers a Dear John letter. In it, he will tell them they will no longer receive the catalogs through which the company periodically announced wonders of modern electronics available by return mail in kit form.
Time was when lots of American households measured the passing by arrival of the Heathkit catalog. Spring, summer, fall, and especially as Christmas drew near, the postman would deposit in their mailboxes a 100 page brochure with colorful

renderings of families gathered around a big-screen projection TV or a pinball machine that Dad had built. A 1983 catalog cover showed the proud parent of a Heathkit robot diabolically grinning at the electronic slave he had just wired together.

For awkward adolescents of yesteryear, the Heathkit catalog was a kind of electronic-age equivalent of the Book of Psalms: something to be read in moments of despair and discomfort. When word of the Heathkit's demise started seeping out, a number of long-time fans called the factory to express their regrets, notes company spokeswoman, Paula Hancock. Some recalled how they used to take the catalog to high school dances.

"They explained that they would bury their noses in the Heathkit catalog," Hancock said, "because they were to shy to speak to girls."

The Heathkit's origins can be traced back to the dreams of Ed Heath, perhaps the ultimate partisan of the do-it-yourself philosophy of life. A barnstorming pilot in the early days of flying, he founded the Heath Airplane Co. in a factory on Chicago's Sedgwick Street in the 1920s. There he designed a small, affordable airplane, which he christened the Parasol.

"Heath sold both fully assembled planes and kits for folks to build in their garages," Johnson said. "Some customers would but their Parasol a wing at a time, for say $100 each, until they had all the parts necessary to get their airplane up and flying."

In fact, Heath's kits were assembled by thousands of amateur aviators across the country. But in 1931, Heath died in a test flight crash. Shortly afterward the federal government enacted strict regulations governing home-brewed aircraft, which bankrupted the company. Its surviving assets were moved to Michigan, where the company was acquired by Howard Anthony in 1936 for a few hundred dollars. Anthony added two-way radios to Heath's airborne offerings, and the company's fortunes improved during World War II when it got government contracts to produce airplane parts for the military.

One day shortly after the war, Anthony got a call from an electronics parts dealer who was helping to liquidate the government's surplus stocks. Sight unseen, Anthony agreed to buy three box-car loads. Then he rushed to his banker to borrow the money he needed to consummate the deal. When the railroad cars arrived at his factory, Anthony found that among the other gadgets he now owned were 1,000 oscilloscope tubes.

An oscilloscope displays the mathematical curve corresponding to a given electronic circuit, which makes it an invaluable diagnostic tool for repairmen and technicians. At the time, an oscilloscope tube sold for $50 or more. But Anthony had bought his for about 50 cents each. That allowed him to package a tube plus all the other components necessary to build an oscilloscope and sell the lot, along with a schematic diagram of how to assemble the device, for $39.50 each.

With minimal advertising, this first Heathkit was an

overnight success upon its introduction in 1947. So Anthony began packaging additional sets of electronic parts that could be assembled into other testing devices and amateur radio equipment. Within three years, the company was selling $4 million worth of kits a year. In the 1970s, when the catalog included some 400 kits and accessories, sales of Heathkits topped out at about $60 million a year.

By then, the simple diagram of the early kits had been replaced by elaborate manuals that walked a Heathkit builder through the process, step by step. Those manuals also explained to novices the theory underlying the gadgets they were assembling and, eventually, Heathkit developed a line of laboratory-quality kits designed to demonstrate basic electronic principles. Widely adopted by American schools, those kits helped upgrade the teaching of science at the secondary and college level.

Heathkit also established a telephone consultation service, so that the stumped constructors could share their frustrations with a technician at the factory. Heathkit's much-trumpeted motto was: "We will not let you fail."

That parlay of quality parts and shared know-how enabled even rank amateurs to construct cutting-edge electronic equipment. In the 1950s, the tinny sound of prewar phonographs gave way to sophisticated amplifiers and speakers labeled "high fidelity." Stereophonic sound was introduced, and TV moved out of the laboratory and into America's living rooms.

Heathkit's customer often were able to build such equipment long before their neighbors could but factory-produced versions in department stores. When computers were still massive, big-bucks items that only corporations could afford, Heathkit was offering a do-it-yourself version powered by vacuum tubes.

Clifford Burr, who lives in Kenmore, N.Y., built a Heathkit color TV soon after the networks began transmitting in color. "When I finished, I was so excited to see color TV, I lugged the chassis upstairs without even mounting it to the cabinet," the 77-year-old Burr said. "I turned the set on, and my mother-in-law thought I was a genius."

When he recently learned of Heathkit's impending demise, Burr went around the house taking inventory of the kits he had built. At 100, he stopped counting, says Burr, who built kits not just for his family's pleasure, but also to equip a TV repair shop that he operated.

When he retired about 15 years ago, Burr gave away his oscilloscope to a young friend with a passion for electronics. Built from Heathkit's first kit, that oscilloscope was still in perfect working order after 27 years of continual use on Burr's workbench.

Burr wasn't the only one to start a business with Heathkits.

A few years back, the Heath Co. wanted to cook up a deal with Digital Equipment Corp., a leading computer manufacturer. Wise in the ways of the corporate world, Johnson expected to be put

off initially with a my-people-will-get-back-to-your-people runaround. Instead, he soon found himself in the office of Kenneth Olsen, Digital's founder and chief executive officer. "Olsen said he was grateful for what Heathkit had done for him when he was just starting out in the 1960s," Johnson said. "Olsen explained he had had only a limited amount of funds. So he took half his money and built Heathkits to equip a laboratory for his fledgling company."

In the end, Heathkits fell victim to the same rapid progress in electronics that initially made them popular. Early Heathkits were powered by vacuum tubes whose filaments cast an eerie orange light on the builder's hands. Their components had to be connected, piece by piece, so that their chassis seemed stuffed with spaghetti-like masses of electrical wire.

But vacuum tubes have long since given way to transistors, and printed circuit boards largely have done away with hand wiring. A single electronic chip is now the equivalent of the dozens and dozens of resistors and condensors that used to fill a Heathkit builder's workbench to overflowing.

In recent years, many kits required only minimal assembly, thus robbing their constructors of the Eureka Complex that an earlier generation of Heathkit fans experienced. So young people no longer get the kick they once did from building a shortwave radio and hearing voices from across the oceans, notes H. L. Parrish, the North Carolinian who used to assemble kits as fast as Heath's engineers could design them. Today, an adolescent with a taste for high-tech adventures is more likely to become a computer hacker.

"I can't see the kick of staring at a computer screen," Parrish said. "To me, there is no excitement like that of plugging in a radio you've just built, then seeing those vacuum tubes begin to glow just a moment before the first sound comes out of the loudspeaker."

\\\\\ ##
(c--O __ ## Stephen Saunders, KD6EUT, (619)485-2162 ##
\ o (##) ## NCR Corporation, E&M San Diego ##
| | || ## steve.saunders@sandiego.ncr.com ##

2960. Re: New Light Bulbs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 14:17:09 UTC
From: karayan@nvuxr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.141709.17579@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 289080

In article <1992Jun2.141115.21441@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>In article <1992Jun2.014037.22921@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
rlong@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Ronald K Long) writes:
>> Our local newspaper states that the oscillator is at 13.56 MHz.
>>The company is Intersource Technologies of San Jose, CA.
>>American Electric Power headquartered in Columbus, OH owns 9.9
>>percent of the company.
>
>Is it crystal controlled or an LC circuit? Should it be expected to drift
>up into the 14 MHz region and cream some QRPers?
>--scott

How long will it be before we see people posting mods for the light bulb
to turn it into a QRP rig? ;-)

George Karayannopoulos Bellcore, Red Bank, NJ.

karayan@nvuxr.cc.bellcore.com

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are mine and not my employer's.

2961. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 14:30:58 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12738@ksr.com>
Source record: 289224

wb9mjn@wb9mjn.ampr.ORG writes:
>Also, I read these bulbs use Mercury. Do flourescents use Mercury? Mercury
>is not something to be playing around with, if it can be avoided. It can
>be as bad as Lead, in its effects on the body.

I don't know what's in fluorescents; the RFI bulbs (:-) contain mercury vapor. The pressure in the lamps is presumably extremely low; I bet in full production they go through an ounce of mercury a year at the factory. Mercury, in sufficient doses, is incredibly toxic, but these bulbs probably won't be able to deliver a dangerous dose even if you ate one.

2962. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 14:33:06 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12739@ksr.com>
Source record: 289225

kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>Hey, if these bulbs operate in the 13.6 MHz allocation, what would it take
>to modify one to operate in 20M? Is the oscillator itself inside the
>envelope, or is it in the base where we could get to it? I'd bet one of these
>bulbs would make a nice QRP rig... you could just hook up a key, and you'd
>be ready to go. So who's going to be first to get a WAS with a light bulb?

The bulbs probably consume about 15W or so, so they aren't QRP :-). Also,
you'd need a stiff harmonic filter, since they presumably don't have to worry
about harmonic purity as long as no harmonic radiates more than the FCC limits
for the given frequency...

2963. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 14:35:01 UTC
From: kurt@cs.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.143501.2780@tamsun.tamu.edu>
Source record: 289217
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <BpA70u.18x@news.cso.uiuc.edu>, berger@atropa (Mike Berger) writes:
|>
|> Now the miniature circuitry fits in a standard mazda lamp base. That
^^^^^
|> makes it a lot more practical.

I thought they made cars! 8-} Does anyone have the origin of this term,
or the more arcane "mogul" base???

73, Kurt
--
Kurt Freiberger, wb5bbw kurt@cs.tamu.edu 409/847-8607 fax:409/847-8578
Dept. of Computer Science, Texas A&M University DoD #264: BMW R80/7 pilot
"We preserve our freedom using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge."
*** Not an official document of Texas A&M University ***

2964. Re: New Light Bulbs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 14:35:24 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3355@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 289088

In article <9206030908.AA06396@ucsd.edu> P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (Pete Lucas) writes:

Maybe hams should start a scare-story about the 'hazards of exposure to RF radiation' from these new RF-excited bulbs. Given the almost total lack of understanding of the difference between ionising and non-ionising radiations among the masses, and their irrational fear of the word 'radiation', consumer fear could be put to our advantage....

By banning ham antennas in neighborhoods because they "radiate".
Good idea...

jv

"Police come with a laser gun
They burn my dog and off they run" -- Robyn Hitchcock

_____
| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

2965. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 14:36:14 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12740@ksr.com>
Source record: 289226
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

whit@milton.u.washington.edu (John Whitmore) writes:
> Making a bulb glow in the presence of HF excitation dates back
>to Tesla (at least). If there is some aspect of such a lamp that is
>patentable, it must be VERY minor.
>
They said (in a press conference excerpted on CNN) that they have several basic patents in the works; they probably didn't patent making gas glow with RF (though with today's patent office, you never know), but they may have patented all of the tricks that result in a practical lamp.

2966. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 14:41:43 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12741@ksr.com>
Source record: 289227

tonyp@convex.com (honey bunny) writes:
>As usual, the latest issue of QST has *ANOTHER* QRP rig
>you can build.

Thank you, ARRL.

>Is anyone else sick to death of seeing QRP rigs in *EVERY*
>issue of QST?

No. I am sick of contesting, though.

>How many different kinds do you have to publish?

I do wish they'd publish a simple design for 15 meters.

>Does anyone actually build this things?

Yes.

>I'm thinking about writing a letter to the editor and
>ask them to collect the last several thousand "QRP rigs
>you can build", and put them into a book - then stop
>printing them in QST!

They have published that book. The next edition can carry the newer articles
that work really well. If they keep printing them in QST, they can continue
to have up-to-date designs available.

>Does anyone else feel this way?

God, I hope not. You may be content to just sit and yack at a toaster, but
I'm not.

2967. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 14:47:17 UTC
From: price@cod.NOSC.MIL
Message-ID: <3903@cod.NOSC.MIL>
Source record: 288900

Richard, could you call back Mr. Tom Moore and ask him about the device's susceptability to RF (not just generation). I'm much more concerned about lighting up a neighbor's house when I'm on 20 meters than I am about the bulbs causing interference in my house.

Channel 4 might be impacted by the 5th harmonic of the 13.56 MHz oscillator.

--Jim, K6ZH

2968. Re: Postscript file for ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 14:48:31 UTC
From: karayan@nvuxr.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.144831.17913@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 289083

In article <2916588165-1337255@dseg1> Ocker@dseg1.CSc.ti.COM (Charlie Ocker) writes:
>Does anyone know if a postscript file for the ARRL emblem exists? If
>it does, how can I obtain a copy of it? My club (K5OJI) is designing a
>new QSL card, and we would like to include the emblem on our card.
>Please email to me directly.
>

Me too!

George Karayannopoulos Bellcore, Red Bank, NJ.

karayan@nvuxr.cc.bellcore.com

Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are mine and not my employer's.

2969. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 14:49:55 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12742@ksr.com>
Source record: 289078

rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>I have heard the term "QRP RECEIVER" used often. What is that
>supposed to be? A generic term implying a simple receiver? Is
>"simple" supposed to imply 'low performance' too?

I haven't heard the term, but it could mean several things; the most obvious is "a receiver you can build in the same weekend that you build the matching QRP transmitter". Other meanings could be "will last a long time on battery power due to careful design", or "has nowhere near enough buttons compared to this brand-new, $8000 commercial DC-to-daylight scanner." Or even "OK, it doesn't perform terribly well, but if you actually look at the schematic while building and using it, you'll *understand* how it could have been better, and might even be motivated to build it again with improvements."

Maximum performance usually comes at the expense of quite a bit of complexity, but simplicity does not need to imply a lack of attention to performance.

2970. Re: BBS Pointer request

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 15:02:41 UTC
From: segrest@bobseg.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1130@sousa.ltn.dec.com>
Source record: 289113

--
Bob Segrest
segrest@dc101.enet.dec.com

Courtesy of the 3-Winks BBS here is a list of HAM oriented BBS systems:

The Micro Room 201-245-9091 NJ WA2BFW Fido 1:107/919
The Meeting House BBS 201-785-1830 NJ Fido 1:269/104 N2CZF
Bruce's Bar & Grill 203-236-3761 A CT
KA1YL BBS 203-238-4994 A CT KA1YL
Info-Link 203-295-8384 CT Fido 1:320/73
Windsor Amateur Radio Union 203-298-9989 CT Fido 1:142/100 WB1CBY
Trumbull-Mini 203-261-6434 CT WA1QKS Fido 1:141/370
The Planet Earth BBS 203-335-7742 CT WA1UCQ Fido 1:141/455
The Dark Side BBS 203-438-4721 CT Fido 1:141/745
Gemstone BBS 203-449-8747 CT Fido 1:320/157 N1GZA
Orions Nebula 203-438-9908 CT N1CUI Fido 1:141/705
ARRL BBS 203-665-0090 CT W1AW
Teletalk 203-799-7454 CT Fido 1:141/328
Bill VE2UB 204-785-8518 Canada
The Data Connection 205-601-0917 AL N4SZO Fido 1:3625/465
The Bulletin Board BBS 205-758-5017 AL W4WYP WD4DAT
Bears BBS 206-237-3472 WA WM7O
The AA6ED Packet Gateway 206-271-4657 WA AA6ED
The Precedent 206-355-1295 WA N7NIP Fido 1:343/9
The Briar Patch 206-743-9452 WA 1:343/5
Puget Sound Gateway 206-848-9232 X WA Fido 138/3 KG7JE
KA1SVC BBS 207-247-6225 ME KA1VSC
WCPB 209-661-5355 CA KM6HK Fido 1:10/45
Kenwood Factory BBS 213-761-8284 CA
COM Port One 214-226-1181 TX Fido 1:124/7009 WA5EHA
The One Stop BBS 214-240-2069 TX N5NMA
Datalink BBS AMSAT 214-394-7438 TX N5ITU
Smoked Armadillos 214-669-9645 TX Fido 1:124/5118 AA5SA
The 5th Dimension 215-827-7689 PA K3DSM Fido 1:273/304
Better Amateur Radio 216-237-8208 OH KB8NW
Bill 216-526-9482 OH
The Radio Room BBS 216-686-8800 OH KD8GC Fido 1:157/607.0
Cleveland Hamnet 216-942-7516 OH WB8APD
216-942 6382 OH WB8APD
Radio Daze 219-256-2255
PC-HAM 301-593 9067 MD G3ZCZ
The Earthstation BBS 301-604-1589 A MD
3 WINKS BBS 301-590-9629 MD W3INK
301-670-9621 MD W3INK Fido 1:109/418

Around and About 301-621-9669 MD WA3TKW
Diamond Jims 301-645-7964 MD
WJ3P Ham Exchange BBS 301-831-5954 MD WJ3P
Kings Korners BBS 304-768-9263 X WV KB8KAC
The S.T.A.R BBBS 305-238-8851 FL Fido 1:135/17
The Right Connections BBS 305-382-6687 FL N4LDG Fido 1:135/63
The Bashful Pervert 305-472-7715 FL N4BP
Telcom Central 305-828-7909 FL KD4BBM Fido 1:135/23
Head Start BBS 305-836-0463 C FL N4ETS Fido 1:135/96
FTW 307-328-1923 WY N7PQZ (C-64)
PC Haven 310-374-7929 CA AB6GA Fido 1:102/137
GFRN BBS 310-541-2503 CA WB6YMH
Somewhere In Time 313-482-4436 C MI KE8JY Fido 1:2200/159
The Black Hole BBS 313-879-7387 C MI 1:120/36 N8MAX
Air Studio 313-546-7045 MI KA8NCR Fido 1:120/216
The M.A.R.C. BBS 313-669-4279 MI N8NSX
Fun City USA 314-893-9166 MO N0IWK Fido 1:289/18
N2JEU BBS 315-697-7365 IN N2JEU
Long\/\/irE BBS 316-524-8153 KS KA0ZZU
Southside BBS 317-535-9097 IN KB9BVN Fido 1:231/30
American Silver Dollar BBS 318-443-0271 LA WB5ASD
Electronic Cottage BBS 319-582-3235 IA KA0FDI Fido 1:283/611
The Roadrunner BBS 401-821-1457 RI
Aksarben ARC BBS 402-289-4658 NE WB0QPP
The Cameo BBS 403-295-7088 AB VE6TAK Fido 1:134/63
Alta Packet Info Net 403-464-5069 AB Fido 1:342/7
Terraplex 403-743-4696 AB VE6CYR Fido 1:3402/4
Hambome BBS 403-922-4266 A AB Fido 1:342/34
Hams BBS 404-363-1640 GA WA4CBT
Thunder Bay Trading Post 404-516-1282 GA WA3ZLB
WA4BRO'S Ham Board BBS 404-552-0868 GA WA4BRO
N7GXP Hamshack 406-458-9379 MT
Pclogic Wildcat BBS 407-338-8486 A FL W4NVC
Pclogic 407-879-4823 FL W4NVC
Atlanta Amateur Radio Club 404-393-3083 GA
Lockheed Arc BBS 404-949-0687 GA
Hambbs 408-267-6396 A CA KB8FOU
The House of Ill Compute 408-338-6860 CA Fido 1:216/21
Saratoga Clone 408-395-1402 CA WA6LYZ/WD5ICZ
PD Software Exchange 408-745-0880 A CA
Macscience BBS 408-866-4933 A CA Fido 1:143/36
The Amateur Radio BBS 410-625-0817 MD WB3FFV
410-625-9482 MD WB3FFV
410-625-9663 MD WB3FFV
Allegheny-Kiski 412-226-7357 PA KA3NVP
Rad Board 412-573-0537 X PA
Beaver Valley Ara BBS 412-775-7536 PA KA3CYW
Joe's Garage 414-453-5145 WI Fido 1:154/222 N9JR
Milwaukee Heath Users Grp 414-548-9866 WI KA9TGN
No-Name RBBS 415-481-0252 CA N6MON RBBS 8:914/101

BBS-JC 415-961-7250 CA K6LLK
The Black Hole BBS 419-228-7236 OH KB8BMQ Fido 1:234/16
Cathouse 501-376-6909 AR WD5BIV
Freedom One HST 501-932-7932 AR KB5SEJ Fido 1:389/6
Deckman's Exchange 502-267-7422 KY N4VEH
Experimenter's Anonymous 503-232-9600 X OR Fido 1:105/55
The Rose 503-286-3855 OR Fido 1:105/7
Microbits 503-285-0378 C OR
Purgatory BBS 503-370-9739 X OR Fido 1:105/605
The Wireless BBS 503-692-7097 OR WB7VHB
Helpnet of Baton Rouge 504-273-3116 LA W5KGG Fido 1:396/101
The Digital Cottage 504-897-6614 LA K8VDU Fido 1:396/65
Salt Air 508-385-3427 MA KQ1K
The Cul-de-Sac BBS 508-429-8385 MA WA1YDL Fido 1:322:360
Waystar BBS 508-481-7147 MA
Pleasant Valley BBS 508-688-1348 A MA KA1MGO
Ham Shack BBS 508-949-3590 MA
Secret BBS 508-998-6434 MA Fido 1:101/873
RF-X 509-325-0270 WA N7CR Fido 1:346/73
The Data Warehouse 509-325-6787 A WA Fido 1:346/9
Radio Therrrapy 509-534-7924 WA WS7I Fido 1:346/3
Mind's Eye BBS 512-323-9111 X TX Fido 1:382/76
The Antenna Farm BBS 512-444-1052 TX
Hams on Health-Link 512-444-9908 TX KB5IN Fido 1:382/5
The Thirst for Knowledge 512-454-8065 TX K5ARS Fido 1:382/74
Southern Cross BBS 512-670-0800 A TX WA4RXK 1:387/615
The 128 P.C. 512-827-1025 TX Fido 1:387/1101
The Armadillo BBS 512-837-2003 TX N5OWD Fido 1:382/32
The Electronic Avenue 512-979-0469 TX KA5THB Fido 1:387/306
The Listening Post 513-474-3719 OH
Light in the Darke BBS 513-547-3313 OH WA8RUO Fido 1:108/210
KIC-BBS 513-762-1115 OH N8KTW Fido 1:108/89
PME-Fido BBS 513-777-1234 OH WB8BFW
Melnibonean Manor 513-851-6454 X OH
VE2MMM Amateur Radio BBS 514-624-5651 CANADA Fido 1:167/230
N0PBS'S Little System 515-265-0164
The Long Island AR BBS 516-368-4979 NY N2MCS
Ham It Up BBS 516-399-1375 NY KE2NK
Amateur Radio Selling Post 516-581-1896 NY
No Frills Plus Ham BBS 516-661-3643 NY
Datalink BBS 516-862-8764 NY KB2KUR Fido 1:107/241
Kitchner-Waterloo AR BBS 519-578-9314 ON VE3MTS Fido 1:221/177
Neighborhood Net 602-495-1797 AZ KB7DJE Fido 1:114/24
The Legal Beagle 603-883-4466 NH K1TCD Fido 1:132/115
The Grapevine BBS 604-764-4672 BC Fido 1:153/220
Pics Online(sm) 609-654-0999 NJ N2LQH Fido 1:266/21
The Radio Wave BBS 609-764-0812 NJ
Pinelands RBBS 609-859-1910 NJ W2XQ Fido 1:266/32
Jersey Devil Citadel 609-893-2152 NJ K2NE Fido 1:266/33
Ham>Link< 612-HAM-0000 MN K0TG Fido 1:282/100

The Enterprise Board 612-571-3290 MN N0JVD Fido 1:282/60
612-571-6280 MN
Drl BBS 613-548-3691 ON Fido 1:249/124
South Parking Lot 614-351-2274 OH Fido 1:226/330
Cross-Fire BBS 614-294-5336 OH Fido 1:226/170
Ham BBS 614-895-2553 OH N8EMR
Lebanon Link 615-443-2237 TN N4SCT Fido 1:116/26
Pet Finders System 616-765-3372 MI KC8RO
616-765-3372 MI
The System 617-254-4656 MA K1KLZ
The Garden Spot 617-545-6239 MA NS1N
Baystate BBS 617-598-6646 MA
Tom's BBS 617-698-8649 MA KA1TOX Fido 1:101/470
Also Cheers BBS 617-770-9451 MA Fido 1:101/2306
The G3KFN Board 619-256-7250 CA G3KFN
Radio Sport BBS 619-279-3921 CA WB6BDY
Lakeside Wildcat! BBS 619-390-7328 CA N6CQW Fido 1:135/63
Ham/Shortwave BBS 702-368-0846 NV Fido 1:209/730
Frequency Forum 703-207-9622 VA N4ULS
The Capitol Connection 703-280-5490 VA KB4ZSS
703-280-5423 VA KB4ZSS
The Midnite Rider 703-591-5744 C VA
KC3OL BBS 703-689-7156 VA KC3OL
AMRAD BBS 703-734-1387 VA
Das Spitzen Sparken Board 703-791-6198 VA WD4AZG
Janus 703-869-3843 VA WD4RPV
The Holt BBS 704-263-5309 A NC
Micro Overflow 708-355-6942 IL AF9M
Samson BBS 708-394-0071 IL KB9DIP Fido 1:115/108
The Ham House BBS 708-432-4285 N IL Fido 1:115/777.10
Bill's BBS 708-674-1638 X IL
ABBS 708-844-0183 X IL (Commercial - delete)
Meds/N9BKM BBS 708-982-1123 N IL N9BKM
The Far Point Relay 713-463-8324 TX Fido 1:106/8324
The Breakfast Club 713-579-8979 N TX Fido 1:106/992
Stormy Weather II 713-644-4345 X TX
Cell Bio BBS 713-798-4955 TX K2TNO Fido 1:106/9636
Acom II 713-879-1448 TX
The Comport 713-947-9866 TX Fido 1:106/18 KE5WJ
PC EVE 713-955-7564 X TX WD5GAZ
T.E.L. Net Systems #2 714-597-7858 CA KC6ZOL Fido 1:207/107
F.O.G. 714-638-2298 CA N6GIS MAX 1:103/100
714-683-8353 CA N6GIS 1:103/122
Family Bones 714-640-0894 N CA K6HMS Fido 1:103/903
Hamline 715-258-0986 V WI N9BKJ
The Shack BBS 716-427-8423 X NY Fido 1:260/245
The Shack Too 716-288-5848 NY Fido 1:260/232
Vector Board 716-544-1863 NY
NF2G Online 716-663-8478 NY NF2G Fido 1:260/218
Highland BBS 716-761-6460 NY N2JYG

Vaccumn Valley BBS 717-323-1645 PA N3DQC
Tec-Board 717-561-8145 PA KA3ADU
KB7UV Roserver/PRMBS 718-956-7133 NY KB7UV
The Colo. Springs HR BBS 719-390-5318 CO WB0BLV Fido 1:128/61
The Mav Plus BBS 801-634-3655 UT KB4YHB Fido 1:15/10
The Byte Bucket BBS 803-871-3076 SC N4PGN
Ben & Cheryl BBS 804-261-1819 VA Fido 1:264/166.6
The Computer Forum BBS 804-471-3360 VA KF4GL
The Flame Thrower 804-550-3338 A VA
Tidewater Message Exchange 804-622-9002 A VA KA2YXH
Believers Bounty BBS 804-855-8421 VA KD4GJH Fido 1:275/40
Digit Technical BBS 804-898-7493 N VA K4UMI
ODDX 804-930-9563 A VA WB8SCG
CSC Consulting BBS 805-491-0319 A CA K6IYK
CVACC 805-499-5699 CA KD6AEJ Fido 1:102/1002
Indiana On-Line 812-332-7227 IN WB9LWQ/KC9HI
Pac-Comm, Inc. BBS 813-874-3078 FL
Ham on Rye BBS 814-333-4111 X PA KA3HOW
Howard's Notebook 816-331-5868 N MO Fido 1:280/25
KCATVG Support BBS 816-459-9752 MO N0OXV Fido 1:280/12
THe Archive BBS 817-447-1969 TX AA5MM Fido 1:130/22
Revelstone HST 817-732-1767 TX N5SUV Fido 1:130/402.0
Anime Lane BBS 818-762-3695 CA KC6VMP Fido 1:102/833
R&D BBS 819-772-2952 Canada Fido 1:163/506
Marty's Place 903-753-0485 TX N5KBP Fido 1:19/62
The Hot Muddy Duck BBS 904-651-8684 FL N4HMD
Ancient City Wireless 904-823-3513 FL Fido 1:3620/9 KC4TDS
Planet Shadowstar TBBS 908-494-3417 NJ N2HGY Fido 1:107/344
Microphone TBBS 908-494 3649 NJ
Albany Amateur Radio Club 912-435-9466 GA W4MM Fido 1:3617/6
Namu BBS 913-273-1550 KS WV0S
The Red Onion Express 914-342-4585 A NY Fido 1:272/31
Coynet Amateur Radio BBS 914-485-3393 NY WB2COY
Joe Brown's BBS 914-667-9385 NY KB2NBN Fido 1:272/39
Hamnet BBS 915-653-9077 TX N5JZZ Fido 1:383/4
The CD-Rom BBS 915-673-8014 TX AA5WF Fido 1:392/6
Tele-Port 915-944-1436 TX N5OZX Fido 1:383/8
Amateur Radio CBCS 916-366-5531 CA W6IDS Fido 1:203/111
WA6RDH 916-678-1535 CA WA6RDH
QST 916-920-1288 CA WA6AXZ Fido 1:203/730
Starfleet Academy BBS 916-985-4041 CA KC6IRK Fido 1:203/57
DX-BBS 916-992-0923 CA W6GO
CMOS 918-241-2667 A OK
The Ham Radio Emporium 918-272-4327 OK WA4BFE Fido 1:170/801
Anawah Ministries BBS 918-775-9102 N OK N5FWM Fido 1:19/115
Dark Oak BBS 919-380-7194 NC WD44DKT
The C=Ham BBS 919-455-0618 A NC WF0L
Raleigh ARS BBS 919-676-8469 NC
****
Listing criteria: Significant HAM interest section

General open public access
Non-Commercial
Please provide suggestions and changes to the 3 WINKs BBS, 301-670-9621
If anyone is missed, my appologies. Let me know and I'll add it.
Stan W3INK@W3INK.MD 1:109/418@Fidonet.org 8:936/105@rbbsnet.org
Issued on odd months Fido-NET and packet.
The list can be retrieved on packet with REQFIL HAMBBS.1, .2, etc for
part 1...4. and via modem as a file request for HAMBBS.LST.
****
Starting with the list to be issued on May 1, 1992, a category code has
been added. The codes are as follows:
N = No answer, delete
X = Disconnected or doesn't meet criteria (i.e. closed), delete
V = Voice answer, delete
A = No BBS answers, delete on next list

2971. Help with Kenwood TS-830S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 15:10:59 UTC
From: sieh@ie.engr.wisc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.101059.24180@doug.cae.wisc.edu>
Source record: 289223

I am a EE grad student in UW-Madison. I passed my novice exam last week,
and am in the process of getting my first rig. From my question below,
you will see that the beginning of my ham career is more complicated than
I thought.

I recently purchased a used TS-830S radio. Last night I tried it out with the
help from another ham. I was disappointed to find out that the radio
was putting out only around 20 Watts on all bands (into a dummy load).
We tested all three vacuum tubes with a tube tester, and found the tubes
to be good. The receiver works normally. Hence we think the radio is
out of alignment. Are we correct?

If I decide to realign the transmitter to achieve the normal output power,
how much work will it be? If it's not too troublesome please describe the
procedures. (Is it the "drive coil adjustment" described in the service
manual?)

Another question: Did Kenwood use GE tubes in their TS-830S?
The owner of the radio claims that the GE tubes currently in the radio are
the original ones of the TS-830S.

Thanks in advance for your reply.

-- Dai

2972. Re: QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 15:16:21 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12743@ksr.com>
Source record: 289079

P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (Pete Lucas) writes:
>The discussion on 'Too much QRP in QST' is interesting. I have always wondered
>why 'QRP' is assumed to imply (a) HF-bands, (b) CW, and (c) simple equipment.

Probably most QRP enthusiasts are interested in building the equipment themselves, therefore they would favor simple (I can barely scrape together a few hours every other weekend), which generally implies HF (especially if, like me, one is still learning proper construction techniques) and CW. I have seen QRP designs that offer VHF and voice, but they are (of course) more complicated (and, of course, UHF designs generally are transverters for full-featured 2m rigs, which I don't have). When I am more confident of my ability, I'll start trying them. It's easier to learn on HF.

>Surely a 5-watt 2-meter FM HT is 'QRP' too?

It certainly qualifies by power, but the QRP-operation enthusiasts might argue that there is no challenge in just working those repeaters you can hear without any scratch in the sound (attempting to set a distance record on simplex, however...).

>And what about the Gunnplexer microwave enthusiasts? They are definitely QRP,
>but transmit data, FSTV, voice.

Generally they use all the power they can get ahold of; "QRP" by necessity hardly counts :-).

> With the availability of surplus cellular phones, what about someone writing
> up a 'QRP Spread-spectrum 200Kbps transceiver for under $100' type project?
> Now *that* i *would* read!

"Why break out the diagonal cutters to do that when you can just buy a much better appliance to do the same thing (for more money, of course)?" That famous anti-HF-QRP argument (which, thankfully, you didn't trot out) cuts this way, too.

(On the third hand, if the Pegasus launcher manages to gain popularity, maybe we can start seeing QST articles entitled "Yet Another Personal MicroSat"...)

2973. Re: Will the RS HTX-202 take 13.2v?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 15:18:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1787700007@trsvax>
Source record: 289039

I checked this out before I replied. The only difference
in the electrical path between the battery pack and the
DC jack is a pair of 1N5819 diodes used to isolate the pack from
the jack.

Paul Opitz N5TPQ...Radio Shack Publication

2974. ISM Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 15:28:55 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9206041526.AA28683@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 289219

Here are the ISM frequencies. The source is an OMEGA
Engineering wall chart that we have hanging in the lab.

6.78 MHz +/- 15 kHz
13.56 MHz +/- 7 kHz
27.12 MHz +/- 0.163 MHz
40.68 MHz +/- 0.02 MHz
915.0 MHz +/- 15.0 MHz
5800.0 MHz +/- 75.0 MHz
24.125 GHz +/- 125 MHz
61.25 GHz +/- 250 MHz
122.5 GHz +/- 500 MHz
245.0 GHz +/- 1 GHz

Can not wait for the first light bulb to QRP rig project.

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

2975. Re: QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 15:32:03 UTC
From: barryc@mpd.tandem.com
Message-ID: <1856@devnull.mpd.tandem.com>
Source record: 289095

G6WBJ writes:

>I have no personal interest in HF or CW. So when i see 'yet another' QRP
>transceiver project, i probably dont even bother to read it, because theres
>only a very slim chance that it will be anything other than HF CW!.

I second the motion, it`s time the QST (ARRL) gets it in they`re head that there is more than HF CW. It would seem that the ARRL gives HF CW QRP more than it's share of coverage. I mean how many QRP 20 meter CW rigs do you need?

>With the availability of surplus cellular phones, what about someone writing
>up a 'QRP Spread-spectrum 200Kbps transceiver for under $100' type project?
>Now *that* i *would* read!

Since you can get a 900 Mhz QRP FM TV transmitter for $50 from Walmart, why not an amplifier for truly low cost FM ATV (keep it under 5 watts and its QRP..). We are going to lose 900 Mhz, and probably 1200 Mhz in the next 10 years if we don`t get some activity there.

--
Barry D. Chalcroft / N5NWI Tandem
Internet: barryc@mpd.tandem.com Computers Inc.
Packet: n5nwi@n5ljf.tx.usa.na Austin, TX

2976. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 15:44:59 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.154459.2773@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289085

In article <1992Jun03.164309.22723@convex.com> tonyp@convex.com (honey bunny) writes:
> Is anyone else sick to death of seeing QRP rigs in *EVERY* issue of QST?

The real issue is not that they are QRP rigs, but that they are *simple* rigs. QST wants to include construction articles for rigs that people can actually build. Time was you could homebrew a rig that was every bit as good as a factory built rig, or even better. Any moderately well motivated homebrewer could build the equivelent of a Drake TR-3 without much trouble. Today, homebrewers just can't build rigs that are equivelent to state of the art equipment. Nobody, not even the factory, could build a modern HF transceiver by hand; they were designed to be built by machines

on automated assembly lines. Imagine a QST construction article for a transceiver using surface mount chips, high-density, multi-layer circuit boards, three microprocessors, digital signal processing, and exotic system software. It would take months or years to build such a rig by hand, and it would probably end up costing a lot more than the factory built rigs. Now imagine a QST construction article on an SSB transciever with one VFO, no memories, no scanning, no computer interface, no digital readout

; just a basic transceiver; you could build one, but it wouldn't be worth the trouble -- the design is obsolete. So in its desire to include practical rig construction articles, QST presents rigs that are simple enough for ordinary humans to build, that are still desirable enough for folks to *want* to build; these days, those come out as QRP rigs.

Just my $2e-2 worth...

Mike, N4PDY
****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

2977. Re: New Light Bulbs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 15:46:36 UTC
From: muchnijj@dayton.saic.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.114636.6041@dayton.saic.com>
Source record: 289090

In article <1992Jun2.201135.28346@sal.wisc.edu>, sde@larry.sal.wisc.edu (Scott Ellington) writes:
>
> An interesting test for RF susceptibility wouldn't be hard to do. Just
> wind a coil around an ordinary fluorescent tube, tune it to your
> favorite band with a capacitor, and fire up your amplifier. Then
> have someone walk around with the tube, and see if it lights up
> anywhere. I wouldn't expect the new bulbs to be much more susceptible,
> especially since they should be tuned at least a little outside the
> ham bands.
>
> Radiation is much more likely to be a problem for hams, I think.

I would expect the major RF susceptibility weakness to be the oscillator tank circuit. Being that close to 20m (13.56 MHz), unless it's well shielded, it is likely to be an efficient receiver for your nearby transmitter.

Wonder whether the effect will be more pronounced with the lamp switched on or switched off?

____ ____ . ___
Joe Muchnij /___ /___/ / / Science Applications International Corporation
N8QOD ____/ / / / /__ Dayton, Ohio

Phone: (513) 429-6552
Internet: muchnij@dayton.saic.com
AX.25: N8QOD@N8ACV.dayton.oh.usa.na

2978. RESULTS: R U sick of QRP in QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 15:56:13 UTC
From: tonyp@convex.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun04.155613.6183@convex.com>
Source record: 289084

Well..... I'm very surprised. Only *one* other guy agrees with me.

I've taken into account that in "the real world" it is the handful
of people that make the noise that get their way, but here on the
internet, where to voice your opinion only requires hitting an
"f" or "r" key I should get a very rounded base of comments.
I guess I did. :-)

Here's the way it went:

- old timers: There isn't much left that can be home brewed these
days. There aren't alot of parts places left. This
gives the novices a chance to build something that
is current. Heathkit is defunct. You've got to be
a PAKLED to find parts these days.

- new timers: I built one of those QRP rigs, and boy was it fun!.

- QRPers: I've built several of them, and each one was a blast!

- LID: [Various nasty words that have no place in Ham Radio]
Hey - what's a repeater without your local Ker-chunker?

Other comments were along the same line. Some people just like reading
about it, some like building 'em. Some like to look at the schematic and
decipher it - to learn more about RF.

One guy asked me what I'd like to see instead. I thought about it for
a few minutes, and here's what I've come up with.

o A TRANSMATCH. As good as my TEN-TEC job (will match bedsprings to my rig
with a 1:1 VSWR).

o A MONITOR SCOPE. Tx/rx monitor and maybe a 5 Mhz bandwidth for trouble
shooting. My SB-610 is about 20 years old, and will pack
it in one of these days. The only other one I've seen is
the Kenwood for around $899! Ouch!

o A TU. Terminal Unit. Something that will get you on RTTY easy and cheap.
With the active filters around these days it should
be alot easier to build than the old ST-6 kind.

o A CW rig for 2mtrs. Something running A-2, so that the Techs/Communicators
can get their code speed up.

o A KEYER. None of this Curtis 1-chip stuff: A *real* TTL version.

That's what I've come up with so far. Thanx for all the input.

73
tony / WA2EAA

--
Tony J. Podrasky | What's this thing?
San Diego , Ca | It's called a MODEM.
tonyp@convex.com | And what's this button for?
NNNN NNNN ZCZC | Whatever you do, don't touc{{{7bh6xx!{@%%hxbd&$#)$% NO CARRIER

2979. Re: CT Multi-multi on serial links

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 16:22:26 UTC
From: pascoe@rocky.gte.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.162226.8911@europa.asd.contel.com>
Source record: 289087

eri316@tijc02.uucp (Ed Ingraham) writes:
>> charlier@hplsla.hp.com (Charlie Panek):
>> We (NN7N, 2A, WWA) used CT 7.(something) last year. We used a couple of
>> laptops (one was a Zenith 286). We separated the stations by about 200
>> feet, which was just about as much RS-232 cable as we had. I think we
>> used shielded cable for the entire run. We really
>
>We're planning to use CT during the VHF contest next weekend, so I
>enjoyed your report. In experimenting with 2 computers, I think I had
>trouble with the power saver mode in the laptop. It shuts down the
>hard disk and then has to spin it back up to respond to serial link
>info. I'm hoping that disabling this feature (we're on AC anyway) will
>prevent this. The symptom was simply that the laptop quit talking to
>the other computer. I restarted CT on the laptop and both worked fine.
>
>Any other experiences with CT on serial links and laptops?

Disabling the power saver mode should solve that problem. The disk
must be active during networked operation since CT writes each QSO to
disk. Of course, if the other station is not working anything then it
shouldn't matter....

We (K1TR/3 multi-op group) have used at least 2 laptops out of 5
computers for the last three years with CT. We have had no problems
that are related directly to laptops. Occasionally we lose QSOs
between the machines (think this is RFI related) but this is becoming
less of a problem with the use of shielded cables and software
changes. It helps to have K1EA and his development system along for
the weekend.....he provides software support on the side and operates
432 as his "real job".
--
Dave Pascoe KM3T
pascoe@rocky.gte.com
GTE/SCSD - Needham Heights, MA
(617) 455-5704

2980. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 16:25:55 UTC
From: jeffj@krfiny.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.162555.27793@krfiny.uucp>
Source record: 289108
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

>> Saw an article in Monday's New York Times about a new high efficiency
>> electronic light bulb. It is a florescent like bulb driven by radio
>> frequency energy. The RF field makes the gas inside glow in UV, and
>> makes a phosper layer florescent.

>A story I saw gave the osc. freq. as 13.56 MHz.
>This would place the 2nd harmonic at 27.12, in the middle of the
>"Citizens Band" at what I think used to be a garbage frequency
>held for Diathermy and glue machines. The 4th and higher harmonics
>could really kill low band TV though.

I once had a monster RF generator from a dry chemical asher.
About 300 watts at 13.56 MHz to create a plasma in 6 chambers.
The manual mentioned that there was no license required for
13.56 MHz as it was a research and industry frequency with
no power limits.
The asher was in a grounded, heavy metal box and probably
didn't radiate much of that power anyway.

A similar device I saw at a flea market:
a box with 2" high glowing green letters.
The letters were sealed neon tubes coated inside with phosphor,
bent in the shape of the letter.
No electrical connections or electrodes - just RF excitement from
a coil behind the board.
It came with a box of letters so you can spell out whatever you wanted.
The board had ledges for 3 rows of about 12 letters each.
It wasn't cheap, but I've never seen them before or since.

I believe that there are neon signs that use RF excitation of the
neon tube. How else could one achieve the effect of
one end lighting and the glow "growing" to the other end?

--
Jeffrey Jonas
jeffj@synsys.uucp

2981. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 16:34:04 UTC
From: crisp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <p5!lq!k.crisp@netcom.com>
Source record: 289082
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <12740@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
>whit@milton.u.washington.edu (John Whitmore) writes:
>> Making a bulb glow in the presence of HF excitation dates back
>>to Tesla (at least). If there is some aspect of such a lamp that is
>>patentable, it must be VERY minor.
>>
>They said (in a press conference excerpted on CNN) that they have several
>basic patents in the works; they probably didn't patent making gas glow with
>RF (though with today's patent office, you never know), but they may have
>patented all of the tricks that result in a practical lamp.

When I spoke with Mr. Tom Moore of Intersource yesterday, he indicated that
the bulk of their patent activity has been in the implementation of the
excitation, and in reducing RFI/EMI. None of the patents he referred to
have issued, only the one covering the plasma technique which issued
a number of years ago as has been already mentioned on the net. He
didn't know when that patent issued, so it isn't clear how much
life it has left.

--
Richard Crisp Cupertino, Ca. crisp@netcom.com
(415) 903-3832 wk "what, me worry?" (408) 253 4541 fax
I'll tell you who is to blame, The Japanese are to blame. If they
hadn't invented the camcorder, none of this would have happened.
-"Darryl Gates", Police Chief, Los Angeles, Ca.

2982. QRP in QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 16:41:13 UTC
From: CURTIN%NKUVAX.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GKTF38EETG8Y4Z4I@NKUVAX.BITNET>
Source record: 289094

I love to read the QRP projects!

I have finished a few, and have bags of parts destined for others in the basement. One of
the projects has been "in progress" since 1984. My wife thinks I would save much money by selling
all my gear and parts, since most of my hamming time is spent reading articles and planning projects.

Still I'm sure it does get tiresome for the non-fanatics.

73, Dan KF4AV

Daniel J. Curtin
Department of Mathematics and Computer Science
Northern Kentucky University
Highland Heights, KY 41099-1700

CURTIN@NKUVAX.BITNET
_·_ ··_· ····_ ·_ ···_

2983. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 17:00:21 UTC
From: wjc@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.170021.19073@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 289100
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1992Jun4.143501.2780@tamsun.tamu.edu>, kurt@cs.tamu.edu (Kurt Freiberger) writes:
|>
|> ... mention of the term "mazda" ...
|>
|>
|> I thought they made cars! 8-} Does anyone have the origin of this term,
|> or the more arcane "mogul" base???
|>

On a visit to Thomas Edison's winter home and laboratory in Fort Myers, FL, one of the guides told us that Edison designed that base. At the time, he was interested in Asian culture, and the term "mazda" meant something that appealed to him. Unfortunately, I don't remember the meaning.

I've always thought "mogul" base derived from the connotation of the word indicating "big" or "large." Mogul bases are, after all, pretty big.

73

Bill Chiarchiaro
wjc@ll.mit.edu

2984. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 17:17:29 UTC
From: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.171729.3883@sunova.ssc.gov>
Source record: 289086

In article <12738@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
> I don't know what's in fluorescents; the RFI bulbs (:-) contain mercury
> vapor. The pressure in the lamps is presumably extremely low; I bet in full
> production they go through an ounce of mercury a year at the factory.
> Mercury, in sufficient doses, is incredibly toxic, but these bulbs probably
> won't be able to deliver a dangerous dose even if you ate one.

The problem with mercury is that it is a cumulative poison. It is *very*
slow to be excreted from the body, so the more you are exposed to, the
sicker you become. Mercury poisoning is very insidious. Speaking of the
mercury content of "normal" flourescent tubes, I've seen a number of them
where you could actually see droplets of mercury rolling around inside.

Chuck Adams, WB5WRR (The Chuckster)
Not an official document of DOE, SSCL, URA or EG&G
Try Internet brand Tequila - "A worm in every bottle"
Internet: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov (aka 143.202.130.11)

2985. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 17:28:13 UTC
From: billg@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920092@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 289107

I too would like to see the QRP article stay. I've built a few QRP rigs over the years and view QRP homebrewing as just about the only way an AR operator can go portable on HF (I don't think the Argonaut is very portable).

What I WOULD like to see, however, is an article or two on a VFO tuned, DSB suppressed carrier QRP rig. Don't tell me about how wasteful of power such a rig is; I already am aware of that. DSBSC is a simple solution to getting a voice signal on the air from a remote location cheaply. If an article did appear on this type of QRP rig, I'd build it in a second.

- Bill G

2986. Alinco DJ580T dial speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 17:30:00 UTC
From: 70007.3554@CompuServe.COM
Message-ID: <920604171653_70007.3554_CHM100-2@CompuServe.COM>
Source record: 289089

Ken, KC4YOZ, writes:
>I suspect there are several different "models" of 580 on the market now.
>The FL/#123 incantation doesn't do anything to my old 580 (serial number 1732)

According to an Alinco spokesperson on CompuServe, I believe that the dial-speed adjustment was added to the firmware (or some such modification) on serial number 4000 and on. He didn't say anthing about the modification being done by Alinco on pre-4000 units.

A E
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Andy Eddy-WB1FNV/6, 7J1ALH Beverly Hills, California
Exec. Editor, VideoGames & Computer Entertainment Magazine
Internet: 70007.3554@@compuserve.com or vidgames@@biotechnet.com
Delphi: VIDGAMES CompuServe: 70007,3554
GEnie: VIDGAME MCImail: VIDGAMES Prodigy: CKJB66A

2987. Re: Alinco DJ580T secret functions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 17:54:20 UTC
From: lrj@cs.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.175420.8034@cs.cornell.edu>
Source record: 289102

Ken Johnson writes:
>I suspect there are several different "models" of 580 on the market now.
>The FL/#123 incantation doesn't do anything to my old 580 (serial number 1732)

A couple of weeks ago, I informed the net of this feature, as it had
been shown to me by an Alinco rep at the Rochester, NY Hamfest on 16
May. Shortly after this, someone informed me that this didn't work on
their radio.

He made a call to Alinco and discovered that this does NOT work on
older DJ580's. However, Alinco apparently told him to send his radio
to them and they'd update it for free.

He didn't have any information regarding at which serial number the
radios started having this enabled.

--
-- Lewis R. Jansen, N2KNV lrj@helios.tn.cornell.edu
LASSP/LNS Systems Manager (607) 255-6065
Station Manager: W2CXM Cornell University Amateur Radio Club
"You can't fight in here, this is the War Room!"

2988. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 17:56:30 UTC
From: ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
Message-ID: <44091@teda.Teradyne.COM>
Source record: 289104
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1992Jun4.143501.2780@tamsun.tamu.edu> kurt@cs.tamu.edu (Kurt Freiberger) writes:
-In article <BpA70u.18x@news.cso.uiuc.edu>, berger@atropa (Mike Berger) writes:
-|> Now the miniature circuitry fits in a standard mazda lamp base. That
-I thought they made cars! 8-} Does anyone have the origin of this term,
-or the more arcane "mogul" base???

Actually, I have always heard the 'standard' screw base refered to as an Edison base (as opposed to the Westinghouse single-pin bayonet base, the Thomson-Houston base with a female threaded hole in the base, and others).

Mazda (TM ca. 1910) lamps were named after the Persian goddess of light.

C7-1/2 and C9 bases are small versions of the Edison base (7.5 mm and 9 mm diameter respectively) used primarily on christmas and night light bulbs.

/mike (a collector of old lightbulbs :-)

--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne EDA
--- --
/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com

2989. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 18:29:24 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <137@arrl.org>
Source record: 289028

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com (richard.e.stealey) writes:
>They aren't all QRP rigs, some of them are QRPp.
>
>Hey lighten up, QST is well balanced. The QRP articles are balanced
>with the bicycling articles, hill climbing, kyacking, sailing,
>league meetings, IARU meetings, editorials, ads, etc. The only thing
>missing are REAL technical articles. The kind that document the
>amateur pushing the "state of the art", the kind that Ham Radio
>Magazine was centered around.

Well. At the risk of violating netiquette, let me inject some facts into the discussion. Here is a partial list of technical articles that have appeared over the last 12 months in QST. I've selected each article based on my perception that it is state-of-the-art, or that it describes something that hasn't been covered in the amateur press, or that it is a solid technical treatment of a project or subject. Warning: not an HF QRP project in the list.

Jul 1991 A Single-Board, No-Tune 902-MHz Transverter
Aug 1991 A High-Performance, Easy-to-Build 432-MHz Transverter--Part 1
Sep 1992 " " " " " " " " --Part 2
Oct 1992 A simple VHF/UHF Diplexer
" " Match Bandwidth of Resonant Antenna Systems
Nov 1992 Computer Remote Control of an Amateur Radio Station
" " RF Power Amplifiers and the Conjugate Match
Dec 1992 Chiptalker
Jan 1992 A Receiver Spectral Display Using DSP
" " A Field-Strength Meter with Decibel Display
" " The FET Charge Controller
Feb 1992 Getting Started on the Microwave Bands
Mar 1992 Eleven Years of Sporadic E
Apr 1992 A Five-Band, Two-Element Quad for 20 through 10 Meters
May 1992 An Inexpensive, Easy-to-Build ESD Probe
Jun 1992 Easy Computer Control and Bandwidth Switching with Kenwood Transceivers

There may be other articles that would qualify for this list, but these are the ones I picked out in a quick scan. Considering that QST *does* have to cover the operating and news material, I think that's a pretty decent list. Could be better? Sure, but we have to work with what we can get. So, write us something better!

I think the current crop of complaints is because QST has been running a multi-part article called "Build it Yourself from QST." It's intended to help train the neophyte builder, and as an example project it is

focusing on a QRP transmitter. So while it seems like a lot of QRP projects, it's really only one project, and it's really subsidiary to the main point of the articles.

In fact, the only QRP (meaning simple HF receivers and transmitters) projects I can find in QST during the past 12 months have been this series of articles and Hayward's Junk-Box Receiver from June 1992. That doesn't strike me as excessive coverage of QRP! (Now, if you had made that complaint a few years ago I would have agreed with it.)

Remember, too that QST speaks to a general readership. As such, the technical level of articles is purposely kept reasonable. (No calculus!) But we do have a publication that has no restriction on the technical level of the articles: QEX. I can promise you that we will never reject a QEX article because it's "too technical."

>Oh, how I miss HR Mag.

Hey, who doesn't?

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |

2990. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 18:29:24 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <139@arrl.org>
Source record: 289031

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com (richard.e.stealey) writes:
>They aren't all QRP rigs, some of them are QRPp.
>
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>with the bicycling articles, hill climbing, kyacking, sailing,
>league meetings, IARU meetings, editorials, ads, etc. The only thing
>missing are REAL technical articles. The kind that document the
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" " RF Power Amplifiers and the Conjugate Match
Dec 1992 Chiptalker
Jan 1992 A Receiver Spectral Display Using DSP
" " A Field-Strength Meter with Decibel Display
" " The FET Charge Controller
Feb 1992 Getting Started on the Microwave Bands
Mar 1992 Eleven Years of Sporadic E
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>Oh, how I miss HR Mag.

Hey, who doesn't?

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |

2991. Kenwood TL-922A amp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 19:10:00 UTC
From: mikemr@microsoft.COM
Message-ID: <9206041908.AA25962@netmail.microsoft.com>
Source record: 289101

I'd like email from anyone who owns, has owned, or has used one of
these amplifiers. I have some questoins about it. thanks/73 Mike N6MZ
MIKEMR@MICROSOFT.COM

2992. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 19:20:20 UTC
From: bill@thd.tv.tek.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.192020.15942@tvnews.tv.tek.com>
Source record: 289096

In article <1992Jun3.091256.12600@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Since the FCC is intent on maintaining *compatability* with existing
>NTSC receivers, the waveform for HDTV is very little different from
>the waveform of existing TV. The ACT system does fill some of the
>spectral holes in current NTSC waveforms, but remains similar in total
>spectral power. It's still basically vestigial sideband AM. The systems
>using augmentation channels are falling out of the running, but have a
>totally normal NTSC main channel and a separate digitally encoded
>augmentation channel.

The FCC has mandated simulcasting for terrestrial HDTV broadcasting.
As a result, systems which use augmentation of a regular NTSC signal
(including ACTV) have been eliminated from the running. The waveform,
being digital, will be nothing like the waveform of existing NTSC
signals. (I have ignored the one analog contender, which I believe has
very little chance of being chosen).

HDTV will be broadcast independently on its own 6 MHz channel and will
not be compatible with NTSC receivers. Existing NTSC channels will
remain unaffected until their phase-out (around 2008, if the FCC gets
its way).

Initially, both formats will coexist. Each TV station will simulcast
the same programming on its NTSC and HDTV channels. Eventually the
NTSC broadcast will be turned off, and the channel will be reused for
HDTV (obsoleting the NTSC receiver).

The FCC plans to announce its selection of HDTV system next February.

--
Bill McFadden Tektronix, Inc. P.O. Box 500 MS 58-639 Beaverton, OR 97077
bill@tv.tv.tek.com, ...!tektronix!tv.tv.tek.com!bill Phone: (503) 627-6920
"How can I prove I am not crazy to people who are?"

2993. Re: RESULTS: R U sick of QRP in QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 19:21:01 UTC
From: lyndon@ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <59@ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 288980

I'm all in favour of construction articles, however the constant barrage of "Build a QRP Foo Into Your Fountain Pen" articles does get a bit boring after a while. There are other things to build, and I think that QST (and others) would do go to expand their horizons a bit and cover things besides QRP.

The positive feedback on the QRP articles indicate (despite what the manufacturers and magazine publishers say) that hams today are not afraid of burning their fingers on an iron. So give 'em construction articles! However, keep in mind that not everyone can *use* a QRP rig. In Canada our no-code people cannot operate the HF bands (despite the activities of a certain net.personality who hasn't read that part of the regs :-), so these QRP HF articles are useless to them. What *would* be useful would be a series of articles for the "new ham" (or "old ham" who hasn't built anything before) covering the various kits that are available (such as the Ramsey FM rigs, TAPR TNC-2, etc). Many hams are very interested in building one of these, but are a bit scared to dive in without any help. In many cases that can't find anyone locally to help them out. A two part article on constructing a Ramsey FTR-146, that explained all the gotcha's (Ramsey would be a *great* example of this based on what I've read here over the last month) would go over very well I think.

It would also be nice to see some coverage of what's "state of the art" in ham radio these days. I was blown away to see the Clover article in CQ last month. That was the first article I've read in a ham rag in years that I actually found interesting! Unfortunately it seemed to end about half way through.

So Mr. QST, what sayest thou? If you (and CQ and 73) want me to start up my subscriptions again (I gave up a couple of years ago) you're going to have to diversify a bit. Are you up to it?

[And, to stall the flames, yes I have considered writing some articles, and no none of the major rags have responsed to my many queries for style sheets, writers guidelines, etc.]

--lyndon

2994. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 19:38:27 UTC
From: enders@plains.nodak.edu
Message-ID: <ENDERS.92Jun4143827@plains.nodak.edu>
Source record: 289106

In article <1992Jun4.154459.2773@linus.mitre.org> m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:

> Today, homebrewers just can't build rigs that are equivelent to state of
>the art equipment. Nobody, not even the factory, could build a modern HF
>transceiver by hand; they were designed to be built by machines on automated
>assembly lines.
>

True enough considering the level of integration in a modern HF rig, but to me, a bazillion VFO's/memories and all the other features that sprout from a modern HF rig don't necessarily imply state of the art. RF performance is the bottom line, not if the bloody thing keeps your coffee warm and your beer cold on Field Day :-)

>Imagine a QST construction article for a transceiver using
>surface mount chips, high-density, multi-layer circuit boards, three
>microprocessors, digital signal processing, and exotic system software. It
>would take months or years to build such a rig by hand, and it would probably
>end up costing a lot more than the factory built rigs.
>
Depends on whether you have a wave soldering machine in the basement :-)

>Now imagine a QST
>construction article on an SSB transciever with one VFO, no memories, no
>scanning, no computer interface, no digital readout; just a basic transceiver;
>you could build one, but it wouldn't be worth the trouble -- the design is
>obsolete.
>
By who's definition??? Up until relatively recently, most tranceivers had only 1 VFO, and if you take a strict definition of VFO, most *still* do (really tunable memories). No memories... so what's wrong with a pad and paper (except for being low-tech)? Depending on the VFO design, computer interfacing could be real easy, and would give you the scanning, memories, digital readout, etc. without the need for duplication of circuitry and expense (provided you had the computer to begin with and were able to write some fairly simple-minded software, or could get someone to). As an aside, personal computing has become quite a bit like amateur radio -- lots of appliance operators who don't know how the bloody thing works (IMHO).

As for DSP and exotic system software, I haven't seen anything impressive in commercial tranceivers. There's a lot going on within the amateur ranks that is just now surfacing commercially.

In fact, the future "state of the art" tranceiver *could* be 3 IC's and an RF amp (ADC, DAC, DSP w/mondo memory). Come to think of it, you probably

could get it to one chip eventually, considering what they can pack on a chip now and the progress rate so far... Then the quality of the rig would depend more on *software* than hardware! :-)

Sorry for the excursion afield, but I must be one of the few who are imune to all the bells and whistles on radio gear these days. I, for one, would love to see a relatively simple HF SSB tranceiver construction article. If I had the time to play with developing a solid, easily reproduced design, I'd have the article on the way to the mags post-haste!

73, Todd WD0BCI

==========

Todd Enders - WD0BCI ARPA: enders@plains.nodak.edu
Computer Center UUCP: ...!uunet!plains!enders
Minot State University or: ...!hplabs!hp-lsd!plains!enders
Minot, ND 58701 Bitnet: enders@plains

"The present would be full of all possible futures,
if the past had not already projected a pattern upon it" - Andre' Gide

==========

2995. Re: New Light Bulbs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 19:39:10 UTC
From: jweiss@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.193910.6027@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 289097

In article <1992Jun04.123630.0189641@locus.com> marcoh@lear.bos.locus.com (Mark Heroux) writes:
>In article <9206030908.AA06396@ucsd.edu> P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (Pete Lucas) writes:
>>Maybe hams should start a scare-story about the 'hazards of exposure to
>>RF radiation' from these new RF-excited bulbs. Given the almost total lack of
>>understanding of the difference between ionising and non-ionising radiations
>>among the masses, and their irrational fear of the word 'radiation', consumer
>>fear could be put to our advantage....
>>
>
>And if you don't think that's possible, recall that only recently there
>was a thread on this very newsgroup about the fears of certain townspeople
>over the microwave gear the local cell-phone people wanted to put on top of a
>water tower that was not only going to foul the water, but give the children
>who went to school three miles away cancer.
>
>Marco, N1MAE
>

And if that doesn't scare the common man, just tell them what the FDA is
allowing companies to do with *tomatoes*. Just have the smelling salt
or an EMT handy.

Jerry WB9MRI

2996. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 19:44:06 UTC
From: ptrei@bistromath.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.194406.10990@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289103
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1992Jun4.143501.2780@tamsun.tamu.edu>, kurt@cs.tamu.edu (Kurt Freiberger) writes:
> ... mention of the term "mazda" ...
> I thought they made cars! 8-} Does anyone have the origin of this term,

Ahura Mazda is the god of light in the Zoroastrian faith. Mazda is a brand of lightbulb in Britain.

Peter Trei
N1MNV

2997. SWL-L Subscriptions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 20:26:00 UTC
From: NPAPE@vm1.tucc.trinity.edu
Message-ID: <9206042025.AA16309@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289098

There were some problems during an operating system upgrade on the machine
which hosts SWL-L at Columbia in early May. (SWL-L is a mailing list
on Bitnet which is gatewayed with rec.radio.shortwave). As a result, the
control information for SWL-L and the associated subscription list were
lost. The list is now back in operation with a slightly different name,
SWL$L. To resubscribe, send a message to LISTSERV@CUVMA.CC.COLUMBIA.EDU.
The body of the message should be: SUBSCRIBE SWL$L Your Name
(The peer site LISTSERV@OHSTVMA.ACS.OHIO-STATE.EDU still carries the list
under the old name). Contributions to the list can be mailed to
SWL-L@CUVMA.CC.COLUMBIA.EDU or SWL-L@OHSTVMA.ACS.OHIO-STATE.EDU.
I would have notifed the subscribers to the list, but since that list was
lost ....

2998. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 20:35:06 UTC
From: jbs@rti.rti.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.203506.23789@rti.rti.org>
Source record: 289110
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1992Jun4.170021.19073@ll.mit.edu> wjc@ll.mit.edu (Bill Chiarchiaro) writes:
>|>
>|> ... mention of the term "mazda" ...
>|>
>|> I thought they made cars! 8-} Does anyone have the origin of this term,
>|> or the more arcane "mogul" base???
>
> On a visit to Thomas Edison's winter home and laboratory in Fort
>Myers, FL, one of the guides told us that Edison designed that base.
>At the time, he was interested in Asian culture, and the term "mazda"
>meant something that appealed to him. Unfortunately, I don't remember
>the meaning.

I always thought it was named for the 'god of light' (or god of good, or whatever other names he was known by), Ahura-mazda, from ancient Persian theology (Zoroastrianism?).

-joe

2999. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 20:36:51 UTC
From: josh@Happy-Man.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.203651.21635@Happy-Man.com>
Source record: 289127

In <12738@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:

>I don't know what's in fluorescents; the RFI bulbs (:-) contain mercury
>vapor. The pressure in the lamps is presumably extremely low; I bet in full
>production they go through an ounce of mercury a year at the factory.
>Mercury, in sufficient doses, is incredibly toxic, but these bulbs probably
>won't be able to deliver a dangerous dose even if you ate one.

Fluorescents do contain mercury, but again it is a very small amount.

The real problem with mercury in fluorescents, and other disposable
items, is in the waste stream. Sloppy disposal can concentrate
mercury in landfills, spew it out of incinerator smokestacks, or
contaminate garbage workers with it. The mercury in alkaline
batteries is probably more significant environmentally, which is why
the major battery manufacturers are all touting reduced-mercury
formulations these days.
--
Joshua_Putnam@happy-man.com Happy Man Corp. 206/463-9399 x102
4410 SW Pt. Robinson Rd., Vashon Island, WA 98070-7399 fax x108
We publish SOLID VALUE for the intelligent investor. NextMail OK
Info free; sample $20: Send POSTAL addr: Solid-Value@happy-man.com

3000. Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 21:33:15 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.707693595@honte>
Source record: 289105
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
June 05 to June 14, 1992

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FORECASTS AT A GLANCE

10-DAY SOLAR/RADIO/MAGNETIC/AURORAL ACTIVITY OUTLOOK

| Solar |HF Propagation +/- CON|VHF SID ENH. AU.BKSR DX| Mag| Aurora |
|Activty|LO MI HI PO SWF %MUF %|SIG LO MI HI LO MI HI %|K Ap|LO MI HI|
--|-------|----------------------|------------------------|----|--------|
05| LOW | G F P P 05 -20 60| N 05 05 01 05 30 40 30|5 22|NV LO MO|
06| LOW | G G P P 05 -15 65| N 05 05 01 03 20 30 25|4 15|NV NV MO|
07| LOW | G G P F 05 -10 70| N 05 05 01 02 15 20 20|3 12|NV NV LO|
08| LOW | G G F F 10 -10 70| N 10 10 02 02 10 15 15|3 12|NV NV LO|
09| LOW | G G F F 10 -05 70| N 10 10 02 02 10 15 15|2 10|NV NV LO|
10| LOW | G G F F 10 -05 70| N 10 10 02 02 10 15 15|2 07|NV NV LO|
11| LOW | G G F F 15 -05 65| N 15 15 05 02 10 15 15|2 07|NV NV LO|
12| LOW | G G F F 15 -05 65| N 15 15 05 02 10 15 15|2 08|NV NV LO|
13| LOW | G G F F 15 -05 65| N 15 15 05 02 10 15 15|2 10|NV NV LO|
14| LOW | G G F F 15 -05 65| N 15 15 05 02 10 15 15|2 10|NV NV LO|

DEFINITIONS:

Date (day only)
Possible Magnitude of Solar Flaring (LOW=C-class, MOD=M-class, HIGH=M or X)
HF Propagation Conditions for LOw, MIddle, HIgh, and POlar areas (see below)
HF Short Wave Fade Probability (in %)
HF Maximum Usable Frequency in +/- percent above seasonal normals.
HF Prediction CONfidence Level (in %)
VHF SIGnal Quality (see below)
VHF Sudden Ionospheric ENHancement Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle, HIgh Lats
VHF AUroral BacKScatteR Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes
VHF Overall Global DX Potential (in %) - weighted for Low and Middle latitudes
Geomagnetic Activity Kp Index (peak value - see below)
GeoMAGnetic Activity Ap Index (peak value - see below)
AURORAl Activity for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes (see below)

HF Prop. Quality rated as: EG=Extremely Good, VG=Very Good, G=Good, F=Fair,
P=Poor, VP=Very Poor, EP=Extremely Poor.
VHF Sig. Quality rated as: AN=Above Normal, N=Normal, BN=Below Normal,
D=Disturbed (ex. associated with polar blackouts).
Kp Planetary Index rated: 0=V.Quiet, 1=Quiet, 2=Unstld, 3=Active, 4=V.Active,
5=Minor Storm, 6=Major Storm, 7=Maj-Sev Storm, 8=Severe Storm, 9=V.Severe.
Ap Planetary Index rated: 0-7=Quiet, 8-16=Unstld, 17-29=Active,
30-49=Minor Storm, 50-99=Major Storm, Severe Storm >=100.
Auroral Activity rated: NV=Not Visible, LO=Low, MO=Moderate, HI=High,
VH=Very High.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (05 JUN - 14 JUN)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | | | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | **|** | | | | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE |***|***|***| * | | | | | * | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|** |** |** |***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 70%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent
phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over
periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from
the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

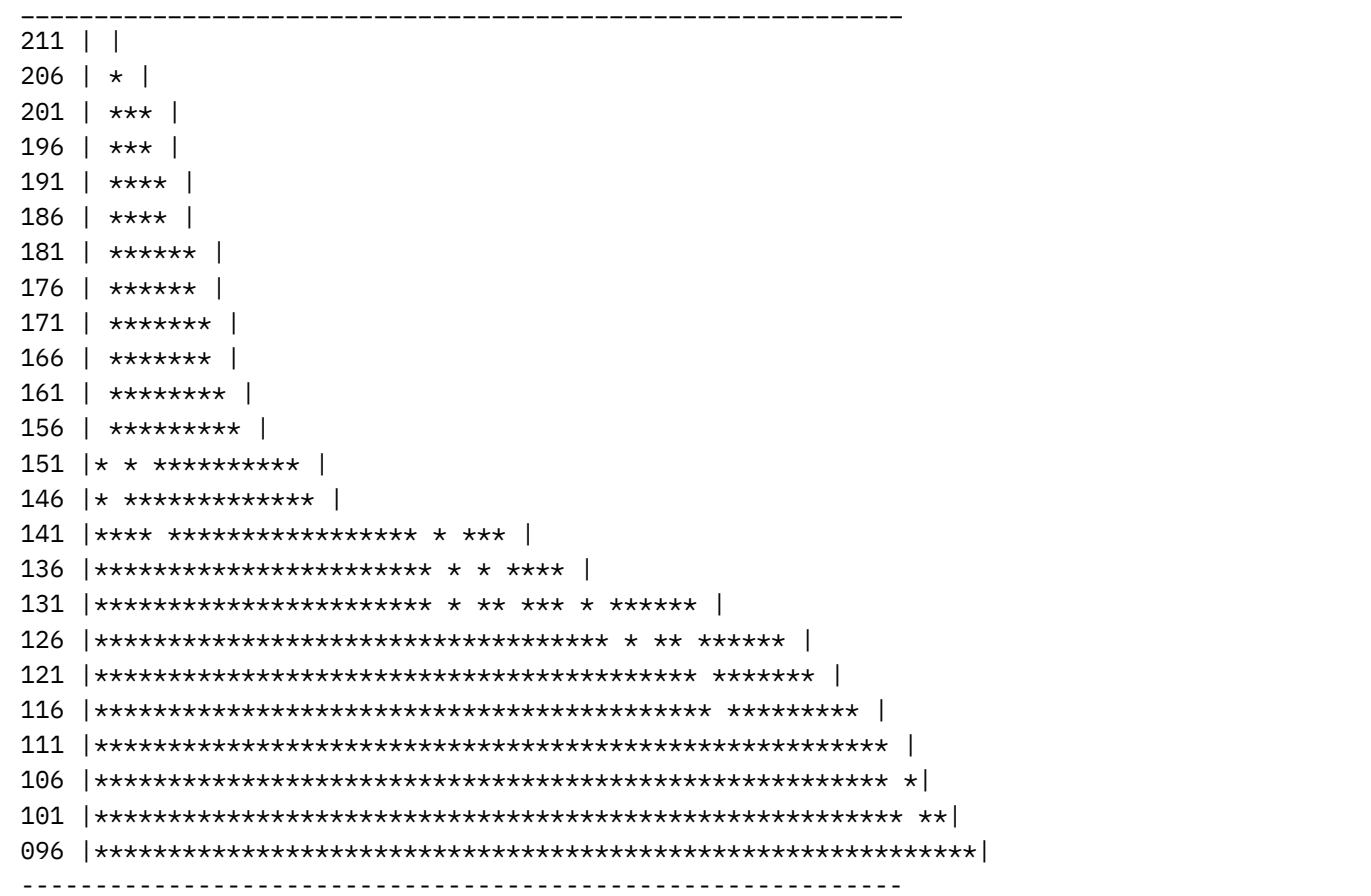
60-DAY GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

```
_____________________________________________________________
114 | S |
108 | S |
103 | S |
97 | S |
91 | S |
85 | S |
80 | S |
74 | S |
68 | S |
63 | S |
57 | S |
51 | S |
46 | S |
40 | SM |
```

```
34 | SM |
28 | M SM |
23 | A MASM A |
17 | AA A MASM A A |
11 |UAAA AUA U A U MASM A U A AU |
6 |UAAAUQQQUUUQUAUAUUUUUUUUUUUUAUUQQUMASMUAQQQQUUUUAUUUQUUAUUUQQ|
-----------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start Date: Day #096
```

NOTES:
This graph is determined by plotting the greater of either the planetary A-index or the Boulder A-index. Graph lines are labelled according to the severity of the activity which occurred on each day. The left-hand column represents the associated A-Index for that day.
Q = Quiet, U = Unsettled, A = Active, M = Minor Storm, J = Major Storm, and S = Severe Storm.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX



GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX

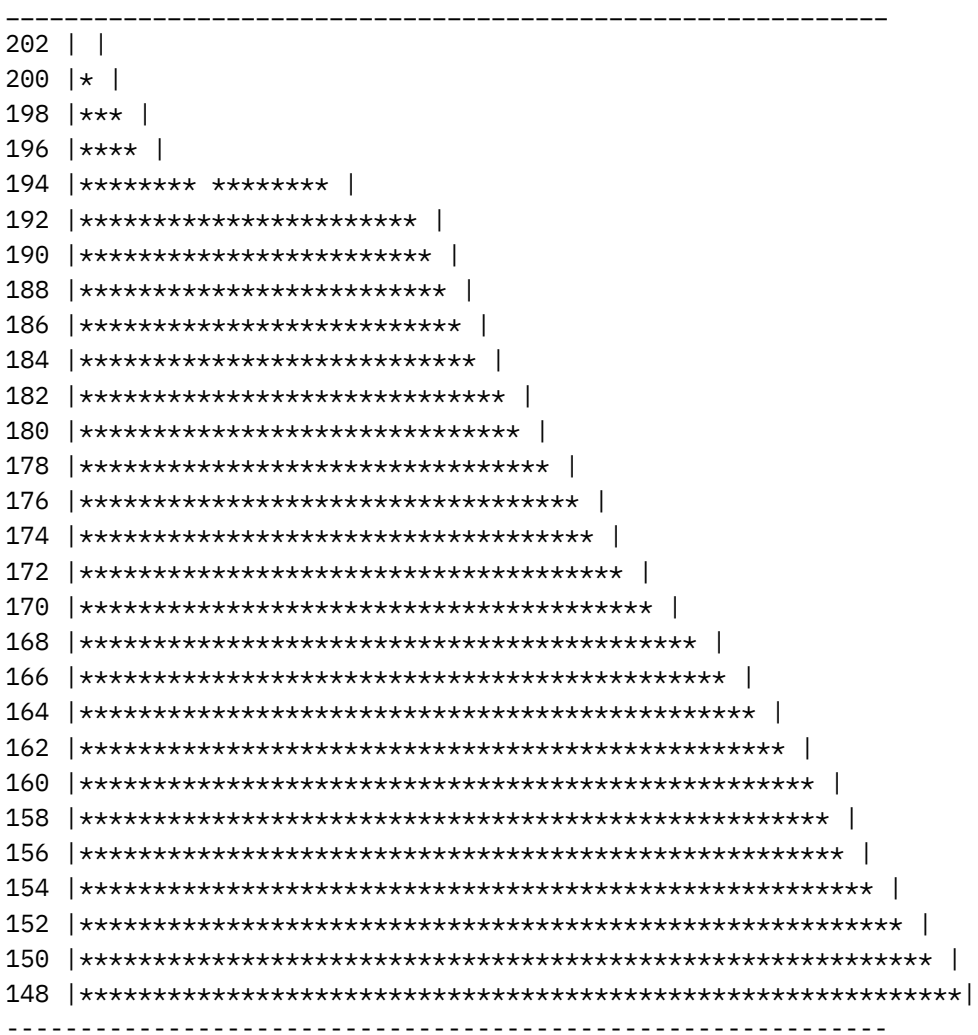
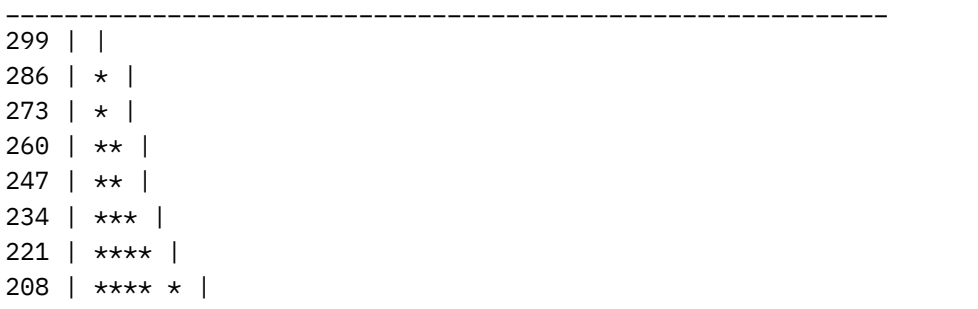


Chart Start: Day #096

NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS



```
195 | ******* |
182 | ******** |
169 | ******** |
156 | ********* * * |
143 | ********** ** *** |
130 | ************** * *** **** |
117 | ** *************** ***** ** ***** |
104 | ************************** *** ****** * *|
091 | ************************** *** * ****** ** *|
078 |* ** ****************************** **** ************ *|
065 |************************************** ************ **|
052 |****************************************************** ** **|
039 |************************************************************|
-------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #096
```

NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (05 JUN - 14 JUN)

High Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | FAIR | | * | * | **| **|***|***|***|***| **|
------- | POOR |***|* *|* *|* |* | | | | |* |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | * | **|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR |* *|* | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Paths

```
_____________________________________________________
```

```
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | * | * | * | * | * | * | * | * |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***|***|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
70% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-----------------------------------------------------
NOTES:
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

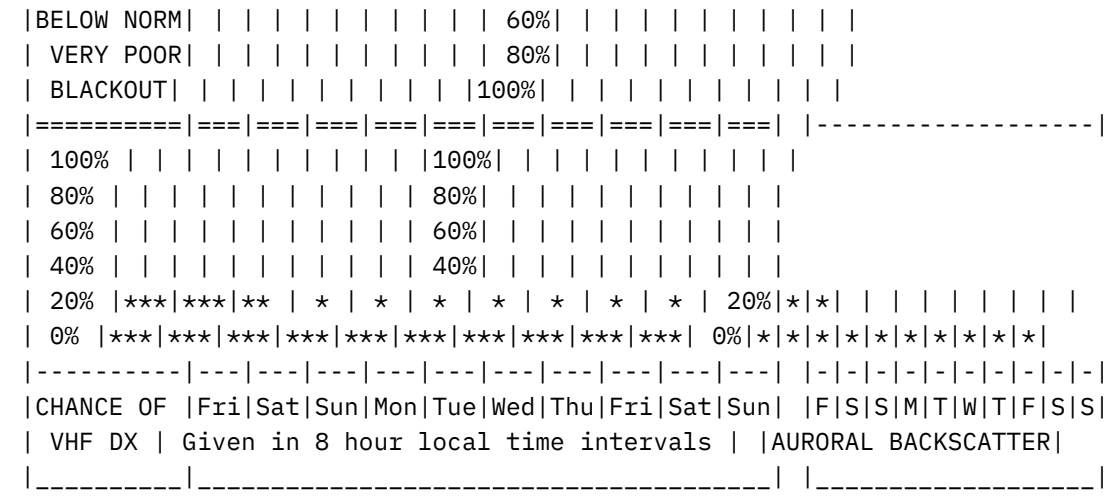
POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (05 JUN - 14 JUN)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

HIGH LATITUDES

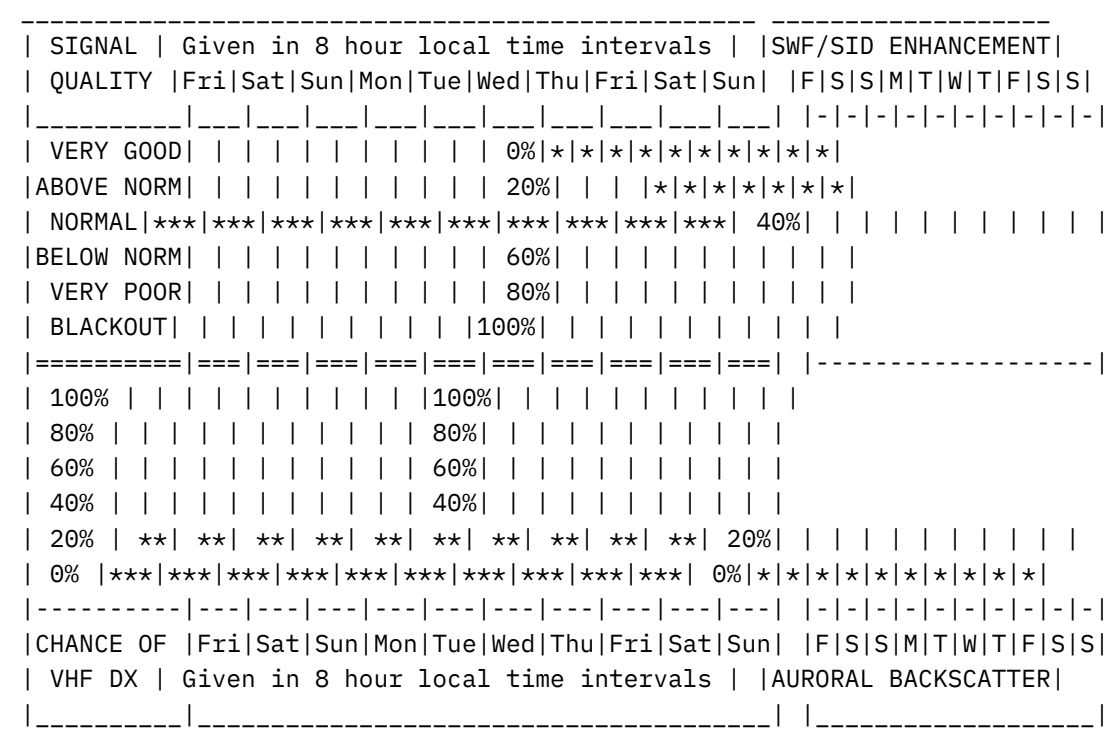
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | | | | | | | | |
| NORMAL| * | **|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
|BELOW NORM|* *|* | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| VERY POOR| | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| BLACKOUT| | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | | | | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | | |
| 40% |* *|* | | | | | | | | 40%|*|*| | | | | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|_________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| SIGNAL | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
| QUALITY |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|_________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| VERY GOOD| | | | | | | | | | 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|ABOVE NORM| | | | | | | | | | 20%| | | |*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| NORMAL|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 40%| | | | | | | | | |
```


BELOW NORM									60%									
VERY POOR									80%									
BLACKOUT									100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%									|100%|								
80%										80%|								
60%										60%|								
40%										40%|								
20%	***	***	**	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	20%	*	*							
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
_____	_____		_____

LOW LATITUDES


SIGNAL	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT
QUALITY	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
_____	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___	___		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
VERY GOOD									0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
ABOVE NORM									20%				*	*	*	*	*	*	*
NORMAL	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	40%									
BELOW NORM									60%									
VERY POOR									80%									
BLACKOUT									100%									
==========	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===	===		------------------
100%									|100%|								
80%										80%|								
60%										60%|								
40%										40%|								
20%	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	**	20%									
0%	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	***	0%	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
----------	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
CHANCE OF	Fri	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu	Fri	Sat	Sun		F	S	S	M	T	W	T	F	S	S
VHF DX	Given in 8 hour local time intervals		AURORAL BACKSCATTER
_____	_____		_____

NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 30 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (05 JUN - 14 JUN)

High Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE |***| * | | | | | | | |
70% | LOW |***|***|***|***| * | * | * | * |***|***|
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------
```

Middle Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
75% | LOW | * | * | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------
```

Low Latitude Locations

```
------------------------------------------------------
| EXTREMELY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | VERY HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
LEVEL | HIGH | | | | | | | | | |
------- | MODERATE | | | | | | | | | |
90% | LOW | | | | | | | | | |
| NOT VISIBLE |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AURORAL |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| INTENSITY | Eve.Twilight/Midnight/Morn.Twilight |
------------------------------------------------------
```

NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca"
or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and
related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

3001. R U sick of qrp in qst?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 21:34:33 UTC
From: Claton.Cadmus@f100.n282.z1.tdkt.kksys.com
Message-ID: <707690898.F00001@tdkt.kksys.com>
Source record: 289116

If you will, I believe both sides of this issue are correct. I
DO enjoy the QRP articles in QST and wish them to continue. However,
I would like to see more phone capability incorporated in them.

I also would very much like to see a good multiband transceiver with a
digital readout for the homebrewer. Don't misunderstand, i DONT mean an
ICOM 781 clone you can build for $100.00, (not a bad thought though).
But with the new ICs available, a good receiver section, PPL oscillator
with digital display and a transmitter section with 50 to 150 watts
using power Mosfets should be an economical and reasonable request.
Give the ham community a starting base like that and just watch the mods
and updates fly.

Here's another construction article that would be different. How about a
2 meter rig designed to be used only with a TNC for packet. Simple
xtal controlled and inexpensive to build.

Anybody else got any good ideas? QST are you listening?

* SLMR 2.1a * de KA0GKC Claton Cadmus, it's cold in Minnesota!

* Origin: HAM>link< RBBS 612/HAM-0000 Saint Paul, MN (K0TG) (1:282/100)

3002. Giant RF Light Sheets, Tesla and Me (Re: New Light Bulbs).

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 21:40:23 UTC
From: awpaeth@watpix.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <BpCC7F.ILJ@watcgl.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 289117
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Years ago a roommate and I decided that we wanted to build a very useful "light sheet" (we were rooming together right out of Caltech). The idea was to open the edge of a Thermopane window and dust the insides with phosphor. Next, the tesla coil goes in the attic above the living room. The panel would dock on the ceiling beneath, but could be taken down for use as a light table, drafting table, etc.

The previous inspiration had been Joe's est. 7 million volt Tesla coil. He'd been looking for a standard 10KV 1ma type neon sign transformer when he came across some gov. surplus -- 10Kv at nearly one amp! (We later decided this probably drove an entire bank of radar displays). Standard copper sheet primary, the secondary was "slop" wound on a Lucite bar, where the turns had to be made particularly loose (over 1" turn-to-turn on a lucite bar) to prevent arcing. It managed to pull some 1-2 foot sparks and was incredibly loud in operation but I never heard it -- a responsible teacher ordered its destruction soon after its trial run. But it would easily light phosphors at great distances.

We chose not to build the light sheet largly because we both planned to have children some day. Now I've got my three but know better. Still, I think large flat flourescent phosphor panels, with either RF or filament excitation, would be VERY useful in both residential and industrial lighting.

/Alan Paeth
KD3XG/VE3AWP

PS- to those who understand: "ah, to have lived just 2 blocks from C+H Surplus"

3003. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 21:56:32 UTC
From: crisp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <9_#lmpn.crisp@netcom.com>
Source record: 289120

In article <1992Jun4.135011.18693@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>Rumor has it that they are crystal controlled, though that seems unlikely.

Again, as I posted yesterday, Mr. Tom Moore of Intersource Technologies
(the maker of the bulbs) stated to me on the telephone that the oscillators
are crystal controlled.

--
Richard Crisp Cupertino, Ca. crisp@netcom.com
(415) 903-3832 wk "what, me worry?" (408) 253 4541 fax
I'll tell you who is to blame, The Japanese are to blame. If they
hadn't invented the camcorder, none of this would have happened.
-"Darryl Gates", Police Chief, Los Angeles, Ca.

3004. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 21:58:13 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun04.215813.26669@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 289115

In article <12738@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
>
>I don't know what's in fluorescents; the RFI bulbs (:-) contain mercury
>vapor. The pressure in the lamps is presumably extremely low; I bet in full
>production they go through an ounce of mercury a year at the factory.

Fluorescent bulbs, and these new RFI bulbs use mercury vapor as the gas that they make a plasma in. Typical fluorescent bulbs, such as any office might have, have a drop of mercury about 1/16 inch in diameter. This may not seem significant to you, but multiply that by 10's of millions, and recognize that ALL go to the garbage dump unprocessed with the mercury unreclaimed, and you should start to worry a bit.

>Mercury, in sufficient doses, is incredibly toxic, but these bulbs probably
>won't be able to deliver a dangerous dose even if you ate one.

Mercury metal is not particularly poisonous when eaten. For centuries, it was used as a laxative. Mercury is most poisonous when adsorbed through the skin and when inhaled as a vapor. The last time you broke a fluorescent bulb (or a fever thermometer) on your floor, you doomed the room you were in to a permenant cloud of mercury vapor. The drop of mercury that landed on the floor split into an uncountable number of small droplets, each of which is evaporating into the air.

One wonders how the "Environmentalists" missed the connection between so called "Green" (eg. environmentally correct) fluorescent bulbs, and mercury?

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

3005. Re: QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 22:00:19 UTC
From: wb9tow@hackney.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun4.220019.25561@noose.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 289118

[No readable article body recovered]

3006. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 22:00:58 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <_+#l36n.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289119

flloyd@sunburn.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]) writes:

>Maybe illegal according to a strict interpretation, but the capability
>didn't exist when the rules were written (I'm talking about dual-band
>rigs with microprocessor control). I'd have to say that it must be OK

The capability DID exist, but it was not cheap and portable as it is now.

>because: 1) the FCC hasn't said NO, 2), They continue to approve radios
>which do it (the TM-732), and 3) it's quickly becoming a common

They don't approve radios on the basis of what they can or cannot do
within the amateur service, but rather, whether or not they cause
interference from general operation aside from the intended transmit
frequency. The fact that it is approved (besides HF linears) means
it is not expected to violate part 15.

>practice. It's a clear case of the rules not being up to date with
>the times. I don't use the capability often, but when I do I use
>the following "common sense" rules:

>1. Make sure that the local (car to HT for example) link frequency is
>a simplex one
>2. Suffix my spoken ID with "Remote Base"
>3. Make sure the time-out-timer (TOT) is enabled
>4. Use PL on the local link
>5. Be careful to stay in band!

I'm not sure which station (car vs HT) is which. However whichever one
is controlling the other needs to:

1. Be on an auxiliary frequency (no Novices, see 97.201(a))
2. Be identified as an auxiliary station (no longer required but a good idea)

This of course rules out 2 meters for the auxiliary (control op to remote
base) frequency.
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

3007. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 22:10:24 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <h+#l+3p.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289122

am001@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Robert S. Radvanovsky) writes:

> 1. I use a 2m HT for a hot-tub which is out in my back yard.
> 2m set at 147.570 with CTCSS on 173.8 PL, BUT before
> setting up CBR, I FIRST send out a query if the frequency
> is in use; if it is, I move to another; if it isn't,
> I issued a general QST notifying the PL, the CBR freq's
> and what repeater will be used (generally on 440 MHz).
>
> 2. I NEVER tie up a 2m repeater and a 70cm repeater. It's
> generally 2m simplex at 0.5W to 70cm repeater or 2m simplex
> at 0.5W to 23cm repeater.

...

>Now... if there are agreed upon freq's for CBR and you do not
>use too high of power (more than 5W in my book), I see nothing
>illegal 'bout this operation as long as (1) there ain't anybody
>already there, (2) a CBR has already been setup for this sort
>of thing, and (3) the freq chosen isn't the INPUT or OUTPUT
>to a repeater *OR* isn't a voice (FM) freq, i.e. AMTOR, NAVTEX,
>etc.

If the setup is only legal as an auxiliary station remotely controlling
a station on another band (regardless of whether you CALL it a repeater)
then of course it has to follow those rules.

If it really *IS* a repeater you are OK. Of course a repeater only
operates on the frequencies allowed for repeaters, has a povision for
ID, and obeys the repeater rules.

>Personally, I think that I am well within the statutes of the law.

If you are remotely controlling a station from an auxiliary station
(the one you are actually at) then are you following 97.201(b)?

97.201(b) An auxiliary station may transmit only on the 1.25 m and
shorter wavelength bands, except the 220.0-220.5 MHz [moot
now], 431-433 MHz and 435-438 MHz segments.
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

3008. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 22:16:44 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <p+#lwpq.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289123

bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:

>>I disagree, all you need to do to keep it legal is to say every 10 minutes or less "KJ6NN auxilary" and you have just sent the "ID" for the remote link... This does not have to be done right at the repeater.
>>
> As Bryan already pointed out, this method only IDs one side of the crossband
> repeat. The other side is not IDed. Therefore, in the strict interpretation,
> its not legal.

OK, so say "KB0CY auxiliary and KB0CY under remote control".

I do not believe that the fact that the ID is in fact being sent in through another radio frequency cannot make it legal, nor can I find anything in the rules to suggest it.

Since "auxiliary" is no longer required on the ID itself for the auxiliary station, all I'd be doing is just "KA9WGN for ID".
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

3009. Re: cross-band repeaters, legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 22:20:51 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <t+#lp9q.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289124

n9gbj@n9gbj.ampr.ORG (Bryan QRV Biggers) writes:

> I still don't think that the cross-band repeater can be effectively
>IDed by keying up on one of your output frequencies and IDing. That only
>IDs one of the frequencies being used by your radio. Its the
>dual-bandedness of the thing that is confusing people. 2 frequencies are
>being used, so 2 frequencies have to be IDed. What if this was a single
>2M HT and I key up and ID on 145.46, for a QSO on 145.52. (And don't
>worry, I'm not about to call up the FCC and ask them about all this! I
>already know what the answer to every question is going to be ;).
>
> Consider a hypothetical cross band repeater linking a 2 meter
>repeater to a UHF frequency. The owner is out in the yard (if
>applicable), sitting in a hot tub shaped like a giant 2M HT, listening
>to the frequency on a UHF handheld, the cross band repeater is in the
>house. Every 10 minutes, the owner keys up, and "IDs" the cross band
>when it has operated in the last 10 minutes (does this bother the users
>of the repeater who are chatting away about where they are in their
>cars, by the way?). The owner is close enough to the cross band repeater
>itself so that we don't have to worry about the "control" or 10 minute
>transmitter timeout problems at all; its right there! Sure, they would
>have to get out of the tub, but they could run inside and shut the thing
>off if needed.
>
> Meanwhile, 10 miles away, people are hearing the UHF side of the
>link. It is never IDed. This, I think, is the problem. They can't hear
>your HT even if you do use it to ID. (I don't want to deal with the "is
>it legal to ID a transmitter with another transmitter of much lower
>power on the same frequency"; makes my head hurt to think about it).

Huh? What is the issue here? Why would the ID not be heard through the CBR?
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

3010. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 22:25:55 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <z+#lnnr.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289125

krasnor@nimios.eng.mcmaster.ca (Carl Krasnor) writes:

>Users will discover that many radios with cross-band repeat capability have
>their PL decode feature implemented at the audio output stages and will not
>prevent the cross-band repeater from being keyed by non-PL signals on the
>local link frequency or even intermod. The current Yaesu and Kenwood models
>are in that category, I believe.
>
>Can anyone give examples of radios which they are sure (I think or It should
>type answers need not apply) will use PL decode to prevent the actual keying
>of the cross-band repeater (not just supress the audio output)?

I know my IC-32AT works correctly with PL. I have the UT-40 feature installed
for PL squelch and if it is enabled on a frequency (I can select if it is on
for UHF and VHF separately) then that frequency cannot activate repeat unless
the proper tone is present.

I use that feature to repeat my UHF HT into the local 146.76 machine on its
146.16 input. But since the repeater mode scans back and forth, if someone
were in range of me, their transmission on 146.16 could cause it to repeat
in the reverse. By putting an arbitrary tone squelch on the 2m frequency,
I defeat this.

However the SCANNING does stop on signal present and can block using the
repeater... it just won't key up the transmitter.
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

3011. Re: New Light Bulbs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 22:40:25 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <--#lpn#.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289126

rlong@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Ronald K Long) writes:

> Our local newspaper states that the oscillator is at 13.56 MHz.

Where will the harmonics be? If there is no frequency wobble, then
we would see some nearby at 54.24 MHz and 149.16 MHz. However inband
harmonics might be problems at 420.36, 433.92, and 447.48 MHz (31st,
32nd, and 33rd).

Also: 1247.52, 1261.08, 1274.64 and 1288.20 (92-95).

While these might be high harmonics, I am wondering how they are generating
the RF. If it oscillates at 13.56 this might be the only problem. However
it might be at a LOWER frequency and just be filtered to 13.56.

>IMHO it remains to be seen whether the quality of light will be
>acceptable to the homeowner.

This is an issue. I can't stand those compact flourescent lights.
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

3012. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-04 23:05:55 UTC
From: fletcher@moho.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9206042305.AA02887@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289121

I'd like to see some more QRP rig articles. Particularly for 222, 432, 902, 1296, 2304, 3456 Mhz, etc... Get the idea???

Reid, WB7CJO

3013. RE: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 00:59:12 UTC
From: MUSCHINSKE%39A.DEcnet@scfb.nwc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9206050058.AA12922@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289029

In Info-Hams #571, Al N1AL, writes about ISM:

>...and diathermy (heating human tissue for theraputic purposes).

He missed the very important podithermy - heating human tissue for entertainment purposes. 8-}

Erich KA6AMD

3014. New England Area Ham - Electronics Flea Market * Dates * June Update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 01:26:00 UTC
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.012600.25154@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 289030
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.swap,rec.radio.amateur.misc,ne.forsale,misc.forsale.computers

```
New England Area Major Flea Market *** DATES *** 1992 P 1 of 2
All events are Ham Radio/ Electronic related except ~_____~
1992 Contact Source
*******************************************************************************
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
6 June S Burlington VT RANV @Mid Sch-Dorset St 8A- Joe N1DMP 802 893 6458 F
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
6 June Teaneck NJ Farleigh Dickerson U 7A-4P Jim K2ZO 201 664 6725 F
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
7 June Contoocook NH Flea 8A- $1 adm $6 sell KA1AUA 603 224 3899 F
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
7 June Newington CT @HS Flea 9A-2P $3 sell 8A $15 Les KA1KRP 203 523 0453 F
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
13 June Bangor ME Pine St ARC @Hermon ES 146.34/94 8AM-$2 Roger 207 848 3846 F
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
13 June Warren NJ Watchung Hill R HS 8A-2P John WA2F 908 722 9045 F
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
21 June Cambridge MA FLEA at MIT 9A-2P sell @ 7A Nick 617 253 3776 F
Third Sunday each month April thru October
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
12 July Alexander NY Firemen's Grounds 6A-4P Knute N2DRX 716 343 5580
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
18 July Union ME @Fairgrounds Skeet Smith KA1LPW 207 622 2915 F
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
18 July Nashua NH NE Antique RC 8AM - @Res. Ctr Church Marty 603 938 5051 F
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19 July Cambridge MA FLEA at MIT Nick 617 253 3776 F
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
25 July Cornwall PEI CARC @Union Church 9A VY2ZV 902 628 6208 F
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2 Aug New Bedford MA Sunshine Plaza Ken K1NSX
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
9 Aug Dalton MA NOBARC Dawn adm $1 <12/yl free Charles NZ1Z 413 447 8377
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
16 Aug Cambridge MA FLEA at MIT Nick 617 253 3776 F
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
22 Aug Charlotte VT @Old Lantern Camp Ground $5 Robert Hall 802 985 2235 F
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
30 Aug Fall River MA BCRA @Bank St Armory 8A sell 9A Buy WA1LBK 508 674 4163
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12 Sept Westboro MA MMRA tentative date WB2DCL 508 366 2404 T
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
12 Sept Windsor ME Skeet Smith KA1LPW 207 622 2915
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13 Sept Contoocook NH Flea 8A- K1OPQ 603 746 5090
~~~~~~
13 Sept Gaithersburg MD FAR sat pm sell set up Nancy Drahim 703 691 0078
~~~~~~
13 Sept S Darthmouth MA Michael WM1S 508 996 1100
~~~~~~
20 Sept Cambridge MA FLEA at MIT Nick 617 253 3776 F
~~~~~~
26 Sept Greenbush ME BARC @ WCSN 8A-1P Ed 207 732 5185 F
~~~~~~
27 Sept Yonkers NY @ Lincoln HS 9A-3P sell 7A adm $4 WB2SLQ 914 969 1053 F
~~~~~~
LAST UPDATE 6-2-92 de W1GSL P 1 of 2
****
Additions/ Corrections via Internet w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
US Mail W1GSL POB 82 MIT Br Cambridge MA 02139
SASE for updated copy as issued
P 2 of 2
Fall 1992 Contact Source
****
~~~~~~
3-4 Oct Boxboro MA ARRL New England Convention ARRL
~~~~~~
16-17 Oct Deerfield NH Hoss Traders $5aft 4PM fri $20before Joe Demaso K1RQG
~~~~~~
17 Oct Nashua NH NE Antique RC 8AM - @Res. Ctr Church Marty 603 938 5051 F
~~~~~~
18 Oct Cambridge MA FLEA at MIT 9A-2P sell @ 7A Nick 617 253 3776 F
Third Sunday each month April thru October
~~~~~~
25 Oct Framingham MA @HS John K1VVC 508 877 7166
~~~~~~
31 Oct, 1 Nov Waltham MA Photographica ~photo~ 617 731 6603 F
~~~~~~
14 Nov Plymouth MA Mayflower RC Flea Jon WS1K 508 746 0162
~~~~~~
15 Nov Branford CT SCCARA @intrm sch sell 7 buy 9-3 Brad WA1TAS 203 265 6478
~~~~~~
21 Nov Billerica MA Auction 1200RC/Waltham ARA Elliot W1MJ 508 851 0183 T
****
1993 Contact Source
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~~~~~~
17 Jan Yonkers NY (see Sept 27 92) Otto WB2SLQ 914 969 1053 F
~~~~~~
7 March Northampton MA Mt Tom ARA @Smith Vo Tech Marvin N1CDR 413 562 1027
~~~~~~
13 March Hudson NH IRS @Lions Hall Adm $2 8:30A Sell 7A
~~~~~~

27 March Portland ME @Westbrook JRHS? Ron KA1FI 207 846 9090
~~~~~~
18 April Cambridge MA FLEA at MIT Nick 617 253 3776 F
3rd Sunday Each Month April thru October
~~~~~~
16 May FLEA at MIT
~~~~~~
20 June FLEA at MIT
~~~~~~
6 June Newington CT @HS Flea Les KA1KRP 203 523 0453
~~~~~~
18 July FLEA at MIT
~~~~~~
24 July NH NHARA NH State Convention T
~~~~~~
15 Aug FLEA at MIT
~~~~~~
19 Sept FLEA at MIT
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17 Oct FLEA at MIT
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LAST UPDATE 6-2-92 de W1GSL P 2 of 2
Source F= Flyer JR= John Roberts list A= ARRL list WR NV 73 CQ QST = Mags
T= tentative early info
This list has been compiled from many sources. While we believe the info to
be accurate the author can not be responsible for changes or errors.
Check with the sponsoring organizations for more details.
This list will be posted monthly to Usenet if additions have been made.
Mailed copies are sent when additions are made.
****
Additions/ Corrections via Internet w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
US Mail W1GSL POB 82 MIT Br Cambridge MA 02139
SASE for updated copy as issued.

3015. Monthly Solar Geophysical Reports for May are Now Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 01:29:10 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.707707750@honte>
Source record: 289033
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

/\

SOLAR TERRESTRIAL BULLETIN

05 June, 1992

Monthly Reports for May 1992

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MONTHLY REPORTS OF SOLAR GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FOR MAY ARE NOW AVAILABLE:

The monthly reports of solar and geophysical activity for the month of
May 1992 are now available for anonymous FTP from the following sites:

solar.stanford.edu <--> 36.10.0.4 <--> "pub/1992" and subdirectories
nic.funet.fi <--> 128.214.6.100 <--> "pub/dx/solarreports" and subdirs
xi.uleth.ca <--> 142.66.3.29 <--> "pub/solar/1992"

The files to get are:

"mayflr.doc" - Summary of Solar Energetic Events for May 1992.

"maymag.doc" - Summary of Global Geomagnetic Activity for May.

"maytec.zip" - Summary of Global Total Electron Content (TEC),
compressed using ZIP.

"maytec.zoo" - Summary of Global TEC, compressed using ZOO.

"maytec.tar.Z" - Summary of Global TEC, TAR'd and COMPRESSed.

"sgdb-may.zip" - Archive of all Daily Solar Geophysical Data
Broadcasts (SGDBs) for May using ZIP.

"sgdb-may.zoo" - Archive of all SGDBs, compressed using ZOO.

"sgdb-may.tar.Z" - Archive of all SGDBs, TAR'd and COMPRESSed.

** End of Bulletin **

3016. DX Bulletin 30 ARLD030

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 02:45:29 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Jun05.024529.26503@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289037

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================
```

ZCZC AE92
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 30 ARLD030
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
June 4, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD030
ARLD030 DX news

Thanks to Bob, WB2CJL, and the Westepn New York DX Association for the following DX information.

TONGA, A35. JA3JA and JA3JM along with AA5K have been active on various bands and modes including RTTY, signing A35JA and A35JM. They will be active from KH6 on June 5 and 6 on 160 through 6 meters, including the WARC bands.

SOUTH GEORGIA, VP8. Keith, VP8CKB, has announced on RTTY that he is willing to set up RTTY schedules. He has left messages on APLINK station CE3GDN on 21074 kHz. He has also checked into the GW3CDP, 21335 DX Net on weekends. Anyone still needing South Georgia, here's your opportunity. He will be on the island until April, 1994.

MALYJ VYSOTSKIJ ISLAND, 4J1. M-V Island has been very active, on 15. 20, 40 and 80 meter CW and SSB. They have also been on RTTY. The DXpedition is scheduled to last until June 9. All QSLs go via OH2BU.

WAKE ISLAND, KH9. Jim Smith, VK9NS, is planning on this one for some time in June. He is also considering Mellish Reef, Willis and Canton Islands, and possibly Heard Island later on in the year.

CORSICA, TK. Bob, G3PJT, will be actIve from June 7 through 24, signing /TK. He will feature WARC band operation around his sunrise and sunset times. QSL to his home call.

ALAND ISLAND, OH0. Eric, OH2BBF, will be on Aland Inland as OH0BBF from June 5 through 7 and again from June 16 through 21.

RWANDA, 9X. Michel, F1MXQ, is QRV for two months as 9X5HM, mostly on CW.

CRETE, SV9. SV9/W0CG will be operational until June 12. QSL via KQ8M.

VANUATU, YJ. Bing, VK2BCH, is on the DXpedition jaunt again. He will be active as YJ0AXV until June 11 and then on to West Kiribati as T30AA. QSL both to his home call.

SOMALIA, T5. Kent, WB8HWO, is now signing T53UN. He is often found on 14256 kHz, with a ood gsignal. QSL to Kent Phillips, Box 1642, Nicosia, Cyprus.
NNNN

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

3017. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 04 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 03:00:54 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.707713254@honte>
Source record: 289034
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 156, 06/04/92
10.7 FLUX=108 90-AVG=148 SSN=138 BKI=1001 0011 BAI=001
BGND-XRAY=B1.7 FLU1=7.4E+05 FLU10=1.1E+04 PKI=1112 2122 PAI=005
BOU-DEV=006,004,004,006,004,003,006,009 DEV-AVG=005 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C7.1 @ 0415UT XRAY-MIN= B1.6 @ 2359UT XRAY-AVG= B2.6
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1715UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1315UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.6%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1910UT PCA-MIN= -0.8DB @ 0415UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55279NT @ 1350UT BOUTF-MIN=55245NT @ 1859UT BOUTF-AVG=55265NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+122NT@ 1932UT GOES7-MIN=N:+002NT@ 0506UT G7-AVG=+093,+036,+011
GOES6-MAX=P:+136NT@ 2142UT GOES6-MIN=E:-021NT@ 1602UT G6-AVG=+107,+000,+027
FLUXFCST=STD:110,112,115;SESC:110,112,114 BAI/PAI-FCST=025,015,015/012,010,010
KFCST=3445 4433 3344 3333 27DAY-AP=031,028 27DAY-KP=3345 6434 5323 3555
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**SWEEP:II=2@0413UTC
!!END-DATA!!
```

3018. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 03:24:04 UTC
From: mcovingt@athena.cs.uga.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.032404.13960@athena.cs.uga.edu>
Source record: 289035
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1992Jun4.143501.2780@tamsun.tamu.edu> kurt@cs.tamu.edu (Kurt Freiberger) writes:
>|> Now the miniature circuitry fits in a standard mazda lamp base. That
>
>I thought they made cars! 8-} Does anyone have the origin of this term,
>or the more arcane "mogul" base???

Apparently, someone at General Electric about 70 years ago was fond of Indo-Iranian culture. Ahura Mazda was, if I remember right, the Zoroastrian god of light. The Moguls were emperors of India.

--
==========
Michael A. Covington, Ph.D. | mcovingt@uga.cc.uga.edu | ham radio N4TMI
Artificial Intelligence Programs | U of Georgia | Athens, GA 30602 U.S.A.
==========

3019. ans bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 03:58:55 UTC
From: 70323.2750@CompuServe.COM
Message-ID: <920605034232_70323.2750_CHC54-1@CompuServe.COM>
Source record: 289036

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-151.01
DOVE TESTING CONTINUES

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 151.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 30, 1992 BID:$ANS-151.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

DOVE Speech Developement And Testing Continues

The DOVE Recovery Team continues to monitor the DO-17 downlink frequency of 145.825 MHz and to examine the on-board computer (OBC) memory dumps. DOVE listeners have noted that the voice messaged has changed significantly since speech testing was commenced last weekend. At the present time the message has becomed "garbled" and unintelligible. The DOVE Recovery Team members are not sure of the exact cause of the message change but they have several theories that they are looking into. The most probable is that there is a software "bug" which is over writing the memory locations where the speech software resides. At the present time they do not feel that this is a set back and are so far pleased with the progress that they have made so far. Watch for further updates concerning DOVE in the AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins.

3020. 3rd District Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 04:20:10 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9206051806.AA14371@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 289071

Gettysburg says on 1 Jun 92, 3rd district callsigns issued were:

Extra - WZ3X Advanced - KE3DB Gen/Tech - N3MJD Novice - KB3ADA

They also say they are just getting to the tests/applications dated
18 APRIL!

3021. Homebrew

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 04:42:21 UTC
From: cfishman@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9206051433.aa13744@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 289074

I have been reading on this net about the difficulty in building
your owm equipment and how hard it is to get parts.....Bulll...It has never
been easier too get parts....calll Digikey.....Mouser......Ocean States
Electronics....etc .... whip out the plastic and away you go....a few
days later UPS (sic) or Fed X can drop off enough parts to build
an IC765.....

You can build a receiver with excellent performance may not look
a pretty as a rice box ..... but can out perform it ....

Stick to modular construction...build a VFO now and replace it with
a DDS later (as the prices drop).

ne last supplier.... PENSTOCK 1-800-penstock.... all kinds
of rf related components including Miniciruits...HP semis...
etc.

I don't work for any of these guys, I just buy their goodies...

Any questions... let me know...

Clark Fishman WA2UNN cfishman@pica.army.mil

phone day:201-724-6940, night 908-852-7416 (ans machine, I'll

pick up)

BUILD SOMETHING: NOW

3022. Re: Modulating a PLL.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 05:39:08 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <=l#l#m-.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289043

andyw@aspen32.cray.com (Andy Warner) writes:

>2. Modulate the feedback signal, after the LPF & before the VCO.

...

>It would seem that my choice of modulating technique will determine
>what the response of my LPF needs to look like (ie what damping
>factor to select). Choice 1 seems to imply that the VCO needs to
>track the crystal closely, choice 2 seems to imply the opposite.
>Am I thinking along the right lines ?

Depending on what you do with the LPF you can get phase modulation
or frequency modulation.

If the LPF passes all the audio frequencies, then when you modify
the VCO input with the audio, the frequency change results in a
change in the phase comparator output in the opposite direction
(in a stable system) so it will compensate for the change, giving
you just a modulation of phase.

If the LPF passes none of the audio frequencies, then you have a
rather freely modulated VCO (possibly way too wide) which cannot
track the crystal at all because the tracking is too slow to keep
up with the audio changing it. You have FM, but you might not
have narrow FM or a stable frequency.

>I wish I'd paid more attention at college now :-) :-)

I assume you also sold your text books?

Get:

ARRL Radio Handbook
The Art of Electronics

for your library. Both are excellent, and better than anything you would
have gotten in EE classes (unless you like deep mathematical theory).
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

3023. Re: Does 1750 Meters really exist??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 05:42:18 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <cl#lld=.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 289044

frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com (Frank Ball) writes:

>FCC part 15 (no license) 1750 meter band: 160-190 KHz. 1 watt max
>input power. 15 meter maximum lenght of antenna + feedline. With
>those power and antenna restrictions you don't get much range.

Depending on your effective bandwidth, you can extend it. I've read
about very slow digital going something like 1000 to 2000 km.
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

3024. Re: QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 06:20:11 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5549@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 289040

jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:

>(On the third hand, if the Pegasus launcher manages to gain popularity, maybe
>we can start seeing QST articles entitled "Yet Another Personal MicroSat"...)

"Yet another closed microsat launched last month...amateurs are now expected
to stay off of 432.5->432.9 and 144.8 to 145.2, because it is a sanctioned
private system."
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire
telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New
York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this?
And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they
receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."

3025. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 08:28:33 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <a3ZVLB2w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 289011

> place *above* 450 MHz. For that matter, I'd like to see current NTSC ATV move
> above 450, too...
> --
> Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can

I am involved in 50-1296mhz ssb, fm, and digital. I am also an ATV'er. I
do believe that new experimentation like HDTV should move up the bands but
since the ATV'ers have had allocations in the 440 band long, long before
computerized digital, why should it even be suggested that they move. Why
not digital, or FM? We already have one repeater for every ham on 2m. Do
we also need one for every ham on 44O? Lets break some new ground here.
For all the people fighting to get allocations for their own private repete
repeaters on 440, why don't they move up to 23cm.

ATV'ers already in many parts of the country have freely given up all but
two channels of their orginal allocations for other services, primarily
for digital. The remaining two channels are for reapeater in and out.
I think this is more than fair and gracious. ATV'ers have no more money
than the rest of the ham population and I think it is unrealistic to
suggest that they trash their equipment and move. Equipment that really
can't be used for anything else, unlike FM rigs that can be put into
several different uses on 440. Besides I can simply modify a TV out
of the box for ATV reception on 440. I can't on 23cm. Some parts of
the country use it for Skywarn operations which is a real value consistent
with our charge. There are some ATV clubs rebroadcasting Space Shuttle
video when it is up, that is viewed by Hams, non-Hams, and kids in schools.
Anybody with a cable converter box can hook it up to an outside antenna
and receive ATV. Try it, you might like it.

73's

Steve

p.s. I be looking for all you SSB,ers from EN33 during the VHF QSO PARTY
on June 13-14.

3026. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 09:01:10 UTC
From: eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.SE
Message-ID: <9206050900.AA29260@eeiua>
Source record: 289042

In article <1992Jun4.143501.2780@tamsun.tamu.edu>, kurt@cs.tamu.edu (Kurt Freiberger) writes:
|>
|> ... mention of the term "mazda" ...
|>
|>
|> I thought they made cars! 8-} Does anyone have the origin of this term,
|> or the more arcane "mogul" base???
|>

And in article dated 4 Jun 92 17:00:21 GMT Bill Chiarchiaro (wjc@ll.mit.edu) writes:
> On a visit to Thomas Edison's winter home and laboratory in Fort
> Myers, FL, one of the guides told us that Edison designed that base.
> At the time, he was interested in Asian culture, and the term "mazda"
> meant something that appealed to him. Unfortunately, I don't remember
> the meaning.

This one aroused my curiosity so I decided to look up "mazda" in my dictionary. The closest I
got to it was "Mazdaism (or Mazdeism): another word for Zoroastrianism." Is this the piece of
Asian culture Edison was interested in I wonder?
Somewhere at home I have some valves dating from the late 60s/early 70s. At least one came in a cardboard box with MAZDA written on it. I assumed it was a brand name, though there is nothing to indicate a connection with Mazda cars. It wouldn't surpise me if they were one and
the same given the diversity of operations of a lot of Japanese firms. After all Mitsubishi make cars, TVs, VCRs and aircraft components.
Any Mazda employees care to comment?

Simon Woodworth.
(eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.se - Don't blame my employers for anything I write!)
"Real men don't set stun" - Star Trek bumper sticker.

3027. FAX 4.1 basic commands in english

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 10:39:15 UTC
From: erwinn@ecs.comm.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.103915.27641@lmpsbbs.mot.com>
Source record: 289048

A participant of this news area (Rejean Roy, royre00@tohi.dmi.usherb.ca,
VE2IMS) was so kind to forward FAX40.ZIP as "uuencode" via email to me,
and i promissed him to translate at least the basic commands of this
program from German to English. Perhaps some other readers of this news
area are interested in this translation.

Erwin Nikl,
Motorola,
at Taunustein near Wiesbaden, West-Germany
erwinn@tau_mail.comm.mot.com

English Translation of Basic FAX 4.1 Commands
==========
by Erwin Nikl, DG6ZS
1-Jun-1992

This translation refers to the pages and sections of the original German
manual ("FAX.DOC" 91/03/09 11:27) as it was written by Eberhard Backeshoff.
I am sure that there are some mistakes in the translation, due to the fact
that English is not my mother tongue.
I thank Jurgen Bartels who walked through this text to avoid major errors.

General:

The German "Umlaute" ", , , " are replaced bei "ae, oe, ue, ss" to avoid
problems with some PC code pages.

abspeichern = save
Abstimmanzeige = tuning display
Aufloesung = resolution
aus = off
Bild = picture
Bilder = pictures
Bildschirmtest = screen check
Datei = file
Datum = date
Dauer = duration
Drucker = printer
ein = on
Empfang = reception
grau = grey
Hub = frequency deviation
(J)a = (Y)es

laden = load
links = left
(N)ein = (N)o
Punkt = pixel, dot
rechts = right
Schraeglaufkorrektur = slope correction (synchronize timing)
schwarz = black
speichern = save
Termin = schedule, date
verschieben = move
vorhanden = present
wartet = waiting
weiss = white
Wetter = weather
Zeit = time

Page 5: Hardware Requirements:

Normally a hardware converter is required, which uses one of the COM ports as
a parallel interface. A connection to the game port is also possible, but
COM 3 and COM 4 are not supported. The parallel bits use RI, DCD, DTR, RTS
and GND.
The "Simpelst"-converter on page 29 does not work very well, it has also to
be considered, that DTR and RTS must have the correct polarity to avoid
damaging the OP-amp. Also, timing problems with undesired interrupts, caused
by EMS cache or accessing the disk can occur. Answer the question for a
"Hardware-Konverter" with no, if you want to use the simple version.
Copies of the schematics for various hardware converters are available, if
the shipping and copying cost are prepaid.

Configuration:

If the program is started the first time and the "FAX.CNF" file has been erased,
or the "(K)onfiguration aendern" key is pressed at the main menu, the
program configuration can be changed.

Page 7: Screen Configuration:

If a "HIRES" graphic mode is selected, it has to be considered, that the
number of pixels divided by 8 must not be greater than 65536, e.g.
800 * 600 / 8 = 60000 < 65536 (ok)
1024 * 768 / 8 = 98304 > 65536 (not ok)

To check the graphic mode selection press "(B)ildschirmtest" in the main menu.
Grey bars will then be displayed.

Page 8: Printer Configuration:

Select one of the predefined printer drivers by using the cursor keys.
An own printer driver can be defined at "0", "Eigenen Drucker definieren".

To check the grey steps of the printer press Dr(u)ckertest in the main menu.

Page 9: Converter Configuration:

Answer the question for a "Hardware-Konverter" with (N)ein, if you want to use the simple version.

The maximum pixel frequency (Maximale Punktfrequenz) depends on the used computer (>= 4000, for fast ATs >= 8 MHz).

Page 10: Synchronize PC Clock:

"Schraeglaufkorrektur" informs how an undesired slope can be corrected during fax reception.

Page 11: Operation:

The higher audio frequency corresponds to "white", if this is not taken in consideration then the phase synchronization at the beginning of the reception will not work.

Page 12: Main Menu:

"(D)ateiname" ... is the file name without extension where pictures are saved during the reception (if enabled). The extension of the file name is a consecutive number to handle more than one picture.

"(K)onfiguartion aendern " means change configuration.

"(B)ildschirmtest" test the screen mode with a grey step.

"Dr(u)ckertest" test the printer with a grey step.

Page 14: FAX Reception:

When FAX reception is started by pressing the "F" key in the main menu, a status window appears.
The meaning of the parameters:

Page 14: "M": receive mode selection:

There are 10 predefined modes selectable, their data can be changed by the mode editor. If a new mode is selected, other parameters like the grey display mode are also set.

Page 15: Printing and saving:

If either "(D)ruck" or "A(b)speichern" (print or save) is selected, the picture is printed, respectively saved during the the FAX reception. Subsequent saving of a picture which is already on the screen is not possible !
It is not possible to select print and save at the same time.

Page 16: Phase synchronization

If "(P)hasen" is set to "ein" (on) the program waits for a synchronization signal which ensures the left side of the picture is at the left side of the

screen. The phasing signal of the FAX stations normally consists of 5% white and 95 % black.
If the phase signal is decoded correctly the "lck" for "lock" is displayed.

"N" means normal phase synchronization, "I" means inverse phase synchronization (95% white, 5% black). Inverse phase synchronization signals are used e.g. by METEOSAT.

Page 16: APT:

Automatic Picture Transmission waits for a start tone of the FAX station. Depending on the start tone it can also distinguish between module 576 and module 288 of weather FAX stations.
The three APT states are "Termin", "wartet", and "aktiv" (scheduled, waiting, active). If a start tone is decoded, APT goes to "aktiv", then after a stop tone has been received, APT goes back to "wartet".
If "WEFAX288" or "WEFAX576" is selected the respective module is recognized by the APT.
By pressing the key "A" APT can be activated and deactivated manually, but the program will wait for the phase synchronization, unless it is disabled manually.
APT can be disabled entirely by pressing "X".

Page 17: Moving:

If you start during a running FAX transmission (phasing and APT must be off) the position of the picture can be changed by pressing "(V)erschieben" and by using the cursor keys to move the appearing cursor to the edge of the picture; then press "ENTER".
This is also possible at S(h)owpic.

Page 18: Grey steps:

If "(G)rau" is set to "ein" the picture is displayed and stored with grey steps, otherwise ("aus") only black and white are used. Grey pictures need much more memory space than black and white pictures.

Page 18: Orientation:

-> means representation of the picture from left to right
<- means representation of the picture from right to left
v) means representation of the picture from top to bottom
^) means representation of the picture from bottom to top

With "(O)ri" horizontal and vertical picture display can be selected.
At vertical display it can take e few seconds at module 576 after APT start until something is displayed.

Page 19: Frequency deviation:

If you use the "simpelst" converted the difference between the black and white frequency has to be defined. "(H)ub" is one half of the difference

between black and white frequency.

Page 19: Other commands:

The following key commands do not appear within the status window:

"X": APT enable/disable
"R": inverse display on/off; APT must be "wartet" or "------"
"F": APT frequency counter on/off, to measure an unknown APT frequency.
"C": display of the brightness value; similar to "F"
"K": automatic tuning enabled/disabled
"E": call the mode editor, to change one of the existing modes, or to create
a new mode. A mode can be disabled by setting module to 0;
"alt"ernate mode for APT reception;
"aufl" set a fixed value of dots per line, 0 means automatic;
"Q"uit
"S": to correct an undesired slope using the cursor keys,
cntl cursor for parallel picture movement

The default configuration data can be recreated by deleting "FAX.CNF".

Page 22: Scheduled reception:

Together with the Automatic Picture Transmission (APT) it is possible to
receive FAXes at a certain date and time.
Use "(E)[ditieren] der Terminliste" in the main menu to enter up to 32 dates.
For a every day reception enter "00.00.00" for the date.
If valid dates are in the date list the main menu shows the message:
"Termine: ..... vorhanden".
With "Dauer=nn" (duration in minutes) the FAX reception can be stopped
after nn minutes if no stop tone is decoded. If "Dauer" is not specified,
60 minutes are assumed.
If 10 minutes after the date and time entry no APT start tone is decoded,
the program switches to the next date.

The commandline parameters "/TB" (save during reception) and "/TD" (print
during reception) can be used too start "FAX.EXE" from "AUTOEXEC.BAT".
The computer can then be switched on by any hardware time switch circuit.

Page 23: S(h)owpic:

After pressing "h" a file can be selected using the cursor keys, e.g. select
"TINA1". The picture will be displayed so that its whole image fits on
the screen while preserving the original aspect ratio.
With "(P)aram" the parameter menu is called, the picture can be modified as
described on page 18 and 19.
To zoom a part of the picture use "(Z)oom". A frame appears on the screen.
It can be positioned using the cursor keys, and its size can be varied using
the "+", "-", "x", and "y" keys.
The zoomed part like the entire picture can be saved ("(S)peichern") and
printed ("(D)rucken"). Depending on the the grey step selection ("(G)rau")
the picture is saved as black and white or with grey steps.

Page 26: Saving pictures:

If pictures are saved to disk they will be compressed. All received lines
are saved independent from the used video interface.

Page 34: License:

The program is declared as "shareware"; the author (DK8JV,Eberhard Backeshoff)
expects a gift of DM (Deutsch Mark) 30.00 if the program is useful for your
applications.

---
end of article

3028. Ground Rod Placement In Basements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 10:43:12 UTC
From: SEELER@upei.CA
Message-ID: <45D3D4371FBF201741@UPEI.CA>
Source record: 289045

I currently have a "RF" ground about 2.5 - 3 meters from my station.
I do not appear to have any major problems except on 6M (using a
TS690S). I have a B&W Low Pass filter for 6M operation in-line etc.
However, I do get some radiation of the second harmonic which appears
to be coming from the ground rod (6 feet long). The interference
(tuned into using a sony type walkman) does not extend more than
25 - 30 feet from the ground rod and there are no houses (other than my
sterio when tuned to 100 Mhz FM - fortunately no stations are there
currently) apparently affected. Note that the ground rod is connected to a
copper ground bus (pipe) at the station by RF strapping meant for the purpose.

I have been thinking of putting another ground rod in closer to the station.
The only way to do this (I'm in a finished basement and the station is less
than 1.5 meters from the hole through the basement wall) is to DRILL a hole
through the basement floor (cold room next to station) drive a 6 foot
ground rod down into the earth beneath the floor and seal the gap (if any)
between the rod and floor using cement and silicon

seal. Has anyone tried this
or would they recommend it? My RF gound rod would then be about 0.5 meters
or less from the rig. I do have a sump hole and pump in a work room and
water has not been a problem to date (Knock on wood). Comments or suggestions
would be welcome. I've thought about using a counterpoise for 6M but if
I'm on other bands and it is the ground rod , this might make it worse
for the other bands. Comments?

I also would point out that my coax RG213 and the ground strap go out the
same hole. I recognize that there might be crosstalk. But - would ferrite
beads solve the problem of a long RF path for 6 meters? I don't seem to
get harmonic radiation from the antenna to any great extent.

All comments and suggestions would be welcome. I don't seem to cause problems
for neighbours - but for my peace of mind I'd like to solve it.

David Seeler, VY2DCS
SEELER@UPEI.CA

3029. MORE OSCAR HELP

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 12:15:16 UTC
From: sschend@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.121516.9536@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 289046

We're back at trying to get an OSCAR station on the air.
Because of a unavoidable long feedline (85 ft.), we are considering locating the amp with preamp on the tower. The amp we are considering is the RF concepts 10-100 for UHF, and 10-170 for VHF. Anyone have any experience doing this? Does the preamp in these amps have enough gain for OSCAR?
Thanks,
-Steve WB5RWS/8

3030. Tape backup subsystem/device driver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 12:41:08 UTC
From: sam@wa4phy.ampr.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.124108.5589@wa4phy.ampr.org>
Source record: 289061
Cross-posted to: comp.periphs,rec.radio.amateur.misc,comp.os.unix

I'm interested in finding/knowing if there possibly exists, a device driver for ISC v 3.0 which supports any other tape controller card other than the wangtek. I have an ST-506 tape drive, made by Cipher. Model is 506 /F plus or something close to that. It's a 150M drive. I'm looking for a controller card and device driver to use with ISC v. 3.0. Could some kind soul respond to this post directly, since I'm only receiving a minimal news feed, and not all groups at that.

Thanks in advance

--

Sam Drinkard

3031. Revised ISM Frequeencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 13:17:00 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9206051314.AA21001@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 289047

Thanks to Edward, N3IAS, I've revised the list and I'll add
some uses as I come across them.

Here are the ISM frequencies. The source is an OMEGA
Engineering wall chart that we have hanging in the lab.
ISM stands for Industrial, Scientific and Medical.

6.78 MHz +/- 15 kHz
13.56 MHz +/- 7 kHz
27.12 MHz +/- 0.163 MHz
40.68 MHz +/- 0.02 MHz
915.0 MHz +/- 15.0 MHz
2450.0 MHz +/- 50 MHz Microwave ovens
5800.0 MHz +/- 75.0 MHz
24.125 GHz +/- 125 MHz
61.25 GHz +/- 250 MHz
122.5 GHz +/- 500 MHz
245.0 GHz +/- 1 GHz

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

3032. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 13:28:09 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.132809.19339@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 289050
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <3477@pacific.rand.org>, edhall@rand.org (Ed Hall) writes:
|>...
|>Incidentally, there is no such Japanese word as "mazda". The car-maker's
|>name is properly transliterated "masuda", but they thought "mazda" would
|>go over better in foreign markets.

Certainly "mazda" isn't a Japanese word. "Masuda" or "Mazuda" is how a
Japanese might transliterate "mazda". But that isn't the name of the
company; its name is Toyo Kogyo.

paul, ni1d
|>...
|> -Ed Hall
|> edhall@rand.org

3033. licence regulations required for Cyprus ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 13:34:03 UTC
From: phil@muppet.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.133403.16491@muppet.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 289058

HI out there in netland,

I'm off to Cyprus in August, complete with /5b4 callsign, but I need a copy of the current licence regs - in English :-). Anybody know about such details as the address to contact, and what might be available??

many thanks,

73, Phil (g8sgb)

>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<
phil houseago esx | why is there so little weekend
phil@muppet.bt.co.uk | and so much week in between?
>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>>> <<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<<

3034. Re: "E-lamps"

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 13:36:39 UTC
From: waco@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.133639.21592@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289049

In article <1992Jun4.143501.2780@tamsun.tamu.edu> kurt@cs.tamu.edu
(Kurt Freiberger) writes

>In article <BpA70u.18x@news.cso.uiuc.edu>, berger@atropa (Mike Berger) writes:
>|>
>|> Now the miniature circuitry fits in a standard mazda lamp base. That
> ^^^^^
^^
>|> makes it a lot more practical.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Well, this depends. For a regular lamp in which the lamp shade is
supported by a standard lamp harp, the base will screw in the socket
but the harp won't fit because of the bulge in the bulb base just above
the threads where the RF unit is located.

```
--------
/ \
/ \
| |
| | <-- Bulb
\ /
\ /
\ /
------------
| |
| | <-- RF unit housing
| |
------------
| |<--------- Threaded base
|| | | ||
|| ------ ||<------ Harp holder in lamp base
------------
```

>
>I thought they made cars! 8-} Does anyone have the origin of this term,
>or the more arcane "mogul" base???
>
>73, Kurt
>--
>Kurt Freiberger, wb5bbw kurt@cs.tamu.edu 409/847-8607 fax:409/847-8578
>Dept. of Computer Science, Texas A&M University DoD #264: BMW R80/7 pilot
>"We preserve our freedom using three boxes: ballot, jury, and cartridge."
> *** Not an official document of Texas A&M University ***

John L. Broughton
AT&T Network Systems ##
c/o AT&T Bell Laboratories # The tree of liberty must be watered periodically #
1200 E. Warrenville Rd. # with the blood of tyrants and patriots alike. #
P.O. Box 3045 # It is its natural manure. #
Naperville, IL 60566-7045 # -- Thomas Jefferson #
(708) 713-4319 ##
john.l.broughton@att.com
att!john.l.broughton

3035. OK, I'll Write One

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 13:53:03 UTC
From: wrb@cbnews.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.135303.15359@cbnews.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289051

> > o A KEYER. None of this Curtis 1-chip stuff: A*real* TTL version.
>
> How about a project using the parallel port of a PC to drive a relay, and
> write software that does the hard stuff?
> --scott

OK, I'll write it. Seriously, I've got a commercial product that I developed that does this (PC Super Keyer). I'm getting tired of the advertising costs, overhead, much work for little money, etc.

It is written in C and has most of the fancy keyer goodies - 8 unlimited length memories, auto-increment serial number, fast/slow speeds to send parts of a message faster/slower, message-in-a-message, 4-600 wpm, random code groups and US calls, on-screen display of paddle input, etc.

It uses a reed relay connected to the parallel port for keying. Keys most any rig - tube jocks might want to use an little RC combo to save contacts from sparks. Paddle input is also to the parallel port. Uses LPT1-3.

I'll start on it in a week or two and send it in to QST. Hey, if they don't want it I can always send it to 73 - they will apparently print ANYTHING!

Wally Blackburn AA8DX
wrb@ccsitn.att.com

3036. UNIDEN MR8100 SCANNER QUESTIONS-800 Mhz & Hysteresis

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 14:01:23 UTC
From: ket@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.140123.19844@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 289052
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,alt.radio.scanner

Has anyone found a solution to the lack of direct keyboard input of cellular frequencies to the Uniden MR8100? I would like to be able to have that capability other than via the computer software program.

My second query is whether anyone has found a solution to the severe hysteresis problem with this same scanner. It employs the turbo-scan function and presents a "new" challenge to trying to solve the "loose" effect on the squelch control. (The old solutions do not appear to apply to this newer turbo-scan circuitry)

Thanks for any input you may be able to offer - Keller Taylor - WA3YSU

--
Keller E. Taylor, Jr. WA3YSU UUCP:..att!keller.taylor
(508) 960-1233 Fax:(508) 960-1272 DOMAIN:ket@cbnews.att.com
AT&T - Quality Management & Engineering
(R) UNIX is a registered trademark of AT&T

3037. Wireless underwater communication advice sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 14:11:32 UTC
From: eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.SE
Message-ID: <9206051411.AA12842@eeiua>
Source record: 289053

In article <4393@sumax.seattleu.edu>, smithsh@sumax.seattleu.edu (Scott) wrote:
> I am seeking design recommendations for an underwater wireless
> communicator. ....

I remember hearing of a device called UQC (alright, it was in Orson Scott Card's novelisation of
The Abyss so I don't know whether such a device exists) which shifts normal sound frequencies into
ultrasonic ones which travel much further in water. I suspect that the range may be shorter than
what you want and I wouldn't know how to build one but it might make an interesting electronics
project.
As an amusing aside: Years ago when the Man From Atlantis was on TV here - with Patrick Duffy
demonstrating his ability to speak under water - that our national TV service RTE used to show a
brief message after each episode clearly stating that you can't breathe or speak underwater!

Simon Woodworth.
(eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.se - Don't blame my employers for anything I write!)
"Real men don't set stun" - Star Trek bumper sticker.

3038. Clark Turner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 14:23:15 UTC
From: knight@rtsg.mot.com
Message-ID: <knight.707754195@barracuda9>
Source record: 289070

Sorry to waste bandwidth, but I inadvertently erased the message from you with your home address. PLease send it to me again, because I found the complete schematic for that old Swan you're working on, and also a copy of the datasheet for the original finals in the radio.

Tnx,

Paul KNight

knight@rtsg.mot.com

3039. Need source info for MMIC - Thanks

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 14:46:56 UTC
From: HWells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <".5-Jun-92..7:45:47.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 289054

I wish to thank all of you that responded to my request for help in locating MMIC devices. I've attempted to respond via E-mail to each, but get bounced.

Responses have provided vendor names and addresses which I have sent off a note for more info. Thanks Much!

Certainly appreciate the help,

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

3040. USA regulation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 15:16:32 UTC
From: royre00@DMI.USherb.CA
Message-ID: <BpDp3L.CEL@DMI.USherb.CA>
Source record: 289057

What is the regulation in USA. In Canada we have 4 different class but in USA
how does it work?

In Canada:basic electonic -- > 2m and 70cm 250 W max
advance electronic -- > repeater and 1000w Max
cw 5wpm -- > 160 and 80 m
cw 12wpm -- > all band

thank 73

Rejean Roy

Universite de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada
VE2IMS (Ham radio)
royre00@tohi.dmi.usherb.ca (internet)
ve2ims@ve3jf.#eon.on.can (packet radio)

3041. TS-820 power-up problem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 15:23:54 UTC
From: dube@cpdvax.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <199206051515.AA03766@tilde.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 289055

This is a request for information for all current and previous users of the Kenwood TS-820s transceiver.

The one I have will not power up properly. It requires that the power switch be turned on-off-on in rapid succession. If more than a few seconds elapse between the "off" and the second "on", it still doesn't work.

I've isolated the problem to the fix-vox board. It appears that it gets a false mike key signal (or locks up so that it thinks the key is activated). There seems to be a transistor oscillator or switch in the keying circuit on the fix-vox board, and it looks like this circuit is the culprit.

Has anyone had a similar problem with this circuit? What was the specific failure? the transistor? a capacitor?

Thanks for your help. I will post the "fix" when I find it...

73,
Dube Todd AB5AP <dube@cpdvax.csc.ti.com>

3042. Special VHF Contest Station from Stanford Graduation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 15:32:35 UTC
From: paulf@umunhum.Stanford.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.153235.26211@CSD-NewsHost.Stanford.EDU>
Source record: 289056

Stanford decided to schedule graduation on the same weekend as the VHF Contest, so I've decided to do both. I'll be operating W6YX from the Stanford Stadium (CM87wk) during Commencement Exercises, which run from 9:30 to 11:30 am PST Sunday, June 14th, on 50.050, CW only (I have an Icom 502).

--
-=Paul Flaherty, N9FZX/5W1JX |"Yum, Yum! I'm a better scientist
->paulf@Stanford.EDU | than I thought!" -- Bugs Bunny

3043. Re: Postscript file for ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 15:40:47 UTC
From: tom@xn.ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.154047.4176@xn.ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 289060

In article <1992Jun4.144831.17913@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> karayan@nvuxr.uucp (24112-karayannopoulos) writes:
>In article <2916588165-1337255@dseg1> Ocker@dseg1.CSc.ti.COM (Charlie Ocker) writes:
>>Does anyone know if a postscript file for the ARRL emblem exists? If
>>it does, how can I obtain a copy of it? My club (K5OJI) is designing a
>>new QSL card, and we would like to include the emblem on our card.
>>Please email to me directly.
>>
>
>Me too!
>
>
>____
>
>George Karayannopoulos Bellcore, Red Bank, NJ.
>
>karayan@nvuxr.cc.bellcore.com
>
>Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are mine and not my employer's.

i'm posting this 'cause fieldday may find many uses for all
and there is many out ther who really want it but won't ask
tom K1KAY

```
%!PS-Adobe
%%BoundingBox: 0 0 100 200
%%EndComments

% EPS comments could continue and might include:
%!PS-Adobe-2.0 EPSF-2.0
%%Title: arrl.eps, ARRL Diamond Logo in native PostScript code
%%Creator: David W. Bray, K2LMG, Clarkson University,
%% <bray@sun.soe.clarkson.edu>
%%CreationDate: 1990-Nov-15
%%EncapsulatedBy: Rick Troth, N5VDC, Rice University, 1991-Oct-12,
%% <TROTH@RICEVM1.RICE.EDU>

%*************************************************
% " The ARRL logo(s) should not be used for *commercial* use
% without permission. You can use it on club newsletters, QSLs etc
% without explicit permission. And ARRL membership is not required."
% Jon Bloom, KE3Z American Radio Relay League
% Usenet Message-ID: <423@ultrix.uhasun.hartford.edu>
%*************************************************
% This file first defines SubRoutines and then at the end is the S/R's are called.
```

```
% This file is setup for doing a test printing -- see end of file

% beginning of ARRL Logo
/one_coil
{ 0 50 moveto
0 0 50 90 270 arc
1 0.3333333 scale
0 -100 50 270 90 arc
1 3 scale } def

/inductor
{ one_coil
0 -66.6666 translate
one_coil
0 -66.6666 translate
one_coil
0 -66.6666 translate
0 50 moveto
0 0 50 90 270 arc } def

/antenna
{ -72 255 moveto 72 255 lineto
0 155 lineto -72 255 lineto
0 255 moveto 0 50 lineto } def

/ground
{ 0 -250 moveto 0 -310 lineto
-72 -310 moveto 72 -310 lineto
-55 -330 moveto 55 -330 lineto
-38 -350 moveto 38 -350 lineto
-21 -370 moveto 21 -370 lineto
-4 -390 moveto 4 -390 lineto } def

/diamond
{ newpath
-45 10 moveto
0 100 50 0 4 arcto
4 {pop} repeat
50 0 0 -100 10 arcto
4 {pop} repeat
0 -100 -50 0 4 arcto
4 {pop} repeat
-50 0 -45 10 10 arcto
4 {pop} repeat
-45 10 lineto } def

/arrl
{ gsave
/Helvetica-Bold findfont 30 scalefont setfont
2 setlinewidth
0.85 1.0 scale
diamond % outside diamond
```

```
stroke
0.9 0.9 scale
diamond % inside diamond
fill % fill inside diamond to black
1 1 1 setrgbcolor % set color to white
-11 63 moveto (A) show
-10 -74 moveto (L) show
-41 -10 moveto (R) show
20 -10 moveto (R) show
0 15 translate % put the antenna, inductor, ground at correct place
0.21 0.16 scale % get the correct height to width ratio
6 setlinewidth
newpath
antenna
ground
inductor
stroke
grestore } def
% end of ARRL Logo

% Draw two test Logos
% The center of the Logo is at 0,0 (lower left coordinate of a page)
% The next line translates the center of the Logo 300 points to the right
% and 400 points up -- there are 72 point to the inch
300 400 translate % test -- draw near center of page
arrl % full size ARRL logo is 2.65 inches tall

% The translate command is cumulative so this moves the next location down
% 250 points from the previous location
0 -250 translate % now a 1/2 size logo
0.5 0.5 scale
arrl

showpage
```

3044. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 15:41:34 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.154134.2813@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 289062

Todd Enders - WD0BCI writes:
> to me [lots of features in]
> a modern HF rig don't necessarily imply state of the art. RF
>performance is the bottom line, not if the bloody thing keeps your coffee >warm and your
beer cold on Field Day :-)

Hmmm... the marketplace seems to differ with you. Modern rigs are all
bells and whistles; their RF performance is not noticably better than
older rigs. There are many 30 year old rigs that will give modern ones a
run for their money, and in some ways are better, e.g., PLL phase noise in
modern rigs. It's clear that hams want memories, scanning, et al, more
than they want RF performance... otherwise, the manufacturers would be
making functionally simple rigs with super duper performance. Fact is,
the level of RF performance in ham rigs built over the last few decades is
plenty good for amateur service. This isn't radio astronomy after all,
just a hobby. And there's a lot to be said for cold beer on field day!

> No memories... so what's wrong with a pad and paper
> (except for being low-tech)?

Following that line of reasoning, we'd all still be using spark gap
transmitters and cat whisker receivers.

> In fact, the future "state of the art" tranceiver *could* be 3 IC's and
> an RF amp...

A very, very good point. Maybe we're just in an interim period, until the
state of the art makes homebrewing rigs practical again.

73...

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

3045. Mazda

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 15:45:52 UTC
From: P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <9206051545.AA13085@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289059

Mazda was a trade-name for electron tubes and lamps made by the British company 'Associated Electrical Industries' (AEI) which was formed in 1927 by the merger of the tubes divisions of the Edison-Swan Electrical Company (Ediswan) and the British Thomson-Houston company (BT-H) and Metropolitan Vickers (Metro-Vick).
Mazda was probably best known for their (failed) attempt to introduce a version of the Octal tube-base. 'Mazda Octal' bases had a center-pin that was thicker than the normal octal base, and two of the pins (heater?) were offset too. Fortunately this typically British aberration died the death it rightfully deserved.

For further info, see '70 years of radio valves and tubes' by John W. Stokes (ISBN 0-911572-27-9) Vestal Press, New York, 1982

---G6WBJ--- Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NSW.UA PJML@UK.AC.NSW.SWMIS

3046. Alinco accessories advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 15:53:07 UTC
From: jdl@lena.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.155307.21954@news.columbia.edu>
Source record: 289065

hi,

I've had a dj580t now for 2 weeks and am still happy with it, except for the relatively poor rubber ducky. I need some advice.

what's the opinion on Maldol duckies? they have a 144/440/900 12.5 inch ducky that lists for $38. anybody out there have one?

other netters have suggested the Larsen antennas, what price range are they for 144/440 ? are they supposed to be better?

what about the MFJ-1712 dual band ducky? anybody have their speaker mike that is alinco compatible? I think it goes for $25.

so, any advice on rubber ducks and speaker mikes, welcome.

tnx in advance,
John callsign pending (another 2-3 weeks I hope not more)

ps. no, I haven't been on the air-except as third party :-(

In your mind you can learn to never miss, and if
you can do it in practice, you can do it in life
<---------+++

3047. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 16:03:48 UTC
From: chuck@eng.umd.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun05.160348.10891@eng.umd.edu>
Source record: 289063

In article <1992Jun4.162555.27793@krfiny.uucp> jeffj@krfiny.uucp (J. Jonas) writes:
>
>A similar device I saw at a flea market:
>a box with 2" high glowing green letters.
>The letters were sealed neon tubes coated inside with phosphor,
>bent in the shape of the letter.
>No electrical connections or electrodes - just RF excitement from
>a coil behind the board.
>It came with a box of letters so you can spell out whatever you wanted.
>The board had ledges for 3 rows of about 12 letters each.
>It wasn't cheap, but I've never seen them before or since.
>
>I believe that there are neon signs that use RF excitation of the
>neon tube. How else could one achieve the effect of
>one end lighting and the glow "growing" to the other end?

Oh, I don't know, have you considered 60Hz ac at a suitably high voltage of,
say, 12KV?

The industry standard way of exciting neon signs of all sorts is to transform
powerline voltage to 12-18Kv and let the high voltage make the plasma.

>
>--
>Jeffrey Jonas
>jeffj@synsys.uucp

Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
chuck@eng.umd.edu

3048. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 17:05:55 UTC
From: myers@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360086@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 289007

> Since the FCC is intent on maintaining *compatability* with existing
> NTSC receivers, the waveform for HDTV is very little different from
> the waveform of existing TV. The ACT system does fill some of the

This is not true, at least for the DATV (Digital Advanced Television) systems now being considered by the FCC, and the stated goals of the FCC for this program. DATV (the new abbreviation that they're trying to push to replace "HDTV") will NOT be compatible with NTSC; the only requirements are that it occupy the same 6 MHz-wide channel, and cause minimum interference to existing NTSC broadcasters on adjacent channels (or on the same channel in nearby markets). Since DATV WILL be a highly-compressed, fully digital system, there is simply no way that it's going to be compatible in any way with NTSC, nor received on existing receivers.

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

3049. Re: Modulating a PLL.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 17:07:02 UTC
From: andyw@aspen32.cray.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.120702.23497@hemlock.cray.com>
Source record: 289066

In article <=l#l#m-.pdh@netcom.com>, pdh@netcom.com (Phil Howard) writes:
> andyw@aspen32.cray.com (Andy Warner) writes:
> [...]
> Depending on what you do with the LPF you can get phase modulation
> or frequency modulation.
>
> If the LPF passes all the audio frequencies, then when you modify
> the VCO input with the audio, the frequency change results in a
> change in the phase comparator output in the opposite direction
> (in a stable system) so it will compensate for the change, giving
> you just a modulation of phase.
>
> If the LPF passes none of the audio frequencies, then you have a
> rather freely modulated VCO (possibly way too wide) which cannot
> track the crystal at all because the tracking is too slow to keep
> up with the audio changing it. You have FM, but you might not
> have narrow FM or a stable frequency.

Well, my actual application is data transmission (G3RUH,
K9NG, et al), which would seem to imply a response down to
either DC or 280Hz, depending on who you listen to. If my
LPF passed the baseband signal, then it would result in a
phase modulated carrier ? I think I'm missing something
here. Would I would need to preemphasize the baseband ?
My (simplistic & probably flawed) thought process was :-

1) Assume a steady state.
2) Apply baseband signal - say the instantaneous voltage is x
3) The VCO tracks, the phase comparator outputs a correction
voltage -x.
4) If my LPF passed the correction voltage, I'd be right back
where I started (after some delay).

I was assuming that for this scheme to work, the LPF had to
block any changes which which might actually be the baseband
signal - and since I require response down to DC, how
would the PLL ever track ?!? Is the key to this in the
magic phrase "after some delay" in step 4 above ?

I also got some email replies; most voted for modulating
the VCO control voltage. Some mentioned PM, and I just got
a phone call (thanks Clark) pointing me at the Motorola
CMOS Application Specific Standard IC Manual - I'll have
to try and track down a copy of that.

> >I wish I'd paid more attention at college now :-) :-)
>
> I assume you also sold your text books?

Nope, I borrowed most of them from the library..

> Get:
>
> ARRL Radio Handbook

Got it.

> The Art of Electronics

It's at the top of my "Books to spend $60 on" list.

> for your library. Both are excellent, and better than anything you would
> have gotten in EE classes (unless you like deep mathematical theory).
--
andyw. N0REN/G1XRL

andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835

3050. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 17:08:59 UTC
From: myers@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360088@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 289008

> I thought they made cars! 8-} Does anyone have the origin of this term,
> or the more arcane "mogul" base???

"Mazda" was, I believe, the brand name for incandenscent lights sold by
General Electric. Whether or not this term for the base predates GE's usage,
I do not know.

On the other hand, I think that "Mazda" (the Japanese car company) is a
corruption of "Matsuda," a Japanese proper name (meaning "pine field").

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

3051. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 17:14:36 UTC
From: nagle@netcom.com
Message-ID: <m6#lh3a.nagle@netcom.com>
Source record: 289067
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

kurt@cs.tamu.edu (Kurt Freiberger) writes:
>|> Now the miniature circuitry fits in a standard mazda lamp base. That
>I thought they made cars! 8-} Does anyone have the origin of this term,
>or the more arcane "mogul" base???

"Mazda" was a trademark of the Edison Electric Light Company.
Edison distributed a beautiful set of posters in a Maxfield Parrish style
in the early (pre-GE) days of the lamp business.

I think, but am not sure, that the "mogul" base was a competing
standard from Thomas-Houston. It is, in any case, just a bigger version
of the Mazda base.

John Nagle

3052. Re: Postscript file for ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 17:15:23 UTC
From: cdp@hertz.njit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.171523.15341@njitgw.njit.edu>
Source record: 289069

>>Does anyone know if a postscript file for the ARRL emblem exists? If
>>it does, how can I obtain a copy of it? My club (K5OJI) is designing a
>>new QSL card, and we would like to include the emblem on our card.
>>Please email to me directly.
>>
>
>Me too!

anonymous ftp to ftp.njit.edu in directory /pub/hamradio/logos

Chris - WG2W

3053. Opinions on Maxon 2000

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 17:15:35 UTC
From: sfarrell@lamar.ColoState.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Jun05.171535.4057@yuma.acns.colostate.edu>
Source record: 288982
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,triangle.radio

I hope this is the correct group in which to post this.

I am interested in buying a hand-held FM radio for use at bicycle races. Usually we are given Motorola P-100 or P-10, with the former much more common. I am interested in getting a couple for myself, however.

A local sales rep is trying to sell me on a Maxon PS or SP 2000 and claims it is as good or better than the motorola P-100. It is much cheaper. The motorola is $550. The maxon comes in a VHF for $400 or a UHF for $500. I have not yet decided whether I would prefer VHF to UHF.

The UHF would have repeater capability but some people say the VHF would be superior in the mountains, where bicycle races often go.

I would appreciate any opinions. Thanks.

please e-mail me at:

sfarrell@vines.colostate.edu.

3054. Re: QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 17:46:21 UTC
From: ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
Message-ID: <44131@teda.Teradyne.COM>
Source record: 288984

In article <1856@devnull.mpd.tandem.com> barryc@malamute.UUCP (Barry Chalcroft) writes:
-Since you can get a 900 Mhz QRP FM TV transmitter for $50 from Walmart, why
-not an amplifier for truly low cost FM ATV (keep it under 5 watts and its
-QRP..).

Careful! Those silly things drift all over the place...

/mike
--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne EDA
--- --
/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com

3055. Need advice from Milwaukee HAMS about where to live

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 17:51:37 UTC
From: cberthel@cc.utah.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.115138.1@cc.utah.edu>
Source record: 289068

I'm moving to Milwaukee area in about six weeks and was wondering if there are any Milwaukee HAMS on the net. I'll be flying there July 18 to look for a place to live and would like some advice on where I should settle if I want an HF antenna. I want to be within 20 minutes drive of UWM and prefer the general area of Brown Deer, Shorewood, Whitefish Bay, Riverdale, and northeastern Milwaukee.

Are there any Milwaukee hams out there who live in an apartment or condo complex with HF antennas? What complexes should I look at that have the potential of putting up a wire dipole? What kind of antennas do you use that survive the winters there?

Please send your comments to me directly. Thanks.

cheryl
N7XHZ
cberthel@cc.utah.edu

3056. Re: R U sick of qrp in qst?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 18:04:45 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <140@arrl.org>
Source record: 288997

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, Claton.Cadmus@f100.n282.z1.tdkt.kksys.com (Claton Cadmus) writes:

>excellent suggestions deleted.

>Anybody else got any good ideas? QST are you listening?

"QST", the ARRL HQ staff, has a growing number of people who are connected to the internet. Some of us even read the newsgroups on a regular basis. :-). I have been printing the postings about the thread, and will continue to do so, and will make them available to the rest of the staff, if they wish to see them.

I want to point out, though, that this is a second-best approach. The thoughts and desires of our members posted will have an impact on those that read them here, but not nearly as much impact as a personally written letter to ARRL HQ and/or your Division Director. The letter has another advantage -- when it is routed to someone here at HQ, that person will have to think about what you have said at least enough to answer you. :-).

I would like to thank those who have suggested or asked for change, as well as those who voiced support for our QST content. Both are important to us here at HQ. 73, Ed.

>
> * SLMR 2.1a * de KA0GKC Claton Cadmus, it's cold in Minnesota!
>
> * Origin: HAM>link< RBBS 612/HAM-0000 Saint Paul, MN (K0TG) (1:282/100)
>

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League | uhasun!arrlhq!ehare
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

3057. Re: Alinco accessories advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 18:09:11 UTC
From: robichau@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.180911.17289@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 289072

In <1992Jun5.155307.21954@news.columbia.edu> jdl@lena.cc.columbia.edu (John Louie) writes:

>what about the MFJ-1712 dual band ducky? anybody have their speaker mike
>that is alinco compatible? I think it goes for $25.

Welcome to ham radio, John! I have the MFJ mini-speaker/mike for my
DJ560T. The mike side is pretty good, but I have a hard time hearing
the speaker unless I crank the audio up to the point of distortion.

The mike does have a handy clip which can be fastened to the lanyard
hole on the radio case. All in all I suppose it's worth the $25;
without it, your wrist can get mighty tired holding the HT up to your
ear!

-Paul
--
Paul Robichaux, KD4JZG | NTI doesn't pay for my opinions, and NASA
robichau@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov | doesn't know I have any.
This message printed on recycled phosphors.

3058. SAIL BOSTON '92 HELP NEEDED!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 18:12:22 UTC
From: phil@k9hi.optron.ingr.com
Message-ID: <199206051812.AA12897@k9hi.optron.ingr.com>
Source record: 289005

(Note: this distribution is marked "New England." My apologies if it gets propagated beyond the intended target area.)

Date: 05 Jun 92 13:46
Message-ID: <1489@K1UGM>
From: W1TMO@K1UGM
To: SAIL92@EMABBS
Subject: SAIL BOSTON 92 - COVER LETTER
Path: K1UGM

"HAM SAIL 1992"
BOSTON EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE
Communications coordinated by the BOSTON AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

2 June 1992

Dear Ham:

I'm sorry this message seems so impersonal, but the magnitude of the task we hams have been asked to undertake matches the gigantic spectacle called "Sail Boston 1992." From 11 to 16 July 1992 the visit of over 260 tall (sailing) ships and over 40 warships to Boston will commemorate the 500th anniversary of Columbus's first voyage to the New World. Recently revised visitor forecasts now range from 2 to 7 million people expected at, on and around the waterfront and harbor islands.

The Boston Emergency Medical Service (EMS) has requested that Amateur Radio operators assist in providing communications for about 20 Medical (not just first aid) Stations. The crowds will be large, the demand for services will be great, the days will be long. Although it has been in the planning for over two years, the magnitude puts all services in "disaster conditions." Using several radio networks we will be calling ambulances and evacuation helicopters, requesting supplies, and forwarding victim data.

While the ham part would appear to be for another big public service event, this is the "reeeely big" one for us. This will be a ham response to a true disaster. But enough of the scary stuff. This "disaster" will be the most fun and excitement you've had in a long time. Even if you have seen some of the tall ships before, this many graceful ships are literally a once in a lifetime experience.

But there's more. Your special credentials will permit you access to special areas when you are not on your ham assignment. You can bypass crowds and tourist lines to go on board the ships. There will also be special rest areas for hams and the other medical staff during the shifts. I'm told that special souvenirs may also be available.

Now the important stuff. Preliminary estimates indicate that on Saturday we need about 150 hams, and Sunday will require 80 hams. The weekdays will need about 50 hams each day. I know it's not easy to do, but hams respond when needed, and here's our chance to shine (including some of the best public relations notice ever available). We have been asked to provide voice, packet and video networks; each for different logistical needs.

Actual assignment durations will not overload yo{u. In fact, we will probably not use all your time slots you show to be available. So please indicate all shift assignments you can possibly serve, and then we will be able to pick a few from them.

After the assignments are made and the credentials are produced, you will receive them and other materials and goodies in the mail. You will be informed where to park your car (in a secure guarded area) for transport directly to your site. Also included will be the h~ram operating procedures, network plans, frequencies, etc. Incidently, plans call for each Medical Station to have AC power (generator or otherwise), but you never know. The equipment you list will be very valuable in helping design the networks. If you can leave your equipment for another ham to use for the full day, the weekend, or for the entire event, please note this on the form.

Please complete the Availability form and return it IMMEDIATELY to the address shown below. If you have any questions, please call me promptly at (508) 650-9440 day or evening. To assist in getting the word to other hams, please make copies of this letter and the form to distribute.

Send forms to: HAM SAIL 1992
BOSTON AMATEUR RADIO CLUB
P O BOX 116
BOSTON MA 02161-0901

Thanks and 73,

Bob Salow, WA1IDA
Coordinator for Ham Sail 92

***

Date: 05 Jun 92 13:47
Message-ID: <1490@K1UGM>
From: W1TMO@K1UGM
To: SAIL92@EMABBS
Subject: SAIL BOSTON 92 - FORM
Path: K1UGM

AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR AVAILABILITY FOR "SAIL BOSTON 1992"

Boston Emergency Medical Service Communications
Coordinated by the BOSTON AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

Name_____ Call_____

Address_____ Phone_____

_____ Soc Sec No_____
(for security purposes)

Please indicate in the grid below the times you COULD be available:

	Sat	Sun	Mon	Tue	Wed	Thu
Shift Increment July	11	12	13	14	15	16
0600 - 1000						
0900 - 1300						
1200 - 1600						
1500 - 1900						XXXXX
1800 - 2200						XXXXX
2100 - 2400			XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX			

Limitation on consecutive shifts_____

Limitation on consecutive days_____

Your equipment available	2 Meter	1.3 Meter	0.7 Meter
Hand held radio			
Extra battery pack(s)			
AC operated battery charger			
Base or mobile type radio			
AC operated power supply			
Magnetic mount antenna			
Base station/vertical antenna			
Mast: 10 to 20 ft			
Coax: 25 ft or more (specify)			
Portable packet station			

PLEASE SEND THIS FORM IMMEDIATELY TO: HAM SAIL 92
(Please not later than 12 June 92) BOSTON AMATEUR RADIO CLUB

P O BOX 116
BOSTON MA 02161-0901

3059. Re: Quement warning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 18:41:46 UTC
From: notjim@acidqueen.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l2vdbaINNalu@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 289073

In article <6893@public.BTR.COM> grady@btr.BTR.COM (Grady Ward grady@btr.com) writes:
>My first experience with Quement Electronics amateur department
>this last Saturday (May 30) was an unhappy one.
>
<details of a bad experience deleted>

Undoubtedly, this bad experience with Quement left Grady with bad
feelings and he'll not go back.

My experiences with Quement have been exactly the opposite, however.
I've dealt with the folks in the amateur department and always found
them to be willing to be helpful and pleasant to deal with. I've
dealt with the parts counter folks and had good experiences getting
special parts ordered. I've dealt with the customer service people
and, of course, the cashiers at the registers and consistently have
been treated well.
>
>For an amateur who is was willing to pay Quement's higher-than-HRO's prices,

For those few things for which I've taken the time to compare prices,
I've found HRO and Quement prices to be either the same or within
pennies.

>for any reason -- at least HRO makes an effort to be helpful, even if out of stock.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
And this, just to complete the picture, is counter to my experience
at HRO.

One one purchase I wanted to make, HRO didn't have a demo
model to show me and they wouldn't open a box until *after* I had
paid them for it. I opted not to.

On another purchase, they were out of floor stock of an item, although
their computer indicated they had 5 more in the back room, and I had
to explicitly ask the clerk to get me one out of the back room. The
exchange went like this:

me: I came in to get two Van Gorden 1:1 baluns but I don't find any
out on the rack.

Helpful Clerk: <looking in the direction of the rack>: We're out of
them.

me: Do you have any in the stock room?

Helpful Clerk: <surprised look> : Uh, let me check the computer.
<punching of keys and puzzled look> Yeah, the computer says

we have 5 in stock.

<lonnnnnng pause>

me: Would you go get two out of stock for me?

Helpful Clerk: < disappears into back room and returns with exactly two baluns....aparently content to complete only the current transaction and uninterested in restocking the display rack>.

There probably is no punch line to this other than the observation that any store on a given day can provide a pleasant experience or not. For me, I've always managed to hit Quement on "good" days and HRO on "bad" days.

73,

Jim Lockwood - KM6NK
notjim@acidqueen.corp.sun.com

3060. ORBS$158.2liners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 19:08:08 UTC
From: n3fkv@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <206@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 289075

```
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-158.N
2Line Orbital Elements 158.AMSAT

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR AMATEUR SATELLITES IN NASA FORMAT
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 6, 1992 BID:$ORBS-158.N

DECODE 2-LINE ELSETS WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-10
1 14129U 83 58 B 92147.53833974 -.00000077 00000-0 99998-4 0 8752
2 14129 26.4822 81.8252 6055508 347.0359 2.5496 2.05883970 39335
UO-11
1 14781U 84 21 B 92155.72853544 .00000609 00000-0 11279-3 0 2830
2 14781 97.8522 192.0888 0012748 121.8777 238.3642 14.68571189441161
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 92156.62176228 .00000175 00000-0 18085-3 0 2308
2 18129 82.9250 157.6689 0010234 289.7771 70.2254 13.72286940248064
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 92151.59699146 .00066671 00000-0 91072-0 0 4291
2 19216 57.0888 22.4235 7300681 287.1632 9.9428 2.09817044 30335
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 92147.21871041 .00000013 00000-0 58395-4 0 3749
2 20480 99.0746 69.8385 0539939 242.6251 111.8931 12.83210974107683
AO-21
1 21087U 91 6 A 92156.09884971 .00000078 00000-0 76069-4 0 4287
2 21087 82.9437 332.6102 0035655 357.7637 2.3341 13.74486035 67504
RS-12/13
1 21089U 91 7 A 92154.57922301 .00000040 00000-0 36979-4 0 2802
2 21089 82.9270 203.5909 0030644 23.4028 336.8515 13.73993681 66399
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 92154.75921141 .00000234 00000-0 99147-4 0 5866
2 20437 98.6410 236.7139 0010475 215.6094 144.4387 14.29643338123214
AO-16
1 20439U 90 5 D 92151.76646093 .00000222 00000-0 94455-4 0 4780
2 20439 98.6448 234.3232 0010285 223.1719 136.8658 14.29707968122790
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 92153.68023564 .00000223 00000-0 94455-4 0 4799
2 20440 98.6450 236.3364 0010406 216.7650 143.2819 14.29834240123077
WO-18
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1 20441U 90 5 F 92152.73636753 .00000208 00000-0 88653-4 0 4791
2 20441 98.6447 235.4454 0011001 219.7336 140.3041 14.29826523122945
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 92142.26507611 .00000260 00000-0 11660-3 0 4778
2 20442 98.6454 225.1598 0011722 256.8703 103.1170 14.29905245121453
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 92155.18413378 .00000254 00000-0 10029-3 0 1798
2 21575 98.5091 230.6117 0008106 355.2806 4.8302 14.36660762 46242
NOAA-9
1 15427U 84123 A 92155.29441296 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-5 0 1057
2 15427 99.1426 181.9847 0015607 152.2569 207.9443 14.13397445385252
NOAA-10
1 16969U 86 73 A 92155.60940950 .00000258 00000-0 12719-3 0 9538
2 16969 98.5345 175.4798 0012843 345.5688 14.5112 14.24666534296726
MET-2/17
1 18820U 88 5 A 92147.95680193 .00000064 00000-0 52156-4 0 7298
2 18820 82.5441 146.1198 0017461 126.1798 234.0978 13.84636278218392
MET-3/2
1 19336U 88 64 A 92153.03593091 .00000034 00000-0 75347-4 0 9344
2 19336 82.5428 131.6654 0017342 332.4601 27.5598 13.16948620185049
NOAA-11
1 19531U 88 89 A 92156.19703251 .00000133 00000-0 81751-4 0 8456
2 19531 99.0803 119.6628 0012975 63.8309 296.4026 14.12696012190300
MET-2/18
1 19851U 89 18 A 92154.68920443 .00000115 00000-0 97957-4 0 6813
2 19851 82.5224 17.4574 0014451 149.7089 210.4909 13.84287994164685
MET-3/3
1 20305U 89 86 A 92154.81485036 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 5810
2 20305 82.5516 72.5179 0016416 345.3398 14.7245 13.15995550125209
MET-2/19
1 20670U 90 57 A 92154.82739085 .00000115 00000-0 97531-4 0 4305
2 20670 82.5480 79.6912 0017556 76.1754 284.1357 13.84124859 97643
FY-1/2
1 20788U 90 81 A 92153.68447157 -.00000054 00000-0 -24394-4 0 3884
2 20788 98.8978 184.2633 0013551 283.0209 76.9439 14.01253439 89290
MET-2/20
1 20826U 90 86 A 92154.64320758 .00000133 00000-0 11081-3 0 4319
2 20826 82.5261 18.3392 0013587 341.3673 18.6985 13.83500361 84808
MET-3/4
1 21232U 91 30 A 92154.52006657 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 2297
2 21232 82.5463 336.2117 0016895 259.9754 99.9461 13.16808526 53357
NOAA-12
1 21263U 91 32 A 92154.03748215 .00000379 00000-0 18855-3 0 3027
2 21263 98.6957 184.1437 0012194 231.4450 128.5632 14.22046277 54612
MET-3/5
1 21655U 91 56 A 92157.03035488 -.00000415 00000-0 -10952-2 0 2944
2 21655 82.5567 280.8623 0012369 250.6488 109.2137 13.16800230 38780
MIR
1 16609U 86 17 A 92156.77600283 .00007728 00000-0 11195-3 0 3369
2 16609 51.6000 308.9681 0023779 131.7850 228.5533 15.56653988360344
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HUBBLE
1 20580U 90 37 B 92156.63418986 .00001053 00000-0 95351-4 0 7637
2 20580 28.4729 335.1284 0004565 46.2954 313.7990 14.91517336115071
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 92157.09925102 .00013801 00000-0 17602-3 0 6172
2 21225 28.4714 132.4689 0004546 81.9548 278.1465 15.57544077 66108
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 92156.23001986 .00001057 00000-0 36481-3 0 2968
2 21578 98.5113 231.8555 0005129 5.4653 354.6586 14.37772734 46407
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 92133.08303912 .00003206 00000-0 30108-3 0 1712
2 21701 56.9866 348.8818 0005087 76.6430 283.5254 14.96465015 36255
/EX
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3061. ORBS$158.AMSAT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 19:10:10 UTC
From: n3fkv@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <204@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 289076

```
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-158.O
Orbital Elements 158.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 6, 1992 BID:$ORBS-158.O
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 92147.53833974
Element set: 875
Inclination: 26.4822 deg
RA of node: 81.8252 deg
Eccentricity: 0.6055508
Arg of perigee: 347.0359 deg
Mean anomaly: 2.5496 deg
Mean motion: 2.05883970 rev/day
Decay rate: -7.7e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3933
Checksum: 325

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 92155.72853544
Element set: 283
Inclination: 97.8522 deg
RA of node: 192.0888 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012748
Arg of perigee: 121.8777 deg
Mean anomaly: 238.3642 deg
Mean motion: 14.68571189 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.09e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 44116
Checksum: 339

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 92156.62176228
Element set: 230
Inclination: 82.9250 deg
RA of node: 157.6689 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010234
Arg of perigee: 289.7771 deg
Mean anomaly: 70.2254 deg
Mean motion: 13.72286940 rev/day
```

Decay rate: 1.75e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 24806
Checksum: 310

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 92151.59699146
Element set: 429
Inclination: 57.0888 deg
RA of node: 22.4235 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7300681
Arg of perigee: 287.1632 deg
Mean anomaly: 9.9428 deg
Mean motion: 2.09817044 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.6671e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3033
Checksum: 323

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 92147.21871041
Element set: 374
Inclination: 99.0746 deg
RA of node: 69.8385 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0539939
Arg of perigee: 242.6251 deg
Mean anomaly: 111.8931 deg
Mean motion: 12.83210974 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10768
Checksum: 309

Satellite: AO-21
Catalog number: 21087
Epoch time: 92156.09884971
Element set: 428
Inclination: 82.9437 deg
RA of node: 332.6102 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0035655
Arg of perigee: 357.7637 deg
Mean anomaly: 2.3341 deg
Mean motion: 13.74486035 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.8e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6750
Checksum: 314

Satellite: RS-12/13
Catalog number: 21089
Epoch time: 92154.57922301
Element set: 280
Inclination: 82.9270 deg

RA of node: 203.5909 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0030644
Arg of perigee: 23.4028 deg
Mean anomaly: 336.8515 deg
Mean motion: 13.73993681 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.0e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6639
Checksum: 299

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-158.D
Orbital Elements 158.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 6, 1992 BID:$ORBS-158.D
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 92154.75921141
Element set: 586
Inclination: 98.6410 deg
RA of node: 236.7139 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010475
Arg of perigee: 215.6094 deg
Mean anomaly: 144.4387 deg
Mean motion: 14.29643338 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.34e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12321
Checksum: 296

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 92151.76646093
Element set: 478
Inclination: 98.6448 deg
RA of node: 234.3232 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010285
Arg of perigee: 223.1719 deg
Mean anomaly: 136.8658 deg
Mean motion: 14.29707968 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.22e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12279
Checksum: 329

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 92153.68023564
Element set: 479
Inclination: 98.6450 deg
RA of node: 236.3364 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010406

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Arg of perigee: 216.7650 deg
Mean anomaly: 143.2819 deg
Mean motion: 14.29834240 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.23e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12307
Checksum: 284

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 92152.73636753
Element set: 479
Inclination: 98.6447 deg
RA of node: 235.4454 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011001
Arg of perigee: 219.7336 deg
Mean anomaly: 140.3041 deg
Mean motion: 14.29826523 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.08e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12294
Checksum: 291

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 92142.26507611
Element set: 477
Inclination: 98.6454 deg
RA of node: 225.1598 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011722
Arg of perigee: 256.8703 deg
Mean anomaly: 103.1170 deg
Mean motion: 14.29905245 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.60e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12145
Checksum: 283

Satellite: UO-22
Catalog number: 21575
Epoch time: 92155.18413378
Element set: 179
Inclination: 98.5091 deg
RA of node: 230.6117 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0008106
Arg of perigee: 355.2806 deg
Mean anomaly: 4.8302 deg
Mean motion: 14.36660762 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.54e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4624
Checksum: 289

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-158.W
```

Orbital Elements 158.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 6, 1992 BID:$ORBS-158.W
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 92155.29441296
Element set: 105
Inclination: 99.1426 deg
RA of node: 181.9847 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015607
Arg of perigee: 152.2569 deg
Mean anomaly: 207.9443 deg
Mean motion: 14.13397445 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.0e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 38525
Checksum: 318

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 92155.60940950
Element set: 953
Inclination: 98.5345 deg
RA of node: 175.4798 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012843
Arg of perigee: 345.5688 deg
Mean anomaly: 14.5112 deg
Mean motion: 14.24666534 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.58e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 29672
Checksum: 342

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 92147.95680193
Element set: 729
Inclination: 82.5441 deg
RA of node: 146.1198 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017461
Arg of perigee: 126.1798 deg
Mean anomaly: 234.0978 deg
Mean motion: 13.84636278 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.4e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 21839
Checksum: 343

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 92153.03593091
Element set: 934

Inclination: 82.5428 deg
RA of node: 131.6654 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017342
Arg of perigee: 332.4601 deg
Mean anomaly: 27.5598 deg
Mean motion: 13.16948620 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.4e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 18504
Checksum: 296

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 92156.19703251
Element set: 845
Inclination: 99.0803 deg
RA of node: 119.6628 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012975
Arg of perigee: 63.8309 deg
Mean anomaly: 296.4026 deg
Mean motion: 14.12696012 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.33e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 19030
Checksum: 295

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 92154.68920443
Element set: 681
Inclination: 82.5224 deg
RA of node: 17.4574 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014451
Arg of perigee: 149.7089 deg
Mean anomaly: 210.4909 deg
Mean motion: 13.84287994 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.15e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 16468
Checksum: 333

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 92154.81485036
Element set: 581
Inclination: 82.5516 deg
RA of node: 72.5179 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016416
Arg of perigee: 345.3398 deg
Mean anomaly: 14.7245 deg
Mean motion: 13.15995550 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12520
Checksum: 291

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 92154.82739085
Element set: 430
Inclination: 82.5480 deg
RA of node: 79.6912 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017556
Arg of perigee: 76.1754 deg
Mean anomaly: 284.1357 deg
Mean motion: 13.84124859 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.15e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9764
Checksum: 330

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 92153.68447157
Element set: 388
Inclination: 98.8978 deg
RA of node: 184.2633 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013551
Arg of perigee: 283.0209 deg
Mean anomaly: 76.9439 deg
Mean motion: 14.01253439 rev/day
Decay rate: -5.4e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8929
Checksum: 343

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 92154.64320758
Element set: 431
Inclination: 82.5261 deg
RA of node: 18.3392 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013587
Arg of perigee: 341.3673 deg
Mean anomaly: 18.6985 deg
Mean motion: 13.83500361 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.33e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8480
Checksum: 291

Satellite: MET-3/4
Catalog number: 21232
Epoch time: 92154.52006657
Element set: 229
Inclination: 82.5463 deg
RA of node: 336.2117 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016895
Arg of perigee: 259.9754 deg
Mean anomaly: 99.9461 deg
Mean motion: 13.16808526 rev/day

Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5335
Checksum: 315

Satellite: NOAA-12
Catalog number: 21263
Epoch time: 92154.03748215
Element set: 302
Inclination: 98.6957 deg
RA of node: 184.1437 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012194
Arg of perigee: 231.4450 deg
Mean anomaly: 128.5632 deg
Mean motion: 14.22046277 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.79e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5461
Checksum: 288

Satellite: MET-3/5
Catalog number: 21655
Epoch time: 92157.03035488
Element set: 294
Inclination: 82.5567 deg
RA of node: 280.8623 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012369
Arg of perigee: 250.6488 deg
Mean anomaly: 109.2137 deg
Mean motion: 13.16800230 rev/day
Decay rate: -4.15e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3878
Checksum: 307

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-158.M
Orbital Elements 158.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 6, 1992 BID:$ORBS-158.M
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 92156.77600283
Element set: 336
Inclination: 51.6000 deg
RA of node: 308.9681 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0023779
Arg of perigee: 131.7850 deg
Mean anomaly: 228.5533 deg
Mean motion: 15.56653988 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.728e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 36034

Checksum: 322

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 92156.63418986
Element set: 763
Inclination: 28.4729 deg
RA of node: 335.1284 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0004565
Arg of perigee: 46.2954 deg
Mean anomaly: 313.7990 deg
Mean motion: 14.91517336 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.053e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11507
Checksum: 310

Satellite: GRO
Catalog number: 21225
Epoch time: 92157.09925102
Element set: 617
Inclination: 28.4714 deg
RA of node: 132.4689 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0004546
Arg of perigee: 81.9548 deg
Mean anomaly: 278.1465 deg
Mean motion: 15.57544077 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.3801e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6610
Checksum: 302

Satellite: SARA
Catalog number: 21578
Epoch time: 92156.23001986
Element set: 296
Inclination: 98.5113 deg
RA of node: 231.8555 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005129
Arg of perigee: 5.4653 deg
Mean anomaly: 354.6586 deg
Mean motion: 14.37772734 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.057e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4640
Checksum: 305

Satellite: UARS
Catalog number: 21701
Epoch time: 92133.08303912
Element set: 171
Inclination: 56.9866 deg
RA of node: 348.8818 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005087

```
Arg of perigee: 76.6430 deg
Mean anomaly: 283.5254 deg
Mean motion: 14.96465015 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.206e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3625
Checksum: 295

/EX
```

3062. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 19:10:22 UTC
From: tonyo@pendragon.CNA.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <2994@master.CNA.TEK.COM>
Source record: 289077
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1992Jun3.221921.11887@ssc.wa.com> markz@ssc.wa.com (Mark Zenier) writes:

(referring to "junk bands" for RF devices - permitted fequencies)

>27.12 MHz +/- 163 kHz
>
>Part 18 does have my favorite phrase in all the FCC regulations I've read.
>"Paragraph 18.305 (a) ISM equipment operating on a frequency specified
>in Paragraph 18.301 is allowed unlimited radiated energy in the band
>specified for that frequency."

So if somebody was to build a multi-megawatt Tesla Coil running at 27.12MHz...

Well, maybe if enough of these RF lights are running, we can do another
Tesla trick: broadcast power without wires :-)

tony o.

3063. Re: QSL Label Print from DXBase

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 19:22:30 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570412@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288990

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, CRAWFORD@ritchie-emh1.army.mil (Crawford) writes:

>Is anyone using an HP Deskjet 500 to print QSL labels from DXBase?
>I am having a problem with the printer starting too far down the
>paper. I think it should start printing at 1/2" but it actually
>starts at 5/8". This results in the last line of the label
>overwriting the edge of the label.

I'll post as well as EMAIL since there may be others interested.

According to the Deskjet manual, the default top margin is 1/2 inch
(3 lines) from the top of the "logical" page, which results in an
actual top margin of a bit more than 1/2 inch. To change this,
you send an escape sequence: <ESC>&l#E where <ESC> is the escape
character (ASCII 27 decimal), "l" is a lower case "L," and "#" is
replaced by the number of lines in the top margin.

If you send: <ESC>&l2E this should solve your problem.
How to make DXBase do this is left as an exercise for the reader. :=)

AL N1AL

3064. IC-2AT help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 19:30:34 UTC
From: royre00@DMI.USherb.CA
Message-ID: <BpE0uy.4s9@DMI.USherb.CA>
Source record: 288979

Does somebody have user manual and electronics plans for the
radio IC-2AT. I am looking this for one of my friend who he has some
problem and he want to repair it.

Thanks 73

Rejean Roy

Universite de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada
VE2IMS (Ham radio)
royre00@tohi.dmi.usherb.ca (internet)
ve2ims@ve3jf.#eon.on.can (packet radio)

3065. Re: RESULTS: R U sick of QRP in QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 19:34:47 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570413@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288991

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, tonyp@convex.com (honey bunny) writes:

> One guy asked me what I'd like to see instead. I thought about it for
> a few minutes, and here's what I've come up with.

...

> o A KEYER. None of this Curtis 1-chip stuff: A *real* TTL version.

It was only a few years ago that QST was FILLED with keyer articles.
To the extent that people got sick of them. (And fortified some
people's image of the ARRL as pro-CW.)

That's probably why you don't see these articles any more.

AL N1AL

3066. Packet distributions for Pennsylvania and NJ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 19:38:56 UTC
From: pascoe@rocky.gte.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.193856.31198@europa.asd.contel.com>
Source record: 288978
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I want to send a packet bulletin to a distribution covering central
and eastern Pennsylvania, as well as northern and southern New Jersey.
What is the current method for addressing ALL@ type messages?
--
Dave Pascoe KM3T
pascoe@rocky.gte.com
GTE/SCSD - Needham Heights, MA
(617) 455-5704

3067. Re: Problems building QRP rigs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 20:12:43 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <142@arrl.org>
Source record: 288999

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jeffj@seeker.mystic.com (Jeff Jones) writes:

>I am in the process of building my QRP rig from scratch and I am hoping to
>hear from other people on problems they have run across building their own
>rigs. Hopefully this will save me some time and headaches. How hard is it to
>get the coils right? Problems with intermod? Best product detectors?

Jeff,

I have helped many a ham (and myself) get homebrew projects working correctly.
I would conclude that most (>75%) of the time when a project doesn't work,
it is because the builder has made some sort of construction error. The most
common of these are soldering errors -- cold solder joint or short-circuit
"bridge" on a pc board, etc. Most of the others are obvious (in retrospect),
such as:

miswiring (confusing two wires in a group, transposing them)
omitting a wire or connection
incorrect part (wrong value, etc.)
component installed wrong, capacitor polarity, IC in backwards, etc.
<room left for expansion during thread>
<ooops, have I opened a can o' worms here? :-) >

Some of the other problems are not so readily apparent. I recommend using
only first-grade components. If you build things from parts salvaged from
old consumer electronics equipment or flea-market pc boards, sooner rather
than later you are going to use the component that failed to make Aunt
Tilly toss the old radio your way in the first place. Troubleshooting
a failed component can be an adventure! (An adventure is what happens
when things start to go wrong.)

Quite a few of the problem projects I have helped troubleshoot have been
problems because of improper liberties taken with component substitution.
I remember my early building days -- wishful thinking would often color
my judgement. If the only transformer I had on hand was an audio transformer,
I would convince myself that it would work okay at 1.8 MHz, right? (Okay, I
exaggerate here, but you get the idea.) But selecting the wrong ferrite
material, or making improper assumptions about substituting transistors
can get you into trouble.

If you do need to troubleshoot a newly built project, approach it with
the idea that the builder has probably done something wrong. Start with
a careful visual inspection, including a bit of prying compenents around
to uncover a cold or broken solder joint. Then carefully examine any
assumptions that the builder made about component substitutions. After
this deep self-searching, you can move on to conventional troubleshooting

techniques.

Good luck. Perhaps a local wizard or Technical Specialist at your ham club can help out. Sometimes debugging the circuit Charlie built can make a good club activity night (this is best done on a night when Charlie is not there. :-)). 73, Ed

-----
Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

3068. Meeting at Cal Rail Fest...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 20:16:26 UTC
From: raveling@Unify.com
Message-ID: <q6nhpgo@Unify.Com>
Source record: 288994
Cross-posted to: rec.railroad,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.aviation

So far it sounds as if at least a few rec.railroad readers
like the idea of meeting for an early dinner in Old Sacramento
during the California Railroad Festival. 5:30 on Saturday,
the 13th, is the target time.

So far the number of people involved looks like somewhere
between 5 and 8. In case you missed the followup where I
proposed details, and would like to join up for dinner,
please email an RSVP to me and give a head count if you're
speaking for more than one person. When the final group
size looks fairly stable I'll pick a restaurant & reserve
in advance.

BTW, this message is cross-posted to rec.radio.amateur.misc and
rec.aviation. The word's out that there's a big railfan contingent
among hams these days, and there just may be a pilot or two
who'd find the California Railroad Festival to be a great
weekend destination.

For those on these other newsgroups who aren't aware of details,
look for recent postings on rec.railroad. Searching for "Fest"
or "CRF" in subject lines will probably find everything that's
available.

Paul Raveling
Raveling@Unify.com

3069. Radio Shack has RG-8 on closeout sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 20:43:43 UTC
From: ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
Message-ID: <44133@teda.Teradyne.COM>
Source record: 288985

It seems that Radio Shack has discontinued their 50 foot RG-8 cable with
PL259 ends, and has it on closeout sale for $9.95. I haven't seen this
advertised anywhere, but it was in the computer at the local Shack.
73,
/mike

--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne EDA
--- --
/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com

3070. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 20:54:27 UTC
From: hideg@spsd4360a.erim.org
Message-ID: <HIDEG.92Jun5155427@spsd4360a.erim.org>
Source record: 288981
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

In article pdh@netcom.com (Phil Howard) writes:

Since "auxiliary" is no longer required on the ID itself for the auxiliary
station, all I'd be doing is just "KA9WGN for ID".

Why "for ID"? Why else are you giving your call, except to identify?

Why do people do this?

Steve Hideg N8HSC

hideg@amadeus.erim.org

3071. Re: Postscript file for ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 21:13:02 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.211302.4001@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 288983

```
In article <1992Jun5.154047.4176@xn.ll.mit.edu>, tom@xn.ll.mit.edu writes:
|>In article <1992Jun4.144831.17913@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> karayan@nvuxr.uucp
(24112-karayannopoulos) writes:
|>>In article <2916588165-1337255@dseg1> Ocker@dseg1.CSc.ti.COM (Charlie Ocker) writes:
|>>>Does anyone know if a postscript file for the ARRL emblem exists? If
|>>>it does, how can I obtain a copy of it? My club (K5OJI) is designing a
|>>>new QSL card, and we would like to include the emblem on our card.
|>>>Please email to me directly.
|>>>
|>>
|>>Me too!
|>>
|>>
|>>_____________________________________________________________________
|>>
|>>George Karayannopoulos Bellcore, Red Bank, NJ.
|>>
|>>karayan@nvuxr.cc.bellcore.com
|>>
|>>Disclaimer: The opinions expressed here are mine and not my employer's.
|>
|>i'm posting this 'cause fieldday may find many uses for all
|>and there is many out ther who really want it but won't ask
|> tom K1KAY

Here's another one whose output is (I think) closer to the original.

paul, ni1d

%!PS-Adobe-2.0 EPSF-1.2
%%BoundingBox: -1 3 65 143
%%Creator: Paul Koning
%%Title: ARRL diamond logo
%%CreationDate: 89.01.09
%%EndComments
%
% The ARRL "diamond" logo
%
% The code below defines a PostScript function "diamond" which, when
% invoked, paints the ARRL diamond at the current x/y. The resulting
% image is 146 points high, in other words a hair over 2 inches.
%
% paul koning, 89.01.09
% 89.01.10 - fixed a few angles
% 89.09.20 - converted to EPSF file
```

```
% 91.01.15 - fixed bug (stuff left on stack by arcto)
%

/arrl-diamond
{ gsave currentpoint translate
2 setlinewidth 1 setlinejoin % workaround for "spike" bug
newpath 0 73 moveto
32 0 64 73 3 arcto pop pop newpath moveto
32 0 64 73 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
64 73 32 146 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
32 146 0 73 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
0 73 32 0 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
closepath stroke % border for diamond
0 setlinejoin
4.5 73 moveto 32 10 lineto 59.5 73 lineto
32 136 lineto closepath fill % diamond body
1 setgray
gsave 0 111 moveto 64 111 lineto 64 130 lineto 0 130 lineto clip newpath
1 setlinejoin
23 104 moveto 32 125 lineto 41 104 lineto
28 115 moveto 36 115 lineto stroke % letter A
grestore
29 38 moveto 29 26 lineto 36 26 lineto stroke % letter L
gsave 0 67 moveto 64 67 lineto 64 90 lineto 0 90 lineto clip newpath
14 67 moveto 14 82 lineto 18.5 82 lineto 18.5 78.5 3.5 90 -90 arcn
14 75 lineto 18 75 moveto 24 59 lineto stroke % left letter R
44 67 moveto 44 82 lineto 48.5 82 lineto 48.5 78.5 3.5 90 -90 arcn
44 75 lineto 48 75 moveto 54 59 lineto stroke % right letter R
grestore
1.5 setlinewidth
31 41 moveto 33 41 lineto
29.375 43.75 moveto 34.625 43.75 lineto
27.75 46.5 moveto 36.25 46.5 lineto
26.125 49.25 moveto 37.875 49.25 lineto
24.5 52 moveto 39.5 52 lineto % ground symbol
32 52 moveto 32 60 lineto
25 60 25 68 33 68 curveto 39 68 39 64 33 64 curveto
25 64 25 76 33 76 curveto 39 76 39 72 33 72 curveto
25 72 25 84 33 84 curveto 39 84 39 80 33 80 curveto
25 80 25 88 32 88 curveto % coil
32 106 lineto 32 96 moveto 25 106 lineto
39 106 lineto closepath stroke % antenna
grestore
} def

% display the diamond
0 0 moveto arrl-diamond showpage
```

3072. Re: Quement warning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 21:23:48 UTC
From: pazar@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570414@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288995

Grady,
I guess they haven't figured out what 'customer service' means yet. I had a similar experience 12 YEARS ago...haven't been back since. There are too many mail order outfits around these days for ANYONE to pull this kind of garbage. Vote with your wallet.

Steve Pazar
pazar@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com

3073. Help with Rural QRP Rig

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 21:41:16 UTC
From: z_vaughanja@ccsvax.sfasu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun5.154116.154@ccsvax.sfasu.edu>
Source record: 288989

Does anyone know of a relatively inexpensive QPR rig that will actually pick up a signal in a rural area in the 20, 40, or 80 meter bands?

Any help is greatly appreciated.
z_vaughanja.ccsvax.sfasu.edu

N5ZML

3074. Re: ISM Frequencies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 21:48:37 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920093@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 288996

You missed 2450 MHz. This is probably more used than all the other ISM frequencies because of microwave ovens.

73, Paul
AA6PZ @ N6IIU-1.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

3075. Re: HT's on Airlines

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 22:20:57 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.5.18.20.57.1992.29482@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288986

There were a few weeks after the Lockerbie investigation showed the bomb to be in the tape deck that people asked that you turn the radio on when they saw it. However, in the last dozen times I've flown or so I've carried both my FT470 and a CD player in my briefcase (or sometimes even just handed it to the guy on the metal detector as I walked through) with out raising any attention whatsoever.

-Ron

3076. Re: Another ID question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 22:24:02 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.5.18.24.02.1992.29785@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288987

It's ok for both of you to use the same call for legal ID.
You can just use your names otherwise. He could have also
used the equipment as his own station, then he could use
his call.

-Ron

3077. Re: Another ID question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 22:26:32 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.5.18.26.32.1992.164@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288988

> Ah, but your friend was borrowing the unit, so it wasn't your
> station anymore. He should have used his call. Were you at the
> control point for your base when you were up on the tower?

Actually, it can go either way. You can come over and use my
station, and my call, and I don't have to be there. You would
be the control operator. Callsigns belong to stations not operators.
As a matter of fact, since club calls are not being issued, this
is the only way you can get a repeater or similar station on the
air now.

-Ron

3078. Re: 6 to 8 weeks / HA!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 22:38:10 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.5.18.38.10.1992.1106@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288992

Yep, fortunately the ARRL has been doing everything they can to speed up there stuff, including giving out numbers so the VE teams can Express Mail, FedEx, UPS, or AirborneExpress the sessions to them. I'm pretty dilligent about our stuff. The eighty or so exam materials were FedExed the next monday morning after our Saturday exam. It's a lot of work colating those exams and filling in the summary sheet. I figure the neater I make things on my end the less chance it will get screwed up at the ARRL or FCC. I make sure that all the sigs are in place and there were no inadvertent blank spots on the 610. I get a nice postcard from the VEC office shortly thereafter.

The ARRL used to be pretty atrocious about these. I know because they fouled up my advanced ticket. They are better now, really, they are.

-Ron

3079. Re: Postscript file for ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 22:50:06 UTC
From: sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com
Message-ID: <31758@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 289001

In article <2916588165-1337255@dseg1> Ocker@dseg1.CSc.ti.COM (Charlie Ocker) writes:
>Does anyone know if a postscript file for the ARRL emblem exists? If
>it does, how can I obtain a copy of it? My club (K5OJI) is designing a
>new QSL card, and we would like to include the emblem on our card.
>Please email to me directly.
>
>Many tnx es 73,
>Charlie, KD5PJ ocker@dseg1.csc.ti.com
>Texas Instruments, Dallas

Here's the one I have by Paul Koning

```
------ CUT HERE ------
%!PS-Adobe-2.0 EPSF-1.2
%%BoundingBox: -1 3 65 143
%%Creator: Paul Koning
%%Title: ARRL diamond logo
%%CreationDate: 89.01.09
%%EndComments
%
% The ARRL "diamond" logo
%
% The code below defines a PostScript function "diamond" which, when
% invoked, paints the ARRL diamond at the current x/y. The resulting
% image is 146 points high, in other words a hair over 2 inches.
%
% paul koning, 89.01.09
% 89.01.10 - fixed a few angles
% 89.09.20 - converted to EPSF file
% 91.01.15 - fixed bug (stuff left on stack by arcto)
%

/arrl-diamond
{ gsave currentpoint translate
2 setlinewidth 1 setlinejoin % workaround for "spike" bug
newpath 0 73 moveto
32 0 64 73 3 arcto pop pop newpath moveto
32 0 64 73 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
64 73 32 146 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
32 146 0 73 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
0 73 32 0 3 arcto pop pop pop pop
closepath stroke % border for diamond
0 setlinejoin
4.5 73 moveto 32 10 lineto 59.5 73 lineto
32 136 lineto closepath fill % diamond body
```

```
1 setgray
gsave 0 111 moveto 64 111 lineto 64 130 lineto 0 130 lineto clip newpath
1 setlinejoin
23 104 moveto 32 125 lineto 41 104 lineto
28 115 moveto 36 115 lineto stroke % letter A
grestore
29 38 moveto 29 26 lineto 36 26 lineto stroke % letter L
gsave 0 67 moveto 64 67 lineto 64 90 lineto 0 90 lineto clip newpath
14 67 moveto 14 82 lineto 18.5 82 lineto 18.5 78.5 3.5 90 -90 arcn
14 75 lineto 18 75 moveto 24 59 lineto stroke % left letter R
44 67 moveto 44 82 lineto 48.5 82 lineto 48.5 78.5 3.5 90 -90 arcn
44 75 lineto 48 75 moveto 54 59 lineto stroke % right letter R
grestore
1.5 setlinewidth
31 41 moveto 33 41 lineto
29.375 43.75 moveto 34.625 43.75 lineto
27.75 46.5 moveto 36.25 46.5 lineto
26.125 49.25 moveto 37.875 49.25 lineto
24.5 52 moveto 39.5 52 lineto % ground symbol
32 52 moveto 32 60 lineto
25 60 25 68 33 68 curveto 39 68 39 64 33 64 curveto
25 64 25 76 33 76 curveto 39 76 39 72 33 72 curveto
25 72 25 84 33 84 curveto 39 84 39 80 33 80 curveto
25 80 25 88 32 88 curveto % coil
32 106 lineto 32 96 moveto 25 106 lineto
39 106 lineto closepath stroke % antenna
grestore
} def

% display the diamond
center translate
2.0 2.0 scale
0 0 moveto arrl-diamond showpage
---- CUT HERE -----
--

__ __
|__) (__`
| \ick ,__)terling
-----------------------------------------------
Test Engineering
Commodore Technology Group (215)-431-9275
UUCP ...{uunet,allegra,rutgers}!cbmvax!sterling
```

3080. Re: Ground Rod Placement In Basements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 22:50:44 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.5.18.50.44.1992.2122@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288993

Our station is very conveniently located to where the water line comes into the house. Our station ground is connected to the pipe where it sticks out of the wall. This may be easier for you.

3081. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-05 23:16:20 UTC
From: cs00wlh@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <4760@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 289018

One item in ke4zv's list of suggested articles caught my eye:
>> 7) a tutorial on designing and using fast PIN TR switches

Yes! Pleasepleaseplease somebody write one for 73! I hate relays!

I would also like to see a 2m noise bridge. They always seem to cut off at 100 MHz; does the theory not work at the higher frequencies?

On the other hand, I sort of like the QRP articles. I like reading about things I can AFFORD. I wish one of the manufacturers would put out a line of rigs for people like me who can't shell out $$$$. Use todays technology to produce, for example, an HF rig with the features and performance of, say, 25 years ago, at a fraction of the cost.

3082. Re: Laser radar detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 02:14:45 UTC
From: dave@imax.imax.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun6.021445.443@imax.imax.com>
Source record: 288998

gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>Actually, since light is just high frequency RF, The same properties
>that allow a direct signal to be received stronger than a reflected
>signal still hold. The path loss is doubled for the two way trip and
>the reflectance of the target is less than 100%. Therefore the range
>for two way operation is less than half the one way range. Light, like
>any other RF, is subject to reflection, scattering, and refraction.
>You can still get bounce off a sign, overpass, or leading vehicle.

Given similar-sized collecting apertures, you're right. However,
the lidar gun can easily use a telescope with a collecting aperture
several inches in diameter without making the gun too unweildy.
This gives an enormous gain in sensitivity, while making the detector
very directional - which is an advantage at the gun end, since it
rejects signals from all but very close to where the signal is
expected to come from.

But the detector on your car has to be a wide-angle receiver,
so you can't just use a telescope. And a bare photodiode is wide-angle
but can't collect much energy. So simple detectors can't take
as much advantage of the inverse-square law as you'd imply.

You *could* use something like a B&W CCD video camera with an IR filter.
The lens would gather energy, giving a big gain over a plain diode
receptor, yet the area of the CCD array allows covering a wide field
in parallel. And comparing the brightest pixel with its neighbours
would allow you to differentiate between a small very bright IR source
(lidar!) and a much larger dimmer source - something a single diode
couldn't do.

You'd still have to look for some sort of modulation "signature"
on the IR to differentiate lidar from a simple reflection of the sun
off somebody's chrome body part.

>And the same techniques of letting a "rabbit" run ahead of you to flush the
>radar or lidar operator out of the bushes still works as a defensive
>measure. This is a "Wild Weasel" technique used by the military to get
>the opposition to fire up their AAA radars so they can be targeted by
>follow on aircraft with HARM missiles.

But this doesn't work very well with lidar. The beam can be made so
narrow and well-defined that a car near you can be clocked without
your detector ever seeing a thing.

Dave

3083. flea markets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 02:43:52 UTC
From: jstella@genesis.nred.ma.us
Message-ID: <9206066831@genesis.nred.ma.us>
Source record: 289006
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.swap,comp.misc,rec.radio.cb,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I am interested in where the good flea markets are. My interests are Ham radio, computers, video, and general flea markets.

3084. Re: Modulating a PLL.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 04:37:39 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570415@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 289003

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, I wrote:

>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, andyw@aspen32.cray.com (Andy Warner) writes:

>>I am about to design & build a small FM transmitter. It will consist
>>of a PLL, locked to a crystal. I wish to use FM modulation. It appears
>>to me that I have 2 alternatives :-

>>1. Modulate the frequency reference (eg the crystal).

>>2. Modulate the feedback signal, after the LPF & before the VCO.
>...
>>Is there a good rule of thumb for the response of the LPF, given
>>a maximum modulating frequency ?

>1: Loop filter bandwidth greater than highest modulating frequency.

>2: " " " less than lowest " "

I should have said "loop bandwidth" instead of "loop filter bandwidth".

So long as all modulating frequencies are above the loop bandwidth,
injecting the modulation into the VCO input of a PLL will give you
_FM_ modulation. The response to a DC input is zero.

If you want DC response, you could modulate the reference oscillator.
(i.e. make the reference oscillator into a a VCO.) In this case,
you want the PLL loop bandwidth to be greater than the HIGHEST
modulating frequency.

(Loop bandwidth is defined as the frequency at which the PLL feedback
loop gain drops to unity.)

A good article covering this subject is "Design and Optimization of
Frequency Modulated Phase Locked Loops" by Farron L. Dacus in the
March 1992 issue of RF Design magazine. He describes a technique
to allow low-distortion FM modulation of the VCO even if the
loop bandwidth is not below the lowest modulating frequency.

AL N1AL

3085. Re: R U sick of qrp in qst?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 04:41:39 UTC
From: jon@Turing.ORG
Message-ID: <1992Jun6.044139.741@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 289000

In article <140@arrl.org> ehare@arrl.org (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, Claton.Cadmus@f100.n282.z1.tdkt.kksys.com (Claton Cadmus) writes:
>
>>excellent suggestions deleted.
>
>>Anybody else got any good ideas? QST are you listening?
>
>"QST", the ARRL HQ staff, has a growing number of people who are connected
>to the internet. Some of us even read the newsgroups on a regular basis. :-).
>I have been printing the postings about the thread, and will continue to
>do so, and will make them available to the rest of the staff, if they
>wish to see them.
>
>I want to point out, though, that this is a second-best approach. The
>thoughts and desires of our members posted will have an impact on those
>that read them here, but not nearly as much impact as a personally written
>letter to ARRL HQ and/or your Division Director. The letter has another
>advantage -- when it is routed to someone here at HQ, that person will
>have to think about what you have said at least enough to answer you. :-).

It is the year 1992, anyone can easily send and receive worldwide email from their home with a simple microcomputer running even MSDOS. The environment is laid waste and at least in part by the enormous burden of our paper based beaurocracy of business.

Information, the exchange of ideas is a tremendously powerful commodity. The ability to freely exchange information without delay, without enormous environmental impact should be embraced as a standard.

I believe that the benefits of electronic mail communications with ARRL HQ should not be artificialy limited and nullified by a non use serving policy of requiring postal delivery of printed documents in order to effectively communicate a good idea from the membership.

The great benefits of reliability, utility and efficiency offered by the net to all citizens should be understood and exploited most of all by a group with a charter such as ours.

The job of the ARRL should be to represent the interests of the Amateur Radio Community. By definition, given our charter we are to become better communicators, we are to show others how to communicate better.

Therefore, when officials of the ARRL who are participants in the net discussion groups pertaining to this area of service (and they are to be congratulated, lauded and appreciated for their forward thinking and

dedication to these ideals) receive relevant and useful information from any source, it should be appropriately received. Anything less is unforgivable.

I hate to think we're all working so hard on this culture and science for futile reasons. The sooner we can establish a larger base of citizens with electronic mail addresses and the means to interact with the net, the sooner we can stop those post office killings. :)

Seriously, I just hate it when I hear something like 'Good idea, too bad it wasn't submitted in the proper form' AARRRGGGHHHHHH, Who needs it? No time for such tomfoolery!

What do you think?

3086. Propagation Forecast Bulletin 23 ARLP023

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 05:46:06 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Jun06.054606.20836@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 289004

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AP31
QST de W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 23 ARLP023
>From Tad Cook, KT7H, Seattle, WA
June 6, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB PROP ARL ARLP023
ARLP023 Propagation de KT7H

Radio amateurs were no doubt dismayed last week as solar cycle 22
continued its dramatic drop. Two weeks ago we reported a new solar
flux low for this side of the cycle, 113 for May 17. The flux had
not been this low since May 2, 1988. On three days last week, May
30 through June 1, the flux dropped below 100, which is the lowest
it has been since February 28, 1988.

With such low solar activity, the geomagnetic field has been quite
stable, but the Maximum Usable Frequency is depressed. The most
dramatic effect is on 10 meters. The best all around ham band right
now is that old standby 20 meters, which is open most hours of the
day to somewhere. For nighttime propagation, 30 and 40 METERS are
the best. We are in the season for sporadic E propagation, so 6
meter buffs can expect short skip openings on that band.

For the forecast week look for the solar flux to edge up slightly
and reach a peak of only about 145 toward the middle of the month.
then it should slide back down toward 100 again before July 4.

Some of the data for these bulletins is provided by the NOAA Space
Environment Service Center and Cary Oler of the Solar Terrestrial
dispatch of Alberta, Canada. The STD BBS can be reached at
403-756-3008.

Sunspot numbers from May 28 through June 3 were 98, 47, 59, 54, 45,
72 and 108, with a mean of 69. 10.7 CM solar flux for the same
period was 110.9, 105.2, 99, 99, 98.6, 102 and 106.9, with a mean of
103.1.
NNNN
```

3087. Re: Quement warning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 05:52:37 UTC
From: crisp@netcom.com
Message-ID: <kl_la4#.crisp@netcom.com>
Source record: 289002

In article <14570414@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> pazar@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Steve Pazar) writes:
>Grady,
> I guess they haven't figured out what 'customer service' means
> yet. I had a similar experience 12 YEARS ago...haven't been
> back since. There are too many mail order outfits around these
> days for ANYONE to pull this kind of garbage. Vote with your
> wallet.

I guess I should come to their defense based on an experience I had
with Quement. About 2 years ago I bought an Icom R71A from them. I paid
cash late in the afternoon one Saturday. I took it home and fiddled with
it for the weekend and decided that I simply didn't like it considering
its relative performance with my then benchmark R390A and considering
the price I paid.

I went back with it on Monday in the orig box with no visible defects
(everything still looked new) and told them I was dissatisfied with the
receiver as it simply had not measured up to my expectations. The
manager looked it over carefully and cheerfully refunded my money!
He told me that they have sold lots of the R71A's and knew that they
would have no trouble finding a buyer that did like the receiver. I thanked
them and left.

To me this was truly amazing: a CASH refund!

Anyhow, that's my Quement story.

--
Richard Crisp Cupertino, Ca. crisp@netcom.com
(415) 903-3832 wk "what, me worry?" (408) 253 4541 fax
I'll tell you who is to blame, The Japanese are to blame. If they
hadn't invented the camcorder, none of this would have happened.
-"Darryl Gates", Police Chief, Los Angeles, Ca.
From the Tonight Show starring Jay Leno

3088. Re: Heathkit History

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 11:43:00 UTC
From: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <6279@sniff.wfo.dec.com>
Source record: 288878

In article <1992Jun4.141413.25840@donner.SanDiego.NCR.COM>, steves@batman.SanDiego.NCR.COM writes...
>The following is an article my mother sent me about Heathkit from
>the Chicago Tribune (Sunday, May 3, 1992). I hope some of you
>find it enjoyable. Has anyone ever seen (or flown) a Parasol?
>
> Pulling the Plug
>
>By Ron Grossman
>
> ST. JOSEPH, Mich. - A factory here is shortly to become the

[...fascinating article deleted...]

I think it's interesting that this article shows up at the same
time as the QRP thread, in which the sad state of 'buildable' projects
is being discussed.

/john wb5oau

PS: Just finished a Heath trasistorized 'grid dipper' bought un-
assembled at an estate sale.... works great! I'm going to miss those
green boxes!

3089. QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 11:44:35 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9206061145.AA20453@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 289009

I've been finding the QRP/homebrew discussion interesting. Let's consider, however, WHY the commercially-produced rigs have all those Bells & Whistles. IMHO, the WHY is simple - they are very cheap. Zillions of 'VFOs', really just memory locations, are easy once you stick a microprocessor in the rig. The reproduction cost is next to nothing. Likewise scanning ..... Rigs, like a lot of things, seem to be sold by features. It is next-to-impossible to evaluate the RF performance of a rig in a few minutes in a store, but you CAN see the fancy display, count the memories, etc. How many 'integrated entertainment centers' have you looked behind. There is the BIG and fancy molded plastic front, but just a little box or so behind, where the works are.

Just an observation,
73, Bob W3OTC

3090. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 11:51:24 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun6.115124.27313@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289012

In article <6683@lib.tmc.edu> jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu (Jay Maynard) writes:
>In article <1992Jun4.002235.9584@tvnews.tv.tek.com> johnr@tvnews.tv.tek.com (John Reynolds) writes:
>>The Zenith "Spectrum Compatable" system encodes the video into a QAM signal
>>which is band-limited to fit into existing 6 MHz channels. One of the
>>benefits of this approach is a *reduction* in co-channel interference.
>>This is because the energy of the QAM signal is centered within the channel,
>>unlike NTSC or PAL which have large energy peaks near the edges of the
>>channel.
>
>This is the point I was making: I'm not interested in co-channel interference,
>but rather interference to others who use narrowband frequencies *within* the
>channel where the energy density is low. If you redistribute the energy within
>the channel, those folks suddenly get *lots* of interference, unnecessarily
>shaking things up. I would strongly recommend that HDTV experimentation take
>place *above* 450 MHz. For that matter, I'd like to see current NTSC ATV move
>above 450, too...

While I agree that ATV belongs above 450 MHz, it's not as bleak as you make it sound. The QAM signal fits in spectral holes in the existing waveform, but it is dispersed too. It's not like the color subcarrier or the sound carrier that concentrate energy in one place. A typical ATV repeater puts out 75 watts or less. The bulk of that power is confined to within 15 kHz of the visual carrier. Most of the power in a TV waveform is sync, negative modulation remember. There are two other strong peaks, the color subcarrier 3.58 MHz above the visual carrier, and the aural carrier 4.5 MHz above the visual carrier. The aural carrier is 10 db down from the visual carrier, and the color subcarrier is less than that.

The rest of the energy, about 1/8th the carrier power, is spread fairly evenly across 4.2 MHz, depending on picture content. In any given 20 kHz, the power is around 23 milliwatts at the ATV transmitter output. Now contrast that to the typical 100 watt narrow band repeater output on the same frequency. Remember the ATV signal is AM and the repeater is FM. At a user's receiver the FM signal is going to capture the receiver in nearly every case. Only if the user lives under the ATV repeater and the FM repeater he's listening to is a hundred miles away will there be troublesome interference.

This is really a non-issue for bandplan repeaters that operate high in, low out. It *is* a serious issue for the ATVers though. They get clobbered by the strong FM signals in their picture passband. That's why I think they should move above 450 MHz. That, and the fact that FM TV works much better than AM TV and there's plenty of space for

FM TV above 450 MHz. The downside for the ATVers is mobile operation. In the microwave bands that can be difficult. In commercial TV we use 2 GHz for most of our truck to station links while reserving 7 GHz and 23 GHz mainly for fixed links where we can use 8 foot dishes. Paths become more critical as frequency increases.

Gary KE4ZV

3091. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 12:02:38 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <4m5XLB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288888

> not be compatible with NTSC receivers. Existing NTSC channels will
> remain unaffected until their phase-out (around 2008, if the FCC gets
> its way).
>
> Initially, both formats will coexist. Each TV station will simulcast
> the same programming on its NTSC and HDTV channels. Eventually the
> NTSC broadcast will be turned off, and the channel will be reused for
> HDTV (obsoleting the NTSC receiver).
>
> The FCC plans to announce its selection of HDTV system next February.

What I would really like to see the FCC do is to move all HDTV up to
UHF and reallocate the VHF TV band to land moble service like the
Brits did in the UK. I believe the inherent efficiency of digital
TV will cause all kinds of same channel interference on VHF under
current mileage zones esspecially during Tropo conditions. The FCC
could pack far more stations into the basically unused UHF TV band.
(besides how many home shopping stations do we need on UHF - argh!!)
The resulting VHF band could be carved up for all kinds of services
some not yet developed and many digital that continue to look at the
amateur alllocations as ripe for the picking (remember the 220!!!).
(Get the pun - the Texans will.)

Now, if this happened and the ARRL happened to be on the ball, they
could lobby for the 4m band. Yes I said 4m band. This band is used
widely through out the UK commonwealth and has some interesting
characteristics. We would also have a wealth of state of the art
TV's that we could use for EXPERIMENTATION!!!!!!! (novel thought).

73's

Steve, KA0VYB (Life member - ARRL)

p.s. New policy - (Only members may trash the ARRL, Life members in
in upper case ;-)).

3092. (Not really) QRP vs. Bells & Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 12:14:46 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9206061215.AA20462@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 289010

In my recent posting I opined that All Those Bells and Whistles are in commercial rigs because they are SOOoooo cheap to reproduce.

I then had a Thought (gasp). Why should I curse my all-singing, all-dancing microcomputer-rich rig where the digital dial reads 2+ kHz wrong on 2 meters, because one of the many internal crystal oscillators needs a little trimming? Why should they even bother to put (expensive-to-adjust) trimmers on the crystals - expect the injection oscillator which has to match the IF filter?? It should be snap for the microprocessor to have an "dial error" register whose contents are an offset between what the synthesizer thinks the frequency is and the actual frequency. This (these) registers would have to be in the non-volatile memory, and could be initially loaded in a fully-automated test stand at the factory - using the remote control input to the rig. Why not?

A user proceedure would allow corrections to be updated for crystal drift, etc.

73, Bob W3OTC

ps- You saw it first here.

3093. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 12:20:31 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun6.122031.27524@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289013

In article <139@arrl.org> jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:
>
>Well. At the risk of violating netiquette, let me inject some facts
>into the discussion. Here is a partial list of technical articles that
>have appeared over the last 12 months in QST. I've selected each
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>article based on my perception that it is state-of-the-art, or that it
>describes something that hasn't been covered in the amateur press, or
>that it is a solid technical treatment of a project or subject.
>Warning: not an HF QRP project in the list.
>
***>Sep 1992 " " " " " " " " --Part 2
***>Oct 1992 A simple VHF/UHF Diplexer
***> " " Match Bandwidth of Resonant Antenna Systems
***>Nov 1992 Computer Remote Control of an Amateur Radio Station
***> " " RF Power Amplifiers and the Conjugate Match
***>Dec 1992 Chiptalker

Jon, can we have a construction article on the time machine you use. :-)

>There may be other articles that would qualify for this list, but these
>are the ones I picked out in a quick scan. Considering that QST *does*
>have to cover the operating and news material, I think that's a pretty
>decent list. Could be better? Sure, but we have to work with what we
>can get. So, write us something better!

Amen to that sentiment. QST is only as good as it's authors.

>I think the current crop of complaints is because QST has been running a
>multi-part article called "Build it Yourself from QST." It's intended
>to help train the neophyte builder, and as an example project it is
>focusing on a QRP transmitter. So while it seems like a lot of QRP
>projects, it's really only one project, and it's really subsidiary to
>the main point of the articles.

But Jon, it's a *HF* *CW* transmitter. Most of our neophytes are
Codeless Techs. How about simple VHF FM projects?

>Remember, too that QST speaks to a general readership. As such, the
>technical level of articles is purposely kept reasonable. (No
>calculus!) But we do have a publication that has no restriction on the
>technical level of the articles: QEX. I can promise you that we will
>never reject a QEX article because it's "too technical."
>
>>Oh, how I miss HR Mag.
>

>Hey, who doesn't?

As someone, who shall remain nameless remarked to me in Email, the cardboard covers of QEX are the thickest thing about it. Even if it were published Quarterly (;-)), it would still be mighty thin. The idea of an experimenter's exchange is good, but QEX hasn't managed to pull it off. Discussions *here* are often more technical, and certainly longer. :-) I'm not saying the fault lies with the ARRL. It lies with potential authors for failing to live up to the purpose of QEX. I don't recall seeing a single Fourier transform since the inception of QEX.

Gary KE4ZV

3094. Re: QRP?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 12:57:32 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun6.125732.27764@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289014

In article <12743@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
>P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (Pete Lucas) writes:
>>The discussion on 'Too much QRP in QST' is interesting. I have always wondered
>>why 'QRP' is assumed to imply (a) HF-bands, (b) CW, and (c) simple equipment.
>
>Probably most QRP enthusiasts are interested in building the equipment
>themselves, therefore they would favor simple (I can barely scrape together
>a few hours every other weekend), which generally implies HF (especially if,
>like me, one is still learning proper construction techniques) and CW. I have
>seen QRP designs that offer VHF and voice, but they are (of course) more
>complicated (and, of course, UHF designs generally are transverters for
>full-featured 2m rigs, which I don't have). When I am more confident of
>my ability, I'll start trying them. It's easier to learn on HF.

But, as anyone who does it can tell you, VHF/UHF/SHF is *easier* for
the home builder than HF. No bulky coils, just nice striplines. No
nasty discrete transistors going spurious everywhere, just nice MMIC
gain blocks that are unconditionally stable. Gain antennas that can be
built by apartment dwellers, *inside* their living rooms. Voice
receivers are as easy as CW receivers, often easier since single
chip receiver systems are available. Single chip voice and data
transmitter designs are also available. I can build in a *weekend*
VHF/UHF/SHF transceivers that are *superior* in RF performance to
many commercial designs. Doing that on HF is a major feat. HF is
a very hostile RF enviornment. It's hard to get good performance
from simple equipment there.

>>Surely a 5-watt 2-meter FM HT is 'QRP' too?
>
>It certainly qualifies by power, but the QRP-operation enthusiasts might argue
>that there is no challenge in just working those repeaters you can hear without
>any scratch in the sound (attempting to set a distance record on simplex,
>however...).

So QRP enthusiasts are just sicker than normal DXers, eh? Sorry, that's
a cheap shot, at least they do build something. Still, this idea that
only breaking *distance* records counts in ham radio is annoying. What's
wrong with putting a *quality* voice signal on the band for local work?
What's wrong with putting some *content* into QSOs? How many of these
HF DXers can break the distance records of VHF/UHF *moonbouncers*? I
doubt many can claim half million mile contacts. How many have a clue as
to how to setup and run a packet network? (Some big gun DXers *are*
technically astute, I'm painting with a broad brush I know.)

>(On the third hand, if the Pegasus launcher manages to gain popularity, maybe
>we can start seeing QST articles entitled "Yet Another Personal MicroSat"...)

Unrelated to ham radio, but yet another flame. :-(
How come everyone is so excited about Pegasus? It's payload is no better than the venerable Scout that has been launching since 1961, and they cost the same, $10 million per launch. The Scout doesn't need a 36 year old B52 to carry it two thirds of the way to space either. Pegasus and Scout have the highest cost per pound to orbit of any currently active launcher. They aren't the low cost spread. That title goes to Energia and Titan IV. Maybe Long March too, but who knows the Chinese's real costs. Microsats piggyback as *ballast* on *big* launchers. It's almost always cheaper to ship by rail than by bicycle.

Gary KE4ZV

3095. Re: cross-band repeaters, legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 13:14:03 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun6.131403.27899@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 289015

In article <t+#lp9q.pdh@netcom.com> pdh@netcom.com (Phil Howard) writes:
>n9gbj@n9gbj.ampr.ORG (Bryan QRV Biggers) writes:
>>
>> Meanwhile, 10 miles away, people are hearing the UHF side of the
>>link. It is never IDed. This, I think, is the problem. They can't hear
>>your HT even if you do use it to ID. (I don't want to deal with the "is
>>it legal to ID a transmitter with another transmitter of much lower
>>power on the same frequency"; makes my head hurt to think about it).
>
>Huh? What is the issue here? Why would the ID not be heard through the CBR?

Because the UHF side of the crossband repeater is *not* repeating you
IDing with your UHF HT on it's UHF transmit frequency!!!!!! The only
thing ever transmitted on that frequency is the 2 meter repeater chatter.

Gary KE4ZV

3096. Re: 3rd District Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 18:13:14 UTC
From: bob@olwejo.UUCP
Message-ID: <322@olwejo.UUCP>
Source record: 289017

In article <9206051806.AA14371@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil> jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil writes:
>
>Gettysburg says on 1 Jun 92, 3rd district callsigns issued were:
>
>... Gen/Tech - N3MJD ...
>
>They also say they are just getting to the tests/applications dated
>18 APRIL!

Hmm, that is interesting. On June 2, 1992 the call N3MML was issued. (And
the test date was April 11, 1992 in my case. That's 8 weeks. Finally! ;-)

Thats a LOT of calls issued in ONE day for ONE class in ONE district. It
could be possible that they are giving a figure for last week.

--
Bob Kupiec / Olwejo Administrator / N3MML !: uunet!cs.widener.edu!olwejo!bob
UUCP: olwejo!bob@cs.widener.edu Internet: kupiec@hp800.lasalle.edu
School: LaSalle University, 20th St. & Olney Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19141
-=-=-=-=- Self-Quote: "I'm DOS-free: never had it, never will." -=-=-=-=-

3097. I got'em Today 6/6/92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 18:57:18 UTC
From: wright%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9206061857.AA10215@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289016

First off I would like to apologize to you folks for shooting my fingers off the other day. It was uncalled for.

As the subject line says: I got'm today 6/6/92

I am now KD4OVM

There are some fairly witty people on this net when it comes to making up words for calls.

Anybody care to take a stab at mine? Go for it....8-)

I came up with this: KD4 Old Vicious Man

Catch ya on the air

Tim Wright KD4OVM <Finally the wait is over>
WRIGHT@morekypr.BITNET

73's

3098. New Light bulbs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 20:27:57 UTC
From: jdesmon@tdkt.kksys.com
Message-ID: <707859848.F00001@tdkt.kksys.com>
Source record: 289023

>>> Our local newspaper states that the oscillator is at 13.56 MHz.

>Let's just hope all those light bulbs are crystal controlled, so half
>of them don't drift up to 20 meters!

My question is: How clean are those signals? I have a feeling they
would be pretty rich in harmonics and just plain messy. Anyone out
there know?

73, John K0TG

* SLMR 2.1 *

* Origin: HAM>link< RBBS 612/HAM-0000 Saint Paul, MN (K0TG) (1:282/100)

3099. Re: Intentional Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 20:54:36 UTC
From: jsm@n4vu.UUCP
Message-ID: <P0syLB3w164w@n4vu.UUCP>
Source record: 289022

eri316@tijc02.uucp (Ed Ingraham) writes:

[background details deleted]

> In the past, this individual stated that "No one, including the
> FCC could make him stop interfering if he didn't want to." (By the
> way, we didn't remember this comment until after we knew who it was.)
>
> Has anyone else had this sort of problem and want to offer a solution?

Professional counseling, I should say . . . 8-})

73,

John Miller, N4VU Fayetteville Voice: (404) 676-4189
jsm@n4vu.UUCP (Atlanta) GA, USA Data: (404) 964-5277
---------- A tedious tag overwhelms the sig_nature ----------

3100. Ham Activity in Brittany, France ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 20:58:19 UTC
From: eeicmy@eeiud.ericsson.SE
Message-ID: <9206062057.AA06678@eeiud>
Source record: 289019

I will be in Brittany, France during the first two weeks in July.
I intend to bring some 2-Metre FM equipment with me. Can anybody tell
me the 2-Metre situation in Brittany i.e. Repeaters, calling channel,
ham events in July....
Go raibh maith aguibh (Merci),
Cyril
EI4AGB
****
* Cyril Moriarty *
* Ericsson Systems Expertise, Athlone, Ireland.*
* eeicmy@eeiud.ericsson.se *
****

3101. Heathkit History

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 21:34:51 UTC
From: nfunamura%mis2.DEcnet@nuwes-lll.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9206062134.AA18200@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289021

Stephen Saunders, KD6EUT writes..

>The following is an article my mother sent me about Heathkit from
>the Chicago Tribune (Sunday, May 3, 1992). I hope some of you
>find it enjoyable. Has anyone ever seen (or flown) a Parasol?

> Pulling the Plug

>By Ron Grossman

> ST. JOSEPH, Mich. - A factory here is shortly to become the
>Wailing Wall of a now-graying generation of nerds.

(ARTICLE DELETED)

Yes, found the article VERY enjoyable. Thanks for taking the time to
place the article on the net. The current discussion on the net about
Ramsey, just points out what we will be missing without Heathkit.

Thanks again, and by the way, I think I saw a Parasol right there in your Air
Museum in San Diego......I may be wrong but seems to tingle the memory.

73, Norman
KH6R
(808) 668-3087
NFunamura@Nuwes-lll.navy.mil

3102. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 21:47:50 UTC
From: lancelot@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us
Message-ID: <3756@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us>
Source record: 289025

In article <1992Jun03.164309.22723@convex.com>, tonyp@convex.com (honey bunny) writes:
> Is anyone else sick to death of seeing QRP rigs in *EVERY*
> issue of QST?
> --

No, QRP is the only reason I'm upgrading and learning CW....
only way I can afford to get into HF and learn how to make my
own stuff and keep to the portable battery-powered format I prefer.
Though I wish they'd stop printing that "other stuff" in QST....
maybe a new mag is in order devoted to just QRP and portable
VHF/UHF ops....something like "QRP Monthly"...while we're at it
maybe we should petition the FCC to limit the power in AT LEAST
portions of the HF bands to 10 watts or so for non-emergency ops.
;@} ;@} ;@} should do wonders for balance-of-trade and technical
training.... ;@} ;@} ;@}

--
Brett Breitwieser KC6UPU, Grid CM86XX
The Crown Project lancelot@cruzio.santa-cruz.ca.us
425 Ninth Ave. ..netcom!cruzio!lancelot
Santa Cruz, CA 95062-3715 Fido: 1:216/509
"Volo ut syntaxis mea splendescat in litore, veniente aestate."

3103. Jeff, please read.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-06 22:01:36 UTC
From: z_vaughanja@ccsvax.sfasu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun6.160136.158@ccsvax.sfasu.edu>
Source record: 289020

JEFFJ@MYSTIC

Your letter to me has been severely garbled.
Can you send it again?

Z_VAUGHANJA.CCSVAX.SFASU.EDU
N5ZML

3104. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 00:24:10 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9206070023.AA26599@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289026

Subject : RACES BULLETINS-BY-TOPIC

RACES BULLETINS-BY-TOPIC is a RECOMPILATION of all RACES bulletins
from l985 through l991 into CATEGORIES and TOPICS. It provides a vaulable
reference for the Emergency Services Manager, Coordinator and Radio Officer.
There are five major categories, with sub-topics as shown:
MGT - MANAGEMENT: An Overview (20 articles); Emergency Management-What to
Expect (3); Mutual Aid (7); Organization (21); Policy Matters (6) Radio
Officer (9).
OPS - OPERATIONS: Aspects (5); Incident Command System [ICS] (2); In Time
Need (5); Preparedness for Responders & their Family (7); Training (7);
What to Expect in Emergencies (4).
MISC - MISCELLANEOUS: Miscellaneous (24); Public Relations and Press (1);
Public Safety (2); RACES Survey (1); Earthquake (1)
TEC - TECHNICAL: Antenna's (5); ATV (3); Equipment (9); Packet (5);
Technical Tidbits (2).
TIM - Time Related (0) [Items that have a time-limited usefulness.]
Both versions (disc & print) include: contents, cross reference to
original bulletin, introduction, addresses/phone numbers.
The printed version includes an 11 page RACES Policy Guide; 13 page
Net Control Station Responsibilities Guide; 4 page "The Volunteer, a
Valuable Human Resource"; 4 page Strike Team guide; Organization Chart
with relationship to local government; Standards for RACES; A County
Training Plan for RACES Personnel; Using Tactical Calls; Organization
Flow Charts, Forms< maps and articles of various nature.
Both versions are available from RACES, T-Comm Division, Office
of Emergency Services, 2800 Meadowview Road, Sacramento, Ca 95832 as
follows: Disc - Send formated floppies (2) or Disc (1 DSDD 3.5") with
Self Addressed and Stamped Return Mailer. (ASCII format)(If Macintosh
please specify). Print - Send $10 check payable to State of California
(is at cost and includes shipping/postage) [3 ring punched, ready to
insert in your binder.]
Questions? Write/packet query: Cary Mangum, W6WWW, Chief Radio
Officer, California Office of Emergency Services. Personal Packet is:
W6WWW @ KD6XZ.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA. OES official packet: W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA

RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races
and can be retrieved using FTP.

3105. Re: Intentional Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 01:43:17 UTC
From: geertj@ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <1992Jun7.014317.1345@ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 288880

In article <1992Jun4.123439.28467@tijc02.uucp> eri316@tijc02.uucp (Ed Ingraham) writes:
>We have been suffering from intentional interference on our local
>repeater for several months. Eventually we got around to turning
>our fox-hunting efforts in that direction and we quickly found who
>the culprit is. He turned out to be a licensed ham who seems to have
>only one way to deal with anyone who doesn't agree with his views.
>
>Has anyone else had this sort of problem and want to offer a solution?
>
Our repeater (PI3EHV) had similar problems. After a while, we got the
HDTP (people issuing licenses here) to put some effort in this.
They watched the address for some more time and found other things
as well (activities on 3 meter etc).
The guy got a free 'shack cleanup' and of course, he lost his license.

Good luck, it may take some time to get this over with.

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG

3106. RACES Bulletin #225

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 01:59:26 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9206070159.AA01115@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 289027

Msgid: $RACESBUL.225

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.225 DATE: June 8, 1992
SUBJECT: MGT: Activation of a RACES unit. Part 1/3

Justifiably, agency officials react with strident alarm if RACES people are called out without jurisdictional authority, or if non-RACES operators (for example, ARES-only members not co-registered in a RACES unit) are called out in a RACES situation.

Of even deeper concern by agency officials is the Radio Officer who can't discern one from the other, and confuses the call-up, causing embarrassment to an official or the jurisdiction; exceeding authority or creating liability problems for administrators. Once 'burned', such officials can become reluctant or refuse to utilize the unit again.

RACES activation is based on specified authority of the local jurisdiction. This should be spelled out in a written RACES plan for each jurisdiction. The Radio Officer should ascertain that the plan is active, current and approved, as well as reading the activation language provisions. A time-tested RACES plan is the model Santa Luisa Plan. Sending a draft of your plan to State OES HQ for review, prior to filing the final signed-off plan, helps assure that the activation authority is clear and concise.
(To be continued)

EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races and can be retrieved using FTP.

3107. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 06 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 03:27:02 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.707887622@honte>
Source record: 288879
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 158, 06/06/92
10.7 FLUX=119.6 90-AVG=147 SSN=124 BKI=0012 1221 BAI=003
BGND-XRAY=B2.3 FLU1=7.5E+05 FLU10=1.2E+04 PKI=1112 2121 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=002,004,008,017,005,015,010,007 DEV-AVG=008 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C4.1 @ 1120UT XRAY-MIN= B1.9 @ 2128UT XRAY-AVG= B3.8
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0850UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1505UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1840UT PCA-MIN= -0.7DB @ 1125UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55280NT @ 1421UT BOUTF-MIN=55247NT @ 1843UT BOUTF-AVG=55267NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+123NT@ 1838UT GOES7-MIN=N:-008NT@ 0937UT G7-AVG=+093,+038,+011
GOES6-MAX=P:+134NT@ 1930UT GOES6-MIN=E:-023NT@ 1559UT G6-AVG=+106,+003,+029
FLUXFCST=STD:125,130,130;SESC:125,130,130 BAI/PAI-FCST=005,005,005/015,015,012
KFCST=1123 3210 1123 3210 27DAY-AP=114,042 27DAY-KP=5578 8677 5654 5444
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**TENFLR:210SFU@1115,DUR=2MIN
!!END-DATA!!
```

3108. * SpaceNews 08-Jun-92 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 08:24:18 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.DE.COM
Message-ID: <9206062059.AA10570@ka2qhd.de.com>
Source record: 288881

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0608
* SpaceNews 08-Jun-92 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0608

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY JUNE 8, 1992

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* FO-20 SCHEDULE *
==================
Fuji-OSCAR-20 normally operates its Mode JD packet radio transponder on
all orbits. During the following periods, the Mode JD transponder will
be switched off and the analog Mode JA transponder will be switched on:

10-Jun-92 02:50 UTC -to- 11-Jun-92 03:11 UTC
17-Jun-92 03:15 UTC -to- 18-Jun-92 01:15 UTC
24-Jun-92 01:50 UTC -to- 25-Jun-92 02:10 UTC

[Info via Kazu Sakamoto, JJ1WTK]

* SATELLITE LOG *
=================
The following transmissions were received by Lawrence Harris of Devon, UK
during the month of April:

NOAA 9 137.62 MHz TX all month - visible channel 2 and infrared channel
4 continuously, ie., no change during night time part of orbit.

NOAA 10 137.50 MHz Off for first few days during clash with NOAA 12.
NOAA 11 137.62 MHz Normal operations all month.
NOAA 12 137.50 MHz Normal operations all month.

METEOR 3-3 Off all month.
METEOR 3-4 137.30 MHz Continuous TX all month. Infrared during night part
of orbit, then visible during sunlight. Change from visible to
IR is instantaneous for some passes, but on others, it changes
first to bars only, for four minutes, then bars and white level
for one minute, then normal IR. No obvious correlation with
anything. Problem from 27th with IR scan showing large black
areas in picture.

METEOR 3-5 137.40 09/0825 UTC note unusual frequency (OKEAN). Off for
next pass.

METEOR 2-18 Possible TX received for few seconds 06/1938 UTC during sunlight
over north pole. No further TX heard, but no other WXSAT in
right place.

METEOR 2-19 137.85 MHz TX normal in sunlight only. Approached terminator
and was turned off from 9th.

METEOR 2-20 137.85 MHz TX from 08/1440 UTC in sunlight.
FENGYUN 1-2 137.80 MHz No TX received.

METEOSAT-3 1691 MHz Fair signal from its position at 50 degrees west.
METEOSAT-4 1691/1694.5 MHz Normal operations, but some data corruption
occasionally evident in pictures.

METEOSAT-5 No TX noted.
GOES 2 1691 MHz TX normal but weak from the UK. Elevation varies from
1 degree to about 20 degrees. Unstabilized.

OKEAN 3 137.40 MHz No pictures received.
RS14/AO21 (Informator 1) 145.815 MHz heard regularly.
MAGION 3 137.85 MHz and 137.15 MHz heard regularly, sometimes
simultaneously.

UoSAT-2 (OSCAR-11) 145.825 MHz heard occasionally.
DOVE DO-17 heard regularly on 145.825 MHz.
MOS 1 & -1B 136.12 MHz heard regularly.
Transit 5BN 5 136.65 MHz heard regularly.
PROSPERO X3 heard regularly on 137.56 MHz.
Mir 143.625 MHz TX heard regularly.
COSMOS 2026 Heard on 149.97 MHz.
COSMOS 2154 Heard on 149.94 MHz.
COSMOS 2074 Heard on 149.91 MHz.
COSMOS 2181 Heard on 150.00 MHz during month.
Nadezhda 3 150.00 MHz heard regularly.
No TX heard from Nadezdha 1.

[Info via Lawrence Harris]

* MIR NEWS *
============
WA2GSY is communicating with Sergei U5MIR through U8MIR. Note that
he got "chewed out" for not picking up his message on the BBS. :-)

Channel 0:
Logged on to U8MIR's Personal Message System

You have mail waiting.

Msg # Stat Date Time To From @ BBS Subject

1212 P 06/01/92 18:37 WA2GSY U8MIR U5MIR

CMD(B/H/J/K/KM/L/M/R/S/SR/V/?)>

r 1212

Stat : PR
Posted : 06/01/92 18:37
To : WA2GSY
>From : U8MIR
@ BBS :
BID :
Subject: U5MIR

Hello Joe!

Sergej U5MIR is now in Italy with his wife Elena.
I have a good opportunity to send him some msgs
in nearest one-two days @ IK1SLD Claudio.

You don't read my msg on U8MIR-1 and I erased it
when Sergej returned in Moskow from Kislowodsk.

73 Alex U8MIR

[Info via Joe Dreifuss, WA2GSY]

* FEEDBACK/INPUT WELCOMED *
==========
Mail to SpaceNews should be directed to the editor (John, KD2BD) via any
of the following paths:

FAX : 1-908-747-7107
UUCP : ...ocpt.ccur.com!ka2qhd!kd2bd
BITNET : ...princeton!ocpt!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com -OR- kd2bd%ka2qhd@ocpt.ccur.com

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX

3109. BULLETIN: New Ionospheric E-Mail Services Available

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 09:16:13 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.707908573@honte>
Source record: 288882
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

/\

SOLAR BULLETIN

07 June, 1992

Ionospheric Data Services Available

/\

EXPERIMENTAL IONOSPHERIC DATA SERVICE NOW AVAILABLE

An experimental service to begin providing a daily summary of
ionospheric data is being considered. The service will become operational
for a review period in order to determine whether the ionospheric community
is interested in seeing these services continue.

Comments are therefore solicited regarding the implementation of these
services. The daily reports would contain ionospheric MUF, FOF2 and Total
Electron Content (TEC) data for numerous ionospheric stations around the
world.

A sample report for 06 June has been appended below. These daily
reports will be distributed through a new mailing list. For those who are
already on our mailing list, you must explicitly request to be added to this
new mailng list. If you are on our list(s), send your request to:
Oler@Rho.Uleth.CA, or to: COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu.

For those of you who are not on our mailing list and are only interested
in this data for amateur or personal non-professional purposes, please
attempt to subscribe to the listserver at lut.fi (ex. "listserv@lut.fi").
Subscribe to the list "SOLAR-DAILY" if you are interested in obtaining this
material directly through e-mail. Only those with a professional interest
are encouraged to subscribe directly with us as opposed to the publically
available listserver at lut.fi in order to maintain an efficient mailing
list. If you require assistance on subscribing to the listserver at lut.fi,
send an e-mail message to: "listserv@lut.fi" containing ONLY the word "HELP"
in the _body_ of the message. Subject headers are ignored. Messages to
listservers should not contain any signatures as this may confuse the
listserver. After sending a message containing the word "HELP", the
listserver should respond through e-mail with valid commands and general
help. If all else fails, send a request for help to: Oler@Rho.Uleth.CA, or:
COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu.

Posting of the daily ionospheric data to the CANSPACE listserver at
unb.ca will only be implemented if the owners of that list specifically

request the data be forwarded there. If you are receiving this through that list and are interested in seeing the material posted to the CANSPACE list, post a public message expressing your interest (or disinterest) so the owner(s) can determine the level of interest that exists.

These daily ionospheric data summaries will be archived at the anonymous FTP site: xi.uleth.ca (IP number 142.66.3.29) in the "pub/solar/Iono" directory at about the same time as the daily summaries of solar activity.

Finally, note that this service may be discontinued if support is too low or if data availability becomes a problem. It must be stressed that this service is experimental.

The sample daily ionospheric data summary for 06 June follows below:

```
--------------------------------------
DAILY IONOSPHERIC SUMMARY FOR 92/06/06
--------------------------------------

MAXIMUM USABLE FREQUENCIES (MUFs)
---------------------------------

GOOSE BAY, CANADA (N53W060)
---------------------------

00 UT: 30 MHz 01 UT: 28 MHz 02 UT: 28 MHz 03 UT: 29 MHz 04 UT: 31 MHz
05 UT: 29 MHz 06 UT: 29 MHz 07 UT: 32 MHz 08 UT: 30 MHz 09 UT: 35 MHz
10 UT: 31 MHz 11 UT: 30 MHz 12 UT: 32 MHz 13 UT: 33 MHz 14 UT: 31 MHz
15 UT: 30 MHz 16 UT: 29 MHz 17 UT: 27 MHz 18 UT: 31 MHz 19 UT: 29 MHz
20 UT: 29 MHz 21 UT: 30 MHz 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA (N74W147)
----------------------------------------

00 UT: 28 MHz 01 UT: 29 MHz 02 UT: 28 MHz 03 UT: 30 MHz 04 UT: 29 MHz
05 UT: 30 MHz 06 UT: 30 MHz 07 UT: 30 MHz 08 UT: 30 MHz 09 UT: 30 MHz
10 UT: 27 MHz 11 UT: 27 MHz 12 UT: 25 MHz 13 UT: 25 MHz 14 UT: 23 MHz
15 UT: 25 MHz 16 UT: 27 MHz 17 UT: 26 MHz 18 UT: 24 MHz 19 UT: 27 MHz
20 UT: 27 MHz 21 UT: 29 MHz 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

TAOYUAN, TAIWAN (N25E121)
-------------------------

00 UT: N/A 01 UT: 34 MHz 02 UT: N/A 03 UT: N/A 04 UT: N/A
05 UT: N/A 06 UT: 28 MHz 07 UT: 29 MHz 08 UT: 30 MHz 09 UT: 30 MHz
10 UT: N/A 11 UT: 29 MHz 12 UT: 28 MHz 13 UT: 28 MHz 14 UT: N/A
15 UT: 30 MHz 16 UT: N/A 17 UT: 29 MHz 18 UT: N/A 19 UT: 30 MHz
20 UT: 31 MHz 21 UT: 32 MHz 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

KEAKAWAPU, HAWAII (N20W156)
---------------------------

00 UT: 31 MHz 01 UT: 32 MHz 02 UT: 30 MHz 03 UT: 29 MHz 04 UT: 28 MHz
05 UT: 30 MHz 06 UT: 32 MHz 07 UT: 31 MHz 08 UT: 31 MHz 09 UT: 29 MHz
```

10 UT: 30 MHz 11 UT: 31 MHz 12 UT: 29 MHz 13 UT: 29 MHz 14 UT: 31 MHz
15 UT: 29 MHz 16 UT: 27 MHz 17 UT: 26 MHz 18 UT: N/A 19 UT: N/A
20 UT: N/A 21 UT: N/A 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

OBSERVED CRITICAL F2 LAYER FREQUENCIES

GOOSE BAY, CANADA (N53W060)
---

00 UT: 7.7 MHz 01 UT: 7.8 MHz 02 UT: 7.2 MHz 03 UT: 6.6 MHz 04 UT: 5.7 MHz
05 UT: 5.5 MHz 06 UT: 5.0 MHz 07 UT: 4.7 MHz 08 UT: 4.9 MHz 09 UT: 5.8 MHz
10 UT: 5.5 MHz 11 UT: 5.8 MHz 12 UT: 6.3 MHz 13 UT: 6.3 MHz 14 UT: 6.5 MHz
15 UT: 7.2 MHz 16 UT: 8.6 MHz 17 UT: 6.6 MHz 18 UT: 6.9 MHz 19 UT: 7.0 MHz
20 UT: 7.0 MHz 21 UT: 7.0 MHz 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

EIELSON AIR FORCE BASE, ALASKA (N74W147)
---

00 UT: 5.8 MHz 01 UT: 5.8 MHz 02 UT: 5.8 MHz 03 UT: 5.8 MHz 04 UT: 5.7 MHz
05 UT: 5.9 MHz 06 UT: 6.0 MHz 07 UT: 6.2 MHz 08 UT: 6.2 MHz 09 UT: 6.1 MHz
10 UT: 4.6 MHz 11 UT: 4.8 MHz 12 UT: 4.9 MHz 13 UT: 4.9 MHz 14 UT: 5.2 MHz
15 UT: 5.9 MHz 16 UT: 6.2 MHz 17 UT: 5.9 MHz 18 UT: 6.0 MHz 19 UT: 6.1 MHz
20 UT: 6.3 MHz 21 UT: 6.7 MHz 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

TAOYUAN, TAIWAN (N25E121)
---

00 UT: N/A 01 UT: 7.5 MHz 02 UT: N/A 03 UT: N/A 04 UT: N/A
05 UT: N/A 06 UT:10.4 MHz 07 UT:10.8 MHz 08 UT:10.6 MHz 09 UT: 8.8 MHz
10 UT: N/A 11 UT: 8.5 MHz 12 UT: 8.5 MHz 13 UT: 8.3 MHz 14 UT: N/A
15 UT: 8.3 MHz 16 UT: N/A 17 UT: 8.2 MHz 18 UT: N/A 19 UT: 6.9 MHz
20 UT: 5.2 MHz 21 UT: 4.8 MHz 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

RESOLUTE BAY, CANADA (N74W094)
---

00 UT: N/A 01 UT: N/A 02 UT: N/A 03 UT: N/A 04 UT: N/A
05 UT: 5.8 MHz 06 UT: N/A 07 UT: N/A 08 UT: N/A 09 UT: N/A
10 UT: N/A 11 UT: N/A 12 UT: N/A 13 UT: 5.2 MHz 14 UT: 5.8 MHz
15 UT: N/A 16 UT: N/A 17 UT: N/A 18 UT: N/A 19 UT: N/A
20 UT: 6.0 MHz 21 UT: 6.2 MHz 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: 5.2 MHz

CHURCHILL, CANADA (N58W094)
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00 UT: N/A 01 UT: N/A 02 UT: N/A 03 UT: N/A 04 UT: N/A
05 UT: N/A 06 UT: N/A 07 UT: N/A 08 UT: N/A 09 UT: N/A
10 UT: N/A 11 UT: N/A 12 UT: N/A 13 UT: 5.6 MHz 14 UT: 5.8 MHz
15 UT: 6.0 MHz 16 UT: 6.6 MHz 17 UT: 6.3 MHz 18 UT: 6.5 MHz 19 UT: 6.5 MHz
20 UT: 6.6 MHz 21 UT: 6.3 MHz 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

KEAKAWAPU, HAWAII (N20W156)
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00 UT:12.8 MHz 01 UT:12.3 MHz 02 UT:10.5 MHz 03 UT:10.0 MHz 04 UT:10.4 MHz
05 UT:11.3 MHz 06 UT:11.9 MHz 07 UT:10.7 MHz 08 UT: 9.6 MHz 09 UT: 9.0 MHz
10 UT: 8.4 MHz 11 UT: 8.3 MHz 12 UT: 7.3 MHz 13 UT: 7.5 MHz 14 UT: 7.3 MHz
15 UT: 6.5 MHz 16 UT: 6.4 MHz 17 UT: 7.2 MHz 18 UT: N/A 19 UT: N/A
20 UT: N/A 21 UT: N/A 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

OBSERVED TOTAL IONOSPHERIC ELECTRON CONTENT

GOOSE BAY, CANADA (N53W060)
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00 UT: 3.3e17 01 UT: 3.0e17 02 UT: 2.7e17 03 UT: 2.4e17 04 UT: 2.2e17
05 UT: 2.1e17 06 UT: 1.9e17 07 UT: 1.7e17 08 UT: 1.8e17 09 UT: N/A
10 UT: N/A 11 UT: N/A 12 UT: N/A 13 UT: N/A 14 UT: N/A
15 UT: N/A 16 UT: N/A 17 UT: N/A 18 UT: N/A 19 UT: N/A
20 UT: N/A 21 UT: N/A 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

TAOYUAN, TAIWAN (N25E121)
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00 UT: 2.7e17 01 UT: N/A 02 UT: N/A 03 UT: N/A 04 UT: N/A
05 UT: N/A 06 UT: N/A 07 UT: N/A 08 UT: N/A 09 UT: N/A
10 UT: N/A 11 UT: N/A 12 UT: N/A 13 UT: N/A 14 UT: N/A
15 UT: N/A 16 UT: N/A 17 UT: 2.9e17 18 UT: 3.0e17 19 UT: 3.0e17
20 UT: 3.0e17 21 UT: 1.7e17 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA (N61W150)
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00 UT: 1.7e17 01 UT: 1.5e17 02 UT: 1.5e17 03 UT: 1.4e17 04 UT: 1.4e17
05 UT: 1.4e17 06 UT: 1.5e17 07 UT: 1.6e17 08 UT: 1.6e17 09 UT: 1.4e17
10 UT: 1.2e17 11 UT: 1.0e17 12 UT: 1.1e17 13 UT: 1.1e17 14 UT: 1.1e17
15 UT: 1.4e17 16 UT: 1.9e17 17 UT: 2.2e17 18 UT: 2.3e17 19 UT: 2.4e17
20 UT: 2.4e17 21 UT: 2.4e17 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: 2.3e17

SAGAMORE HILL, MASSACHUSETTS (N42W070)
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00 UT: N/A 01 UT: N/A 02 UT: N/A 03 UT: N/A 04 UT: N/A
05 UT: N/A 06 UT: N/A 07 UT: N/A 08 UT: N/A 09 UT: N/A
10 UT: 5.6e16 11 UT: 8.9e16 12 UT: 1.2e17 13 UT: 1.3e17 14 UT: 1.5e17
15 UT: 1.4e17 16 UT: 1.4e17 17 UT: 1.4e17 18 UT: 1.5e17 19 UT: 1.5e17
20 UT: 1.5e17 21 UT: 1.5e17 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

RAMEY AIR FORCE BASE, PUERTO RICO (N18W067)
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00 UT: N/A 01 UT: N/A 02 UT: N/A 03 UT: N/A 04 UT: N/A
05 UT: N/A 06 UT: N/A 07 UT: N/A 08 UT: 1.4e17 09 UT: 1.1e17
10 UT: 9.5e16 11 UT: 1.3e17 12 UT: 1.4e17 13 UT: 1.8e17 14 UT: 2.3e17
15 UT: 2.8e17 16 UT: 3.5e17 17 UT: 3.9e17 18 UT: 4.1e17 19 UT: 4.1e17
20 UT: 4.0e17 21 UT: 4.3e17 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

CAPE CANAVERAL, FLORIDA (N28W080)
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00 UT: 3.9e17 01 UT: 3.4e17 02 UT: 2.7e17 03 UT: 2.2e17 04 UT: 2.0e17
05 UT: 2.1e17 06 UT: 2.1e17 07 UT: 2.1e17 08 UT: 1.9e17 09 UT: 1.9e17
10 UT: 1.8e17 11 UT: 2.2e17 12 UT: 3.0e17 13 UT: 3.6e17 14 UT: 3.8e17
15 UT: 4.0e17 16 UT: 4.1e17 17 UT: 4.3e17 18 UT: 4.4e17 19 UT: 4.5e17
20 UT: 4.4e17 21 UT: N/A 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

OSAN, KOREA (N37E127)
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00 UT: 1.9e17 01 UT: 1.7e17 02 UT: 1.5e17 03 UT: 1.6e17 04 UT: 1.8e17
05 UT: 1.8e17 06 UT: 1.9e17 07 UT: 2.0e17 08 UT: 2.1e17 09 UT: 2.0e17
10 UT: 1.9e17 11 UT: 1.7e17 12 UT: 1.3e17 13 UT: 1.3e17 14 UT: 1.2e17
15 UT: 9.4e16 16 UT: 7.1e16 17 UT: 5.9e16 18 UT: 7.5e16 19 UT: 3.9e16
20 UT: 3.7e16 21 UT: 8.3e16 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

PALEHUA, HAWAII (N21W158)
---

00 UT: 4.9e17 01 UT: 4.4e17 02 UT: 3.8e17 03 UT: 3.6e17 04 UT: 3.6e17
05 UT: 3.9e17 06 UT: 4.0e17 07 UT: 3.5e17 08 UT: 2.9e17 09 UT: 2.4e17
10 UT: 2.1e17 11 UT: 2.0e17 12 UT: 2.0e17 13 UT: 1.7e17 14 UT: 1.5e17
15 UT: 1.2e17 16 UT: 1.5e17 17 UT: 2.1e17 18 UT: 2.9e17 19 UT: 3.5e17
20 UT: 4.0e17 21 UT: 4.5e17 22 UT: N/A 23 UT: N/A

BOULDER, COLORADO (N52E174)
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00 UT: 1.4e17 01 UT: 1.4e17 02 UT: 1.5e17 03 UT: 1.3e17 04 UT: 9.4e16
05 UT: 6.4e16 06 UT: 5.2e16 07 UT: 5.2e16 08 UT: 4.8e16 09 UT: 4.7e16
10 UT: 4.4e16 11 UT: 4.7e16 12 UT: 1.0e17 13 UT: 1.4e17 14 UT: 1.9e17
15 UT: 2.1e17 16 UT: 2.2e17 17 UT: 2.4e17 18 UT: 2.3e17 19 UT: 2.1e17
20 UT: 1.9e17 21 UT: 1.8e17 22 UT: 1.7e17 23 UT: 1.7e17

NOTES:

All values in this experimental daily report are preliminary values
and may contain some errors (ex. human entry errors). Total electron
content values are given in units of electrons per square meter. The
service of providing this daily report is still under review and is
subject to continued data availability.

** End of Bulletin **

3110. Re: Ground Rod Placement In Basements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 12:19:57 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun7.121957.1736@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288884

In article <45D3D4371FBF201741@UPEI.CA> SEELER@upei.CA (SEELER@UPEI.CA , VY2DCS) writes:
>I currently have a "RF" ground about 2.5 - 3 meters from my station.
>I do not appear to have any major problems except on 6M (using a
>TS690S). I have a B&W Low Pass filter for 6M operation in-line etc.
>However, I do get some radiation of the second harmonic which appears
>to be coming from the ground rod (6 feet long). The interference
>(tuned into using a sony type walkman) does not extend more than
>25 - 30 feet from the ground rod and there are no houses (other than my
>sterio when tuned to 100 Mhz FM - fortunately no stations are there
>currently) apparently affected. Note that the ground rod is connected to a
>copper ground bus (pipe) at the station by RF strapping meant for the purpose.
>
>I have been thinking of putting another ground rod in closer to the station.
>The only way to do this (I'm in a finished basement and the station is less
>than 1.5 meters from the hole through the basement wall) is to DRILL a hole
>through the basement floor (cold room next to station) drive a 6 foot
>ground rod down into the earth beneath the floor and seal the gap (if any)
>between the rod and floor using cement and silicon seal. Has anyone tried
>this or would they recommend it? My RF gound rod would then be about 0.5 meters
>or less from the rig. I do have a sump hole and pump in a work room and
>water has not been a problem to date (Knock on wood). Comments or suggestions
>would be welcome. I've thought about using a counterpoise for 6M but if
>I'm on other bands and it is the ground rod , this might make it worse
>for the other bands. Comments?

I wouldn't bring in the jackhammers yet. The simplest solution is to
insure that you have a low impedance path to your grounding system for
the harmonics of your 6 meter signal. You want a good low impedance path
at the 6 meter fundamental, a halfwave ground run should do that, and it
sounds like that's already the case. That should be a full wave on the
second harmonic, and that's good, and a 3/2 wave on the third harmonic,
that's also good. To avoid trouble on other bands, an old trick is to
run several ground wires of *different* lengths to the same ground rod.
One should be low impedance on each of the bands of interest.

I doubt, however, that this is the source of your harmonic problem.
I would first suspect a faulty connection in your ground system. Clean
and tighten the connections first and see if that cures your problem.
From your description, the most likely candidate is a *rectifying* junction.
Whether a transmitter is grounded *at all* or not shouldn't make a difference
in it's harmonic output. Harmonic radiation is the result of amplifier
operating point and tank and output filter design. Ideally, no harmonic
energy ever leaves the cabinet of the transmitter.

Grounding is only necessary for protection and to provide a *return*
circuit for unbalanced antennas. It's not usually a cure for harmonic
radiation.

Gary KE4ZV

3111. Re: Help with Rural QRP Rig

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 13:05:03 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun7.130503.2021@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288886

In article <1992Jun5.154116.154@ccsvax.sfasu.edu> z_vaughanja@ccsvax.sfasu.edu writes:
>Does anyone know of a relatively inexpensive QPR rig that will actually
>pick up a signal in a rural area in the 20, 40, or 80 meter bands?

All of them, except broken ones will. The problem is generally that
they pick up *too many* signals at the same time. Two somewhat elderly
commercial QRP rigs that work well are the Argonaut 509 and the Yaesu
FRG7 (is that right?). Or you can always crank down the power control
on an IC735.

Most of the homebrew designs in the magazines, and the Handbook, also
work fine. The big problem is the need for an antenna tuner with most
of them. Often that winds up being the biggest part of the station.
In the tube days, a random wire 20 feet long was sufficient to bring
any receiver to life, but with today's solid state rigs optimized
for a 50 ohm match, a tuner is a must on receive as well as transmit,
unless you have a perfect antenna and few of us do.

Even DC, direct conversion, receivers work fine in rural areas, less
hum pickup. They can be surprisingly sensitive, but selectivity sucks.

Your best bet is to pick a design that uses single conversion superhetrodyne
to the common 9 MHz IF. Filters are widely available. I picked up a pair
at Dayton for $5 each. New filters can be bought from many sources including
Spectrum International. The advantage of the 9 MHz IF is that one 5-5.5 MHz
VFO can serve for both 80 and 20 meters. Other bands are best served by
first converting to 80 meters with a crystal converter. I like the packaged
DBMs, double balanced mixers, from Mini Circuits for the front end mixer,
but others like a dual gate MOSFET. Product detectors commonly use the
Motorola MC1496G four quadrant multiplier, but another DBM will work
here too. The IF gain block is critical to a good receiver. There are
several chips that will serve. The old CA3028A is tried and true.

The area of VFO design is critical in homebrew projects. It's still
hard to make a clean, stable, linear tuning oscillator for HF. A
series tuned Colpitts is a good choice. The problem is that the tuning
capacitor is big. Voltage tuned varactor circuits can be used, but
linear tuning is hard and stability of the tuning voltage is critical.
DDS, direct digital synthesis, is becoming practical at HF. This is
as complex as the rest of the receiver combined, but being digital,
is straightforward to construct, and tuning can be arbitrarily fine.
Digital readout comes almost for free.

I'm sure others have their own ideas about the best circuits for
a small receiver. Transmitters are trivial by comparison.

Gary KE4ZV

3112. Re: OK, I'll Write One

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 13:16:18 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <VP3ZLB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288889

>
> I'll start on it in a week or two and send it in to QST. Hey, if they
> don't want it I can always send it to 73 - they will apparently print
> ANYTHING!
>
>
> Wally Blackburn AA8DX
> wrb@ccsitn.att.com

Sure they will print anything because the choice of anything to print
is so limited and lousy. Send it in to both and you will get REAL
MONEY from 73. Now if some of the others out there would write some
variety of projects and submit them, QST and 73 would have something
else besides QRP articles to publish. I would but I do not yet have
the technical expertise. I am just trying to find a decent project
to build.

73's

Steve, KA0VYB

(11th Hour Contest Group - North American Chapter)
(Microwavers do it with higher frequency)

3113. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 13:58:35 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <10t4mclNNpq1@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288883

I'd be very interested in seeing actual measurements of the signals
emitted from the various (two or three) models of commercially-manufactured
ATV transmitters.

My impression is that most of the transmitters people use locally are
completely devoid of any lower sideband filtering. They're filthy.
Are there, in fact, ANY clean ATV transmitters on the market?
- Brian

3114. METEOR SHOWERS BY RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 14:01:40 UTC
From: andromed@cs.dal.ca
Message-ID: <BpHAys.DDq@cs.dal.ca>
Source record: 288885

Was wondering if there was anyone out there monitoring meteor showers by radio methods and if so were are the results published ?

Thanks

Mike Boschat

John F. Kennedy Astronomy Observatory

3115. Re: Intentional Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 16:43:57 UTC
From: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
Message-ID: <yBc1LB1w164w@ham.almanac.bc.ca>
Source record: 288887

geertj@ica.philips.nl (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:

> Our repeater (PI3EHV) had similar problems. After a while, we got the
> HDTP (people issuing licenses here) to put some effort in this.
> They watched the address for some more time and found other things
> as well (activities on 3 meter etc).
> The guy got a free 'shack cleanup' and of course, he lost his license.
>
>

Just out of curiousity, Geert, what's on 3 metres in Holland anyway?
Over here it's FM Broadcast.

73,

Robert Smits VE7EMD Ladysmith B.C.
Ph (604) 245-2553 e-mail: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

3116. Re: Help with Rural QRP Rig

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 18:34:59 UTC
From: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
Message-ID: <1gH1LB1w164w@ham.almanac.bc.ca>
Source record: 288893

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

> In article <1992Jun5.154116.154@ccsvax.sfasu.edu> z_vaughanja@ccsvax.sfasu.ed
> >Does anyone know of a relatively inexpensive QPR rig that will actually
> >pick up a signal in a rural area in the 20, 40, or 80 meter bands?
>
> All of them, except broken ones will. The problem is generally that
> they pick up *too many* signals at the same time. Two somewhat elderly
> commercial QRP rigs that work well are the Argonaut 509 and the Yaesu
> FRG7 (is that right?). Or you can always crank down the power control
> on an IC735.
>
> Most of the homebrew designs in the magazines, and the Handbook, also
> work fine. The big problem is the need for an antenna tuner with most
> of them. Often that winds up being the biggest part of the station.
> In the tube days, a random wire 20 feet long was sufficient to bring
> any receiver to life, but with today's solid state rigs optimized
> for a 50 ohm match, a tuner is a must on receive as well as transmit,
> unless you have a perfect antenna and few of us do.
>
> Even DC, direct conversion, receivers work fine in rural areas, less
> hum pickup. They can be surprisingly sensitive, but selectivity sucks.
>
> Your best bet is to pick a design that uses single conversion superhetrodyne
> to the common 9 MHz IF. Filters are widely available. I picked up a pair
> at Dayton for $5 each. New filters can be bought from many sources including
> Spectrum International. The advantage of the 9 MHz IF is that one 5-5.5 MHz
> VFO can serve for both 80 and 20 meters. Other bands are best served by
> first converting to 80 meters with a crystal converter. I like the packaged
> DBMs, double balanced mixers, from Mini Circuits for the front end mixer,
> but others like a dual gate MOSFET. Product detectors commonly use the
> Motorola MC1496G four quadrant multiplier, but another DBM will work
> here too. The IF gain block is critical to a good receiver. There are
> several chips that will serve. The old CA3028A is tried and true.
>
> The area of VFO design is critical in homebrew projects. It's still
> hard to make a clean, stable, linear tuning oscillator for HF. A
> series tuned Colpitts is a good choice. The problem is that the tuning
> capacitor is big. Voltage tuned varactor circuits can be used, but
> linear tuning is hard and stability of the tuning voltage is critical.
> DDS, direct digital synthesis, is becoming practical at HF. This is
> as complex as the rest of the receiver combined, but being digital,
> is straightforward to construct, and tuning can be arbitrarily fine.
> Digital readout comes almost for free.

>
> I'm sure others have their own ideas about the best circuits for
> a small receiver. Transmitters are trivial by comparison.
>
> Gary KE4ZV

One of the other possibilities is to use an NE-602 as a downconverter for an automotive broadcast radio, and then add a bfo. The car radios are reasonably selective, and sensitive, and that way all the mechanical work in the receiver is already done for you.

Robert Smits VE7EMD Ladysmith B.C.
Ph (604) 245-2553 e-mail: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

3117. Mirnews.132 30-May-92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 19:26:47 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.DE.COM
Message-ID: <9206071505.AA14494@ka2qhd.de.com>
Source record: 288890

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < PA2WJZ $25526_PI8EAE
Mirnews 132

MIRNEWS.132 30 MAY 1992

The cosmonauts o.b. MIR have been working on experiments instead of repairing and replacing life-support equipment. They used a camera named Liva for earth-observations and mentioned the areas of which they had to make videorecordings.
The crew also used equipment for the Austrian experiments of Austromir. They worked on a few of those experiments in coordination with an expert on TsUP. Monimir (reflexes under micro-gravity) and Migmas (raster ion microscope) of which the data with the device Datamir are transmitted via MIR's telemetry channels. The continuation of experiments with equipment left behind by guest cosmonauts must be of a great advantage: funds for Russian spaceflight and the fact that the Austrians have constructed the equipment not only for the short stay on board MIR of Franz Viehbock in Oct. 1991.

THE EX-TRACKING FLEET: Some of the ships of that fleet are still seaborne, but not for tracking or relay purposes. During the last weeks there have been messages that the Kosmonavt Yuriy Gagarin, the K. G. Dobrovolskiy, the K.V. Komarov and the K.P. Belyayev left their homeports. Obviously the ships made short cruises. It took some investigation work to get the following information: the Russians decided to keep the ships floating and to maintain the original shape as to make the ships 'attractive' for foreigners during cruises and business trips and eventual expeditions. Important persons involved in spaceflight, science and commerce founded some organisations to use the ships for cruises and business promotion trips. They already started one or more cruises. One of the travel agencies is leaded by the former cosmonaut Beregovoy. If they pay 350 thousand rubles cosmonauts and spaceflight employees can enjoy a cruise. A few days ago the Kosmonavt Pavel Belyayev showed up in radiocontacts with the MIR station. So just as it has been before: MIR traffic in the West while MIR was still out of range of Yevpatoriya. The Belyayev visited Hamburg and the mayor of that city greeted the cosmonauts. Some experts on board kept the transceiver for MIR communications in good order and the scientist and tradesmen on board Belyayev spoke with the cosmonauts. The ship does not work for TsUP and on 30 May, during orbit 35950, 1106-1117UTC wondered with whom the crew has been speaking. On 1 June the ship will visit London and some important passengers on board will speak with MIR during orbits 35982 (1049-1100UTC) and 35983 (1225-1235UTC). Some scientist and tradesmen on board will try to promote Russian products and look for partners for commercial and scientific cooperation. There will be not much propaganda for spaceflight for they do not have much material on board. They have photographs, but no TV-films. Viktorenko told the ship that he regretted this. The Belyayev will be involved in a number of events in relation to the Columbus-92 expeditions and Viktorenko promised

that the MIR-crew if necessary and possible will cooperate and assist. There are rumours that an ex-trackingship (Belyayev or Dobrovolskiy) will visit Rotterdam for 2 days around 10 June 1992.

Chris v.d. Berg, NL-9165/A-UK3202

/EX

3118. Disneyworld/KSC repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 19:28:23 UTC
From: mosbrook@beach.csulb.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun7.192823.21917@beach.csulb.edu>
Source record: 288891

I am going to be vacationing in Florida for a week, and would like to find a couple 440 or 2 meter repeaters to stay in touch with fellow travelers... Are there any recommendations for the Disneyworld/KSC areas? also, does Disney allow HT's in the park?

BTW: any interesting police/security freqs to occupy possible hotel time with?

Thanks
Brent

--
+--------------------------------------+
| Brent Mosbrook KC6MWK |
| mosbrook@beach.csulb.edu |
+--------------------------------------+

3119. Help with Rural QRP Rig

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 19:34:59 UTC
From: emd@f851.n102.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <708161842.F00047@mcws.fidonet.org>
Source record: 288874

Organization: Mid Island Ham Network
References: <1992Jun7.130503.2021@ke4zv.uucp>

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

> In article <1992Jun5.154116.154@ccsvax.sfasu.edu>
z_vaughanja@ccsvax.sfasu.ed
> >Does anyone know of a relatively inexpensive QPR rig that will actually
> >pick up a signal in a rural area in the 20, 40, or 80 meter bands?
>
> All of them, except broken ones will. The problem is generally that
> they pick up *too many* signals at the same time. Two somewhat elderly
> commercial QRP rigs that work well are the Argonaut 509 and the Yaesu
> FRG7 (is that right?). Or you can always crank down the power control
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>
> Most of the homebrew designs in the magazines, and the Handbook, also
> work fine. The big problem is the need for an antenna tuner with most
> of them. Often that winds up being the biggest part of the station.
> In the tube days, a random wire 20 feet long was sufficient to bring
> any receiver to life, but with today's solid state rigs optimized
> for a 50 ohm match, a tuner is a must on receive as well as transmit,
> unless you have a perfect antenna and few of us do.
>
> Even DC, direct conversion, receivers work fine in rural areas, less
> hum pickup. They can be surprisingly sensitive, but selectivity sucks.
>
> Your best bet is to pick a design that uses single conversion
superhetrodyne
> to the common 9 MHz IF. Filters are widely available. I picked up a pair
> at Dayton for $5 each. New filters can be bought from many sources
including
> Spectrum International. The advantage of the 9 MHz IF is that one 5-5.5
MHz
> VFO can serve for both 80 and 20 meters. Other bands are best served by
> first converting to 80 meters with a crystal converter. I like the
packaged
> DBMs, double balanced mixers, from Mini Circuits for the front end mixer,

> but others like a dual gate MOSFET. Product detectors commonly use the
> Motorola MC1496G four quadrant multiplier, but another DBM will work
> here too. The IF gain block is critical to a good receiver. There are
> several chips that will serve. The old CA3028A is tried and true.
>
> The area of VFO design is critical in homebrew projects. It's still

> hard to make a clean, stable, linear tuning oscillator for HF. A
> series tuned Colpitts is a good choice. The problem is that the tuning
> capacitor is big. Voltage tuned varactor circuits can be used, but
> linear tuning is hard and stability of the tuning voltage is critical.
> DDS, direct digital synthesis, is becoming practical at HF. This is
> as complex as the rest of the receiver combined, but being digital,
> is straightforward to construct, and tuning can be arbitrarily fine.
> Digital readout comes almost for free.
>
> I'm sure others have their own ideas about the best circuits for
> a small receiver. Transmitters are trivial by comparison.
>
> Gary KE4ZV

One of the other possibilities is to use an NE-602 as a downconverter for an automotive broadcast radio, and then add a bfo. The car radios are reasonably selective, and sensitive, and that way all the mechanical work in the receiver is already done for you.

Robert Smits VE7EMD Ladysmith B.C.
Ph (604) 245-2553 e-mail: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

* Origin: gated usenet/mcws.fidonet.org (818)352-2993 (1:102/851)

3120. SUMMARY: Yes there is a 1750 Meter band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 20:30:26 UTC
From: jerryp@key.COM
Message-ID: <3310@key.COM>
Source record: 288894

As requested by several people, here is a collection of highlights
of the replies I recieved to "Does 1750 meters really exist". It
looks like one of the replies was from a FAQ list, but since I got
several requests to summarize, I'll go ahead and consume the
bandwidth.

Many thanks to all that took the time to reply. And many thanks
to all those who caught the error in my .sig. I guess I'll go
listen to the tapes some more :-).

Thanks again.

73s,
jerryp@key.amdahl.com
KC6RTO
-=

From alan@dsd.es.com Wed Jun 3 06:43:44 1992
(K6X0)
...yes, Virginia, there is a real citizen's band between
160 and 190 KHz. The limitations are: one watt output power, and
the antenna can be no longer than 50 feet including the feedline.
There are some serious experimenters using the band for propagation
studies and so on, but there is lots of room for CW signals. You
may hear several beacons operating there 24 hours a day. There is
a newsletter, but I do not know who publishes it. Other than the
power and antenna restrictions, as far as I know anything goes.
To my knowledge there is no commercially made equipment available
for this band - virtually everyone builds their own transmitters,
and most of the modern receivers will tune down on that band. I
listen there once in a while with my TS-930 but have never been
interested in transmitting there. Good luck.

****

From: frankb@hpsad.sad.hp.com (Frank Ball)
(KC6WUG)

...FCC part 15 (no license) 1750 meter band: 160-190 KHz. 1 watt max
input power. 15 meter maximum lenght of antenna + feedline. With
those power and antenna restrictions you don't get much range.

****

From jkearman@arrl.org Fri Jun 5 07:55:06 1992
(KR1S) ^^^^
|------(AhHA! - So much for the benign neglect theory -- JRP)

JP: Well, shucks. We have run articles about this band in the past. I guess we should do it again. The band runs from 160-190 kHz. You're allowed 1-watt output, total length/height of antenna including feed line is 50 ft (max allowed by law). Most folks put the xmtr right at the base of the antenna.

You can join the Longwave Club of America, which was organized in 1974 to promote DXing and experimentation on frequencies below 550 kHz and activity on the 1750 meter band. Membership in the LWCA and a one-year subscription to The LOWDOWN is $12.00 by First Class Mail. Please make all remittances payable to the Longwave Club, and mail to LWCA, 45 Wildflower Rd., Levittown, PA 19057. [Direct quote from the LOWDOWN]

(See, we READ it here!)

The LOWDOWN is published monthly. Good luck and 73,

****

>From: pdh@netcom.com (Phil Howard)
(KA9WGN)

Depending on your effective bandwidth, you can extend it. I've read about very slow digital going something like 1000 to 2000 km.

****

From: pulse@meaddata.com (Tom Hesley)

As promised, here's the summary of the information I requested from the net a couple weeks ago regarding the 1750 meter band.

Does one need a license to operate on this band? No. This means that you can choose your own callsign although callsigns are not required.

What is this band for? Experimentation mainly. It is especially fun to attempt QRP operation and one respondent said that given the right type of modulation and antenna setup, signals can travel 1000 miles or more with just under one watt output! Lots of folks use CW beacons and there is a radio club called The Lowfers (Low Frequency Users, presumedly). Be aware that this IS NOT a ham band although several LF receiver manufacturers boast that their units can "receive the 1750-meter ham band". You will not find discussion of this band in the ARRL publications BECAUSE it is not a ham band. Perhaps some of the confusion here arises from the use by LF operators of ham radio callsigns. Many hams also operate in this band and use their own calls for identification, even though, as mentioned above, a callsign is not required here.

What is the frequency limits of this band? The 1750 meter band spans from 160 to 190 KHz.

What types of modulation may be employed? You may use CW and AM voice. You may be allowed others (FM, RTTY, etc). But the data I was able to gether was sketchy on this point. One person though said that there

are no restrictions on modulation methods.

What are the legal power limits and other transmitter-related restrictions? Transmitter power is limited to somewhat less than one watt output. The maximum power INPUT to the final should not exceed one watt. The length of the antenna added to the length of the feedline MAY NOT exceed 50 feet. Spurious emissions outside the band must be 60db below the signal strength at the carrier frequency.

Who may use the band? Anyone, so long as they comply with the above regulations.

Where can I get more definitive and detailed information on this band? The band is discussed in Part 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations which you can pick up at your local library (assuming it is a fairly big library), or you can order it from the nearest US Government Bookstore. If anyone knows where such a store is, please post its location. I'd like to snag a copy of Part 15 myself.

Thanks to alan@dsd.es.com, kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov, kc2wz!bob%fdurt1@uunet.UU.NET, brown@hpspkla.spk.hp.com, markz@ssc.wa.com, and gary@ke4zv.uucp for all the information they provided.

Happy Lowfering! :-)

****

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-- --- .-. ... . -.-. --- -.. . .-.. .. ...- . ... .-.-.-

--... ...-- -.. . -.- -.-. -.... .-. - ---

3121. ANS-158 BULLETINS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 20:36:41 UTC
From: cowdin@pogo.DEn.mmc.COM
Message-ID: <9206072033.AA11457@AMSAT.ORG>
Source record: 288892

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.01
PHASE 3D TELECONFERENCE SET

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

* PHASE 3D TELECONFERENCE PLANNED *
==========

The first National Teleconference Radio Net (NTRN) in two years will take place on Sunday evening, July 12, at 6 PM EDT (22:00 UTC). The topic will be "PHASE 3D: A HAM SATELLITE FOR EVERY RADIO AMATEUR." The two hour session will be moderated by Roy Neal (K6DUE), and will feature (among other guests) AMSAT-NA President Bill Tynan (W3XO) and AMSAT-NA Director of Development Joe Schroeder (W9JUV).

To reserve a port on the 200 line interactive teleconference bridge, a repeater owner or trustee must send a self addressed post card to the Phase 3D NTRN, Bill Pasternak (WA6ITF), 28197 Robin Avenue, Saugus, CA 91350. Please send post cards only and the accompanying letter of request MUST contain the following information:

1) Repeater Callsign
2) Location
3) Estimated number of users
4) Name, address and telephone number of licensee/trustee
5) operating frequency

Note: Ports on the Minneapolis based Teleconference Bridge will only be made avalable to repeaters and wide-area bulletin stations.

Also, those repeaters tied into Jim Bass "Let's Talk Radio Network" on GTE Spacenet 3 will be able to downlink the NTRN on a listen-only noninteractive basis.

AMSAT members are urged to encourage operators of repeaters in their areas to sign up to carry the teleconference as well as to spread the word about it among local hams and clubs.

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) wishes to thank KB2BD and SpaceNews for this information.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.02
KB5MU DECODES 2ND DOVE MESSAGE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.02
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

KB5MU Decodes Second DOVE Voice Message Using DSP

In last week's ANS-151.01 bulletin, it was stated that the original DOVE voice message, which said "You are listening to DOVE MICROSAT" had become garbled and unintelligible. However, DOVE Recovery Team member Paul Williamson (KB5MU) using a state-of-the-art Digital Signal Processing (DSP) device -- the human ear -- was able to decipher the speech sounds and found the message quite intriguing. According to KB5MU, the second message was "roll over, Beethoven." But in order to be absolutely sure, KB5MU recorded the message and played it backwards and listened again. What he heard astonished him even more! He concluded that the second DOVE message played backwards was a message from Elvis! He further concluded that the DOVE voice message had purposely been changed by Martians who were indeed Elvis fans. After serious consultation with another member of the DOVE Recovery Team, Jim White (WD0E), they both came to the conclusion that the message played backwards said "take me to your leader." WD0E stated he would be more than happy to comply with the space aliens request but he was not sure who his leader was. AMSAT News Service (ANS) Editor Dave Cowdin (WD0HHU) would like to solict additional comments as to the interpretations of the second voice message transmitted by DOVE. The orginal theory that the first DOVE voice message had been changed through a simple software "bug" was apparently seized upon too easily by the ANS editors. Therefore the ANS would like to solict additional comments on the second DOVE message, what it means and how it got changed. Communicate your ideas to WD0HHU on CompuServe at his address of 70524,2272 or to his INTERNET address of wd0hhu@amsat.org.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.03
AO-13 ATTITUDE PLANNING: PART I

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.03
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

G3RUH & VK5AGR Explain AO-13 Attitude Planning: Part I

Graham (VK5AGR) has often been asked why the attitude of AO-13 is continually being changed once every couple of months, so I thought it might be appropriate to include some printouts from a program by G3RUH called ILLPLAN, an abbreviation for "Illumination Planner."

The header of each chart gives the date, SEL (the elevation of the Sun above or below the orbital plane), SAZ (the azimuth of the Sun around the orbital plane), WP (the value for the Argument of Perigee on the date displayed - as per keplerian elements), RAAN (the value for the right ascension of the Ascending Node on the date displayed - as per keplerian elements) and IN (the satellite's orbital inclination).

The next line is labelled LA/LO and the values from 260 to 90 degrees are displayed and represent the attitude of the satellite in longitude. The column of numbers down the left represent the attitude of the satellite in

latitude between the values of + and - 15 degrees.

The numbers in the center of each printout represent the Sun Angle in degrees for each combination of Attitude Longitude and Latitude. The per centage illumination of the solar panels = 100*COS(Sun Angle) and AO-13 needs 70% or better solar panel illumination to maintain full transponder operations. In other words the Sun Angle must lie somewhere between + or - 45 degrees.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.04
AO-13 ATTITUDE PLANNING: PART II

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.04
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Attitude Planning Explained by G3RUH & VK5AGR: PART II

The significance of the plus and minus signs and the blank areas is that for those values of attitude Latitude and Longitude the Sun angle is either less than -45 degrees or greater than +45 degrees; in other words, UNDESIRABLE.

I have chosen the dates of all the planned attitude changes for the remainder of 1992 to try and demonstrate why there is a need for the attitude changes.

1992 Jun 8 [Mon] SEL= -24.12 SAZ= 125.9 WP= 287.6 RAAN= 22.54 IN= 56.7

```
LA\LO| 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
15 | --- -37 -28 -19 -10 -1 8 16 24 32 39 44 +++ +++ +++ +++ 43 37
10 | -44 -35 -26 -17 -8 1 10 19 27 35 42 +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ 41
5 | -42 -33 -24 -15 -6 3 12 21 30 38 +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ 45
0 | -39 -31 -22 -13 -4 <5> 14 23 <32> 41 +++ +++ +++ +++
-5 | -37 -28 -20 -11 -2 7 17 26 35 43 +++ Sun here +++ +++
-10 | -34 -26 -17 -9 0 9 18 28 37 +++ +++ at 126/-24 +++
-15 | -31 -23 -15 -6 2 11 20 29 38 +++ +++ +++
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Looking at the printout for 8-Jun-92, if the attitude was to be left at Longitude 180 degrees and Latitude 0 degrees ("180/0"), which is the most desirable attitude for antenna pointing, you can see that the Sun Angle is 32 degrees which is very close to the undesirable area, whereas with an attitude of 210/0 the Sun angle is only 5 degrees, or 99.5% illumination.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.05
AO-13 ATTITUDE PLANNING: PART III

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.05
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

If you compare this with the next printout for 92-Jul-20 you can see that the "undesirable" area is right in the center of the printout, which will necessitate moving the attitude to the other side of this area via an attitude of 180/15.

1992 Jul 20 [Mon] SEL= -34.22 SAZ= 175.7 WP= 291.1 RAAN= 14.79 IN= 56.7

```
LA\LO| 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
15 | -4 4 12 19 25 31 36 39 <41> 40 39 35 30 24 18 11 3 -5
10 | -1 7 15 22 29 35 40 44 +++ 45 43 40 34 28 21 14 6 -2
5 | 2 10 18 26 33 39 45 +++ +++ +++ +++ 44 38 32 25 17 9 1
0 | 5 13 21 29 36 <43>+++ +++ +++ +++ +++ +<> 42 35 28 20 12 4
-5 | 7 16 24 32 40 +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ 39 31 23 15 6
-10 | 10 19 27 35 43 +++ +++ Sun here +++ +++ 42 34 26 17 9
-15 | 13 21 29 38 +++ +++ at 176/-34 +++ 45 37 28 20 12
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

This means that while the reorientation is in progress, and even at 150/0 the Sun angle is still not anywhere optimum either for solar illumination or for antenna pointing. One option that was considered was to leave the attitude at 180/15 rather than continuing to 150/0 but from previous experience a latitude much greater than 5 degrees results in relatively poor antenna pointing angles, which makes communicationing harder. So generally controllers maintain the latitude as close to 0 degrees as possible and just adjust the longitude.

1992 Sep 21 [Mon] SEL= -2.093 SAZ= 241.3 WP= 296.5 RAAN= 1.353 IN= 56.97

```
LA\LO| 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
15 | +++ +++ 36 27 17 8 -2 -11 -21 -31 -40 --- ---
10 | +++ +++ 38 28 18 8 -2 -12 -21 -31 -41 ---
5 | Sun here +++ +++ 38 28 18 8 -1 -11 -21 -31 -41 ---
0 | at 241/-2 +++ +++ 39 <29> 19 9 <-1>-11 -21 -31 -41 ---
-5 | +++ +++ 39 29 19 9 -1 -11 -21 -31 -41 ---
-10 | +++ +++ 38 29 19 9 -1 -11 -21 -30 -40 --- ---
-15 | +++ +++ 38 28 19 9 -1 -10 -20 -29 -39 --- ---
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

By 21-Sep-92 controllers can once again afford to change the attitude back to the more desirable attitude (for the antennas) of 180/0 with a Sun Angle of 29 degrees. Also you can see that the undesirable area has drifted further to the left of the printout as the Sun moves around it own orbit.

1992 Nov 23 [Mon] SEL= 33.06 SAZ= 304.9 WP= 301.8 RAAN= 349.6 IN= 56.97

```
LA\LO| 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
15 | +++ 37 29 21 12 4 -4 -12 -19 -25 -31 -36 -40 -42 -42 -40 -36 -32
10 | 43 35 26 18 10 1 -7 -15 -22 -29 -35 -41 -45 --- --- -45 -41 -36
5 | 40 32 24 15 7 -1 -10 -18 -25 -33 -39 -45 --- --- --- --- -45 -40
0 | 36 29 21 13 4 <-4>-12 -21<-29>-36 -43 --- --- --- --- --- --- -43
```

-5 | 33 26 18 10 2 -7 -15 -24 -32 -40 --- --- --- --- --- ---
-10 | 29 22 15 7 -1 -10 -18 -26 -35 -43 --- --- --- ---
-15 | 26 19 12 4 -4 -12 -20 -29 -37 -45 --- ---

In the last printout which is for 23-Nov-92 the undesirable area is creeping in from the right, and will continue to drift from right to left. If the attitude was left unchanged at 180/0 the Sun Angle would soon be less than -45 degrees. So a move to 210/0 is planned for that date to restore the Sun Angle to -4 degrees.

I hope that the above tables and explanation has helped you understand why AO-13 Command Stations have continually to compromise antenna pointing to meet solar panel illumination requirements.

73 de Graham VK5AGR (92May31) and James G3RUH (92Jun06)

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.06
AO-13 OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.06
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B nets are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L on a downlink of 435.970 MHz.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt

20-Jun-92 2000 B 146 WA5ZIB WJ9F
5-Jul-92 0200 B 118 W9ODI N7NQM
11-Jul-92 2300 B 225 W5IU WA5ZIB

Guest commentators are planned. Join the net if you have questions. In the unlikely event that either the NCS or the alternate do not call on frequency, any participant is invited to act as net control.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

Starting Sunday, 14 June 1992 the SSTV net will meet on a downlink frequency of 145.925 MHz, Mode B at MA 165, UTC Sundays. Also try Mode J, UTC Saturdays at MA 165, frequency of 435.980 MHz. Try the various AMSAT Nets for scheduling at other times.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.07
SPRING AND SUMMER AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.07

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Early Summer Schedule Announced

The early summer schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

N QST 1992 May 08 AO-13 Transponder Schedule Jun 10 - Jul 20
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 165 ! Mode-JL on Mon, Wed !
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 200 ! Fri and Sat UTC only. ! Alon/Alat
Mode-LS : MA 200 to MA 215 ! S Beacon on "L" days ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 215 to MA 256 ! S Transp on "B" days +----------/
Omnis : MA 250 to MA 060 ! Mode L OFF after Jun 23 until
Aug 17. Next attitude change Jul 20, to 150/0 until Sep 21.
73 de Peter DB2OS, James G3RUH and Graham VK5AGR.

L QST de G3RUX. 92May08. AO-13 Calendar for remainder of year:
Date Event Modes Sun Angle SEL/SAZ

1992 Jun 08 [Mon] Move to 210/0 B JL S 5 -24/126
1992 Jun 29 [Mon] L OFF B -- - 24 -33/149
1992 Jul 20 [Mon] Move to 150/0 B -- - 43 to 47 -74/176
1992 Aug 17 [Mon] L ON B JL S 28 -26/208
1992 Sep 21 [Mon] Move to 180/0 B JL S -1 to 29 -2/241
1992 Nov 23 [Mon] Move to 210/0 B JL S -29 to -4 33/305
1992 Dec 14 [Mon] L OFF B -- - -27 33/333
1992 Dec 28 [Mon] t.b.a. 43 29/351

SEL/SAZ is Sun's position in orbit plane (like ALAT/ALON). Move
Jul 20 to 150/0 because Sun is at SAZ=176 i.e. apogee direction
and thereafter around SAZ=208 - 240. Interesting! 73 James

AO-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view of your
QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use AO-10 if you hear the beacon or the
transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.08
FO-20 MODE JA TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.08
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

FO-20 Transponder Operating Schedule

FO-20 normally operates its Mode JD packet radio transponder on all orbits.
During the following periods, the Mode JD transponder will be switched off
and the analog Mode JA transponder will be switched on:

10-Jun-92 02:50 UTC -to- 11-Jun-92 03:11 UTC
17-Jun-92 03:15 UTC -to- 18-Jun-92 01:15 UTC
24-Jun-92 01:50 UTC -to- 25-Jun-92 02:10 UTC

[The AMSAT NEWS Service would like to thank JJ1WTK and Space News Editor KD2BD.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.09
FROM AO-13 TLM BEACON

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.09 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.09
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WB6LLO Copies This From G3RUH To DB2OS & VK5AGR Off AO-13 Telemetry Beacon

Attitude Change 180/0 -> 210/0.

I have done the preparation for this. The change is complicated by

(1) 25 minute eclipses from MA 246-000.
This robs us of 50% of the magnetorquing capability, so that the maneuver takes 10 perigees rather than 5, and this will take an elapsed time of about a week.
(2) Alternate day Mode-L is a nuisance, given that Mode-B commanding is very difficult these days due to suspected radar interference.
(3) Sun's elevation is only 25 degrees, giving poor attitude estimation in spacecraft attitude latitude.
(4) Sun's azimuth is 127 degrees and when the attitude is close to 210/0, ESWATCH Earth sensor trigger timing that gives us att. longitude, will only work for the antenna sensor; the lower sensor sees the terminator.

I will start the process on Jun 05 [Fri], orbit 3045 for 5 perigees. This should get us to Alon/Alat 196/-4, 30 rpm and a Sun angle of 20 degrees. On Jun 08 [Mon] Orbit 3051 during Mode-L, I will attempt an interim attitude estimation. I will then invoke Mode-JL every orbit for 2 days MA 140-175 until Jun 10 [Wed]. On the same orbit I'll invoke another magnetorque session for 4 perigees. This should get us within 10 degrees of the target by Wednesday. On Jun 10 [Wed] orbit 3056/150 on mode-L I will try an attitude estimate again, and prepare a final magnetorque and spin-up to 45 rpm. (It will have fallen to 15 rpm). The published 210/0 schedule will also be invoked. Keep your fingers crossed! 73 James.

<<Thanks to Dave WB6LLO for relaying this bulletin>>

/EX

3122. Pt 1/2: ANS-158 BULLETINS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 21:36:41 UTC
From: Dave.Cowdin@f851.n102.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <708161842.F00045@mcws.fidonet.org>
Source record: 288873

Organization: UCSD Usenet Gateway

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.01
PHASE 3D TELECONFERENCE SET

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The header of each chart gives the date, SEL (the elevation of the Sun above
or below the orbital plane), SAZ (the azimuth of the Sun around the orbital
plane), WP (the value for the Argument of Perigee on the date displayed - as
per keplerian elements), RAAN (the value for the right ascension of the Ascend-
ing Node on the date displayed - as per keplerian elements) and IN
(the satellite's orbital inclination).

The next line is labelled LA/LO and the values from 260 to 90 degrees are
displayed and represent the attitude of the satellite in longitude. The
column of numbers down the left represent the attitude of the satellite in
latitude between the values of + and - 15 degrees.

The numbers in the center of each printout represent the Sun Angle in
degrees for each combination of Attitude Longitude and Latitude. The per
centage illumination of the solar panels = 100*COS(Sun Angle) and AO-13
needs 70% or better solar panel illumination to maintain full transponder opera-
tions. In other words the Sun Angle must lie somewhere between + or -
45 degrees.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.04

AO-13 ATTITUDE PLANNING: PART II

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.04
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Attitude Planning Explained by G3RUH & VK5AGR: PART II

The significance of the plus and minus signs and the blank areas is that for those values of attitude Latitude and Longitude the Sun angle is either less than -45 degrees or greater than +45 degrees; in other words, UNDESIRABLE.

I have chosen the dates of all the planned attitude changes for the remainder of 1992 to try and demonstrate why there is a need for the attitude changes.

1992 Jun 8 [Mon] SEL= -24.12 SAZ= 125.9 WP= 287.6 RAAN= 22.54 IN= 56.7

```
LA\LO| 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100
90
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
15 | --- -37 -28 -19 -10 -1 8 16 24 32 39 44 +++ +++ +++ +++ 43
37
10 | -44 -35 -26 -17 -8 1 10 19 27 35 42 +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ +++
41
5 | -42 -33 -24 -15 -6 3 12 21 30 38 +++ +++ +++ +++ +++
45
0 | -39 -31 -22 -13 -4 <5> 14 23 <32> 41 +++ +++ +++
+++
-5 | -37 -28 -20 -11 -2 7 17 26 35 43 +++ Sun here +++
+++
-10 | -34 -26 -17 -9 0 9 18 28 37 +++ +++ at 126/-24
+++
-15 | -31 -23 -15 -6 2 11 20 29 38 +++ +++
+++
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Looking at the printout for 8-Jun-92, if the attitude was to be left at Longi-
tude 180 degrees and Latitude 0 degrees ("180/0"), which is the most desirable attitude for antenna pointing, you can see that the Sun Angle is 32 degrees which is very close to the undesirable area, whereas with an attitude of 210/0 the Sun angle is only 5 degrees, or 99.5% illumination.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.05
AO-13 ATTITUDE PLANNING: PART III

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.05
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

If you compare this with the next printout for 92-Jul-20 you can see that
the "undesirable" area is right in the center of the printout, which will
necessitate moving the attitude to the other side of this area via an
attitude of 180/15.

1992 Jul 20 [Mon] SEL= -34.22 SAZ= 175.7 WP= 291.1 RAAN= 14.79 IN=
56.7

LA\LO| 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100
90
---
15 | -4 4 12 19 25 31 36 39 <41> 40 39 35 30 24 18 11 3
-5
10 | -1 7 15 22 29 35 40 44 +++ 45 43 40 34 28 21 14 6
-2
5 | 2 10 18 26 33 39 45 +++ +++ +++ +++ 44 38 32 25 17 9
1
0 | 5 13 21 29 36 <43>+++ +++ +++ +++ +++ +<> 42 35 28 20 12
4
-5 | 7 16 24 32 40 +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ 39 31 23 15
6
-10 | 10 19 27 35 43 +++ +++ Sun here +++ +++ 42 34 26 17
9
-15 | 13 21 29 38 +++ +++ at 176/-34 +++ 45 37 28 20
12

This means that while the reorientation is in progress, and even at 150/0
the Sun angle is still not anywhere optimum either for solar illumination
or
for antenna pointing. One option that was considered was to leave the
attitude at 180/15 rather than continuing to 150/0 but from previous
experience a latitude much greater than 5 degrees results in relatively
poor
antenna pointing angles, which makes communicationing harder. So generally
controllers maintain the latitude as close to 0 degrees as possible and
just
adjust the longitude.

1992 Sep 21 [Mon] SEL= -2.093 SAZ= 241.3 WP= 296.5 RAAN= 1.353 IN=
56.97

LA\LO| 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100
90
---
15 | +++ +++ 36 27 17 8 -2 -11 -21 -31 -40 ---
---
10 | +++ +++ 38 28 18 8 -2 -12 -21 -31 -41 ---
5 | Sun here +++ +++ 38 28 18 8 -1 -11 -21 -31 -41 ---
0 | at 241/-2 +++ +++ 39 <29> 19 9 <-1>-11 -21 -31 -41 ---
-5 | +++ +++ 39 29 19 9 -1 -11 -21 -31 -41 ---

```
-10 | +++ +++ 38 29 19 9 -1 -11 -21 -30 -40 ---
---
-15 | +++ +++ 38 28 19 9 -1 -10 -20 -29 -39 ---
---
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

By 21-Sep-92 controllers can once again afford to change the attitude back to the more desirable attitude (for the antennas) of 180/0 with a Sun Angle of 29 degrees. Also you can see that the undesirable area has drifted further to the left of the printout as the Sun moves around it own orbit.

1992 Nov 23 [Mon] SEL= 33.06 SAZ= 304.9 WP= 301.8 RAAN= 349.6 IN= 56.97

```
LA\LO| 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100
90
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
15 | +++ 37 29 21 12 4 -4 -12 -19 -25 -31 -36 -40 -42 -42 -40 -36
-32
10 | 43 35 26 18 10 1 -7 -15 -22 -29 -35 -41 -45 --- --- -45 -41
-36
5 | 40 32 24 15 7 -1 -10 -18 -25 -33 -39 -45 --- --- --- --- -45
-40
0 | 36 29 21 13 4 <-4>-12 -21<-29>-36 -43 --- --- --- --- --- ---
-43
-5 | 33 26 18 10 2 -7 -15 -24 -32 -40 --- --- --- --- ---
---
-10 | 29 22 15 7 -1 -10 -18 -26 -35 -43 --- --- ---
---
-15 | 26 19 12 4 -4 -12 -20 -29 -37 -45 ---
---
--------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

In the last printout which is for 23-Nov-92 the undesirable area is creeping in from the right, and will continue to drift from right to left. If the attitude was left unchanged at 180/0 the Sun Angle would soon be less than -45 degrees. So a move to 210/0 is planned for that date to restore the Sun Angle to -4 degrees.

I hope that the above tables and explanation has helped you understand why AO-13 Command Stations have continually to compromise antenna pointing

* Origin: gated usenet/mcws.fidonet.org (818)352-2993 (1:102/851)

3123. Pt 2/2: ANS-158 BULLETINS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 21:36:41 UTC
From: Dave.Cowdin@f851.n102.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <708161842.F00046@mcws.fidonet.org>
Source record: 288875

to meet solar panel illumination requirements.

73 de Graham VK5AGR (92May31) and James G3RUH (92Jun06)

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.06
AO-13 OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.06
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B nets
are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L
on a downlink of 435.970 MHz.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt

20-Jun-92 2000 B 146 WA5ZIB WJ9F
5-Jul-92 0200 B 118 W9ODI N7NQM
11-Jul-92 2300 B 225 W5IU WA5ZIB

Guest commentators are planned. Join the net if you have questions.
In the unlikely event that either the NCS or the alternate do not
call on frequency, any participant is invited to act as net control.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

Starting Sunday, 14 June 1992 the SSTV net will meet on a downlink
frequency of 145.925 MHz, Mode B at MA 165, UTC Sundays. Also try Mode J,
UTC Saturdays at MA 165, frequency of 435.980 MHz. Try the various AMSAT
Nets for scheduling at other times.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.07
SPRING AND SUMMER AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.07
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Early Summer Schedule Announced

The early summer schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

N QST 1992 May 08 AO-13 Transponder Schedule Jun 10 - Jul 20
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 165 ! Mode-JL on Mon, Wed !
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 200 ! Fri and Sat UTC only. ! Alon/Alat
Mode-LS : MA 200 to MA 215 ! S Beacon on "L" days ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 215 to MA 256 ! S Transp on "B" days +----------/
Omnis : MA 250 to MA 060 ! Mode L OFF after Jun 23 until
Aug 17. Next attitude change Jul 20, to 150/0 until Sep 21.
73 de Peter DB2OS, James G3RUH and Graham VK5AGR.

L QST de G3RUX. 92May08. AO-13 Calendar for remainder of year:
Date Event Modes Sun Angle SEL/SAZ

1992 Jun 08 [Mon] Move to 210/0 B JL S 5 -24/126
1992 Jun 29 [Mon] L OFF B -- - 24 -33/149
1992 Jul 20 [Mon] Move to 150/0 B -- - 43 to 47 -74/176
1992 Aug 17 [Mon] L ON B JL S 28 -26/208
1992 Sep 21 [Mon] Move to 180/0 B JL S -1 to 29 -2/241
1992 Nov 23 [Mon] Move to 210/0 B JL S -29 to -4 33/305
1992 Dec 14 [Mon] L OFF B -- - -27 33/333
1992 Dec 28 [Mon] t.b.a. 43 29/351

SEL/SAZ is Sun's position in orbit plane (like ALAT/ALON). Move
Jul 20 to 150/0 because Sun is at SAZ=176 i.e. apogee direction
and thereafter around SAZ=208 - 240. Interesting! 73 James

AO-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view of your
QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use AO-10 if you hear the beacon or the
transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.08
FO-20 MODE JA TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.08
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

FO-20 Transponder Operating Schedule

FO-20 normally operates its Mode JD packet radio transponder on all orbits.
During the following periods, the Mode JD transponder will be switched off
and the analog Mode JA transponder will be switched on:

10-Jun-92 02:50 UTC -to- 11-Jun-92 03:11 UTC
17-Jun-92 03:15 UTC -to- 18-Jun-92 01:15 UTC
24-Jun-92 01:50 UTC -to- 25-Jun-92 02:10 UTC

[The AMSAT NEWS Service would like to thank JJ1WTK and Space News Editor
KD2BD.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.09
FROM AO-13 TLM BEACON

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.09 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.09
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WB6LLO Copies This From G3RUH To DB2OS & VK5AGR Off AO-13 Telemetry Beacon

Attitude Change 180/0 -> 210/0.

I have done the preparation for this. The change is complicated by

(1) 25 minute eclipses from MA 246-000.
This robs us of 50% of the magnetorquing capability, so that the
maneuver takes 10 perigees rather than 5, and this will take an
elapsed time of about a week.
(2) Alternate day Mode-L is a nuisance, given that Mode-B commanding
is very difficult these days due to suspected radar interference.
(3) Sun's elevation is only 25 degrees, giving poor attitude estimation
in spacecraft attitude latitude.
(4) Sun's azimuth is 127 degrees and when the attitude is close to
210/0, ESWATCH Earth sensor trigger timing that gives us att.
longitude, will only work for the antenna sensor; the lower sensor
sees the terminator.

I will start the process on Jun 05 [Fri], orbit 3045 for 5 perigees.
This should get us to Alon/Alat 196/-4, 30 rpm and a Sun angle of 20
degrees. On Jun 08 [Mon] Orbit 3051 during Mode-L, I will attempt an
interim attitude estimation. I will then invoke Mode-JL every orbit for 2
days MA 140-175 until Jun 10 [Wed]. On the same orbit I'll invoke another
magnetorque session for 4 perigees. This should get us within 10 degrees of
the target by Wednesday. On Jun 10 [Wed] orbit 3056/150 on mode-L I will
try an attitude estimate again, and prepare a final magnetorque and spin-up
to 45 rpm. (It will have fallen to 15 rpm). The published 210/0 schedule
will also be invoked. Keep your fingers crossed! 73 James.

<<Thanks to Dave WB6LLO for relaying this bulletin>>

/EX

* Origin: gated usenet/mcws.fidonet.org (818)352-2993 (1:102/851)

3124. Re: HT's on Airlines

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 21:55:02 UTC
From: wd6eat@debisa.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun7.145502.5@debisa.uucp>
Source record: 288949

In article <01JUN92.15645866.0048.MUSIC@UTMARTN>, ##30%UTMARTN.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Terry Lewis) writes:
> I've never traveled with my HT on the airlines before. Seems like
> I remember this being covered sometime ago but my memory fails me....
> Are problems likely with carrying my HT in my briefcase? Will they
> let me period? Any info will be appreciated.
>
> Thanks!!
>
>
>
> Terry Lewis KC4YLK
> ##30@UTMARTN.BITNET
> Computer Programmer/Analyst
> University of Tennessee, Martin
> 102 Cooper Hall
> Martin, TN 38238
--
Ed Creel
WD6EAT%debisa@mccall.com
I have been carrying my HT in my briefcase on airlines for a number of years.
I have never tried to use it on the plane, although I understand from other's
that this is possible with permission from the pilot. I did, indeed, speak
with an amateur who was at 32,000 ft over El Paso, TX several years ago aboard
a commercial airliner.

3125. DX Bulletin OPDX #64 June 8, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 22:22:08 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9206081219.AA27667@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 288906

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 064 (OPDX.064)
June 8, 1992
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, K4CEF & Southeastern Cluster Group, ARRL, DXNL, DF4RD, WB3LHD, WK3N, NC7K, NW8F and KQ8M for the following DX information.

3V, TUNISIA. A station signing 3V8AD showed up on 14025 and 18073 kHz around 1645 and 1530z this week. The operator stated to QSL to DJ0AD. There is a big possibility that this is a SLIM. But WFWL!

4U1VIC, AUSTRIA. Bob Boone, WB4FNH, will be active from here June 14 to July 4. Bob is a resident of Bradenton, Flordia.

4S0, SRI LANKA. A group of UK operators will be active from 4S starting June 11 to July 4. The group will activate a new prefix, 4S0UK. A special QSL card will be available for the call. Each operator will have their own 4S call: G0LUH/4S7DGG, G0MRF/4S7DBG, G0OHW/4S7JVG AND G0ONA/4S7PNG. They will be active on SSB/CW/RTTY/AMTOR. Look for them on 20/15/10/6 meters. They will be active in the ALL Asian DX Contest. QSL via G8PDW.

9M8, EAST MALAYSIA. 9M8ZZ has been very active on 18 MHz this past weekend around 1330 to 1700z. The following stations have also been active: 9M8AJ 21247/1622z, 9M8DB 14226/1400z (net) and 9M8FH 14226/1345z.

ARRL JUNE VHF QSO PARTY. Time for the ARRL June VHF QSO Party. The event runs from 11:00 AM Saturday the 13th through 8 P.M. Sunday the 14th, PST. The goal in this contest is to work as many different stations as possible on as many bands as possible, while working as many grid squares as possible. For this event, Tim, NC7K, will be at 8933 Ft. atop Virginia peak in grid square DM09 (Reno, Sparks, Carson area) with radios for 50.125, 144.200, and 432.100 Mhz SSB/CW. In addition, 146.55, 223.50, and 446.00 FM simplex will be used for contacts with those who do not have "Weak Signal" gear. Tim will have 6 radios running continuously listening for contacts.

BV, TAIWAN. BV2CT has been active almost daily around 14026 kHz between 1300 to 1500z. QSL via NO0C. BV2FA has been active on the 14226 DX net around 1330z and on 18071 kHz around 1545z. QSL to: Shane Tang, P.O. Box 3-167, Yungho, 23498 Taiwan (via DJ9ZB is OK).

D4, REPUBLIC OF CAPE VERDE. Julio, D44BC, was active Sunday on 21260 kHz at 1700z. He also sometimes shows up on 7180 at 0630z during a net.

J5, GUINEA BISSAU. Cecil, NW8F, states he is the QSL Manager for Mark, J5UAI. Mark is a new addition to the U.S. embassy and he will be there for 1.5 years. Mark is a U.S. Novice and has much to learn about working pile ups. (This is new to him, so go easy on him.) He prefers the CW mode and can be found in the Novice band on 15 meters. It has also been reported Mark has been active (SSB) around 21327 kHz at 1530z. Cecil says he will be receiving the J5UAI cards this Wednesday (6/10) and he will begin sending them out on Thursday.

OD5, LEBANON. NODXA member, Walid, OD5ZZ, states he will be on OSCAR 13 very soon (In about a week.).

OH0, ALAND ISLAND. Erkki, OH2BBF, was active as OH0BBF this past weekend (6/3-7), but by the time you read this he will have gone QRT. Erkki will be returning to the island June 16-21. For future references, he was active on the following frequencies : 18088 kHz around 1630z, 21010 kHz arouund 1450z and 24891 kHz at 1732z. QSL via OH2BBF.

S9, Principe Island. Marcel, ON4QM, will be active as S92QM until June 15. Marcel has been active 21295, 21308, 18150 and 14195 between 2000 to 2300z. He has also been heard on 28475 kHz around 1615z. QSL via ON4QM.

T30, WEST KIRIBATI. Bing, VK2BCH, is expected to be active from here as T30AA beginning June 11. His length of stay is unknown. QSL via VK2BCH.

TT8, CHAD. Bart, K4CEF, reports more frequencies and times for TT8ZH: 1846 kHZ around 0300z, 3502 at 0400z, 7025 at 0500z, 10102 at 2000z, 18136 at 1700z and 24940 at 1800z. His sunrise is at 0440z and sunset is at 1720z. Henri (F6BAZ), TT8ZH says he is on 80 meters at 2200z on 3515, which should be a good time for the upper East Coast.

VA8A CARDS. Tim, KQ8M, informs OPDX that he brought back all cards received for "ALL" the VA8A QSO's and as soon as the cards are printed he will be answering all cards. He expects to receive the VA8A QSLs in approximately 2 to 3 weeks. Anyone that has sent for a VA8A card from last year's operation, PLEASE do not resend. Tim promises to get the cards out ASAP.

VR6, PITCAIRN ISLAND. VR6BX was active on RTTY this past weekend on 15 meters. Check between 21080 to 21090 kHz starting around 1900z and as late as 0230z. QSL to Brian Young, Box 21, Pitcairn Island.

ZA, ALBANIA. As of January, Albania has reciprocal operating licenses. The licenses for foreign radio amateurs are issued for a period of three months and can not be renewed during the same year. Foreign callsigns will be ZA/(your call). A packet of laws is being put together and license applications will be handled by th Albania Radioamateur Association (AARA) at P.O. Box 66, Tirana.

ZC, UK SOV. BASE AREA ON CYPRUS. ZC4AB has been active on RTTY on 15 meters. Check around 21090 kHz at 0400z. QSL to Alan Bramley, JSB British Forces P.O. Box 53, London, England, U.K.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as
OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS
online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the
Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send
BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message
via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

3126. Standard C5608D

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-07 23:13:00 UTC
From: msw1633@summa.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <7JUN199218135675@summa.tamu.edu>
Source record: 288896

Hello all...

I just got back from Ham-Com in Arlington, Tx. and while there, I became infatuated with the Standard C5608D Twin-Bander. Does anyone have any comments regarding this radio? Does anyone own one? I thought it was great, personally. It seemed much simpler to use, as I sometimes have difficulty figuring out the functions on radios of a similar nature from Icom and Kenwood, etc... Of course, I was impressed with the almost full control from the microphone (everything except crossband repeat and accessing the 900 MHz receive range), but the radio seemed very sturdy and well built. You can't really get the full picture of a radio from a manufacturer's display... you need to get the rig into a vehicle and see how it goes. Just wondering if anyone has such experience...

Thanks!

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Vice-President W5AC ARC College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet/APLINK: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man." - another Shadelism

3127. Alinco DR-590T Bug report.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 00:14:26 UTC
From: yoony@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <2ykw8p+@rpi.edu>
Source record: 288897

I have recently noticed a bug in my Alinco DR-590T. When either band is in scanning mode, a memory write function in the other band is not possible. I unknowingly tried to save a frequency and when I get back to the memory channel, it would not be there. Please let me know if anyone else has experienced this problem. This problem may exist in the DR-599 as well, since the two radios are quite similar. I have noticed this problem after I got a CPU upgrade from Alinco. This problem may have existed before the brain transplant. But I only noticed it after.

Young-hoon Yoon DE N6ZUD/2
yoony@rpi.edu

3128. Wide recieve on Standard C168A

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 01:43:38 UTC
From: og@access.digex.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.014338.2665@access.digex.com>
Source record: 288904

I discovered that I could set the C168A to accept frequency selections
from 0-399.999 MHz. Anything outside this range and the unit bleeps as
no good entry. Does anyone know what the true wide receive range is for
this radio? I may be able to tune that wide, but I haven't been able to
hear anything. I know I can hear the weather channels and I can pick
up 103.5 (a music station in DC). Any help at all will be appreciated.

--
- Gary Goldberg og@access.digex.com Bowie, MD KA3ZYW
And NO organization to represent. ' ... Free, free at last ...'
Info on 'The Simpsons'? Let me know.

3129. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 02:03:40 UTC
From: PAPAI@kcgl1.eng.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.020340.1167@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 288899
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Some relevent E-lamp data:

any tpyos my fault.

.....
Source:
Columbus Dispatch, Sun. Jun 07 1992, p. 6F
History of E-Lamp is Enlightening
Michael B. Lafferty, Dispatch Science reporter

"...Don Hollister successfully lit a gas-filled bulb with a radio wave in 1975."

"Hollister's idea and his company, Litec, were purchased by Diablo Lighting and eventually by Diablo Research. Interscource licensed the technology from Diablo Research."

"...Intersource, the Sunnyvale, Calif., company which annouced the development of the E-lamp at the annual meeting of the Edison Electric Institute in Columbus, last week."

[stuff about 1/4 of energy, save the earth, and long life deleted]

"American Electric Power invested $6.5 million in the research for 9.9 percent of the company..."

[operating principal previously described in sci.electronics deleted]

"The bulbs life is based on it losing 30 percent of its lighting capacity after 20,000 hours, about 20 years in normal residential lighting, pezzolo said."

[Don Pezzollo is chief engineer at Intersource]

[paragraph with important information follows]

"When that happens, [THAT == IT LOSES 30 PERCENT OF ITS LIGHTING CAPACITY] consumers will be able to buy, for about $5, a phosphor-coated replacement glass to use over the light producing part of the bulb. The old coated glass is removable. Since it is only the glass covering and not the entire bulb that is replaced, the cost is less."

"The bulb is now slightly larger than a conventional incandescent bulb ...the E-lamps will fit about 70 percent of existing sockets. Continued improvements ... will allow production of bulbs that will fit all sockets."

"By concocting different mixtures of the phosphor coating, the bulbs
can be made to glow red, green, blue or various shades of white,
Pezzolo said."
.....

Jon Papai PAPAI@KCGL1.ENG.OHIO-STATE-EDU
.....
"WHAT. ME WORRY?" Willaim M. Gaines 1922-1992

3130. Disneyworld/KSC repeaters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 03:28:23 UTC
From: Brent.Mosbrook@f851.n102.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <708161842.F00007@mcws.fidonet.org>
Source record: 288872

Organization: Cal State Long Beach

I am going to be vacationing in Florida for a week, and would like to find
a
couple 440 or 2 meter repeaters to stay in touch with fellow travelers...
Are
there any recommendations for the Disneyworld/KSC areas? also, does Disney

allow HT's in the park?

BTW: any interesting police/security freqs to occupy possible hotel time
with?

Thanks
Brent

--
+--------------------------------------+
| Brent Mosbrook KC6MWK |
| mosbrook@beach.csulb.edu |
+--------------------------------------+

* Origin: gated usenet/mcws.fidonet.org (818)352-2993 (1:102/851)

3131. Re: I got'em Today 6/6/92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 04:24:32 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570416@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288903

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wright%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu writes:

>I am now KD4OVM

>There are some fairly witty people on this net when it comes to making
>up words for calls.

Keep drinking 4-Ounce Vodka Martinis

AL N1AL

3132. SUMMARY: Yes there is a 1750 Meter band

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 04:30:26 UTC
From: J..R..Pendleton@f851.n102.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <708161842.F00058@mcws.fidonet.org>
Source record: 288871

Organization: Employer not involved in this.

As requested by several people, here is a collection of highlights of the replies I recieved to "Does 1750 meters really exist". It looks like one of the replies was from a FAQ list, but since I got several requests to summarize, I'll go ahead and consume the bandwidth.

Many thanks to all that took the time to reply. And many thanks to all those who caught the error in my .sig. I guess I'll go listen to the tapes some more :-).

Thanks again.

73s,
jerryp@key.amdahl.com
KC6RTO
-=

From alan@dsd.es.com Wed Jun 3 06:43:44 1992
(K6X0)
...yes, Virginia, there is a real citizen's band between 160 and 190 KHz. The limitations are: one watt output power, and the antenna can be no longer than 50 feet including the feedline. There are some serious experimenters using the band for propagation studies and so on, but there is lots of room for CW signals. You may hear several beacons operating there 24 hours a day. There is a newsletter, but I do not know who publishes it. Other than the power and antenna restrictions, as far as I know anything goes. To my knowledge there is no commercially made equipment available for this band - virtually everyone builds their own transmitters, and most of the modern receivers will tune down on that band. I listen there once in a while with my TS-930 but have never been interested in transmitting there. Good luck.

****

(KC6WUG)

...FCC part 15 (no license) 1750 meter band: 160-190 KHz. 1 watt max input power. 15 meter maximum lenght of antenna + feedline. With those power and antenna restrictions you don't get much range.

****

From jkearman@arrl.org Fri Jun 5 07:55:06 1992
(KR1S) ^^^^

|------(AhHA! - So much for the benign neglect theory --
JRP)

JP: Well, shucks. We have run articles about this band in the past.
I guess we should do it again. The band runs from 160-190 kHz. You're
allowed 1-watt output, total length/height of antenna including
feed line is 50 ft (max allowed by law). Most folks put the xmtr
right at the base of the antenna.

You can join the Longwave Club of America, which was organized in
1974 to promote DXing and experimentation on frequencies below
550 kHz and activity on the 1750 meter band. Membership in the
LWCA and a one-year subscription to The LOWDOWN is $12.00 by
First Class Mail. Please make all remittances payable to the
Longwave Club, and mail to LWCA, 45 Wildflower Rd., Levittown,
PA 19057. [Direct quote from the LOWDOWN]

(See, we READ it here!)

The LOWDOWN is published monthly. Good luck and 73,

****

>From: pdh@netcom.com (Phil Howard)
(KA9WGN)

Depending on your effective bandwidth, you can extend it. I've read
about very slow digital going something like 1000 to 2000 km.

****

As promised, here's the summary of the information I requested
from the net a couple weeks ago regarding the 1750 meter band.

Does one need a license to operate on this band? No. This means that
you can choose your own callsign although callsigns are not required.

What is this band for? Experimentation mainly. It is especially fun to
attempt QRP operation and one respondent said that given the right type
of modulation and antenna setup, signals can travel 1000 miles or more
with just under one watt output! Lots of folks use CW beacons and there is
a radio club called The Lowfers (Low Frequency Users, presumedly). Be
aware that this IS NOT a ham band although several LF receiver manu-
facturers boast that their units can "receive the 1750-meter ham band".
You will not find discussion of this band in the ARRL publications
BECAUSE it is not a ham band. Perhaps some of the confusion here arises
from the use by LF operators of ham radio callsigns. Many hams also
operate in this band and use their own calls for identification, even
though, as mentioned above, a callsign is not required here.

What is the frequency limits of this band? The 1750 meter band spans
from 160 to 190 KHz.

What types of modulation may be employed? You may use CW and AM voice. You may be allowed others (FM, RTTY, etc). But the data I was able to gether was sketchy on this point. One person though said that there are no restrictions on modulation methods.

What are the legal power limits and other transmitter-related restrictions? Transmitter power is limited to somewhat less than one watt output. The maximum power INPUT to the final should not exceed one watt. The length of the antenna added to the length of the feedline MAY NOT exceed 50 feet. Spurious emissions outside the band must be 60db below the signal strength at the carrier frequency.

Who may use the band? Anyone, so long as they comply with the above regulations.

Where can I get more definitive and detailed information on this band? The band is discussed in Part 15 of the Code of Federal Regulations which you can pick up at your local library (assuming it is a fairly big library),
or you can order it from the nearest US Government Bookstore. If any-one knows where such a store is, please post its location. I'd like to snag a copy of Part 15 myself.

Thanks to alan@dsd.es.com, kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov, kc2wz!bob%fdurt1@uunet.UU.NET, brown@hpspkla.spk.hp.com, markz@ssc.wa.com, and gary@ke4zv.uucp for all the information they provided.

Happy Lowfering! :-)

****

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-- --- .-. ... . -.-. --- -.. . .-.. .. ...- . ... .-.-.-

--... ...-- -.. . -.- -.-. -.... .-. - ---

* Origin: gated usenet/mcws.fidonet.org (818)352-2993 (1:102/851)

3133. Re: HT's on Airlines

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 05:17:37 UTC
From: kossack@owlnet.rice.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.051737.6374@rice.edu>
Source record: 288902

In article <JVeTLB4w164w@arghouse.UUCP> tommy@arghouse.UUCP (Tom Williams) writes:
>Personal experience says to put the HT in your checked baggage. I've
>travelled in and out of the US, and they won't let you use the radio of a
>walkman, and most often will not allow you to use your HT.

Well, I've never tried to use an HT on the plane but I prefer not
to place it in checked luggage. First, I usually get to the terminal
early and use it to pass time. Second, and perhaps more importantly, I
have had luggage "misplaced" by the airlines and now take anything I'll
need during my stay (that can't easily be replaced) in my carry-on or
on my person. It's easy to buy new clothes in a strange city, but HTs,
tech reference books, etc. may not be available in the local mall.

Just something to consider.

--
Jordan M Kossack | TSRA NRA NRA-ILA | Remember the Alamo!
kossack@rice.edu | B-VARC ARRL | Support the right to bear arms
+1 713 240 2073 | TSPE IEEE | against an opressive government

3134. Membership/mailing list management programs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 05:54:17 UTC
From: btbg1194@uxa.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <BpIJ2J.8A8@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 288901

I am looking for a good membership/mailing list management program which
will run on PC's and/or Mac's and/or unix/C.

The ideal program would allow you to keep more than one address per member
(e.g., campus & other), as well as additional information about each member.
This program would allow you to print out mailing labels in a semi-sophisticated
way, as well as to organize the database by different fields, etc.

I would be interested to hear about *good* commerical programs, but I would
especially like to hear about good, public domain programs with C source
(which could be used on unix and pc systems simultaneously).

Thanks in advance for your suggestions and advice.

Please email to: b-banko@uiuc.edu

Brad Banko
Univ. of Illinois

3135. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 06:22:01 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <e8D2LB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288965

brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

> I'd be very interested in seeing actual measurements of the signals
> emitted from the various (two or three) models of commercially-manufactured
> ATV transmitters.
>
> My impression is that most of the transmitters people use locally are
> completely devoid of any lower sideband filtering. They're filthy.
> Are there, in fact, ANY clean ATV transmitters on the market?
> - Brian

The most popular units are made by PC Electronics, AEA, and Wyman. PC
does not have VSB filtering. AEA does and I believe the Wyman unit
does, just by virtue of its price tag. At any rate these are all CLEAN
by amateur standards. Why do you ask??

Steve, KA0VYB

3136. AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.01 FROM AMSAT HQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 10:42:56 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992Jun08.104256.2013@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 288905

```
============================================================
| Relayed from AMSAT BBS NETWORK |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.01
PHASE 3D TELECONFERENCE SET

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

* PHASE 3D TELECONFERENCE PLANNED *
==================================

The first National Teleconference Radio Net (NTRN) in two years will take place
on Sunday evening, July 12, at 6 PM EDT (22:00 UTC). The topic will be "PHASE
3D: A HAM SATELLITE FOR EVERY RADIO AMATEUR." The two hour session will be mod-
erated by Roy Neal (K6DUE), and will feature (among other guests) AMSAT-NA Pres-
ident Bill Tynan (W3XO) and AMSAT-NA Director of Development Joe Schroeder
(W9JUV).

To reserve a port on the 200 line interactive teleconference bridge, a repeater
owner or trustee must send a self addressed post card to the Phase 3D NTRN, Bill
Pasternak (WA6ITF), 28197 Robin Avenue, Saugus, CA 91350. Please send post
cards only and the accompanying letter of request MUST contain the following in-
formation:

1) Repeater Callsign
2) Location
3) Estimated number of users
4) Name, address and telephone number of licensee/trustee
5) operating frequency

Note: Ports on the Minneapolis based Teleconference Bridge will only be made
avalable to repeaters and wide-area bulletin stations.

Also, those repeaters tied into Jim Bass "Let's Talk Radio Network" on GTE
Spacenet 3 will be able to downlink the NTRN on a listen-only noninteractive ba-
sis.

AMSAT members are urged to encourage operators of repeaters in their areas to
sign up to carry the teleconference as well as to spread the word about it among
local hams and clubs.

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) wishes to thank KB2BD and SpaceNews for this in-
formation.]
```

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.02
KB5MU DECODES 2ND DOVE MESSAGE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.02
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

KB5MU Decodes Second DOVE Voice Message Using DSP

In last week's ANS-151.01 bulletin, it was stated that the original DOVE voice message, which said "You are listening to DOVE MICROSAT" had become garbled and unintelligible. However, DOVE Recovery Team member Paul Williamson (KB5MU) using a state-of-the-art Digital Signal Processing (DSP) device -- the human ear -- was able to decipher the speech sounds and found the message quite intriguing. According to KB5MU, the second message was "roll over, Beethoven." But in order to be absolutely sure, KB5MU recorded the message and played it backwards and listened again. What he heard astonished him even more! He concluded that the second DOVE message played backwards was a message from Elvis! He further concluded that the DOVE voice message had purposely been changed by Martians who were indeed Elvis fans. After serious consultation with another member of the DOVE Recovery Team, Jim White (WD0E), they both came to the conclusion that the message played backwards said "take me to your leader." WD0E stated he would be more than happy to comply with the space aliens request but he was not sure who his leader was. AMSAT News Service (ANS) Editor Dave Cowdin (WD0HHU) would like to solict additional comments as to the interpretations of the second voice message transmitted by DOVE. The orginal theory that the first DOVE voice message had been changed through a simple software "bug" was apparently seized upon too easily by the ANS editors. Therefore the ANS would like to solict additional comments on the second DOVE message, what it means and how it got changed. Communicate your ideas to WD0HHU on CompuServe at his address of 70524,2272 or to his INTERNET address of wd0hhu@amsat.org.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.03
AO-13 ATTITUDE PLANNING: PART I

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.03
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

G3RUH & VK5AGR Explain AO-13 Attitude Planning: Part I

Graham (VK5AGR) has often been asked why the attitude of AO-13 is continually being changed once every couple of months, so I thought it might be appropriate to include some printouts from a program by G3RUH called ILLPLAN, an abbreviation for "Illumination Planner."

The header of each chart gives the date, SEL (the elevation of the Sun above or below the orbital plane), SAZ (the azimuth of the Sun around the orbital plane), WP (the value for the Argument of Perigee on the date displayed - as per keplerian elements), RAAN (the value for the right ascension of the Ascending Node on the date displayed - as per keplerian elements) and IN (the satellite's orbital inclination).

The next line is labelled LA/LO and the values from 260 to 90 degrees are displayed and represent the attitude of the satellite in longitude. The column of numbers down the left represent the attitude of the satellite in latitude between the values of + and - 15 degrees.

The numbers in the center of each printout represent the Sun Angle in degrees for each combination of Attitude Longitude and Latitude. The per centage illumination of the solar panels = 100*COS(Sun Angle) and AO-13 needs 70% or better solar panel illumination to maintain full transponder operations. In other words the Sun Angle must lie somewhere between + or - 45 degrees.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.04
AO-13 ATTITUDE PLANNING: PART II

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.04
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Attitude Planning Explained by G3RUH & VK5AGR: PART II

The significance of the plus and minus signs and the blank areas is that for those values of attitude Latitude and Longitude the Sun angle is either less than -45 degrees or greater than +45 degrees; in other words, UNDESIRABLE.

I have chosen the dates of all the planned attitude changes for the remainder of 1992 to try and demonstrate why there is a need for the attitude changes.

1992 Jun 8 [Mon] SEL= -24.12 SAZ= 125.9 WP= 287.6 RAAN= 22.54 IN= 56.7

```
LA\LO| 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
15 | --- -37 -28 -19 -10 -1 8 16 24 32 39 44 +++ +++ +++ +++ 43 37
10 | -44 -35 -26 -17 -8 1 10 19 27 35 42 +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ 41
5 | -42 -33 -24 -15 -6 3 12 21 30 38 +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ 45
0 | -39 -31 -22 -13 -4 <5> 14 23 <32> 41 +++ +++ +++ +++
-5 | -37 -28 -20 -11 -2 7 17 26 35 43 +++ Sun here +++ +++
-10 | -34 -26 -17 -9 0 9 18 28 37 +++ +++ at 126/-24 +++
-15 | -31 -23 -15 -6 2 11 20 29 38 +++ +++ +++
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

Looking at the printout for 8-Jun-92, if the attitude was to be left at Longitude 180 degrees and Latitude 0 degrees ("180/0"), which is the most desirable attitude for antenna pointing, you can see that the Sun Angle is 32 degrees which is very close to the undesirable area, whereas with an attitude of 210/0 the Sun angle is only 5 degrees, or 99.5% illumination.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.05
AO-13 ATTITUDE PLANNING: PART III

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.05
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Attitude Planning Explained by G3RUH & VK5AGR: PART II

If you compare this with the next printout for 92-Jul-20 you can see that the "undesirable" area is right in the center of the printout, which will necessitate moving the attitude to the other side of this area via an attitude of 180/15.

1992 Jul 20 [Mon] SEL= -34.22 SAZ= 175.7 WP= 291.1 RAAN= 14.79 IN= 56.7

```
LA\LO| 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
15 | -4 4 12 19 25 31 36 39 <41> 40 39 35 30 24 18 11 3 -5
10 | -1 7 15 22 29 35 40 44 +++ 45 43 40 34 28 21 14 6 -2
5 | 2 10 18 26 33 39 45 +++ +++ +++ +++ 44 38 32 25 17 9 1
0 | 5 13 21 29 36 <43>+++ +++ +++ +++ +++ +<> 42 35 28 20 12 4
-5 | 7 16 24 32 40 +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ +++ 39 31 23 15 6
-10 | 10 19 27 35 43 +++ +++ Sun here +++ +++ 42 34 26 17 9
-15 | 13 21 29 38 +++ +++ at 176/-34 +++ 45 37 28 20 12
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

This means that while the reorientation is in progress, and even at 150/0 the Sun angle is still not anywhere optimum either for solar illumination or for antenna pointing. One option that was considered was to leave the attitude at 180/15 rather than continuing to 150/0 but from previous experience a latitude much greater than 5 degrees results in relatively poor antenna pointing angles, which makes communicationing harder. So generally controllers maintain the latitude as close to 0 degrees as possible and just adjust the longitude.

1992 Sep 21 [Mon] SEL= -2.093 SAZ= 241.3 WP= 296.5 RAAN= 1.353 IN= 56.97

```
LA\LO| 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
15 | +++ +++ 36 27 17 8 -2 -11 -21 -31 -40 --- ---
10 | +++ +++ 38 28 18 8 -2 -12 -21 -31 -41 ---
5 | Sun here +++ +++ 38 28 18 8 -1 -11 -21 -31 -41 ---
0 | at 241/-2 +++ +++ 39 <29> 19 9 <-1>-11 -21 -31 -41 ---
-5 | +++ +++ 39 29 19 9 -1 -11 -21 -31 -41 ---
-10 | +++ +++ 38 29 19 9 -1 -11 -21 -30 -40 --- ---
-15 | +++ +++ 38 28 19 9 -1 -10 -20 -29 -39 --- ---
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

By 21-Sep-92 controllers can once again afford to change the attitude back to the more desirable attitude (for the antennas) of 180/0 with a Sun Angle of 29 degrees. Also you can see that the undesirable area has drifted further to the left of the printout as the Sun moves around it own orbit.

1992 Nov 23 [Mon] SEL= 33.06 SAZ= 304.9 WP= 301.8 RAAN= 349.6 IN= 56.97

```
LA\LO| 260 250 240 230 220 210 200 190 180 170 160 150 140 130 120 110 100 90
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
15 | +++ 37 29 21 12 4 -4 -12 -19 -25 -31 -36 -40 -42 -42 -40 -36 -32
10 | 43 35 26 18 10 1 -7 -15 -22 -29 -35 -41 -45 --- --- -45 -41 -36
5 | 40 32 24 15 7 -1 -10 -18 -25 -33 -39 -45 --- --- --- --- -45 -40
0 | 36 29 21 13 4 <-4>-12 -21<-29>-36 -43 --- --- --- --- --- --- -43
-5 | 33 26 18 10 2 -7 -15 -24 -32 -40 --- --- --- --- --- ---
-10 | 29 22 15 7 -1 -10 -18 -26 -35 -43 --- --- --- ---
-15 | 26 19 12 4 -4 -12 -20 -29 -37 -45 --- ---
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

In the last printout which is for 23-Nov-92 the undesirable area is creeping in from the right, and will continue to drift from right to left. If the attitude was left unchanged at 180/0 the Sun Angle would soon be less than -45 degrees. So a move to 210/0 is planned for that date to restore the Sun Angle to -4 degrees.

I hope that the above tables and explanation has helped you understand why AO-13 Command Stations have continually to compromise antenna pointing to meet solar panel illumination requirements.

73 de Graham VK5AGR (92May31) and James G3RUH (92Jun06)

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.06
AO-13 OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.06
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B nets are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L on a downlink of 435.970 MHz.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt

20-Jun-92 2000 B 146 WA5ZIB WJ9F
5-Jul-92 0200 B 118 W9ODI N7NQM
11-Jul-92 2300 B 225 W5IU WA5ZIB

Guest commentators are planned. Join the net if you have questions. In the unlikely event that either the NCS or the alternate do not call on frequency, any participant is invited to act as net control.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

Starting Sunday, 14 June 1992 the SSTV net will meet on a downlink frequency of 145.925 MHz, Mode B at MA 165, UTC Sundays. Also try Mode J, UTC Saturdays at MA 165, frequency of 435.980 MHz. Try the various AMSAT Nets for scheduling at other times.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.07
SPRING AND SUMMER AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.07
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Early Summer Schedule Announced

The early summer schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

N QST 1992 May 08 AO-13 Transponder Schedule Jun 10 - Jul 20
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 165 ! Mode-JL on Mon, Wed !
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 200 ! Fri and Sat UTC only. ! Alon/Alat
Mode-LS : MA 200 to MA 215 ! S Beacon on "L" days ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 215 to MA 256 ! S Transp on "B" days +----------/
Omnis : MA 250 to MA 060 ! Mode L OFF after Jun 23 until
Aug 17. Next attitude change Jul 20, to 150/0 until Sep 21.
73 de Peter DB2OS, James G3RUH and Graham VK5AGR.

L QST de G3RUX. 92May08. AO-13 Calendar for remainder of year:
Date Event Modes Sun Angle SEL/SAZ

1992 Jun 08 [Mon] Move to 210/0 B JL S 5 -24/126
1992 Jun 29 [Mon] L OFF B -- - 24 -33/149
1992 Jul 20 [Mon] Move to 150/0 B -- - 43 to 47 -74/176
1992 Aug 17 [Mon] L ON B JL S 28 -26/208
1992 Sep 21 [Mon] Move to 180/0 B JL S -1 to 29 -2/241
1992 Nov 23 [Mon] Move to 210/0 B JL S -29 to -4 33/305
1992 Dec 14 [Mon] L OFF B -- - -27 33/333
1992 Dec 28 [Mon] t.b.a. 43 29/351

SEL/SAZ is Sun's position in orbit plane (like ALAT/ALON). Move
Jul 20 to 150/0 because Sun is at SAZ=176 i.e. apogee direction
and thereafter around SAZ=208 - 240. Interesting! 73 James

AO-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view of your
QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use AO-10 if you hear the beacon or the
transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.08
FO-20 MODE JA TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.08
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

FO-20 Transponder Operating Schedule

FO-20 normally operates its Mode JD packet radio transponder on all orbits.
During the following periods, the Mode JD transponder will be switched off
and the analog Mode JA transponder will be switched on:

10-Jun-92 02:50 UTC -to- 11-Jun-92 03:11 UTC
17-Jun-92 03:15 UTC -to- 18-Jun-92 01:15 UTC
24-Jun-92 01:50 UTC -to- 25-Jun-92 02:10 UTC

[The AMSAT NEWS Service would like to thank JJ1WTK and Space News Editor KD2BD.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-158.09
FROM AO-13 TLM BEACON

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 158.09 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 6, 1992 BID:$ANS-158.09
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

WB6LLO Copies This From G3RUH To DB2OS & VK5AGR Off AO-13 Telemetry Beacon

Attitude Change 180/0 -> 210/0.

I have done the preparation for this. The change is complicated by

(1) 25 minute eclipses from MA 246-000.
This robs us of 50% of the magnetorquing capability, so that the
maneuver takes 10 perigees rather than 5, and this will take an
elapsed time of about a week.
(2) Alternate day Mode-L is a nuisance, given that Mode-B commanding
is very difficult these days due to suspected radar interference.
(3) Sun's elevation is only 25 degrees, giving poor attitude estimation
in spacecraft attitude latitude.
(4) Sun's azimuth is 127 degrees and when the attitude is close to
210/0, ESWATCH Earth sensor trigger timing that gives us att.
longitude, will only work for the antenna sensor; the lower sensor
sees the terminator.

I will start the process on Jun 05 [Fri], orbit 3045 for 5 perigees.
This should get us to Alon/Alat 196/-4, 30 rpm and a Sun angle of 20
degrees. On Jun 08 [Mon] Orbit 3051 during Mode-L, I will attempt an
interim attitude estimation. I will then invoke Mode-JL every orbit for 2
days MA 140-175 until Jun 10 [Wed]. On the same orbit I'll invoke another
magnetorque session for 4 perigees. This should get us within 10 degrees of
the target by Wednesday. On Jun 10 [Wed] orbit 3056/150 on mode-L I will
try an attitude estimate again, and prepare a final magnetorque and spin-up
to 45 rpm. (It will have fallen to 15 rpm). The published 210/0 schedule
will also be invoked. Keep your fingers crossed! 73 James.

<<Thanks to Dave WB6LLO for relaying this bulletin>>

/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

3137. Re: RESULTS: R U sick of QRP in QST

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 12:18:14 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <145@arrl.org>
Source record: 288910

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, lyndon@ampr.ab.ca (Lyndon Nerenberg) writes:

>thread history and considered opinions deleted.

> And, to stall the flames, yes I have considered writing some
> articles, and no none of the major rags have responsed to my
> many queries for style sheets, writers guidelines, etc.]

Prospective ARRL authors can obtain our "ARRL Author's Guide" by contacting our Technical Department Secretary. This mini-publication will explain our policies and guidelines. If you did not receive on of these in response to a query for a writer's guideline, someone here made a mistake that needs to be corrected. I will take care of it for you. Others can send email to bdicosim@arrl.org -- make sure you ask specifically for the ARRL Author's Guide and *include your street or POB address*!

I hope that this offer will shake out a few new authors. Some of the neat project ideas discussed in the thread and in private email to me would be nice for QST (or CQ or 73). To quite an extent, what goes into QST is dependant on what is received from the League outside of HQ. Let's see if all these good ideas can be turned into good reading and homebrewing fun.

73, Ed

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

3138. Meteors via Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 12:45:25 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9206081244.AA23340@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288907

>Was wondering if there was anyone out there monitoring meteor showers by radio
>methods and if so were are the results published ?

>Thanks

> Mike Boschat

> John F. Kennedy Astronomy Observatory

You might look for my article in QST : "VHF meteor scatter - an astronomical perspective" June, 1986, p 14-20. Also look for some very interesting articles in QST this August (from Emil Pocock, W3EP), and in Sky & Telescope (from Joe Lynch, N6CL). Ham have been "observing" meteors with radio for decades. This August's Perseids ought to be especially nice because an outburst/storm is predi
cted.

Mike Owen W9IP
MROWEN@STLAWU

3139. 6DW5, EZ81/6CA4 specifications?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 12:57:32 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.708008375@depot.cis.ksu.edu.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 288908
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

I've trying to "remodel" an old 15-tube Bogen hi-fi stereo amplifier
into a small amateur radio transceiver just to show that it can be done,
but besides some educated guessing and deducing the pinouts, I can't
find the specifications of two of the tubes, probably because these
tubes are "newer" than are included in my old manuals:

* 6DW5 - power output; one pair is used in push-pull to drive each
output transformer

* EZ81/6CA4 - rectifier; would like current and voltage ratings

If someone has a tube manual that includes specifications (pinouts and
electrical) of these tubes, I'd sure appreciate a faxed (913) 532-7353
copy.
--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using four boxes: soap, ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Assoc. Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!depot!mac Packet-BBS: W0PBV @ K0VAY.#NEKS.KS.USA.NAOM

3140. Re: R U sick of qrp in qst?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 13:00:21 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <147@arrl.org>
Source record: 288915

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jon@Turing.ORG (Jon Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:

>In article <140@arrl.org> ehare@arrl.org (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:

>some of the thread history deleted to make things more compact. :-).

>>"QST", the ARRL HQ staff, has a growing number of people who are connected
>>to the internet. Some of us even read the newsgroups on a regular basis. :-).
>>I have been printing the postings about the thread, and will continue to
>>do so, and will make them available to the rest of the staff, if they
>>wish to see them.

>>I want to point out, though, that this is a second-best approach. The
>>thoughts and desires of our members posted will have an impact on those
>>that read them here, but not nearly as much impact as a personally written
>>letter to ARRL HQ and/or your Division Director. The letter has another
>>advantage -- when it is routed to someone here at HQ, that person will
>>have to think about what you have said at least enough to answer you. :-).

>It is the year 1992, anyone can easily send and receive worldwide email
>from their home with a simple microcomputer running even MSDOS. The
>environment is laid waste and at least in part by the enormous burden of
>our paper based beaurocracy of business.
>...deletions
>I believe that the benefits of electronic mail communications with ARRL
>HQ should not be artificialy limited and nullified by a non use serving
>policy of requiring postal delivery of printed documents in order to
>effectively communicate a good idea from the membership.
>...deletions
>Seriously, I just hate it when I hear something like 'Good idea, too bad
>it wasn't submitted in the proper form' AARRRGGGHHHHHH, Who needs it?
>No time for such tomfoolery!

I must apologize for not being clear. I did not mean to imply that the letter absolutely needed to be postal. I guess I just presume that email is mail. :-). Unfortunately, not all of our staff is connected to our internal network, and thus to the outside world.

We recently made some changes to our internal network, and to our external Internet connection (I am now ehare@arrl.org instead of the old convoluted address I used to have.) As soon as our new users have had a chance to become familiar with the internal LAN and its operation, we will post a new ARRL addresses list, complete with new users and our new addresses. (Those who saved a copy of our previous postings of ARRL HQ addresses can substiture @arrl.org for the old %arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu -- that will direct email here directly.)

I consider email to be the same as a letter. I DO NOT put a posting
into the same category! I believe that to be the main thrust of my post.
In spite of my omission of email as a valid communications tool, the point
is still the same. Postings, (or on-the-air discussions) about ARRL policies
do not carry the same weight as direct communication.

So here is a slight modification to my original suggestion:

>>I want to point out, though, that this is a second-best approach. The
>>thoughts and desires of our members posted will have an impact on those
>>that read them here, but not nearly as much impact as a personally written
>>letter *or email* to ARRL HQ and/or your Division Director.

I will add that you should include your postal address in your letter. If your
incoming email needs to be routed to someone not on the ARRL LAN, he or she
will have to respond the slow way. :-).

Thanks for the clarification. I guess I am just getting too accustomed to
technology. :-), 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

3141. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 13:03:10 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.130310.5587@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288916

In article <103360086@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM> myers@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM (Bob Myers) writes:
>> Since the FCC is intent on maintaining *compatability* with existing
>> NTSC receivers, the waveform for HDTV is very little different from
>> the waveform of existing TV. The ACT system does fill some of the
>
>This is not true, at least for the DATV (Digital Advanced Television)
>systems now being considered by the FCC, and the stated goals of the FCC
>for this program. DATV (the new abbreviation that they're trying to push
>to replace "HDTV") will NOT be compatible with NTSC; the only requirements
>are that it occupy the same 6 MHz-wide channel, and cause minimum interference
>to existing NTSC broadcasters on adjacent channels (or on the same channel
>in nearby markets). Since DATV WILL be a highly-compressed, fully digital
>system, there is simply no way that it's going to be compatible in any way
>with NTSC, nor received on existing receivers.

Our people in Washington, Gannett is doing the over the air tests for
the FCC, think that something similar to Advanced Compatible Television,
ACT, will be the Commission's ultimate choice. The problem with incompatible
systems is the installed base. There's over $100 billion in NTSC equipment
in use. If a incompatible system is chosen, broadcasters will require
twice the current spectrum during a long phase in period to avoid
prematurely obsoleting that installed base. That's as bad as the wide
bandwidth systems the Commission have already rejected.

That's a shame, because DATV has some real advantages over ACT, but
it's the current best bet that some form of ACT will be the winner.

Gary KE4ZV

3142. Heathkit PK-21 Info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 13:11:55 UTC
From: turini@gdls.UUCP
Message-ID: <4213@gdls.UUCP>
Source record: 288898
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc

At a hamfest yesterday I picked up a Heathkit HK-21 Pocket Packet at
a good price. Unfortunately, it came with no instructions, accessories (?)
etc.

I called Heath and ordered a manual, but it will not be here for a week.

Some of the connections are self-explanatory, but others are not. Can
anyone give me a quick explanation of the connectors, how to set the
baud rate, etc. So that I can try to get it up before the manual gets
here? (I'm going on vacation at the end of the week, and it sure would
be nice to take it along with me, but I don't think that the manual will
make it here by then.)

BTW, I assume that there is an external charger for the ni-cad battery?

Thanks

Bill KA4GAV/8


```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Bill Turini Chief, Technical Systems Support |
| |
| Computer Sciences Corporation ilium.troy.msen.com!gdls!turini |
| Technology Management Division turini%gdls@ilium.troy.msen.com |
| MZ 435-02-33 |
| 6000 E. 17 Mile Road (313) 825-8810 Voice |
| Sterling Heights, MI 48313 (313) 825-8764 FAX |
| "Doing the right thing is more important than doing it right." |
| R. Wamsley, 1991 |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

3143. Re: Help with Rural QRP Rig

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 13:50:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.135050.5920@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288924

In article <1gH1LB1w164w@ham.almanac.bc.ca> emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca writes:
>
>One of the other possibilities is to use an NE-602 as a downconverter for
>an automotive broadcast radio, and then add a bfo. The car radios are
>reasonably selective, and sensitive, and that way all the mechanical work
>in the receiver is already done for you.

This *used* to be a good approach. Unfortunately, current generation
BCB radios are *synthesised* on 10 kHz centers (US), or 9 kHz centers.
In addition, the RF frontends are lousy compared to older radios, 1960s
vintage. Just adding a BFO isn't that good an idea either. A product
detector is *much* better than a diode detector and a BFO. The problem
with them is keeping the strength ratio of signal to local oscillator
correct. People with old receivers using BFOs know that they have to
continously ride the RF gain control to keep the balance.

In the good(?) old days, I used a crystal controlled converter in
front of a Delco to receive 75 meter AM. That was really nice.
Unfortunately, that was then and this is now.

Gary KE4ZV

3144. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 13:58:42 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.135842.6020@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288926

In article <10t4mcINNpq1@network.ucsd.edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>I'd be very interested in seeing actual measurements of the signals
>emitted from the various (two or three) models of commercially-manufactured
>ATV transmitters.
>
>My impression is that most of the transmitters people use locally are
>completely devoid of any lower sideband filtering. They're filthy.
>Are there, in fact, ANY clean ATV transmitters on the market?
> - Brian

AEA is the best of a bad lot. Good VSB TV isn't easy. You really need
to put the VSB filter *after* the final amplifier to get a clean spectrum.
Otherwise the (non)linear amp puts back much that the filter takes away
in addition to adding wideband white noise.

Minimizing differential phase and gain are tough with current generation
equipment. Lot's of predistortion is required to make the signals halfway
watchable. Sync compression is a perennial problem, and the slightest
overmodulation causes products all over the band. Looking at the output
of these ATV stations with a spectrum analyser is very depressing.

FM ATV minimizes almost all these problems.

Gary KE4ZV

3145. Re: OK, I'll Write One

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 14:01:49 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.140149.6120@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288925

In article <VP3ZLB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org> stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org (Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes:
>
>Sure they will print anything because the choice of anything to print
>is so limited and lousy. Send it in to both and you will get REAL
>MONEY from 73. Now if some of the others out there would write some
>variety of projects and submit them, QST and 73 would have something
>else besides QRP articles to publish. I would but I do not yet have
>the technical expertise. I am just trying to find a decent project
>to build.

As encouragement I'll note that QST has started to pay *real* money to authors too. It's not much, but then the League doesn't have the circulation of Penthouse.

Gary KE4ZV

3146. New Lighting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 14:22:04 UTC
From: harp@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <harp.43@bnr.ca>
Source record: 288913

A couple of years back I investigated the possible use of some DC lighting.
I found that there are flouresent lights that run off of DC available.
These are commonly used in RV applications. They convert DC to RF and
operate the same tube from RF. They are more efficient than the standard
ballast type. Some believe that the cost of electronics could someday
be low enough that these circuits could replace ballasts in AC applications.
They can radiate RF if not designed properly etc. They no longer blink
at 60HZ when they run from RF.

The thought of radiated RF discouraged me from considering them for my
RV. I don't use them.

****
* Alan Harp K4PB * Bell-Northern Research * CW FOREVER *
* mail: harp@bnr.ca * Research Triangle Park, NC * *
****

3147. Email to ARRL HQ (was: Re: R U sick of qrp in qst?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 14:22:14 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <148@arrl.org>
Source record: 288921

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jon@Turing.ORG (Jon Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>In article <140@arrl.org> ehare@arrl.org (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:
>>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, Claton.Cadmus@f100.n282.z1.tdkt.kksys.com (Claton Cadmus)
writes:
>>
>>>excellent suggestions deleted.
>>
>>>Anybody else got any good ideas? QST are you listening?
>>
>>"QST", the ARRL HQ staff, has a growing number of people who are connected
>>to the internet. Some of us even read the newsgroups on a regular basis. :-).
>>I have been printing the postings about the thread, and will continue to
>>do so, and will make them available to the rest of the staff, if they
>>wish to see them.
>>
>>I want to point out, though, that this is a second-best approach. The
>>thoughts and desires of our members posted will have an impact on those
>>that read them here, but not nearly as much impact as a personally written
>>letter to ARRL HQ and/or your Division Director. The letter has another
>>advantage -- when it is routed to someone here at HQ, that person will
>>have to think about what you have said at least enough to answer you. :-).
>
>It is the year 1992, anyone can easily send and receive worldwide email
>from their home with a simple microcomputer running even MSDOS. The
>environment is laid waste and at least in part by the enormous burden of
>our paper based beaurocracy of business.
[paean to email deleted]
>The job of the ARRL should be to represent the interests of the Amateur
>Radio Community. By definition, given our charter we are to become better
>communicators, we are to show others how to communicate better.
>
>Therefore, when officials of the ARRL who are participants in the net
>discussion groups pertaining to this area of service (and they are to
>be congratulated, lauded and appreciated for their forward thinking and
>dedication to these ideals) receive relevant and useful information from
>any source, it should be appropriately received. Anything less is unfor-
>givable.
[deleted]
>Seriously, I just hate it when I hear something like 'Good idea, too bad
>it wasn't submitted in the proper form' AARRRGGGHHHHHH, Who needs it?
>No time for such tomfoolery!

I think you misinterpreted Ed's remarks. The point here is that there
is a difference between email and news. That is, email from members

that is sent to ARRL HQ is no different from "regular" mail in that it *must* be answered by staff--that's the policy. That's different, though, from news discussions. By their nature, news discussions are running dialogues. When an ARRL staffer is reading the news and comes across something that (s)he thinks warrants ARRL action, naturally (s)he should see that such action is taken. But that doesn't always happen when you think it ought for various reasons. One of these reasons is that (s)he may simply not see the issue as something for ARRL to act on. Another cause is that when the same information flows past the screens of several people's computers, it's easy to assume that someone else will deal with a given issue. (After all, you can't have *everyone* responding to every article!) So things inevitably slip through the cracks. That's what makes email different: it lands in someone's mail box (ideally the correct one) and they have to deal with it. Frankly, I wish more folks here at HQ took advantage of the news here. Some do, but some feel that filtering out the useful stuff from the noise takes too much time. I don't happen to think so, but that's just my view.

Another point Ed made is important, too. ARRL *policy* is made by the Board of Directors, *not* the HQ staff. Opinions on policy matters, while welcome here at HQ, are most effectively addressed to your division director. Their addresses and phone numbers are on page 8 of each issue of QST. (To the best of my knowledge, none of the current directors have news accesss, although a couple can be contacted by email--see the list of addresses in the FAQ.)

The point is this: if the issue is important to you, *mail* it (email or paper) to the appropriate ARRL official or staff member. That way you can be fairly certain that it will be dealt with.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |

3148. Shameless boasting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 14:27:57 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Jun8102757@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 288909

(Ahem...)

There's a new Amateur Extra Class operator on the net.

Some answers:
No, I'm keeping my old call. The current AA8H_ calls are simply
too hard to speak and the burden of changing the existing databases
and Personalized Junque is greater than I care to bear.

Yes, the written exam is MUCH easier than the written exam for the
Advanced and maybe as tough as the written exam for the General.

About a year and a half. I started studying for Novice about the
beginning of December, 1990.

The best advice I received was from Bob N8BYY who advised me to keep
at it while I was still interested.

I will now regain my normal composure....

-val-
--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF/AE

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

3149. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 14:33:15 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.093316.40620@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 288911

I cast my vote with those who wish to see QRP articles on a regular basis. Homebrewing and QRP are what make amateur radio fun and accessible for me and others like me who love to tinker with electronics and who can't afford to buy a lot of equipment. I get a big kick out of listening to CW on 40 meters on a receiver I made myself, using an antenna I made myself, and powered with a power supply I made myself from parts scavenged from an old cassette deck. I am excited by the notion that with a handful of parts from my junkbox I can put together a simple transmitter that will allow me to communicate over hundreds of miles with under 5 watts of power.

Don't get me wrong--if I win that Icom TS-450S at the next hamfest, I'll take it home and use it, but I'll still be spending a lot of time scrounging for parts for my next QRP project.

In fact, I've just about finished collecting all the parts I need to build the Ugly Weekender transceiver, which, if it works (!) I intend to be running on Field Day from a peak in southern Colorado...

--
+---+
Doug Heacock, Academic Computing	heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Services, The University of Kansas	heacock@ukanvax.bitnet
Lawrence, KS 66045	N0NZQ/AG
+---+

3150. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 14:33:53 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <149@arrl.org>
Source record: 288928

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <139@arrl.org> jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:
>>
>>Well. At the risk of violating netiquette, let me inject some facts
>>into the discussion. Here is a partial list of technical articles that
>>have appeared over the last 12 months in QST. I've selected each
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>***>Sep 1992 " " " " " " " " --Part 2
>***>Oct 1992 A simple VHF/UHF Diplexer
>
>Jon, can we have a construction article on the time machine you use. :-)

Nah, they want me to put it in the April issue and I don't want to.
Maybe I'll do a typing tutorial article instead. :-)

>But Jon, it's a *HF* *CW* transmitter. Most of our neophytes are
>*Codeless* Techs. How about simple VHF FM projects?

Good point. We haven't published enough in this area. Maybe it's because
the dyed-in-the-wool experimenter types aren't doing much VHF FM stuff??

[deleted]

>As someone, who shall remain nameless remarked to me in Email, the
>cardboard covers of QEX are the thickest thing about it. Even if it
>were published Quarterly (;-)), it would still be mighty thin. The
>idea of an experimenter's exchange is good, but QEX hasn't managed
>to pull it off. Discussions *here* are often more technical, and
>certainly longer. :-) I'm not saying the fault lies with the ARRL.
>It lies with potential authors for failing to live up to the purpose
>of QEX. I don't recall seeing a single Fourier transform since the
>inception of QEX.

Yes and no. I'd put a bit more of the onus on ARRL. If you're
going to publish a magazine you should ensure that you solicit and
acquire publishable material. You can't just wait for stuff to come
in "over the transom." To an extent, that is what has happened
with QEX. But I think that can change. In fact, there is an
opportunity to change some aspects of QEX right now. I solicit any
suggestions anyone has for improvements to QEX. (Concrete suggestions
are more welcome than: "get more and better articles"--I already
know that!)

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |

Newington, CT 06111 |

3151. Should email be made mandatory? (was titled something about radio)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 14:40:05 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12819@ksr.com>
Source record: 288914

jon@Turing.ORG (Jon Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:

[But note that since Jon has struck a hot button here, he should not necessarily take the word "you" personally in the following.]

>It is the year 1992, anyone can easily send and receive worldwide email
>from their home with a simple microcomputer running even MSDOS.
> ...
>What do you think?

I think that it is an established fact that lots of people *do* *not* have a simple microcomputer or any other email outlet; so if *you* want to communicate with them, *you* will have to put an effort into it -- other than demanding that they go buy a computer to keep up with the Joneses.

I suspect that a lot of people would regard the intrusion of people expecting INSTANT ELECTRONIC GRATIFICATION[TM] after sending them mail with the same loathing and disgust they feel for telephone solicitors.

I have observed that a substantial fraction (no, not 1.0) of those who complain about this or that organization not having email available are essentially saying "my thots arr SO improtant that THEY oght to be putting out an effort to get them!" Too many "Information Junkies" quickly forget that communication is much more effective when the communicator puts some effort into it.

You want to be able to electronically dash off some half-baked thought with the greatest of ease? Don't be surprised if the recipient bit-buckets it with the same efficiency. BIFF can, after all, generate the same email you can -- but fortunately he seems to be confused by stamps :-).

(There's about a million groups this ought to be crossposted to, but I think I'll pass. Also, this topic is no longer about radio, and probably ought to find a new newsgroup to call home. Which one, I don't know.)

3152. Re: 3rd District Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 14:53:38 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.8.10.53.38.1992.28801@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288912

>Hmm, that is interesting. On June 2, 1992 the call N3MML was issued. (And
>the test date was April 11, 1992 in my case. That's 8 weeks. Finally! ;-)
>
>Thats a LOT of calls issued in ONE day for ONE class in ONE district. It
>could be possible that they are giving a figure for last week.

Amateur licenses are only issued one day a week (Thursdays?). Besides
you're only talking a little over a hundred licenses there. Since we
typically pass 45 or so technician licenses during our test session,
it would only take a couple of large sessions to arrive coincidentally
to jump the call signs up like that.

-Ron

3153. "full coverage" scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 15:43:00 UTC
From: jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.104300.19133@yang.earlham.edu>
Source record: 288946
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I am selling my Uniden 100XLT scanner so I can trade up. A friend has
offered $125, since it's a little beat up. Anyone want to bid over him?

The real question though:
WHAT SHOULD I GET?
A 200XLT?
How expensive would a "full coverage" scanner be?
Send me the specs on your favorite scanner...
Who are reliable, cheap dealers?

--
Jeremiah Wilton | jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu | JEREMIAH@EARLHAM.bitnet |
"Chen2 Qi2" | NeXTmail only: jeremiah@math.earlham.edu |

3154. Need CORRECT CallSign server address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 15:59:28 UTC
From: David Spoelstra <davids@truevision.com>
Message-ID: <1992Jun08.155928.12718@truevision.com>
Source record: 288931

I read that there was a callsign server at:

callsign@cs.buffalo.edu

Whenever I E-Mail this address, it comes back bad. Does anyone know the
correct
address?

Thanks,
David N9PGH

3155. Re: Postscript file for ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 16:09:18 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1343@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 288919

From article <1992Jun5.171523.15341@njitgw.njit.edu>, by cdp@hertz.njit.edu (Chris Peckham):
> anonymous ftp to ftp.njit.edu in directory /pub/hamradio/logos
>
> Chris - WG2W

I did and they came out totally broken on our laser printer. We run tex, slitex, latex, framemaker, etc. without problems. The logos appear in the lower left hand corner, truncated.

Bob

3156. FT-470 Undoc'd Funtions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 16:18:32 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9206081618.AA00647@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288917

I've tried to get into UCSD's 128.54.16.1 FTP - no luck and can't find FT470 material in MIRRORS.

I want to know if there is a compilation of undocumented functions for the Yaesu FT-470 and, if so, where it can be had.

Thanks.

ROBERT GIDEN, N7KCG (Wa. St. Univ.)
Tel: 509/335-2967 (Hm:509/229-3472) Fax: 509/335-2863
BITnet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.Bitnet Internet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU

3157. [FWD] 3rd District Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 16:23:08 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9206081608.AA11257@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 288918

Bob Kupiec <KUPIEC@HP800.LASALLEU> says:
>Hmm, that is interesting. On June 2, 1992 the call N3MML was issued. (And
>the test date was April 11, 1992 in my case. That's 8 weeks. Finally! ;-)
>
>Thats a LOT of calls issued in ONE day for ONE class in ONE district. It
>could be possible that they are giving a figure for last week.
>
That's just the facts that Gettysburg gives out on
their recording. The date came from one of their licensing
units specialist. Both on 5 Jun..
1X3's calls in the 3rd district covers two classes not ONE.

3158. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 16:28:55 UTC
From: strong@tc.fluke.COM
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.162855.27586@tc.fluke.COM>
Source record: 288922
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1992Jun3.140413.19402@schbbs.mot.com> patel@pts5.mot.com (Mehul Patel) writes:
}Hello,
}
}I missed the media articles about this new lightbulb. Does anybody know any
}specifics about the bullb? Was the address of the company given? Any
}information would be greatly appreciated.

A news commentator was talking about the new bulb on TV yesterday. He
was holding the bulb in his hand. I looked closely; it was a compact
flourescent!!! I guess there aren't any physical samples yet.

--

Norm Strong (strong@tc.fluke.com)
2528 31st S. Seattle WA 98144 USA

3159. More (Not Really) QRP vs Bells&Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 16:35:03 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9206081634.AA24302@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 288920

I wrote:
>>It should be snap for the microprocessor to have an "dial error" register
>>whose contents are an offset between what the synthesizer thinks the frequency
>>is and the actual frequency. This (these) registers would have to be in the
>>non-volatile memory, and could be initially loaded in a fully-automated test
>>stand at the factory - using the remote control input to the rig. Why not?

jfw@ksr.com replied
>Why not? Because that $1 NVRAM they'd have to add would only buy one line
>of extra ad copy! (heh heh heh)

My comment: Most rigs ALREADY CONTAIN NVRAM. (Battery-backed RAM would be
good enough.) Do they really use ALL of it today?

Bob Carpenter W3OTC

3160. Re: Radio Shack has RG-8 on closeout sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 17:24:13 UTC
From: ddabay@ruacad.ac.runet.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.172413.17545@ruacad.ac.runet.edu>
Source record: 288927

I went to the local R/S and the guy said the only thing they had was
rg58 in 25 foot rolls for $14.95...

I called two others near here and they too were unaware of this sale..

Oh well.....

thought you may want to call before you head out..

dave

--
Dave Dabay Senior Programmer/Analyst 703-831-5482 KD3PC
Radford University Computer Services Internet: ddabay@ruacad.ac.runet.edu

3161. Re: New Lighting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 17:42:19 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Jun8134219@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 288923

In article <harp.43@bnr.ca> harp@bnr.ca (Alan Harp) writes:

A couple of years back I investigated the possible use of some DC lighting.
I found that there are flouresent lights that run off of DC available.
These are commonly used in RV applications. They convert DC to RF and
operate the same tube from RF. They are more efficient than the standard
ballast type. Some believe that the cost of electronics could someday
be low enough that these circuits could replace ballasts in AC applications.
They can radiate RF if not designed properly etc. They no longer blink
at 60HZ when they run from RF.

The thought of radiated RF discouraged me from considering them for my
RV. I don't use them.

I wanted more light over the cooking area in my RV and got one of those
12V fluorescent lights to brighten it up. It got me all the additional
light I needed but is rich in RF noise. I continue to use the light
but not when I'm on the radio.

-val-
--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF/AE

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

3162. VHF Contest

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 17:49:21 UTC
From: cbetz@cray.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.124921.23649@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 288930

On the continuing subject of "LOOK FOR US IN THE JUNE VHF CONTEST":

W0UC/9
Grid: EN44
Bands: 50Mhz - 1296Mhz (excluding 902)

We are consistantly one of the top 6m stations in the contest, (we run 1500 watts to 2 sets of 4 x 4 element fixed arrays and and 8 element rotational antenna), but we'd like to up our totals on the other bands as well. We have a pretty good setup on the other bands as well, so please listen up in this direction.

In addition to us, there is alot of other activity planned for this area. There are to grid-peditions planned for EN45, the KA0VYB group in EN33, and there is always alot of activity around the Twin Cities (EN34 & EN35).

There's alot of activity here just waiting to be worked. See you in the contest.

Charlie Betz - N0AKC CRAY RESEARCH, INC. CHIPPEWA FALLS, WI
cbetz@cray.com

3163. Re: R U sick of qrp in qst?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 18:00:40 UTC
From: fms@sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <3685@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 288929

In article <1992Jun6.044139.741@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>, jon@Turing.ORG (Jon Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>
> [in response to Ed Hare's request that our comments about QST get sent
> directly to ARRL headquarters in order to be sure they get properly answered]
>
> Seriously, I just hate it when I hear something like 'Good idea, too bad
> it wasn't submitted in the proper form' AARRRGGGHHHHHH, Who needs it?
> No time for such tomfoolery!
>
>
> What do you think?

Hi Jon,

I personally think Ed Hare has a point, and I'd like to give you some idea of why I think this way.

Suppose you were to get up in front of your local amateur radio club and do a presentation on how to build a simple Radio-Widget. You had had a few people in the club ask you to talk about such things in the past, and you felt that perhaps the new members (and perhaps some of the old-timers) might appreciate some new building techniques that you had perfected since you last talked about Radio-Widgets a year or two ago.

So now you've done the talk, and are wandering around talking to people after your presentation.

Fred KD4XYZ comes up to you, shakes your hand and says "marvelous talk, Jon, that new widgeting technique was just brilliant! You should talk about such things more often. Thanks a whole lot!"

You wander around some more. You wander past a clump of people off in a corner, and you hear your name mentioned, so you move closer. Just as you get within decent listening range, you overhear Ralph KD4XXX say to someone else in the group "Boy, I sure wish Jon would stop beating a dead horse. Didn't he talk about Radio-Widgets last year? I mean, Radio-Widgets are passe' -- nobody uses them anymore anyways."

Now, you were present for both comments, both positive and negative. The positive comment was delivered directly to you; the negative comment was discussed in a forum where you were present, but it was at no time taken directly to you.

Which would you take more seriously? Which would you be most likely to answer directly, the fellow who went to the trouble to hunt you down and say it to your face, or the fellow who was perfectly willing to discuss

it in a general forum, but couldn't be bothered taking the time to tell you directly?

Just my opinion,
Faith

Oh, and a P.S. for Ed Hare: Is it now possible for those of us in Net-land to submit letters to the QST editor electronically?

--
Faith M. Senie InterNet: fms@vos.stratus.com
Stratus Computer, Inc. InterNet: fms@hoop.sw.stratus.com
55 Fairbanks Blvd. Pkt Radio: n1jit@ka1srd.ma.usa.na
Marlboro, MA 01752 Phone: (508)460-2632

"I'm afraid I don't know very much about Romulan Disruptor settings" --Spock

3164. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 18:05:26 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.708026726@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288933

m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:

>Todd Enders - WD0BCI writes:
>> to me [lots of features in]
>> a modern HF rig don't necessarily imply state of the art. RF
>>performance is the bottom line, not if the bloody thing keeps your coffee >warm and your beer cold on Field Day :-)

>Hmmm... the marketplace seems to differ with you. Modern rigs are all
>bells and whistles; their RF performance is not noticably better than
>older rigs. There are many 30 year old rigs that will give modern ones a
>run for their money, and in some ways are better, e.g., PLL phase noise in
>modern rigs. It's clear that hams want memories, scanning, et al, more
>than they want RF performance... otherwise, the manufacturers would be

Well, just to throw in my .02 worth - I could care less for all
that extra garbage - I can't afford any of the radios that have it!
I just want to be able to get my signal out, and I suspect that implies
that I am, in fact, more interested in RF performance. In truth, my nifty
little Uniden HR2510, with not a lot of bells or whistles, has been able
to work around the world. It *isn't* high powered. It *isn't* fancy.
It *is* reliable.

Would I like to see a version of that radio with about 175 or 200
watts? You're darned right I would, because I might actually be able
to scrape enough money together to afford one.

>> No memories... so what's wrong with a pad and paper
>> (except for being low-tech)?
>Following that line of reasoning, we'd all still be using spark gap
>transmitters and cat whisker receivers.
>> In fact, the future "state of the art" tranceiver *could* be 3 IC's and
>> an RF amp...
>A very, very good point. Maybe we're just in an interim period, until the
>state of the art makes homebrewing rigs practical again.

Or until somebody like Icom quits trying to cram multi-thousand
buck microprocessor-controlled-wipe-your-nose-and-whatever-else
type radios down our throats......

Duane

3165. 4 Meters (was Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 18:09:05 UTC
From: markz@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.180905.27711@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 288959

In article <4m5XLB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org> stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org (Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes:
>Now, if this happened and the ARRL happened to be on the ball, they
>could lobby for the 4m band. Yes I said 4m band. This band is used
>widely through out the UK commonwealth and has some interesting
>characteristics. We would also have a wealth of state of the art
>TV's that we could use for EXPERIMENTATION!!!!!!! (novel thought).

72 to 76 Mhz isn't TV in the United States. It's used for RC,
aviation, land mobile, and those #$%^& voice pager channels that screw up
channel 5. The gap is the reason why channels 4 and 5 can
coexist in the the same city.

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com

3166. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 18:13:38 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.708027218@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288934

cs00wlh@unccvax.uncc.edu (Luke Hamaty KD4HSE) writes:

>things I can AFFORD. I wish one of the manufacturers would put out a
>line of rigs for people like me who can't shell out $$$$. Use todays
>technology to produce, for example, an HF rig with the features and
>performance of, say, 25 years ago, at a fraction of the cost.

YES YES YES!!!!!!! Absolutely!

Duane
WB9OMC

3167. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 18:14:35 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.708027275@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288935

rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:

>I've been finding the QRP/homebrew discussion interesting. Let's consider,
>however, WHY the commercially-produced rigs have all those Bells & Whistles.
>IMHO, the WHY is simple - they are very cheap. Zillions of 'VFOs', really

Well Bob, if they are so bloody cheap, why do I cringe looking at
4-digit (to the LEFT of the decimal point.....) price tags? That ain't
cheap.....

I'd much rather see a rig with good RF performance WITHOUT
a hundred bells and whistles for around $500 bucks than one with all
that junk for well over $1000....

Duane
WB9OMC

3168. TI99/4A RTTY s/w

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 18:22:12 UTC
From: knight@rtsg.mot.com
Message-ID: <coons.708027732@barracuda38>
Source record: 288947

I was wondering if any pioneers have some ooollllldddd TI99/4A RTTY driver software lying about that they might be willing to part with ?? Also, any advice on a suitable modem. I know this stuff existed at one time, and I was hoping someone might help reinvent the wheel.

Tnx in advance,

Paul Knight
WD8DKY

knight@whitefish.rtsg.mot.com
knight@rtsg.mot.com

3169. Re: Radio Shack has RG-8 on closeout sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 18:27:07 UTC
From: furuta@cs.umd.edu
Message-ID: <56532@mimsy.umd.edu>
Source record: 288932

In article <44133@teda.Teradyne.COM> ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM (Mike Ardai) writes:
>
>It seems that Radio Shack has discontinued their 50 foot RG-8 cable with
>PL259 ends, and has it on closeout sale for $9.95. I haven't seen this
>advertised anywhere, but it was in the computer at the local Shack.
>73,
>/mike
>
>--
>\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne EDA
>--- --
>/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com

Actually they seem to have replaced it with a newly stock-numbered cable,
also RG-8 with PL259 connectors, and also with an increased price. I found
a couple of boxes of the older stuff at the $10 price at a local Radio Shack
a few months ago, but not in two others.

Speaking of Coax, could someone be "coaxed" into posting a tutorial on it
for us novices?

--Rick

3170. Re: Should email be made mandatory? (was titled something about radio)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 18:34:44 UTC
From: jon@Turing.ORG
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.183444.7931@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 288936

In article <12819@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
>jon@Turing.ORG (Jon Gefaell (KD4CQY)) writes:
>
>[But note that since Jon has struck a hot button here, he should not
>necessarily take the word "you" personally in the following.]

I'll keep that in mind...

>>It is the year 1992, anyone can easily send and receive worldwide email
>>from their home with a simple microcomputer running even MSDOS.
>> ...
>>What do you think?

>I think that it is an established fact that lots of people *do* *not* have
>a simple microcomputer or any other email outlet; so if *you* want to
>communicate with them, *you* will have to put an effort into it -- other than
>demanding that they go buy a computer to keep up with the Joneses.

I'm not speaking of people without the means or need for such communications.
I'm speaking of a membership organization with dues and duties. I expect that
the money I pay, and the moneys paid by other members will be used to the
best purposes possible. IF there are several thousand ARRL members here in
the net, AND there are MANY employees of the ARRL reading these groups and
receiving mail, then they SHOULD HAVE NO REASON not to participate in this
medium.

Of course, the message I was responding to said that even though they could &
did forward printed copies of the suggestions and feedback received, only
those items sent via the Snail Mail could be seriously considered.

I'll be happy to donate the consulting to get a UUCP feed from a well connected
site, establish email and news programs and provide nominal training. But I
think this has already been done.

We're NOT talking about 'keeping up with the Joneses' here, we're talking
about efficiency in communications. Gosh, why even have telephones, eh?
I mean, just 'cause the Joneses have one? People can send mail, right?

Email is the major application of the '90s IMHO, and sticking your (the
editorial 'you', of course) head in the sand won't cause time to stop...

I hope it's not the same forces that held back the NoCode license that
are holding back movement into the current era of communcations, but I
suspect it's the same people, with the same fears and inadequacies.

>I suspect that a lot of people would regard the intrusion of people expecting
>INSTANT ELECTRONIC GRATIFICATION[TM] after sending them mail with the same

>loathing and disgust they feel for telephone solicitors.

Well, looks to *ME* like you've got a problem with technology, or with being communicated with, I'm not sure which. I do not loath and feel disgust with those who communicate with me. Now, if I get calls to buy a portrait, or insurance, I don't like those... I'm not trying to telephone solicit the ARRL, I'm communicating with the people who's salaries I pay, People who are in their jobs because people *I* had a part in voting for hired, or caused to be hired to fulfill the mission of the ARRL, a membership org-anization.

>I have observed that a substantial fraction (no, not 1.0) of those who complain
>about this or that organization not having email available are essentially
>saying "my thots arr SO improtant that THEY oght to be putting out an effort
>to get them!" Too many "Information Junkies" quickly forget that communication
>is much more effective when the communicator puts some effort into it.

I wonder why you thought it was necessary to be obnoxious here? Why did you feel the need to mispell your quote? Makes me think that instead of a valid point, you've got an ax to grind. Why else be insulting and rude?
Sure, I said I'd remember that you meant the editorial 'you' above, but this is really out of line. Perhaps this is YOUR idea of what I, or people who have 'thots'(sic) like mine are like? You do yourself a misservice sir.

>You want to be able to electronically dash off some half-baked thought with
>the greatest of ease? Don't be surprised if the recipient bit-buckets it with
>the same efficiency. BIFF can, after all, generate the same email you can --
>but fortunately he seems to be confused by stamps :-).

You seem to have a terrible prejudice against mail? Could it be that your experience has traumatized you so considerably? I participate in a number of newsgroups and mailing lists, and use mail constantly for work and con-sulting business as well.

Flames come and go, that's easily dealt with. I couldn't do my business(s) without email... *I* tend to give my postings/email some thought, as much as I do other coorespondence. The speed at which you can send off a message electronicaly CAN cause some less mature or less experienced people to go off the deep end, or poorly express themselves, but MOST people learn. And again, you can't ignore the medium, it's here to stay and growing by leaps and bounds.

Perhaps the only postings you've read, and the only email you've received have consisted of 'half baked' thoughts and mispeled wurds....

>(There's about a million groups this ought to be crossposted to, but I think
>I'll pass. Also, this topic is no longer about radio, and probably ought to
>find a new newsgroup to call home. Which one, I don't know.)

The topic IS, however, about communications, the ARRL and how they approach their responsibility to:

1.) coorespond with the membership
2.) promote and experiment with more efficient communications methods.

Of course, I said what I had to say in my original posting..

What do you think?

3171. Re: R U sick of qrp in qst?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 18:42:23 UTC
From: jon@Turing.ORG
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.184223.8121@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 288937

In article <147@arrl.org> ehare@arrl.org (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:

>I must apologize for not being clear. I did not mean to imply that the letter
>absolutely needed to be postal. I guess I just presume that email is mail.
>:-). Unfortunately, not all of our staff is connected to our internal
>network, and thus to the outside world.

I'm VERY pleased to hear that the ARRL does not share the thoughts of the
previous poster. I must say that the areas of controversy (real or imagined)
that I've seen (the LARC vs ARRL for instance) have been handled remarkably
well by the ARRL. I'm proud to be a member of this organization!

>I consider email to be the same as a letter. I DO NOT put a posting
>into the same category! I believe that to be the main thrust of my post.
>In spite of my omission of email as a valid communications tool, the point
>is still the same. Postings, (or on-the-air discussions) about ARRL policies
>do not carry the same weight as direct communication.

Absolutely... I couldn't agree more.

I'm also quite pleased to see you've gone ahead and registered the domain :)

3172. Re: Postscript file for ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 18:56:22 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.185622.21016@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 288940

In article <1343@idacrd.UUCP>, n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier) writes:
|>From article <1992Jun5.171523.15341@njitgw.njit.edu>, by cdp@hertz.njit.edu (Chris Peckham):
|>> anonymous ftp to ftp.njit.edu in directory /pub/hamradio/logos
|>>
|>> Chris - WG2W
|>
|>
|>I did and they came out totally broken on our laser printer. We run
|>tex, slitex, latex, framemaker, etc. without problems. The logos appear
|>in the lower left hand corner, truncated.
|>
|>Bob

You may not have used them as intended. Speaking for the ones I created:
those are Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) files. You can print them directly,
but that isn't really the intent. The normal use of any EPS file is to
be used by some desktop publishing program as "clipart". Such programs
will read the EPS file to determine the size of the picture, and will then
typically allow you to position it anywhere on the page, scale it as needed,
and so on.

Alternatively, you can do this "by hand". If you don't want the logo to
print by itself, delete the "showpage" at the end. Then put "translate"
and "scale" commands at the beginning to move and size the logo as needed.
It's a good idea to put a "gsave" before and a "grestore" after.

paul, ni1d

3173. Re: 6DW5, EZ81/6CA4 specifications?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 19:05:53 UTC
From: tom@xn.ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.190553.8309@xn.ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 288941
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <mac.708008375@depot.cis.ksu.edu.cis.ksu.edu> mac@cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) writes:
>I've trying to "remodel" an old 15-tube Bogen hi-fi stereo amplifier
>into a small amateur radio transceiver just to show that it can be done,
I hope you have a lot of persistance!

>but besides some educated guessing and deducing the pinouts, I can't
>find the specifications of two of the tubes, probably because these
>tubes are "newer" than are included in my old manuals:
>
> * 6DW5 - power output; one pair is used in push-pull to drive each

base= 9CK (plate 55ma@200v screen 2ma@150v.)
>
> * EZ81/6CA4 - rectifier; would like current and voltage ratings

base= 9M (150ma.@350v capacitor input)
>
>If someone has a tube manual that includes specifications (pinouts and
>electrical) of these tubes, I'd sure appreciate a faxed (913) 532-7353
>copy.
>--Myron.
>--
># We preserve our freedoms using four boxes: soap, ballot, jury, and cartridge.
># Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Assoc. Professor (913) 539-4448 home
># INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
># UUCP: ...rutgers!depot!mac Packet-BBS: W0PBV @ K0VAY.#NEKS.KS.USA.NAOM

check in an old handbook(ARRL) my '75 has all the info.
tom

3174. Re: 3rd District Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 19:13:08 UTC
From: hayward@gargoyle.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.191308.12168@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 288944

In article <Jun.8.10.53.38.1992.28801@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
:>Hmm, that is interesting. On June 2, 1992 the call N3MML was issued. (And
:>the test date was April 11, 1992 in my case. That's 8 weeks. Finally! ;-)
:>
:>Thats a LOT of calls issued in ONE day for ONE class in ONE district. It
:>could be possible that they are giving a figure for last week.
:
:Amateur licenses are only issued one day a week (Thursdays?).

Licenses are dated on Tuesday and one can query the FCC on Thursday to
learn if a license was issued. Call on Wednesday, and they will be
giving you data for the prior week, not for the day before. Strange,
but True...

Peter
WX9T

--

Peter B. Hayward University of Maine WX9T
hayward@gandalf.umcs.maine.edu (yeah, I know I didn't post from there)

3175. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 19:14:53 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <f9-lvlc.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 288938
Body handling: HTML body converted to readable text

hideg@spsd4360a.erim.org (Steve Hideg) writes:

>In article pdh@netcom.com (Phil Howard) writes:
>
> Since "auxiliary" is no longer required on the ID itself for the auxiliary
> station, all I'd be doing is just "KA9WGN for ID".
>
>Why "for ID"? Why else are you giving your call, except to identify?
>
>Why do people do this?

Giving a call does not always mean one is ID-ing. They may be calling
someone. Of course you giving your own call is not likely to be that,
but if you kerchunked and ID'd with nothing but the callsign at 3 PM
just to test your range to the machine, and later get a message from
a packet buddy that he heard someone calling or you on the voice repeater
at 3 PM.......

Another problem is when people want to announce they are listening to the
machine, too often they get just anyone answering, and at other times no
one.

There needs to be a way to distinguish between:

1. I am here, not to chat, but listening in case someone really wants to
specifically talk to me.

2. I am looking for a QSO for some (but won't say "CQ rag chew" on 2m
and above because VHF-ers don't seem to like HF-isms).
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

3176. Re: Postscript file for ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 19:20:40 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.192040.21546@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 288939

In article <1343@idacrd.UUCP>, n4hy@idacrd.UUCP (Bob McGwier) writes:
|>From article <1992Jun5.171523.15341@njitgw.njit.edu>, by cdp@hertz.njit.edu (Chris Peckham):
|>> anonymous ftp to ftp.njit.edu in directory /pub/hamradio/logos
|>>
|>> Chris - WG2W
|>
|>
|>I did and they came out totally broken on our laser printer. We run
|>tex, slitex, latex, framemaker, etc. without problems. The logos appear
|>in the lower left hand corner, truncated.
|>
|>Bob

You may not have used them as intended. Speaking for the ones I created:
those are Encapsulated PostScript (EPS) files. You can print them directly,
but that isn't really the intent. The normal use of any EPS file is to
be used by some desktop publishing program as "clipart". Such programs
will read the EPS file to determine the size of the picture, and will then
typically allow you to position it anywhere on the page, scale it as needed,
and so on.

Alternatively, you can do this "by hand". If you don't want the logo to
print by itself, delete the "showpage" at the end. Then put "translate"
and "scale" commands at the beginning to move and size the logo as needed.
It's a good idea to put a "gsave" before and a "grestore" after.

paul, ni1d

3177. Wanted: morse tutor software

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 19:53:55 UTC
From: graham@castle.ed.ac.uk
Message-ID: <22440@castle.ed.ac.uk>
Source record: 288942

Does anyone know of any good morse tutor software available (preferably as C source) for Sun workstations? I have seen some very good PC programs but do not have easy access to a PC (at least not such that I can have it bleeping all the time).

I have checked the net using 'archie' and all I have been able to find is a program that will translate text input into morse output by turning the bell on and off. Something a bit more sophisticated would be appreciated.

Alternatively I could use a morse tutor that runs on an Apricot PC (an IBM not quite compatible) - all of the IBM compatible programs that I have tried to run on it causes it to hang on any attempt to access the screen, external devices etc.

Graham Rule

Graham Rule, Computing Service, E-Mail: G.Rule@ed.ac.uk MHS: I=G; S=Rule;
Edinburgh University, JCMB, Phone: +44 31 650 4989 O=Edinburgh;
Kings Buildings, Mayfield Road, Fax: +44 31 662 4712 P=uk.ac;
Edinburgh EH9 3JZ, Scotland A= ; C=GB

3178. STS-45 QSL?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 20:05:33 UTC
From: hardie@herald.usask.ca
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.200533.10557@access.usask.ca>
Source record: 288943

Has anyone received a QSL card for a QSO with STS-45 yet?
Pete hardie@herald.usask.ca
VE5VA@VE5BBS.SK.CAN.NA

3179. Is HF gear over priced?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 20:10:35 UTC
From: jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.201035.3704@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288950

In article <4760@unccvax.uncc.edu> cs00wlh@unccvax.uncc.edu.UUCP (Luke Hamaty KD4HSE) writes:
>
>On the other hand, I sort of like the QRP articles. I like reading about
>things I can AFFORD. I wish one of the manufacturers would put out a
>line of rigs for people like me who can't shell out $$$$. Use todays
>technology to produce, for example, an HF rig with the features and
>performance of, say, 25 years ago, at a fraction of the cost.

One thing that has amazed me since I got into ham radio a year ago is how over priced Ham Radio equipment is. From what I have seen anything HF is being sold at a premium. Bottom of the line HF transceivers that should be going for $500 max are being sold for $1000+. I have been building my own QRP rigs and have been really suprised how cheaply I can build my receivers and transmitters. I have priced building a 50 watt CW transceiver and I can build it for $100 max. This not buying parts in the massive quanities that Kenwood and the others do. I looked at building a 100 watt 20 meter SSB and I can do it for $175. So the light went on real quick that somebody is getting a great markup on their HF rigs. IF the market keeps growing the it looks like it is somebody is going to walk in and easily undercut the big guys. Come on $120 for 1200 baud TNC? HF verticals going for $300 made out of cheap aluminum? Windom beams going for $90? Sheesh, let's get real here. I think the only reason these guys get these prices is that people are used to over paying for average quality. I'm sure this is going to stir up things a bit. So let the flames beging! 8-)

Jeff

--
Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AE | On CW no one can hear you scream!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com |
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 |

3180. wanted: 2m HT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 20:11:38 UTC
From: neal@lrc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun8.161139.47@lrc.edu>
Source record: 288955

greetings all...
I am a newly licensed tech, still awaiting my ticket.
I am in the market for a used 2m HT, such as the
ICOM 2SAT, Yeasau 411, or simila

please responde to neal@lrc.edu or neal@mike.lrc.edu

thanks much

neal george
704-327-0045

3181. Recip License fee in the UK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 20:33:56 UTC
From: eac@world.std.com
Message-ID: <BpJnsL.Ex7@world.std.com>
Source record: 288948

Hello,
Is the license fee for a temporary license still 12 pounds or is it now 15?
Can I also use last year's form?
Email please.
73 Eric WB1HBU@K1UGM.#EMA.MA.USA.NA -or- WB1HBU@PACSAT.SPACE
Internet: eac@world.std.com

3182. Info on Alinco DR599T?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 20:45:46 UTC
From: hurta@ap040.dseg.ti.COM
Message-ID: <9206081822.AA01143@ap040.ti.com>
Source record: 288945

At the HAMCOM Convention in Arlington, Tx., this past weekend I purchased the Alinco DR599T, along with the DTMF and CTSS modules. I would welcome receiving any hints and kinks to go along with the radio. The rep told me about cutting the red and/or blue wires for extended receive and transmit, and mentioned the $18 + $3 s/h (ouch!) "pigtail" for 800 MHz receive. Rumor had it that the radio came with a casette tape, but the tape only comes with another radio (the 580?). The manual reads something like the fine print in a contract...

On a unrelated subject, the IC-u2SAT was missing from almost all the ICOM dealers' inventory. One dealer said that ICOM had discontinued the radio then re-introduced it.

Thanks!
Dwaine
--
Dwaine Hurta, N5HD hurta@ap040.csc.ti.com
Texas Instruments, Dallas, Texas 480-1338

3183. Re: Radio Shack has RG-8 on closeout sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 21:05:55 UTC
From: ardai@teda.Teradyne.COM
Message-ID: <44173@teda.Teradyne.COM>
Source record: 288954

In article <1992Jun8.172413.17545@ruacad.ac.runet.edu> ddabay@ruacad.ac.runet.edu (Dave Dabay) writes:
-I called two others near here and they too were unaware of this sale..
-Oh well.....
-thought you may want to call before you head out..

I have tracked this down a little further. It seems that they have changed to a new stock number (with a slightly smaller box) and are selling off the older stock. 278-970 is on sale at $9.95. 278-980 is still full price. Call ahead to find out for sure.
/mike
--
\|/ Michael L. Ardai N1IST Teradyne EDA
--- --
/|\ ardai@teda.teradyne.com

3184. Wouff-Hong

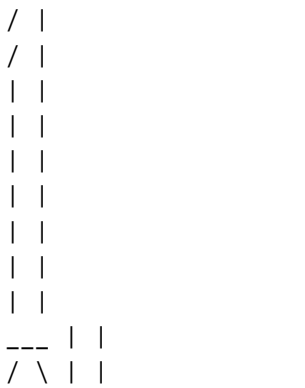
Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 22:37:39 UTC
From: tcarter@seismo.CSS.GOV
Message-ID: <50835@seismo.CSS.GOV>
Source record: 288951

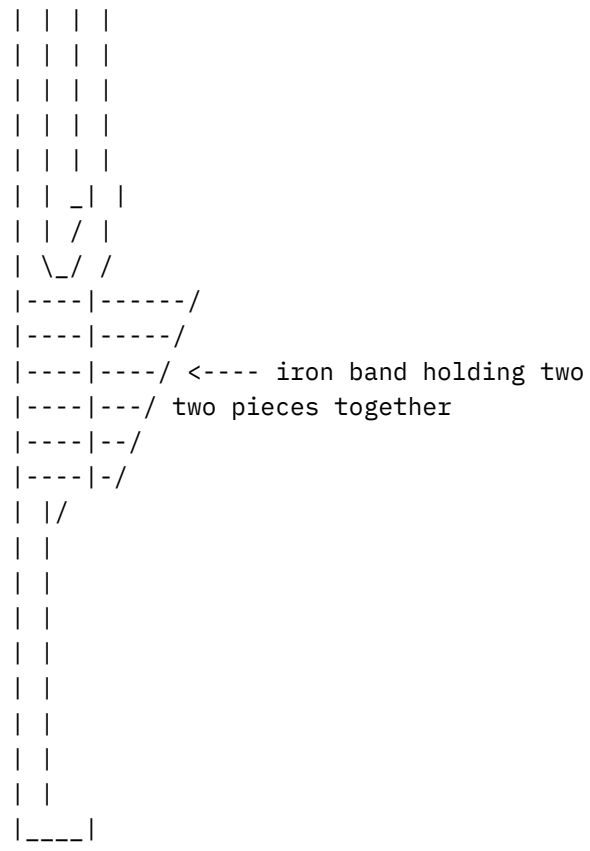
While perusing a copy of the 1938 Radio Amateurs Hanbook (ARRL), I found these paragraphs at the end of chapter one, under the heading "Traditions":

As the League has come down through the years, certain traditions have become part of amateur radio.
"The Old Man" with his humorous stories on "rotten radio" was one of amateur radio's principle figures. Beginning in 1915 his pictures of radio and radio amateurs as revealed by stories in QST were characteristic and inimitable. There was much speculation in amateur circles concerning the identity of T.O.M., but in twenty years of writing he never once gave a clue to his real name or call. It was not until the untimely death of Hiram Percy Maxim, first president of the League, in 1936 that it was disclosed that he himself had been T.O.M.
The "Wouff-Hong" is amateurs radio's most sacred symbol and stands for the enforcement of law and order in amateur operation. It came into being originally in a story by T.O.M. For some time it was not known just what the Wouff-Hong looked like, but in 1919 The Old Man himself supplied the answer by sending in to League Headquarters the one and only original Wouff-Hong, shown here. It is now framed and hangs on the wall of the Secretary's office at A.R.R.L. Headquarters.

Does anyone out there know what the "Wouff-Hong" is and what the story The Old Man told about it was. I have asked around and can't find anyone with that kind of memory. None of the amateurs I talk to seem to know. Below is a crude reproduction of the photo in the Hanbook. The Wouff-Hong is made of two pieces of roughly hewn wood held together in the center by a metal band or collar. Size is difficult to jugde from the photo, but the pieces look to be roughly the size of small axe handles (or maybe hatchet handles.) The top of the left fork seems to be covered with a metal sleeve or cap.

Thanks...





--

Thomas B. Carter Explosion Administrator | Center for Seismic Studies
My wife calls this the Nut-Net... | tcarter@beno.css.gov

3185. Re: Is HF gear over priced?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 23:02:04 UTC
From: aga@gualala.Sitka.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l37pncINNhnf@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 288952

I got together about 75% of the components needed for the most recent QST QRP Project (Yes, someone does read them) at a Surplus Electronic place in San Jose. The total cost minus 2 air variables some blank PC Material one transistor and a zener came to $3.83. All new high quality components. I've got to hunt for the remainder but I don't anticipate the total cost to be more than 20-30 dollars. Could it be that homebrewing will make a recovery?? By the way the surplus house was Ace Electronics on S. Bascom across from Quement. All sorts of components, nice quality arranged neatly and the sales clerk was even polite. He didn't even insist on having my Social Security number.

Tony WA6LZH

3186. Re: Wouff-Hong

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-08 23:17:36 UTC
From: flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l37qkgINN2ra@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 288953

In article <50835@seismo.CSS.GOV> tcarter@seismo.CSS.GOV (Thomas Carter) writes:
>
>
>
> Does anyone out there know what the "Wouff-Hong" is and what the story
> The Old Man told about it was. I have asked around and can't find anyone
> with that kind of memory. None of the amateurs I talk to seem to know.

The complete story was in a January issue of QST, perhaps the 75th
anniversary issue, a couple of years ago. To summarize:

The Old Man (the pen name of Hiram P. Maxim), had been listening
to some rotten code and all he could make out of the jumble were
the letters wouff hong. He then wrote in his column about hearing
the jumble and wondered aloud what it could have meant. Some time
later, a reader mailed the "object" to QST explaining that
it was in fact a Wouff Hong and that its intended use was that
it was to be used upon those poor radio operatiors in an unimaginable
manner. It is said that one should consider the shape of the tool
and what _could_ be done with it.

Eventually, the Wouff Hong was framed and put on the wall at ARRL HQ
became legend in itself.

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

3187. Re: Wouff-Hong

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 01:50:36 UTC
From: jsm@n4vu.UUCP
Message-ID: <2aw3LB1w164w@n4vu.UUCP>
Source record: 288961

tcarter@seismo.CSS.GOV (Thomas Carter) writes:

[details omitted . . .]

> Does anyone out there know what the "Wouff-Hong" is and what the story
> The Old Man told about it was. I have asked around and can't find anyone
> with that kind of memory. None of the amateurs I talk to seem to know.
> Below is a crude reproduction of the photo in the Hanbook. The Wouff-Hong
> is made of two pieces of roughly hewn wood held together in the center
> by a metal band or collar. Size is difficult to jugde from the photo,
> but the pieces look to be roughly the size of small axe handles (or
> maybe hatchet handles.) The top of the left fork seems to be covered
> with a metal sleeve or cap.

I wish that memory served just a little better . . . but it's something
along the lines of "the application of the Wouff-Hong is too horrible
to describe."

If you play your cards right, and are in the right place at the right
time, you just *may* be able to be initiated into the Order of the
Wouff-Hong someday. Or not.

73, de

John Miller, N4VU Fayetteville Voice: (404) 676-4189
jsm@n4vu.UUCP (Atlanta) GA, USA Data: (404) 964-5277
---------- A tedious tag overwhelms the sig_nature ----------

3188. IC-4AT help needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 03:01:16 UTC
From: royre00@DMI.USherb.CA
Message-ID: <BpK5q4.C7r@DMI.USherb.CA>
Source record: 288956

I am looking for somebody who have the reparation manual AND/OR user
manual. I have a friend who bought this radio and he don't have nither manuals
and he has a little problem. So if somebody have the schematics he will
be very happy to find this.

Thanks....73

Rejean Roy

Universite de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada
VE2IMS (Ham radio)
royre00@tohi.dmi.usherb.ca (internet)
ve2ims@ve3jf.#eon.on.can (packet radio)

3189. FORSALE: Icom IC-24AT Dual Band Radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 03:02:29 UTC
From: marty@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <73592@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 288957
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,misc.forsale,austin.forsale

```
Like new, only 3 months old.

Make an offer

Marty
512-218-1658
```

3190. What size wire for 30A fusible link?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 03:11:17 UTC
From: dave@imax.imax.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.031117.24360@imax.imax.com>
Source record: 288958

I have a power inverter that uses a narrow circuit board track as a
fusible link. Due to temporary colour blindness (to put it charitably)
while connecting it to a car battery, the fusible circuit board track
went POOF. The circuit has a reverse-biased diode connected across
the input power connections, just downstream of the fusible link,
to ensure the link blows in case of reversed supply voltage. The circuit
is otherwise OK.

Now, in anticipation of this happening, the manufacturer allowed space
for a fuseholder to be soldered to the circuit board in place of the vanished
board trace. Unfortunately, I can't find a fuseholder of the correct size,
and don't want to send the thing back to the manufacturer. The board is
marked "F1 30A", so I figure all I need to do is solder in a suitable piece
of copper wire to act as a new fusible link.

Can anyone tell me what size of wire is needed to act as a roughly 30 A
fuse? Its value isn't that critical - the circuit is supposed to have
internal current limiting, so the fusible link is probably intended to
blow only during reverse-polarity or internal short-circuit.
A guideline in the form of "so many circular mils per amp" would
be fine too. I don't have a constant-current power supply of sufficient
capacity around to determine melting points of wire of various gauges
by trial and error.

Send me mail, and I'll summarize the answers.

Dave Martindale, dave@imax.com

3191. Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 03:35:14 UTC
From: MOSIER@IRIS.UNCG.EDU
Message-ID: <01GL0GJJIGDS8Y51E2@IRIS.UNCG.EDU>
Source record: 288843

> I think that's a good point. As a teenage ham in the 50's, even
> a Hallicrafters general coverage receiver was over $100 and that
> would have taken me many weeks of saving at $1/hour minimum
> wage of a part time job.

That was just the bottom corner of the iceberg. A Collins 75A4 cost about $695 and a KWS1 cost $2,095. So for about $2,800, you could have the state-of-the-art rig in the late 50's. I believe my parents sold our house in southwestern Virginia that year for about $4,000. Wow--we could have turned that into a Collins rig and put it in a tent!

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@iris.uncg.edu

3192. Re: OK, I'll Write One

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 07:01:25 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <3oa4LB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288967

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

> In article <VP3ZLB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org> stevej@pillock.moron.vwa
> >
> >Sure they will print anything because the choice of anything to print
> >is so limited and lousy. Send it in to both and you will get REAL
> >MONEY from 73. Now if some of the others out there would write some
> >variety of projects and submit them, QST and 73 would have something
> >else besides QRP articles to publish. I would but I do not yet have
> >the technical expertise. I am just trying to find a decent project
> >to build.
>
> As encouragement I'll note that QST has started to pay *real* money
> to authors too. It's not much, but then the League doesn't have the
> circulation of Penthouse.
>
> Gary KE4ZV

Fair enough. I guess I would rather have the bulk of my Life Membership slated towards membership concerns. Besides, being published in QST has always been more of a prestige thing (positive nuance). Anyways submit to both - have your cake and eat it too.

I'll look forward to any articles that you publish, Gary.

73's

Steve, KA0VYB

VHF Lives - Remember the dusting SSB button on that multi-mode FM rig
(Microwavers do it with higher frequency!!)

3193. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 07:12:37 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <q8a4LB2w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288969

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
> FM ATV minimizes almost all these problems.
>
> Gary KE4ZV

Gary,

I am in full support of FM ATV on 33cm, 23cm, and up but you keep forgetting
to tell everyone the size of the typical FM ATV channel.

Steve, KA0VYB

People, this will be the best weekend to test out that multi-mode FM rig

3194. Re: 6DW5, EZ81/6CA4 specifications?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 09:02:27 UTC
From: caf@omen.UUCP
Message-ID: <1992Jun09.090227.7346@omen.UUCP>
Source record: 288962
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1992Jun8.190553.8309@xn.ll.mit.edu> tom@xn.ll.mit.edu writes:
>In article <mac.708008375@depot.cis.ksu.edu.cis.ksu.edu> mac@cis.ksu.edu (Myron A. Calhoun) writes:
>>I've trying to "remodel" an old 15-tube Bogen hi-fi stereo amplifier
>>into a small amateur radio transceiver just to show that it can be done,
>I hope you have a lot of persistance!

I built a three tube phono amp into a MW transmitter when I was
in high school. It had 1/4 mile range on 590 kHz, to the
nearest FCC monitoring station when retuned to 1620 kHz.

I also built car radios into a pair of 6 meter transceivers a
few years later. Plate modulated oscillator on transmit,
superregen receiver.

Back in the 60's radio hacking did not require Radio Shack
as long as your neighbors had old radios in their attics.
--
Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX ...!tektronix!reed!omen!caf
Author of YMODEM, ZMODEM, Professional-YAM, ZCOMM, and DSZ
Omen Technology Inc "The High Reliability Software"
17505-V NW Sauvie IS RD Portland OR 97231 503-621-3406

3195. APT-Sats: Status JUNE 08, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 09:19:40 UTC
From: henne@eniac.gmd.de
Message-ID: <henne.708081580@eniac>
Source record: 288434

```
Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, JUNE 08, 1992

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 On
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-19: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-3: APT 137.40 On

METEOR 3-3 shows streaking and a very bright image,
whereas METEOR 2-19 shows low subcarrier-modulation
even for bright clouds, resulting in bad signal-to
noise-ratio (image, phasing bars are ok).

+---------------------------------+
|e-mail: henne@gmd.de |
+---------------------------------+
|Peter Henne |
|German Nat. Research Institute |
| for Computer Science (GMD) |
|D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1 |
|Fed. Rep. of Germany |
+---------------------------------+
```

3196. Re: Intentional Interference

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 09:55:15 UTC
From: geertj@ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.095515.799@ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 288964

In article <yBc1LB1w164w@ham.almanac.bc.ca> emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca writes:
>geertj@ica.philips.nl (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:
>
>> Our repeater (PI3EHV) had similar problems. After a while, we got the
>> HDTP (people issuing licenses here) to put some effort in this.
>> They watched the address for some more time and found other things
>> as well (activities on 3 meter etc).
>> The guy got a free 'shack cleanup' and of course, he lost his license.
>>
>>
>
>Just out of curiousity, Geert, what's on 3 metres in Holland anyway?
>Over here it's FM Broadcast.

Exactly. Here it's FM broadcast too. I am sorry if I was unclear, but
the authorities charged the guy for more than just his activities on
our repeater. Apperently, he was also involved in other activities..

73, Geert Jan

3197. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 10:44:27 UTC
From: chrisc@biggus.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.104427.22342@biggus.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288968

So what is the problem with having a long phase in period? In the UK, it took
(literally) over 20 years to completely phase out the old 405-line system,
and totally phase in the current 625-line system. Incidentally, that's why
UK amateurs have only recently obtained access to 6m - we had to wait for the
last Band II (50-something MHz) 405-line tv station to be taken out of service.

Oh, I forgot, I'm not in the UK anymore (;-))...

Chris
--
73 Chris Cox W0/G4JEC
chrisc@biggus.g4jec.tcman.ampr.org chrisc@biggus.moron.vware.mn.org
Eleventh Hour Contest Group - North American Chapter; Minneapolis, MN
Twin Cities Metro Area Network node (biggus.g4jec.tcman.ampr.org)

3198. Re: Heathkit History

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 11:46:59 UTC
From: bcoleman@hayes.com
Message-ID: <5623.2a349a34@hayes.com>
Source record: 288835

In article <1992Jun4.141413.25840@donner.SanDiego.NCR.COM>, steves@batman.SanDiego.NCR.COM writes:
> The following is an article my mother sent me about Heathkit from
> the Chicago Tribune (Sunday, May 3, 1992). I hope some of you
> find it enjoyable. Has anyone ever seen (or flown) a Parasol?
>
> [History deleted -- very interesting reading.]

I saw one at the EAA museum at Lakeland Florida. There were quite a few of these type of aircraft built. I'm not entirely sure, but this kit may have given the name to an entire class of light aircraft: Parasol-type. (The Pietenpol Aircamper is another example from the same era)

There are Parasol type aircraft still being built today.

The true irony of the Heath demise is that kitplanes today are a growth industry. With few manufacturers of light aircraft, many would-be airplane owners are choosing to build their own.

--
Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! CIS: 76067,2327 AppleLink: D1958
Principal Software Engineer ! Packet Radio: AA4LR @ W4QO
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! UUCP: uunet!hayes!bcoleman
POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA ! Internet: bcoleman%hayes@uunet.uu.net
Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."
Quote: "The same light shines on vineyards that makes deserts." -Steve Hackett.

3199. Re: 'E-lamps', a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 12:13:24 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <151@arrl.org>
Source record: 288840
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, strong@tc.fluke.COM (Norm Strong) writes:

>In article <1992Jun3.140413.19402@schbbs.mot.com> patel@pts5.mot.com (Mehul Patel) writes:

>}I missed the media articles about this new lightbulb. Does anybody know any
>}specifics about the bullb? Was the address of the company given? Any
>}information would be greatly appreciated.

>A news commentator was talking about the new bulb on TV yesterday. He
>was holding the bulb in his hand. I looked closely; it was a compact
>flourescent!!! I guess there aren't any physical samples yet.

The ARRL Lab wants to test these devices for emissions and susceptibility just as soon as we can get our hands on one of them. They are (to be) made by:

Intersource Technologies
130 Kifer Court
Sunnyvale CA 94086
(408) 732-6760

As reported by a previous poster, the contact person there is Tom Moore.

I was told that engineering samples are not available, and will not be available for six months. (If any west coast folks have an "in", I would love to speed that timetable up a bit. :-)).

Mr. Moore sent me a few pages of technical information, although it appears to be more of a marketing blurb than anything else. The reports that the device operates on 13.58 MHz, crystal controlled, are accurate. The sheet specifies that the device meets FCC Part 15 and Part 18 requirements.

From the "Technology and Specifications" package supplied by Intersource Technologies:

"... (the device) is best described as an RF excited electrodeless fluorescent light source. ...

"The electronics package ... consists of a high efficiency power supply, 13.56 MHz crystal controlled oscillator, and RF power amplifier, and the coupling antenna. ... The basic light source requires only one IC and six transistors. ...

"The basic method used for generating light is the coupling of high frequency electrical energy into a mercury vapor plasma. The plasma becomes a conductive ring, located inside of the glass assembly, which acts like

the secondary of an air coupled transformer. ... Since the plasma contains
mercury, invisible light is created inside the glass assembly.
This is then converted to visible light by the phosphor coating."

This is all the info we have. If anyone learns anything else, please send
it along to me here at ARRL HQ. I have a file specifically set up for this
product (so far rather thin. :-)). We will keep our membership posted
through all the means available to us.

Thanks to all for their postings and help, 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

3200. Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 12:25:15 UTC
From: cfishman@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9206090825.aa27971@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 288966

Many on the net are complaining of the high cost
of modern HF radios being sold today. If they were
to look at QST for 1960 to 1970 they would see separate
transmitters and receivers selling for about $500.00
each....a Collins 75S3 receiver sold for about $900.00.
Todays radios are a good value for the buck...I whish
the receivers were stronger...especially in the fron end...
but don't bitch .....because $500 in 1960 was a hell of
a lot a bucks.....

WHAT'S YOUR OPINION???

Clark Fishman WA2UNN cfishman@pica.army.mil

PS: Parts price equal about 20% of the selling price

3201. Re: R U sick of qrp in qst?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 12:32:46 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <152@arrl.org>
Source record: 288841

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, fms@sw.stratus.com (Faith Senie) writes:

>thread history deleted.

>Suppose you were to get up in front of your local amateur radio club and do
>a presentation on how to build a simple Radio-Widget. You had had a few people
>in the club ask you to talk about such things in the past.
>So now you've done the talk, and are wandering around talking to people after
>your presentation.

>personally-directed praise condensed.

>overheard complaining conversation condensed.

>Now, you were present for both comments, both positive and negative.
>The positive comment was delivered directly to you; the negative comment
>was discussed in a forum where you were present, but it was at no time
>taken directly to you.

>Which would you take more seriously? Which would you be most likely to
>answer directly, the fellow who went to the trouble to hunt you down and
>say it to your face, or the fellow who was perfectly willing to discuss
>it in a general forum, but couldn't be bothered taking the time to tell
>you directly?

Remember also that the negative comments were only heard accidentally, just
like a post. I have missed news feed, missed posts, or been just too busy
to read all of the posts every single day. If you care about an issue,
send your concerns directly to us. Don't rely on ARRL, HQ or those in
the Field, overhearing a conversation in the corner of the room!

>Oh, and a P.S. for Ed Hare: Is it now possible for those of us in Net-land
>to submit letters to the QST editor electronically?

Faith. Thanks. Your example sure did a better job than my ranting and
raving. :-).

Yes, you can always submit letters to the QST editor electronically. We
have done a recent post of our ARRL HQ addresses (I actually missed it!).
I am sending you a private copy. It should be part of the FAQs now, and
I THINK is is also available by ftp from Buffalo. If anyone missed it,
and can't find it, send me email. I will email back a private copy. If
you have the one that routs us through uhasun.hartford.edu, you have
an old one. Our new one has our address as arrl.org. As Jon Bloom
recently pointed out in a follow-up post, our business policy
is that incoming email is to be treated the same as an incoming USPO
letter.

I want to thank those who raised the issue of QRP in QST, and those who sent me email and posted comments. All of the email and most of the posted comments are going to be bundled together and send to the QST decision makers. (My cutoff time for this is Friday this week, so if you want to make your voice heard about QST content, send it directly to me: ehare@arrl.org .) Keep up the comments - they mean more to us than some people think. :-), 73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

3202. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 12:34:08 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92Jun9123408@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 288963

In article <wb9omc.708027275@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu> wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:

I'd much rather see a rig with good RF performance WITHOUT
a hundred bells and whistles for around $500 bucks than one with all
that junk for well over $1000....

Duane
WB9OMC

And I'd like to have it without the PA section for transverter use
- for around $400, of course...

Benjamin OH3BK
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces
"M{ olen mies, jolle ei koskaan tapahdu mit{{n"

3203. U.S.Navy R.D.O.receiver

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 12:58:53 UTC
From: walshr@ul.ie
Message-ID: <19209.2a34ab0e@ul.ie>
Source record: 288972

U.S. Navy R.D.O.receiver
I recently bought one of these massive machines which covers
from 38mhz - 1000mhz. I am told they were used on aircraft carriers
(not in the Irish navy,that's for sure). Apart from that I know
nothing about it. It works quite well with the addition of a
broadband preamp.
Can anyone help with any information of any kind (useful).
73 de
Rod Walsh EI7DF
"@itd1.ul.ie"
"@vax1.may.ie"

3204. Re: Wouff-Hong

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 13:04:15 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <153@arrl.org>
Source record: 288842

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, flloyd@L1-A.West.Sun.COM (Fred Lloyd [Phoenix SE]) writes:
>In article <50835@seismo.CSS.GOV> tcarter@seismo.CSS.GOV (Thomas Carter) writes:

>> Does anyone out there know what the "Wouff-Hong" is and what the story
>> The Old Man told about it was. I have asked around and can't find anyone
>> with that kind of memory. None of the amateurs I talk to seem to know.

>The complete story was in a January issue of QST, perhaps the 75th
>anniversary issue, a couple of years ago. To summarize:

>The Old Man (the pen name of Hiram P. Maxim), had been listening
>to some rotten code and all he could make out of the jumble were
>the letters wouff hong. He then wrote in his column about hearing
>the jumble and wondered aloud what it could have meant. Some time
>later, a reader mailed the "object" to QST explaining that
>it was in fact a Wouff Hong and that its intended use was that
>it was to be used upon those poor radio operatiors in an unimaginable
>manner. It is said that one should consider the shape of the tool
>and what _could_ be done with it.

>Eventually, the Wouff Hong was framed and put on the wall at ARRL HQ
>became legend in itself.

The Wouff Hong can be seen here at ARRL HQ. You do not have to be a
member to get a tour of ARRL HQ (although we may encourage you do
sign up before you leave. :-)). Among other things, you can see
the dreaded Wouff Hong, now framed and kept in a glass case along with
some other similar objects of dread.

I must admit, however, that the exact method of its use has become
lost to us. Most of our vistors offer an idea or two ... cracking
the knuckles between the two pieces of wood, and a few other suggestions
(some more colorful than others).

73, Ed.

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

3205. Re: Wouff-Hong

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 13:22:08 UTC
From: alan@bambam.es.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.132208.6136@dsd.es.com>
Source record: 288970

Well, I am a member of the ROWH (Royal Order of the Wouff Hong).
As with most fraternal organizations, amateur radio has its own
"secret" society, the ROWH. Any radio amateur can become a
member after a dreadful initiation ceremony which by tradition
occurs just past midnight at an ARRL division or national
convention near you. Usually one of the local clubs which helps
to organize an ARRL convention is tasked with the tasteless duty
of performing the midnight ritual of inducting a new crop of
amateurs into the ROWH. Those of us who have survived these rites
are sworn to secrecy as to the content and procedures used to
induct us into this most sacred Order. And this is as it should
be. I suggest that at the next opportunity, when you attend an
ARRL convention, sign up for the midnight ROWH initiation ceremony.
It is an experience which you will not soon forget. Good luck.
--
Alan Brubaker, K6XO |~~|_ "Pumps have handles, Hams have names;
<IYF disclaimer> | * |mine's Lee, what's yours?" - Lee Wical,
Internet: alan@dsd.es.com|____|KH6BZF, the Bloomin' Zipper Flipper.

3206. re: TI99/4A RTTY s/w

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 13:54:16 UTC
From: news@m2.dseg.ti.com
Message-ID: <BpKzyH.5uw@m2.dseg.ti.com>
Source record: 288973

In article <coons.708027732@barracuda38> news@rtsg.mot.com writes:
>I was wondering if any pioneers have some ooollllldddd TI99/4A RTTY driver
>software lying about that they might be willing to part with ?? Also,
>any advice on a suitable modem. I know this stuff existed at one time,
>and I was hoping someone might help reinvent the wheel.
>
>Tnx in advance,
>
>Paul Knight
>WD8DKY
>
>knight@whitefish.rtsg.mot.com
>knight@rtsg.mot.com
>

Paul

There is a used computer store in Allen Texas that has all sorts of
TI99/4 hardware and software. You can reach it by calling:

214-727-9695

Software Etc.
801 S. Greenville Ave.
Allen, Texas

3207. Re: Wouff-Hong

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 14:00:03 UTC
From: gleason@mwk.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.080003.963@mwk.uucp>
Source record: 288866

In article <50835@seismo.CSS.GOV>, tcarter@seismo.CSS.GOV (Thomas Carter) writes:

> Below is a crude reproduction of the photo in the Hanbook. The Wouff-Hong
> is made of two pieces of roughly hewn wood held together in the center
> by a metal band or collar. Size is difficult to jugde from the photo,
> but the pieces look to be roughly the size of small axe handles (or
> maybe hatchet handles.) The top of the left fork seems to be covered
> with a metal sleeve or cap.
>
>
>
A good description, but you left out that the tip of the
dread Wouff-Hong is said to be stained with the blood of lids...

Lee K. Gleason N5ZMR

3208. Re: Long haul on 2 meters

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 14:01:02 UTC
From: johns@uhunix.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.140102.8655@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 288971

In article <9206031447.AA21804@cod.nosc.mil>
price@cod.nosc.mil (James N. Price) writes:
>-------
>Last night (about 7 p.m. PDT plus/minus), the KH6HME beacon on
>144.2 was pretty strong in S. Calif. And a few locals worked
>KH6FOO on 144.17. I only have 4 elements at 25 feet and no
>preamp, but I was amazed to hear the beacon at all. I guess this
>is tropo ducting rather than E-skip. Does this phenomena occur on
>2 meters across the country, too, or is there something about the
>over water path between here and Hawaii?
>
>--Jim, K6ZH
>-------

John Shalamskas replies:
You probably saw an example of a ducting between the ocean
and the temperature inversion that accompanies certain weather fronts
(the exact description escapes me, ask your local weatherman!)
Usually the duct is near the Earth's surface in California, gradually
rising as you go West. KH6HME has his beacons and shack at the 8000 foot
level on Mauna Loa.

Paul (KH6HME) worked the mainland US on 5 Gigs last year.
Now THAT was a strong temperature inversion!

Aloha!
John KJ9U/KH6

3209. Help: Johnson 7171 UHF moble radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 14:09:01 UTC
From: bcoleman@hayes.com
Message-ID: <5624.2a34bb7d@hayes.com>
Source record: 288854

I've got a Johnson 7171 UHF moble radio that I've successfully modified for amatuer operation.

It receives fine, and transmitting results in a good 10 w carrier.

Unfortunately, the transmit audio is distorted and almost unreadable. I've tried adjusting the deviation and balance, but it doesn't change the distorted audio. The audio sounds like it is running through an amplification stage with too much gain, but there's no microphone gain adjustment.

Any suggestions? Could it just be a bad Johnson mic?

--
Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! CIS: 76067,2327 AppleLink: D1958
Principal Software Engineer ! Packet Radio: AA4LR @ W4QO
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! UUCP: uunet!hayes!bcoleman
POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA ! Internet: bcoleman%hayes@uunet.uu.net
Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."
Quote: "The same light shines on vineyards that makes deserts." -Steve Hackett.

3210. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 14:32:16 UTC
From: ees1mw@ee.surrey.ac.uk
Message-ID: <ees1mw.5@ee.surrey.ac.uk>
Source record: 288974

In article <1992Jun8.135842.6020@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <10t4mcINNpq1@network.ucsd.edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>>I'd be very interested in seeing actual measurements of the signals
>>emitted from the various (two or three) models of commercially-manufactured
>>ATV transmitters.
>>
>>My impression is that most of the transmitters people use locally are
>>completely devoid of any lower sideband filtering. They're filthy.
>>Are there, in fact, ANY clean ATV transmitters on the market?
>> - Brian

>AEA is the best of a bad lot. Good VSB TV isn't easy. You really need
>to put the VSB filter *after* the final amplifier to get a clean spectrum.
>Otherwise the (non)linear amp puts back much that the filter takes away
>in addition to adding wideband white noise.

>Minimizing differential phase and gain are tough with current generation
>equipment. Lot's of predistortion is required to make the signals halfway
>watchable. Sync compression is a perennial problem, and the slightest
>overmodulation causes products all over the band. Looking at the output
>of these ATV stations with a spectrum analyser is very depressing.

>FM ATV minimizes almost all these problems.

>Gary KE4ZV

Check out the European Stuff. We only have 432 to 440 to play with so all
FSTV on 70cms is VSB. Also if there is a USA run on these transmitters we
can get them out of the satellite band where they are a great nusance.

Mike
M.J.Willis - CSER - University of Surrey

3211. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 14:39:01 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.143901.11622@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288838

In article <wb9omc.708027275@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu> wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:
>rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>
>>I've been finding the QRP/homebrew discussion interesting. Let's consider,
>>however, WHY the commercially-produced rigs have all those Bells & Whistles.
>>IMHO, the WHY is simple - they are very cheap. Zillions of 'VFOs', really
>
> Well Bob, if they are so bloody cheap, why do I cringe looking at
>4-digit (to the LEFT of the decimal point.....) price tags? That ain't
>cheap.....
>
> I'd much rather see a rig with good RF performance WITHOUT
>a hundred bells and whistles for around $500 bucks than one with all
>that junk for well over $1000....

I think what Bob was saying, and I agree, is that the $1,000 rig would still cost $999 if *all* the bells and whistles were left off. They just throw them in so you can justify the expense to yourself.

Radios *are* cheaper today than ever before, but thanks to inflation, sticker shock is a reality. Consider that I paid $895 for a B&W 6100 in 1964. That was hot stuff in 1964, it was the first fully frequency synthesized ham SSB transmitter. All tube, it wouldn't fit in the trunk of most of today's compact cars. A fully loaded 64 Chevy cost $2695.

Today I can stroll into HRO and walk out with an IC735 tucked under my arm for $899. A 1992 Caprice Classic costs $27,000. Cars, and everything else non-electronic, have increased in price tenfold, but a *better* radio, including a general coverage receiver, only costs $4 more than a boat anchor transmitter did 28 years ago.

Gary KE4ZV

3212. Re: OK, I'll Write One

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 14:41:45 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.9.10.41.45.1992.23705@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288975

Yeah, but QST was getting some pretty bogus articles for a while right before they started paying for articles. Uncle Wayne was already paying and 73 was at the time generally recognized as being more technically inclined (could have had something to do with Wayne also putting out a computer rag so there was more cross-fertilization). There has been a definite increase in QST quality, even if you don't care for the subject mix.

An example of some of the bogus articles were:

A touch tone decoder that used 24 565 PLL chips (even back then there were TT decode chips on the market, and even if you were going to build it out of discrete PLL's most people could have gotten the job done with 7).

An article on microprocessor applications that made a clock for the blind that encoded the digits as one dot for 1, two dots for two, ... Jeez, this was before no-code and still they couldn't think of a better encoding (Morse?).

A repeater ID'er that used a motor, contacts, and a PC board that had the morse ID etched into it radially that spun on the motor. Admittedly this was a "Hint & Kink", but really, I had to check to see if this was the April issue when I saw that. Oddly enough, the ARRL chose to include that in their Hints & Kinks anthology.

-Ron

3213. Re: Wouff-Hong

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 14:45:46 UTC
From: cleveland@gold.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <4681@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 288828

Clearly what is shown is a wooden prototype of a 1.2GHz J-Pole.

73 (not 73's)

Grover
WT6P

3214. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 14:47:03 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.9.10.47.03.1992.24335@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288976

Radios are sort of like CamCorders. If you've noticed over the past ten years or so, CamCorders haven't gotten much cheaper. They've gotten smaller, lighter, fancier, but still about the same price.

It will probably take another technology jump (which may happen seeing some of the new RF IC's coming on the market now) or just a realization that they've run out of improvements to justify the price once every radio has dual receive, DSP, super microprocessor, controlled bandstacking, built-in TNC/RTTY demod, automatic contest logging, voice keyer, ...

-Ron

3215. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 14:54:36 UTC
From: whs70@dancer.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.145436.26992@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 288829

In article <9206090825.aa27971@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL> cfishman@pica.army.mil (Clark Fishman, FSAC-FCD) writes:
>Many on the net are complaining of the high cost
>of modern HF radios being sold today. If they were
>to look at QST for 1960 to 1970 they would see separate
>transmitters and receivers selling for about $500.00
>each....a Collins 75S3 receiver sold for about $900.00.
>Todays radios are a good value for the buck...I whish
>the receivers were stronger...especially in the fron end...
>but don't bitch .....because $500 in 1960 was a hell of
>a lot a bucks.....
>
>WHAT'S YOUR OPINION???

I think that's a good point. As a teenage ham in the 50's, even a Hallicrafters general coverage receiver was over $100 and that would have taken me many weeks of saving at $1/hour minimum wage of a part time job.

Today, for $200-$300 you can get some great new equipment (2m HTs, etc.) Yes, there is still costs involved, but I think the ability to pay is far broader today than 20-30 years ago. And, there's a lot of excellent used equipment available from folks at hamfests, etc.

Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) BELLCORE (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
Morristown, NJ email via UUCP bcr!dancer!whs70
201-829-2879 Weekdays email via Internet whs70@dancer.cc.bellcore.com

3216. Projects I'd like to see in QST (et al)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 14:59:41 UTC
From: johns@uhunix.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.145941.26225@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 288977

How about a cavity resonator for the VHF/UHF bands?

(Or is that already available somewhere else?)

3217. Kenwood 732 questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 15:13:48 UTC
From: paulr@syma.sussex.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.151348.16585@syma.sussex.ac.uk>
Source record: 288848

I've just bought a Kenwood 732 (European version) and am generally very pleased with it. I have a few questions though:

* Why does the US/Canada version have separate aerial sockets ? I'll probably modify mine to separate the combined VHF/UHF connection.

* What are the frequency coverages/repeater shifts/steps sizes/etc for the 16 possible combinations of R19-R22 ?

* What's the difference between individual and group paging - they appear to be the same thing ?

* Are there any undocumented features I should know about ?
(In particular, is there a 'clone' mode ?)

* Are there any modifications I should know about ?

Also, I've had a couple of problems:

* DTSS doesn't appear to work. If I do a complete reset of the rig then it works for a while but I suspect that something else is interacting with its operation

* Remote DTMF control seems flakey. It can take several attempts to get it working.

I think the above two problems may be down to firmware bugs.

73 de G4BWQ
--
Paul Russell	"Some instructions have legal operation codes
Experimental Psychology	but try to perform nonsensical operations.
Sussex University, Falmer	These are called insane instructions."
Brighton BN1 9QG, England	-- Motorola DSP 56k User's Manual

3218. Re: OK, I'll Write One

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 15:32:56 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.153256.11515@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 288830

In article <Jun.9.10.41.45.1992.23705@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>Yeah, but QST was getting some pretty bogus articles for a while right
>before they started paying for articles. Uncle Wayne was already
>paying and 73 was at the time generally recognized as being more
>technically inclined (could have had something to do with Wayne also
>putting out a computer rag so there was more cross-fertilization).
>There has been a definite increase in QST quality, even if you don't
>care for the subject mix.
>
>An example of some of the bogus articles were:
>
> A touch tone decoder that used 24 565 PLL chips (even back
>then there were TT decode chips on the market, and even if you were
>going to build it out of discrete PLL's most people could have gotten
>the job done with 7).
>
> An article on microprocessor applications that made a clock
>for the blind that encoded the digits as one dot for 1, two dots for
>two, ... Jeez, this was before no-code and still they couldn't think
>of a better encoding (Morse?).
>
> A repeater ID'er that used a motor, contacts, and a PC board that
>had the morse ID etched into it radially that spun on the motor.
>Admittedly this was a "Hint & Kink", but really, I had to check to
>see if this was the April issue when I saw that. Oddly enough, the
>ARRL chose to include that in their Hints & Kinks anthology.
>
>-Ron

I do not think that the QST magazine has a monopoly on occasionally
publishing bad articles. Even the best research journals will occasionally
goof and publish a dud. Many of you on the net are in education
and know that this occurs despite rigorous peer review.

I am not that familiar with the QST editorial process but I assume that
only the ARRL staff provide the input to the accept/reject process.
It might be beneficial to extend it a select group of Amateurs who
might be in a position to provide more input. That is what the
editorial board of most research journals do. They solicit input
from reviewers who have previously exhibited talent/knowledge in the
area of the submission. This reduces the probability of having a dud.

By the way, this does not imply that all articles have to be about the
state of the art. There is no harm in ensuring that even educational
articles are correct. :)

As QST's technical feedback section makes clear, they do get good remarks
on not so good articles that they some times publish.
May be these remarks should be solicited *before* the articles are published.

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

3219. Re: Is HF gear over priced?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 15:38:34 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.153834.11631@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 288834

jeffrey.n.jones writes:
> One thing that has amazed me since I got into ham radio a year ago is
> how over priced Ham Radio equipment is. From what I have seen anything HF is > being sold at a premium. Bottom of the line HF transceivers that should
> be going for $500 max are being sold for $1000+

You're just suffering from sticker shock. Check out ham rig prices from
30 years ago. I have an Allied Electronics catalog from 1964; a Drake TR-3
cost $300 plus accessories, and Hallicrafters and Johnson gear was lots
more
expensive than that. Figuring inflation, that $300 TR-3 cost over $1200
in 1992 dollars; about what small rigs cost now. The difference is that
the new rigs are light-years more capable, at least in terms of features.
Don't know about RF performance, but that's another thread. Ham rigs
today cost about what they always cost; it's just that the Feds have
watered down our money so much that it takes a lot more dollars to
buy one.

At least, that's my 8 cents worth (used to be 2 cents, but inflation, you
know...)

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

3220. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 15:40:42 UTC
From: furr@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.9.11.40.42.1992.500@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288832

Back in Dec-Jan I did a little research on priices of new and used
gear. My results (comparing used gear with original prices new was
that:
1. Advertised used HF rigs are overpriced given the technology
gap between them and the new rigs, and their new prices adjusted for
inflation;

2. Low-end new rigs are a good value, going for prices much
lower, after inflation, than years ago.

A good friend has prepared an article which he will submit to
some ham mag in which he has the data to show that today's low-end
rigs are cheaper than years ago, but the high-end, "bells and whistles
rigs are much more expensive.

I ended up with a TS 140s for $770 (shipping included), and am
entirely satisfied that I did the best I could do.

* *
Grover C. Furr

Home: 121 Oakland Terrace Work: English Department
Newark, NJ 07106 Montclair State College
ARS AA2GP Upper Montclair, NJ 07043
email: furr@pilot.njin.net
furr@apollo.montclair.edu

* *

3221. QEX II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 15:45:25 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.154525.12042@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288847

In article <149@arrl.org> jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>As someone, who shall remain nameless, remarked to me in Email, the
>>cardboard covers of QEX are the thickest thing about it. Even if it
>>were published Quarterly (;-)), it would still be mighty thin. The
>>idea of an experimenter's exchange is good, but QEX hasn't managed
>>to pull it off. Discussions *here* are often more technical, and
>>certainly longer. :-) I'm not saying the fault lies with the ARRL.
>>It lies with potential authors for failing to live up to the purpose
>>of QEX. I don't recall seeing a single Fourier transform since the
>>inception of QEX.
>
>Yes and no. I'd put a bit more of the onus on ARRL. If you're
>going to publish a magazine you should ensure that you solicit and
>acquire publishable material. You can't just wait for stuff to come
>in "over the transom." To an extent, that is what has happened
>with QEX. But I think that can change. In fact, there is an
>opportunity to change some aspects of QEX right now. I solicit any
>suggestions anyone has for improvements to QEX. (Concrete suggestions
>are more welcome than: "get more and better articles"--I already
>*know* that!)

Yeah, it's all the *editor's* fault. Now let me see, who is that
guy.....Paul Rinaldo... nah he never writes anything. Must be that
guy Jon Bloom who does the editorials. :-)

The statement of purpose in the front of the mag says,

1) provide a medium of exchange of ideas and information between
Amateur Radio experimenters
2) document advanced technical work in the Amateur Radio field
3) support efforts to advance the state of the Amateur Radio art.

To improve 1, the editor is going to have to beg, plead, and arm
twist experimenters to use the Correspondence section for short
Usenet style sharing of ideas. I think once it gets lively, participation
will increase. Here is a good place to plug Usenet and Email submissions.

2 has defaulted to _Communications Quarterly_ as the heir to the late
lamented _Ham Radio_. They do a good job, but they only publish 4 times
a year. Perhaps QEX could take a page from Dr. Dobbs and do annual themes
so that each month features a special topic. For example, the January
issue could be the annual SS issue, May could be the weak signal boys
turn, August could be DSP, December ATV, etc. These would be the *featured*
articles, but not necessarily *all* the articles in an issue.

3 is the real key to success. The magazine must be seen as a resource
by the experimenter community. This is where columns are very valuable.
Quarterly Devices is the *best* thing about the competition's magazine.
It tips off those of us out in the boonies about neat new devices that
we can employ in our designs. The Components column is a good start,
but it's often too vague and too general. It should highlight devices
of interest to amateurs with enough technical detail to make it worthwhile
for the experimenter to follow up on them. Contact numbers should always
be given, and specific app notes should be referenced where applicable.
See Quarterly Devices' treatment of the MC2833 and MC13135 for an example.

The VHF+ Technology column is usually so tightly focused on the tiny
weak signal DX community's needs that I often skip it on first reading.
That's too bad, because it often features interesting new devices.
Most of the activity at VHF+ is *not* weak signal DX so the column
name is misleading at best.

Gateway is the best and worst part of QEX. It's the best because it
has news items and contributions from active packeteers. It's the
worst because it has no focus. It just rambles on, like me. :-(

Strengthen the columns, encourage quick snapshots of works in progress
in the Correspondence section, and consider theme issues. If that
doesn't work, publish a centerfold from alt.sex.pictures. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

3222. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 15:46:09 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Jun9114609@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 288831

In article <Jun.9.10.47.03.1992.24335@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:

Radios are sort of like CamCorders. If you've noticed over the past
ten years or so, CamCorders haven't gotten much cheaper. They've
gotten smaller, lighter, fancier, but still about the same price.

Way, way, way back. Back when color televisions were new, you could
pick one up for ~$350. That got you your basic RCA chassis television
in whatever cabinet the manufacturer sold. They were awfully primitive
by todays standards. Remote control consisted of a mechanical ultrasonic
controller that could be used to turn the mechanical tuner or switch the
set off/on. UHF, on screen display, MTS decode, electronic tuning and
a host of internal improvements were simply not available.

As the years passed, the quality improved somewhat, but the human factors
improved immensely. Todays televisions require NO tuning, NO tweaking
and NO periodic convergence. You can turn it on from your chair, watch
a clear sharp picture in just a few seconds, make any adjustments
(granted, few are necessary) via a smart controller and enjoy high
fidelity stereo sound while watching your picture-in-a-picture.

...and the prices are still right around $350

I get the feeling that as the manufacturers amortise the development
costs for one option they have to add another option to justify keeping
the price up and thereby their profits. Probably isn't a bad way to
run a business. It sure makes for better color televisions....

-val-
--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF/AE

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

3223. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 16:09:08 UTC
From: dlp@zule.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l39lt4INN9mo@appserv.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 288833

Another reason for the constant price point of electronics is simply a matter of profit margins. The overhead associated with building a $100 radio is similar to the overhead for a heavily whistled out $300 radio. The plant, assembly equipment, salaries, and everything else remains constant so there is a price point at which a manufacturer can not drop below and make a reasonable profit.

73, de KM6PR

Dan Pritchett | ARPA/Internet: dlp@zule.Eng.Sun.COM
SunSoft Desktop Prod. Tools | GEnie: D.PRITCHET3
| Packet: KM6PR@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

I may make you feel, but I can't make you think.
Ian Anderson
(from Thick as a Brick)

3224. East Coast Repeater Link (fwd)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 16:13:42 UTC
From: beyo@beyonet.UUCP
Message-ID: <373@beyonet.UUCP>
Source record: 288837
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.amateur.misc

This is a forwarded message please respond to the author. Do not
send me any responses.

Thanks
Steve

---------Start Forwarded Packet Message---------
MSG # TR SIZE TO FROM @BBS DATE TITLE
418 B# 1293 ALL WR2O USA 920609 East Coast Repeater Link
Forwarding path: WB3EUF N3FOA N3DFD KF2AW KB1BD KB2EAR KA2CHO W2ODV

Attention East coast hams. Looking for hams interested in
acquiring and maintaining a repeater link from New Jersey to Flordia,
using 6 meters as a backbone.

Will need sites of at least 100' in height that can have two horizonal
6 element beams installed. One south and one north. Sites need to be
between 100 to 200 miles apart, depending on sites.

This is a serious project that can be done inexpensively.

If interested please contact WR2M Days (201)584-1550
Evenings (201)770-0242

Bill Lupo
Or write WR2M 36 Holiday Drive
Hopatcong, NJ 07843R 11324

*** END OF MSG # 418 from WR2O @ W2ODV.NJ.USA.NA

--------End of Forwarded Message--------

--
################## Stephen Urich WB3FTP |"Starlightbeams project ##################
##|_|########### Bensalem, PA USA |me in Red Blue and Green##|_|###########
##################----------------------|Velvetdreams protect me ##################
snark!beyonet!beyo |when I hit the Screen" ####
|_| ## widener!beyonet!beyo |--Alan Parsons Project ## |_|
##---##
Packet Radio: WB3FTP@WA3NWL.#EPA.PA.USA.NA ####
_##################____##################_

3225. Hillsboro hams?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 16:14:38 UTC
From: gaulandm@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5684@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 288836

Having just moved from Vancouver to Hillsboro, I'd like to be able to hit the Clark County ARC repeater (147.24/84) from home. I'd like to hear from anyone in the Hillsboro area who can do this, to get a better idea about what sort of antenna I'll need, and how high it'll need to be.

Thanks,
Mike AA7JF
--
Michael A. Gauland gaulandm@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM
AA7JF (503) 627-5067

3226. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 16:53:44 UTC
From: aviator@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.165344.27348@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 288839

Any comparison of previous radio prices with current ones has to take inflation into account. A 1965 dollar just isn't the same as a 1992 dollar. Prices should either be adjusted (i.e. quoted in terms of real dollars), or converted into an equivalent unit (e.g. hour of labor). My father, an economist, recommends using the price of a Big Mac as an international standard. :)

The fallacy of comparing current prices from different time periods is a common problem and can generate very misleading results.

As a guide, here are some consumer price index (CPI) figures for the United States, courtesy of the International Monetary Fund's International Financial Statistics Yearbook:

Year CPI (1985=100)

1961 27.80
1966 30.18
1971 37.62
1976 52.90
1981 84.48
1986 101.86
1990 121.43 [don't have 1991 handy]

So, here's a conversion chart for $1,000 "then dollars" to 1990 dollars:

1961 $4,368
1966 $4,024
1971 $3,228
1976 $2,295
1981 $1,438
1986 $1,192
1990 $1,000

CPI may not be the best measure when talking about radio prices, but I believe real radio prices have decreased with time.

...Joakim

--
Joakim Karlsson | aviator@athena.mit.edu
Flying Fanatic in Training | Air: ASEL CAP: Freedom 226 Mobile FCC: N1JHW
"Oh, I have slipped the surly bonds of earth
And danced the skies on laughter-silvered wings"

3227. Re: What size wire for 30A fusible link?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 17:29:08 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360065@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 288805

/ hpldsla:rec.radio.amateur.misc / dave@imax.imax.com (Dave Martindale) / 8:11 pm Jun 8, 1992 /
I have a power inverter that uses a narrow circuit board track as a
fusible link. Due to temporary colour blindness (to put it charitably)
while connecting it to a car battery, the fusible circuit board track
went POOF. The circuit has a reverse-biased diode connected across
the input power connections, just downstream of the fusible link,
to ensure the link blows in case of reversed supply voltage. The circuit
is otherwise OK.

Now, in anticipation of this happening, the manufacturer allowed space
for a fuseholder to be soldered to the circuit board in place of the vanished
board trace. Unfortunately, I can't find a fuseholder of the correct size,
and don't want to send the thing back to the manufacturer. The board is
marked "F1 30A", so I figure all I need to do is solder in a suitable piece
of copper wire to act as a new fusible link.

Can anyone tell me what size of wire is needed to act as a roughly 30 A
fuse? Its value isn't that critical - the circuit is supposed to have
internal current limiting, so the fusible link is probably intended to
blow only during reverse-polarity or internal short-circuit.
A guideline in the form of "so many circular mils per amp" would
be fine too. I don't have a constant-current power supply of sufficient
capacity around to determine melting points of wire of various gauges
by trial and error.

Send me mail, and I'll summarize the answers.

Dave Martindale, dave@imax.com

3228. Re: What size wire for 30A fusible link?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 17:37:45 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360066@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 288806

Sorry, I pressed wrong button on my first respond.

From the reference data for radio eng. handbook p.4-54 table 39
fusing current for 30 A using copper is AWG 24 or d=0.0201 "

let me know if I can be of any additional help,

from the log of AA6AD

3229. Re: Heathkit History

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 18:06:36 UTC
From: tech@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <tech.708113196@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 288844

The original Heathkit article never got here since we had several weeks of network problems. Could somebody send me a copy?

Signed: an old greying Heathkit fan mourning the loss of his youth.

I could have been chasing girls instead of tinkering with all those radios!!! And divorced twice by now with an ulcer and a heart condition and a 2 pack a day habit and a motor home and a cottage by Lake Simcoe. Whew that was close...

--
Richard Loken VE6BSV : "ISDN (acronym)
Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta Canada : Innovations
tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA : Subscribers Don't Need."
{atha|aunro}!cs.athabascau.ca!tech : - some sorehead or other

3230. RAILFAN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 18:23:25 UTC
From: MINER_WAYNE/SRJC_01@odie.santarosa.EDU
Message-ID: <9206091822.AA13913@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288846

Awhile back, someone posted a msg that there was a Ham Railfan Discussion Group that operates in the S.F. Bay Area on 145.330 every Wed @ 20:00. I just passed my Tech exam, and would love to participate in the above. Does anyone know where the above named repeater is located? Also, how much power do they put out? I live in Santa Rosa, Ca. Can anybody in my area pick these guys up & if so, what type of antenna are you using? Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Wayne Miner WMINER@ODIE.SANTAROSA.EDU

3231. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 18:25:37 UTC
From: jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.182537.9844@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288845

In article <9206090825.aa27971@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL> cfishman@pica.army.mil (Clark Fishman, FSAC-FCD) writes:
>Many on the net are complaining of the high cost
>of modern HF radios being sold today. If they were
>to look at QST for 1960 to 1970 they would see separate
>transmitters and receivers selling for about $500.00
>each....a Collins 75S3 receiver sold for about $900.00.
>Todays radios are a good value for the buck...I whish
>the receivers were stronger...especially in the fron end...
>but don't bitch .....because $500 in 1960 was a hell of
>a lot a bucks.....
>
>WHAT'S YOUR OPINION???

That the above is so much fluff. We could go on and on how radios were so expensive back in the golden days of ham radio. However this is now and the fact is most ham radio gear is way over priced. TNC's with $15 worth of parts going for $120? Give me a break. Trouble is that the manufactors have a good scam going and people defending them is a good example of mass hypnosis. Why we've always paid those prices and glad to do it! When I watch the prices of other electronic consumer items dropping and see that the prices of HF gear and as a matter of fact anything else in ham radio staying the same. I know that somebody is not going to the poor house. Radio Shack sells a Icom produced handheld for a lot less then a comparable ICOM HT. Hmmm, kind of a pattern here. There's not much competition in Ham Radio gear and the prices show it. Alinco is getting really popular because their prices are close to being reasonable. The major producers of ham radio gear are sitting duck when someone in Korea or Taiwan goes, hmmm, there is a market here that I could clean up on with low priced good quality gear. Though I'd hate to read their manuals. 8-) What the market needs is a 100 watt HF rig with split VFO's for $400. YOu'll never see it form the big boys but someone will notice and will sell it. Kinda suprised that Alinco hasn't waltzed in and done this yet.

73!

Jeff

--
Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AE | On CW no one can hear you scream!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com |
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 |

3232. Re: Heathkit History

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 20:26:43 UTC
From: christie@oasys.dt.navy.mil
Message-ID: <20834@oasys.dt.navy.mil>
Source record: 288849

```
In rec.radio.amateur.misc, tech@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca (Richard Loken) writes:
>The original Heathkit article never got here since we had several weeks of
>network problems. Could somebody send me a copy?
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Done. -MIKE
```

3233. Help TS 830S

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 20:39:36 UTC
From: penneys@pecan.cns.udel.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.203936.2869@udel.edu>
Source record: 288850

I have a Kenwood TS-830S from an estate. It hasn't been on in many years,but I found it plugged in AC and antennas.

When I first turned it on, the digital display when on for a second or so , thenwent off. It doesn't go back on.

Also, there is no normal audio, just some scratchy noise in speakers.

Any ideas?

Tnx Bob WN3K

3234. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 21:02:59 UTC
From: cs00wlh@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <4764@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 288851

I have looked back in the old mags and noted that the prices have stayed pretty constant over the years. A similar phenomenon has occured in computer prices: the cost of a typical "nice" machine has been in the $2,000-4000 range for years, while the performance of the same has increased by 2 orders of magnitude, more in some respects. The difference is that you can still get a Turbo XT - dirt cheap. I would like to see the same thing happen in radios. Dirt cheap for minimal features and performance that is adequate for some purposes to get people into the market and plenty of neat stuff when they can afford it and are ready for the investment.

3235. NiH cells for the IC-W2e (battary pack question)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 21:06:54 UTC
From: geertj@ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.210654.4370@ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 288857

During last weekend I did some experiments with my IC-W2e and NiH battary
cells. For reference: these cells, available in regular AA size, have
double the capacity normal NiCd cells have (1000 vs 500 mAH).
The charge current also is double the value (100mA 14 hours instead of 50mA).
I use these cells in the BP90 which can hold 6 AA cells.

The only problem left is charging: the BP90 instructs the charging circuitry
to supply 50mA, so the time would double (28 hours).
I discovered that when the top sticker of the BP90 is peeled off, one finds
a resistor and a diode in series between '-' and 'E'. (resistor 6.8 ohms,
small silicium diode, cathode to E. Diode for temperature sense?)
This circuit codes the charge current required, it seems.

I tried decreasing the resistor but found that even if I short it,
I will only get 80mA or so. That is weird: while the European version
of this handheld is delivered with a 600mAH pack, the USA version
comes with a 1000mAH pack. I cannot imagine that the charging circuit
cannot deliver at least 100 mA if so instructed.

On the other hand, in the schematics there is a circuit that would limit
around 100mA, built by R1 and R9, on the PRT unit.

Would somebody who has the American version please turn off it's rig,
and measure how much the rig draws without pack attached (here 12 mA),
and with 1000 mAH pack attached?

BTW, for all who have the European version, try another antenna instead of the
dummyload FA-1443BB that comes with the rig. I don't know what it is made
off, but it's better called 'rubber dummy' instead of 'rubber ducky'.
Another antenna makes LOTS of difference! Try it..

Curious,
73 Geert Jan PE1HZG

3236. Cellular repeater antenna vs wired - how different?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 21:12:26 UTC
From: dean@cbmvax.commodore.com
Message-ID: <31843@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 288825

Hi! Can anybody give me a feel for what sort of
loss I would be taking using a wireless repeater
for my handheld cellular phone vs using a wired
antenna?

Thanks!!

jd
--

```
================================================================================
| |\ /| Commodore Technology |
| 'O O` Jeffrey Dean 1200 Wilson Drive |
| > v < VLSI Test and Design Assurance West Chester, PA 19380 |
| ^ dean@cbmvax.commodore.com |
================================================================================
```

3237. QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 21:43:57 UTC
From: cbetz@cray.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.164358.7183@walter.cray.com>
Source record: 288855

Gary, KE4VZ writes regarding QEX:

>The VHF+ Technology column is usually so tightly focused on the tiny
>weak signal DX community's needs that I often skip it on first reading.
>That's too bad, because it often features interesting new devices.
>Most of the activity at VHF+ is *not* weak signal DX so the column
>name is misleading at best.

Personally, the VHF+ column is the only QEX column I read anymore. I guess that is probably because I'm a weak signal VHF enthusiest. There are very few good columns devoted strictly to weak signal work anymore so I would hope that this column does not get altered.

I really miss the microwave column that Bill Olson, W3HQT from Down East Microwave used to write for QEX. I presume Bill didn't have time to write it anymore, so that is why it disappeared. Too bad, because the microwave spectrum does not get enough coverage.

While the weak signal vhf community might be small, it is one of the most active group of experimenters and builders that there is, particularly at vhf and above. Granted, the packeteers may be changing that, but there are enough packet oriented columns out there that can handle the need for vhf packet articles. This is not intended as a knock on packet, it's just that if the weak signal columns get "cluttered" with other modes, they will end up being forgotten altogether and that would be very unfortunate.

I agree that the majority of activity on VHF (at least 1296 and below) is not of the weak signal variety, but this facet of the hobby is extremely exciting. Anyone who hasen't tried it doesn't know what they are missing.

Charlie Betz N0AKC

3238. Blown transistors....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 21:46:08 UTC
From: delusion@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.214608.19493@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 288852

Hello, all. I have an interesting, but small, electronics problem. I have an unusual little 3-band CW QRP XCVR rig that runs about 3-5 Watts...when it works. When I bought it for $5, the transmitter section was "busted", but the reciever worked wonderfully. I found that the problem was a blown transistor...I think it was the final since when I replaced it, the package said "power RF transistor". Anyhow, after I replaced the transistor, it worked A-OKAY, and packed quite a punch.....however not more than a day later, the transmitter again was broken....the transistor was broken again. I found that there must be some quirk in the rig such that excess voltage is getting to the final transistor and frying it. How can I prevent that excess voltage from harming the transistor? I read something about Zener diodes, but I can't get one for the voltage specifie (something like 36V).

Specs: I am running a Ten-Tec PM-1 into long wires. The long wire antenna has NO antenna tuner, but it is cut to approximately the correct length.

Despite the antenna, is there a way to protect the final from blowing. Or, is the problem something else?

Thanx in advance to all!
<<Delusion, WN9S

3239. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 22:24:57 UTC
From: johnl@avs.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.222457.27934@ctr.columbia.edu>
Source record: 288853

In article <1992Jun9.182537.9844@cbnewsm.cb.att.com> jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com (jeffrey.n.jones) writes:

>In article <9206090825.aa27971@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL> cfishman@pica.army.mil (Clark Fishman, FSAC-FCD) writes:

>> .....
>>
>>WHAT'S YOUR OPINION???
>
> .... TNC's with $15 worth
>of parts going for $120? Give me a break. Trouble is that the manufactors
>have a good scam going and people defending them is a good example of mass
>hypnosis. ......

>73!
>
>Jeff

Two comments:

1. A TNC might contain $15 of chips but there are many other costs. Start adding up all the little costs for switches, connectors, crystals, tantalum capacitors, and a cabinet. Double sided PC boards with plated thru holes, solder mask, and parts locations silk-screened are not cheap. Add a manual, a box, and pay someone to assemble & test it.

Advertising, some profit for the retailer, someone to answer the telephone, rent, electricity, ... There's not much profit margin in there.

A product such as a TNC requires a tremendous development effort. If you're designing a consumer electronics item, the development costs can be spread out across millions of units. With most ham radio related devices (except transceivers) the numbers are probably in the thousands.

I've just been through this exercise. I developed a useful (IMHO) gadget in my spare time (development salaries = $0), planning to write a magazine article (= free advertizing), and sell kits. Guess what? That $xxx of chips has to be multiplied by about 10 to have any hope of breaking even with moderate sales.

2. We have a free enterprize system. You or anyone else is free to develop and sell a product with better features, performance, and/or price. If there is a big enough profit margin and enough potential

---
market to justify the start-up costs, someone will jump in.

73,
John WB2OSZ

--
John Langner johnl@avs.com
Advanced Visual Systems Inc.
300 Fifth Ave. (617) 890 4300 x2122
Waltham, MA 02154 U.S.A. (617) 890 8287 (fax)

3240. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 22:28:46 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.708128926@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288859

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>Radios *are* cheaper today than ever before, but thanks to inflation,
>sticker shock is a reality. Consider that I paid $895 for a B&W 6100 in
>1964. That was hot stuff in 1964, it was the first fully frequency
>synthesized ham SSB transmitter. All tube, it wouldn't fit in the trunk
>of most of today's compact cars. A fully loaded 64 Chevy cost $2695.

(and other stuff deleted) OK, I'll grant you that. But
$895 is still $895 bucks, and in the midst of car payments, rent, medical
bills, and all the other assorted stuff, it is more than I can justify
laying out for a hobby. In 1964, (at age 6) I hadn't even HEARD of
Amateur Radio.... :-)

Actually, if I could see a radio of around 120 to 175 watts,
nothing terribly fancy - maybe a split frequency capability that would
allow me to work those folks who just insist on working 5 kc splits
on ten meters - no memories, etc. etc., for around $695, that 200 buck
difference would get me into the realm of possibilities....

Duane
WB9OMC

3241. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 22:34:33 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.708129273@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288860

cfishman@pica.army.mil (Clark Fishman, FSAC-FCD) writes:

>Many on the net are complaining of the high cost
>of modern HF radios being sold today. If they were
>to look at QST for 1960 to 1970 they would see separate
>transmitters and receivers selling for about $500.00
>each....a Collins 75S3 receiver sold for about $900.00.
>Todays radios are a good value for the buck...I whish
>the receivers were stronger...especially in the fron end...
>but don't bitch .....because $500 in 1960 was a hell of
>a lot a bucks.....

>WHAT'S YOUR OPINION???

>Clark Fishman WA2UNN cfishman@pica.army.mil

Well, as I pointed out to someone else, it is STILL a lot of money to
some of us.

Duane
WB9OMC

3242. Modify CB mike to work on HT?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 22:35:14 UTC
From: cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Message-ID: <9JUN92.22351458@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>
Source record: 288856

Does anyone know how to make an adapter cable to get a CB mike with a DIN plug to work on a Kenwood HT? I know I will only get the mike, not the speaker portion, but thats OK with me.

Chris Michels -- Systems Programmer cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Northern Arizona University -- Flagstaff, AZ cvm@nauvax.bitnet
Phone: (602) 523-6495 N7YIU

3243. Re: Heathkit History

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 23:03:32 UTC
From: tech@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <2285@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 288858

I have a copy of the article now. Thankee lads.

--
Richard Loken VE6BSV : "ISDN (acronym)
Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta Canada : Innovations
tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA : Subscribers Don't Need."
{atha|aunro}!cs.athabascau.ca!tech : - some sorehead or other

3244. ARRL and Electronic Mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 23:23:21 UTC
From: lyndon@ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <61@ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 288861

ehare@arrl.org (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:

> As soon as our new users have had a chance to become
> familiar with the internal LAN and its operation, we will post a new
> ARRL addresses list, complete with new users and our new addresses.

This is a good move. (Dare I say it's the most progressive thing I've seen the ARRL do in the last 10 years? :-)

I would also like to make the following requests of the QST editor:

1) In the QST sidebar listing the ARRL staff, include their e-mail address.
2) In the same sidebar, include the e-mail addresses for generic info requests as well as "departmental" e-mail contact addresses (i.e. the DXCC desk, letters to the editor, etc.).
3) In the masthead for each article and column, include the authors e-mail address (if they have one). Magazines like Sun Expert use this to good advantage.

Publication of these addresses will help more than just the "directly connected" internet community. Many IP packet users can e-mail to the Internet via various gateways. These same users tend not to have access to Usenet over the air, so they won't see your directory posting unless someone manually gateways it to the radio LAN. It also benefits Compu$erve users who don't have access to Usenet although they do have e-mail access to the Internet.

(Ed, send me the e-mail address of the QST Editor and I'll directly forward a copy of this request as well.)

--lyndon VE6BBM/VE6TCP

3245. Re: Blown transistors....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 23:47:39 UTC
From: royle@tekig6.PEN.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <5693@tekig7.PEN.TEK.COM>
Source record: 288863

In article <1992Jun9.214608.19493@news.acns.nwu.edu>, delusion@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Albert Schmezer) writes:
>
> Hello, all. I have an interesting, but small, electronics problem. I
> have an unusual little 3-band CW QRP XCVR rig that runs about 3-5 Watts...when it
> works. When I bought it for $5, the transmitter section was "busted", but the
> reciever worked wonderfully. I found that the problem was a blown
> transistor...I think it was the final since when I replaced it, the package
> said "power RF transistor". Anyhow, after I replaced the transistor, it worked
> A-OKAY, and packed quite a punch.....however not more than a day later, the
> transmitter again was broken....the transistor was broken again. I found that
> there must be some quirk in the rig such that excess voltage is getting to the
> final transistor and frying it. How can I prevent that excess voltage from
> harming the transistor? I read something about Zener diodes, but I can't get
> one for the voltage specifie (something like 36V).
>
> Specs: I am running a Ten-Tec PM-1 into long wires. The long wire
> antenna has NO antenna tuner, but it is cut to approximately the correct
> length.
>
> Despite the antenna, is there a way to protect the final from blowing.
> Or, is the problem something else?
>
> Thanx in advance to all!
> <<Delusion, WN9S

Build or get a transmatch and use it! Even a 2:1 mismatch can subject the transistor to twice the voltage or current it normally sees, and if you can get within 2:1 by "cutting [a long wire] to the correct length" you'd be better spending your time at the track. Unless the transistor is extremely conservatively rated, it's almost certain to be killed. And I seriously doubt the design is that conservatively done. (HT's will handle about any mismatch -- but they get around 30% efficiency, or less, too.) Some simple transmatches are described in Solid State Design For The Radio Amateur, the ARRL Handbook, the ARRL Antenna Book, and others.

That being said, a zener really can help the rig survive the occasional bumping of the key with no antenna, or with the wrong antenna. I killed the final in one homebrew rig several times before I installed a zener, and it's never broken in the many years since. Choosing the value for a zener may be a little tricky, though. If the final is running class A the collector voltage will go up to around twice the supply voltage. A class B or C final may experience higher voltages. I'd size the zener to a bit lower than the breakdown voltage of the final transistor. 36 volts is reasonable for a 12-volt supply rig, but may be too low, depending on the output matching

network. If the output noticeably changes when the zener is added (and you've modified the output network as described below) or if the zener gets warm, the voltage is too low.

Zeners have a significant amount of capacitance. A 36-volt zener may run a few tens of ohms for a 400 mW zener, more for a higher-power one. You'll have to reduce the input C of your final's output matching network to compensate. A 400 mW zener is adequate for rigs in the 3-5 watt class. You should be able to get a zener from any mail-order house that sells components.

Connect the zener as directly as possible, with leads as short as possible, from the final collector to emitter. The cathode (band) goes toward the collector. Use it as an ADDITION to a transmatch, not a SUBSTITUTE!

73,
Roy Lewallen
W7EL

3246. Help to identify callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-09 23:54:05 UTC
From: eduardo@m2xenix.psg.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun9.235405.18889@m2xenix.psg.com>
Source record: 288862

Somobody knows any of the following callsigns?
I have tried the callsign database but for all of them I got
'No references found'

wh6ii
ka4ybf
4u1un
hu1un
xe3jcs
hp1cay
hh2an
n7wbo
n26kj

Thanks,
Diego - LU8 ADX

--
Eduardo J. Salom | eduardo@psg.com ..!uunet!m2xenix!eduardo
Larrea 1218 - 2.A | BIX: swp CIS: [73000,74] DELPHI: swp
(1117) Buenos Aires | FidoNet: Eduardo_Salom@4:900/112.7
Argentina | VMS-Mail: PSI%0311061703053::SWP

3247. Re: ARRL and Electronic Mail

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 00:27:39 UTC
From: lyndon@ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <66@ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 288864

I wrote:

> Publication of these addresses will help more than just the "directly

Just to clarify, I meant "Publication in QST" ...

3248. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 00:57:04 UTC
From: dcb@kopachuk.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.005704.3429@kopachuk.uucp>
Source record: 288781
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <1992Jun8.162855.27586@tc.fluke.COM> strong@tc.fluke.COM (Norm Strong) writes:
>In article <1992Jun3.140413.19402@schbbs.mot.com> patel@pts5.mot.com (Mehul Patel)
writes:
>}Hello,
>}
>}I missed the media articles about this new lightbulb. Does anybody know any
>}specifics about the bullb? Was the address of the company given? Any
>}information would be greatly appreciated.
>
>A news commentator was talking about the new bulb on TV yesterday. He
>was holding the bulb in his hand. I looked closely; it was a compact
>flourescent!!! I guess there aren't any physical samples yet.
>
From what I have heard they are indeed compact flourescents, but with
a color temperature much closer to incandescent lighting (about 2800 K?)
Also, they induce the activity in the gas through a high-frequency
radio emission from the base of the lamp, rather than high-voltage
low-frequency electrodes as in regular flourescent lamps, so there is
no actual electrical wire connection to the lamp itself, only to the
"transmitter" in the base. They last longer because there is no
electrode to decompose. The company that makes these touts them as the
greatest advance since Edison, but Nikola Tesla (who else?) was doing
experiments with this type of illumination at the turn of the century.
Tesla put a high-frequency electrical grid in the walls of a room, so
you could move the flourescent tube anywhere in the room, no wires
attached, and it would continue to put out light.
Now THAT's an innovation!

--
David Breneman Sys Admin, Tacoma Screw Products, Inc. | ____ ____ ____
dcb@tacoma.uucp | SCREWIE the TSP CLOWN sez- | / /___ /___/
..!uunet!stephsf!tacoma!dcb |"Stainless steel bolts are | / ____/ /
CompuServe: 75760,1232 | ferrous but non-magnetic!" |

3249. Re: New Light Bulbs.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 00:59:40 UTC
From: leon@warell.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <9206092059@warell.lonestar.org>
Source record: 288876

In article <1992Jun4.203651.21635@Happy-Man.com>, Joshua_Putnam@happy-man.com said:
>In <12738@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
>
>>I don't know what's in fluorescents; the RFI bulbs (:-) contain mercury
>>vapor. The pressure in the lamps is presumably extremely low; I bet in full
>>production they go through an ounce of mercury a year at the factory.
>>Mercury, in sufficient doses, is incredibly toxic, but these bulbs probably
>>won't be able to deliver a dangerous dose even if you ate one.
>
>Fluorescents do contain mercury, but again it is a very small amount.
>
>The real problem with mercury in fluorescents, and other disposable
>items, is in the waste stream. Sloppy disposal can concentrate
>mercury in landfills, spew it out of incinerator smokestacks, or
>contaminate garbage workers with it. The mercury in alkaline
>batteries is probably more significant environmentally, which is why
>the major battery manufacturers are all touting reduced-mercury
>formulations these days.
>--
> Joshua_Putnam@happy-man.com Happy Man Corp. 206/463-9399 x102
> 4410 SW Pt. Robinson Rd., Vashon Island, WA 98070-7399 fax x108
> We publish SOLID VALUE for the intelligent investor. NextMail OK
>Info free; sample $20: Send POSTAL addr: Solid-Value@happy-man.com
>

3250. Re: Is HF gear over priced?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 01:15:55 UTC
From: lyndon@ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <67@ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 288865

I, too, have to wonder what the extra $2000 for a TS-850 gets me
that a TS-450 doesn't have. Most of the difference seems to be in
filtering and better receiver performance. I don't see much to
justify the price difference, though.

As for bells & whistles, a lot of this is just fancier software. The
incremental hardware cost isn't that much on a per-unit manufacturing
basis: a few more switches to interface to it, and a larger cabinet to
hold the switches.

Something I don't see any real numbers for:

1) What are the costs of designing something like an
FT-1000 these days? I'm talking full cost from the
concept stage to producing a product that's ready
for FCC acceptance testing?

2) What does it cost to get type acceptance from the
FCC, DOC, UL, CSA, and whatever other gov't organizations
who want to get their fingers into things before the rig
can go to market?

3) What are the costs involved in tooling up the production
line?

4) How many FT-1000 class rigs can a manufacturer expect
to sell over the products lifetime?

Items 1 and 2 are fixed costs, regardless of the amount of bells&whistles.
Number 3 would vary to a certain extent based on the tooling to handle
(say) additional filtering, etc.

The manufacturers must price their gear to recover these costs. The
per-unit cost depends directly on number 4. In the case of something
like a TS-950, the price of the additional RF circuitry drives up the
manufacturing cost. This reduces the number of rigs that you can expect
to sell, driving up the recovery cost, ...

I would be *very* interested in seeing some hard numbers for the
above four items. I doubt that the manufacturers are going to make
them available, though.

Maybe we need more homebrew articles in QST :-)

--lyndon

3251. WANTED Manual for GONSET 6M Communicator (1950 to 1954)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 01:31:05 UTC
From: barry@seeker.mystic.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.013105.724@seeker.mystic.com>
Source record: 288804
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.swap

Subject line says it all. This is a 6 meter communicator not a I or II,
Serial number CM8228. I Need the wiring diagram for AC/DC inputs.
This is a 12 pin connector on the rear of the radio. A complete manual
would be ideal. Of course I'm willing to reimburse for copies and shipping.
The radio has sentimental value.

Thanks in advance.
Barry Winkler
2216 Daffodil Dr.
Pittsburg, Ca. 94565
KC6WYA

3252. IC-745 - is yours like mine?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 02:40:13 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bplzf2.1ip@wang.com>
Source record: 288868

I have an Icom IC-745 (yes, the one that supposedly has the control program in battery-powered RAM) and a couple of years ago, I turned it on and the S-meter swung up to +60; the transmitter stopped transmitting, and the thing just kinda stopped working. I planned to get an estimate from Icom, or find a maintenance book, but what I did was just put it on the shelf, next to the (still working) AT-100 automatic antenna tuner (which is too-cool in contests).

How come Icom never pushed the '745? What a great rig it was/is! This was the only problem I ever had with it, after 5 years of heavy usage. I haven't gotten it fixed because we have a club station at work and I can't put up antennas at home. And because I'm lazy, probably.

I'd like to hear about your IC-745 story! E-mail or post. Particularly if you have a good or bad experience related to the battery-powered RAM situation.

Regards, and 73,
Dave
KZ1O
--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "Well, we had to forget
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + something, otherwise we
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + wouldn't be plumbers!"
==

3253. Fusible link problem solved

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 04:29:59 UTC
From: dave@imax.imax.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.042959.6670@imax.imax.com>
Source record: 288869

In article <1992Jun9.031117.24360@imax.imax.com> I wrote:
>
>Can anyone tell me what size of wire is needed to act as a roughly 30 A
>fuse?

Although I didn't make it clear in the original message, it is not possible to install a new fuseholder and run wires to where the original fusible link was - there just isn't space in the case. Nor can I use conventional PC-mount fuse clips, because there isn't room for the length of a standard 3AG fuse.

One person who replied to the posting suggested taking an old Volkswagen fuse and removing the metal element from the insulating carrier. That might have worked, but while thinking about it I found a better solution:

I took an automotive blade-type fuse rated at 30A, trimmed off some of the length of the blades, bent the remaining blades over at 90 degrees, tinned them, and then just soldered the fuse to the circuit board. It's small and fits in the available space, the blade spacing was right, and it even comes with an insulating cover.

Solder-mount fuse clips for this style of fuse would have made a more professional job, but I've never seen any. Since I don't expect to blow this fuse again, soldering it in is not a bad functional compromise.

Dave

3254. Writer's rates (was Re: OK, I'll Write One)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 05:49:08 UTC
From: jgd@dixie.com
Message-ID: <6kalp9d@dixie.com>
Source record: 288870

>> As encouragement I'll note that QST has started to pay *real* money
>> to authors too. It's not much, but then the League doesn't have the
>> circulation of Penthouse.

Save me a couple of phone calls. What are the Writer's Rates for
the two magazines? I have a couple of articles written and I need
to decide whether to sell 'em to the ham rag - almost guaranteed
publication but maybe not so much money - or to try and sell 'em to
the more traditional rags like R-E - probably much more money but
maybe not so easy to sell.

john
--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | To teach is to learn twice.
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. |
Marietta, Ga | Gun control is hitting the shootoff chickens
jgd@dixie.com |
Need Usenet public Access in Atlanta? Write Me for info on Dixie.com.

3255. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 05:57:38 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.055738.16089@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288877

In article <q8a4LB2w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org> stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org (Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes:
>gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>
>> FM ATV minimizes almost all these problems.
>
>I am in full support of FM ATV on 33cm, 23cm, and up but you keep forgetting
>to tell everyone the size of the typical FM ATV channel.

FM ATV channels are from 15 to 45 MHz wide depending on the amount of FM improvement desired. TV is by nature a wideband activity that requires uncrowded spectrum to operate effectively. The 420-450 MHz band is no longer uncrowded. Like AM and spark on HF, ATV must give way to narrower modes as the bands fill up.

Gary KE4ZV

3256. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 06:01:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.060153.16173@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288778

In article <1992Jun9.104427.22342@biggus.moron.vware.mn.org>
chrisc@biggus.moron.vware.mn.org (Chris Cox W0/G4JEC) writes:
>So what is the problem with having a long phase in period? In the UK, it took
>(literally) over 20 years to completely phase out the old 405-line system,
>and totally phase in the current 625-line system. Incidentally, that's why
>UK amateurs have only recently obtained access to 6m - we had to wait for the
>last Band II (50-something MHz) 405-line tv station to be taken out of service.

In the UK, TV was a socialist government enterprise during the phase in
period. The government doesn't have to show quarterly profits. TV is both
private and commercial in the US. It's revenues are geared to a mass
audience. It's an example of the chicken and egg meeting Wall Street.

Gary KE4ZV

3257. Re: OK, I'll Write One

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 06:09:51 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.060951.16267@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288779

In article <Jun.9.10.41.45.1992.23705@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>
> A repeater ID'er that used a motor, contacts, and a PC board that
>had the morse ID etched into it radially that spun on the motor.
>Admittedly this was a "Hint & Kink", but really, I had to check to
>see if this was the April issue when I saw that. Oddly enough, the
>ARRL chose to include that in their Hints & Kinks anthology.

Actually there are still a lot of code wheels spinning out there, even
in the commercial world. They're simple, easily maintained, rather
immune to lightning induced surges, and with the advent of lots of
surplus turntables thanks to the CD revolution, extremely cheap.
Better is often the enemy of good enough.

Gary KE4ZV

3258. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 06:18:12 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.061812.16408@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288780

In article <1992Jun9.165344.27348@athena.mit.edu> aviator@athena.mit.edu (Joakim Karlsson) writes:
>Any comparison of previous radio prices with current ones has to take
>inflation into account. A 1965 dollar just isn't the same as a 1992
>dollar. Prices should either be adjusted (i.e. quoted in terms of
>real dollars), or converted into an equivalent unit (e.g. hour of
>labor). My father, an economist, recommends using the price of a Big
>Mac as an international standard. :)

For many years the auto industry's pricing followed the pricing of raw hamburger. Cars cost about the same per pound as raw hamburger. Today, in addition to inflation, federal standards have driven the cost of automobiles to more closely track ribeye steak. That's the "meat" theory of auto pricing.

Gary KE4ZV

3259. FAX 4.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 06:37:11 UTC
From: mwilson@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.063711.16329@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 288782

Having the commands is nice, but where's the program? If it's shareware, it can certainly be posted here.

-- mwilson@crash.CTS.COM

3260. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 09 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 07:23:33 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.708161013@honte>
Source record: 288867
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 161, 06/09/92
10.7 FLUX=118.6 90-AVG=145 SSN=122 BKI=5354 2123 BAI=021
BGND-XRAY=B3.4 FLU1=1.2E+05 FLU10=1.2E+04 PKI=4234 2233 PAI=016
BOU-DEV=077,028,076,067,015,009,017,020 DEV-AVG=038 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C5.2 @ 0232UT XRAY-MIN= B2.6 @ 0437UT XRAY-AVG= B5.1
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1705UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 0545UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.2DB @ 2030UT PCA-MIN= -0.5DB @ 2255UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55290NT @ 0104UT BOUTF-MIN=55220NT @ 1933UT BOUTF-AVG=55245NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+134NT@ 0618UT GOES7-MIN=N:-033NT@ 1145UT G7-AVG=+074,+076,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+130NT@ 2111UT GOES6-MIN=E:-015NT@ 1623UT G6-AVG=+086,+022,+054
FLUXFCST=STD:120,123,126;SESC:125,130,135 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,020,010/020,025,020
KFCST=3345 4322 4445 5433 27DAY-AP=020,006 27DAY-KP=3444 4223 2112 2122
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**SWEEP:II=3@0634UT;**SWEEP:IV=2@0714UT
!!END-DATA!!
```

3261. Ten-Tec

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 12:24:26 UTC
From: MOSIER@IRIS.UNCG.EDU
Message-ID: <01GL1JYDXPG08Y52BA@IRIS.UNCG.EDU>
Source record: 288783

The OMNI VI is finally out. Arrived yesterday, in time for FD. So far, its a CW dream.

steve - W3GRG [mosier@uncg.bitnet/mosier@iris.uncg.edu]

3262. Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 12:49:27 UTC
From: ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <10JUN92.09487975.0013.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Source record: 288784

Greetings,

I have been reading these postings regarding the cost of current
and past radio gear. I suspect that the cost of gear is partly
dependent on what the market will bare. If you appliance operators
believe that the cost is justifiable then so will the manufacturers.
When the ALL POWERFUL consumer gives in to the high prices, then you
are at fault. If more of you would complain, and refuse to purchase
the very high priced gear, then the manufacturers/retailers.. will
have to offer gear at a more reasonable price.

Because todays typical amateur radio OPERATOR is what I call an
appliance operator (plug it into the wall, ship it back to the
factory, splatter all over because he doesn't know that a linear
should be LINEAR, sounds like garbage because more audio is better,
starts a QSO 1 Kc from an existing QSO, runs 1500 watts PEP because
the guy next door is, doesn't know that you can make your own antenna..)
she/he has limited alternatives.

Homebrew is something that many believe can't be done. It isn't!!!!!!
Are you all afraid of tubes and transistors? My first transmitter was
a Knight T-50 rock bound with a single 807 in the final and a Knight
R-100 general coverage receiver, it cost me $50 in 1980.

There is no way that I can afford anything that costs over $150, and
it isn't worth that much to me. This is a hobby. I want to have fun.
I like to build and spend about 65% of my free time building.

If you are concerned about complexity than build simple. CW transmitters
are extremely easy, and AM transmitters aren't that hard either. I
recently built up a 1500W PEP high-level modulated AM XMTR from junk box
and trashed TV sets/radios, cost out of my pocket= $20 for 4-400A.
And building up SSB gear isn't that hard if your objective is cost.
Grab an old handbook at a hamfest. Many components aren't critical at HF

If anyone needs some help, email me. Stop complaining and lets start
doing something about it. Build, it's fun, you'll learn, it can be cheap
and you'll have a lot more to talk about with your buddies.

Russ, KA2KFH
ROCH@SLUMUS.BITNET

3263. Re: 4 Meters (was Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 13:18:13 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <3sm6LB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288798

markz@ssc.wa.com (Mark Zenier) writes:

> In article <4m5XLB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org> stevej@pillock.moron.vwa
> >Now, if this happened and the ARRL happened to be on the ball, they
> >could lobby for the 4m band. Yes I said 4m band. This band is used
> >widely through out the UK commonwealth and has some interesting
> >characteristics. We would also have a wealth of state of the art
> >TV's that we could use for EXPERIMENTATION!!!!!!! (novel thought).
>
> 72 to 76 Mhz isn't TV in the United States. It's used for RC,
> aviation, land mobile, and those #$%^& voice pager channels that screw up
> channel 5. The gap is the reason why channels 4 and 5 can
> coexist in the the same city.
>
> Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com

Mark,

As I said, they can reallocate the WHOLE tv band(inclusive of 72-76). I
didn't think anyone would pick up on that subtlety. Good work Mark.

Steve, KA0VYB

3264. Re: Problems building QRP rigs?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 13:40:13 UTC
From: bsplaine@mtmtl8.HP.COM
Message-ID: <23860005@mtmtl8.HP.COM>
Source record: 288807

Hi Jeff, by the sound of your post, you are going on with a project, early.
What happened to the group building project? It sounded great. Is it
still on? I'd still like to get involved with it.
Bill, N6GHG

3265. Re: Disneyworld/KSC repeaters (here are two I had luck with)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 13:58:39 UTC
From: marchant@sag4.ssl.berkeley.edu
Message-ID: <1151qfINNfgk@agate.berkeley.edu>
Source record: 288785

Try the K4GCC repeater on Merritt Island (146.940-) for KSC stuff.
Lots of retired KSC types hang out here. This repeater carries NASA
select audio during NASA launches (not during commercial or military
launches of course). The locals monitor this repeater to help ham
tourists visiting the area.

DisneyWorld ARC has a repeater on 147.300+. I used it while at EPsnot
Center and was not shot by the security personnel 8) (The original post
wanted to know if there were restrictions about using handhelds at EPCOT.
I am not aware of any (but I didn't ask or look for fine print). I guess I
would avoid using a handheld on any rides/etc to avoid disturbing other
guests. I took the computer tour and it seems that all the rides are
controlled by one massive mainframe computer 8(That MIGHT mean that the
rides themselves are relatively RF resistant?? The usual disclaimers apply,
your mileage may vary 8)

Will Marchant Center for Extreme Ultraviolet Astrophysics
marchant@cea.berkeley.edu University of California
KC6ROL@WA6HAM.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA 2150 Kittredge St., Berkeley, CA 94720 USA

3266. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 14:06:34 UTC
From: wpns@pictel.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.140634.255@pictel.com>
Source record: 288796

In article <1992Jun8.013447.3572@leland.Stanford.EDU> larson@w6yx.Stanford.EDU (Alan Larson) writes:
> Last I heard, only AEA claimed to be VSB. The others were DSB or FM.

I've seen the schematic for the AEA "VSB" transmitter, the VSB filter is at least a half-dozen amplifier stages away from the output...

Have you seen the new hack from Wyman? A Lower-sideband receiver, to get away from all the repeater interference! Unfortunately, it requires DSB transmitters, giving folks Yet Another Reason to _avoid_ VSB. Sheesh!

I'm doing FM at 915 MHz in case anyone cares.

Willie Smith
wpns@pictel.com

3267. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 14:09:19 UTC
From: wpns@pictel.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.140919.333@pictel.com>
Source record: 288797

In article <q8a4LB2w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org> stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org (Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes:
>I am in full support of FM ATV on 33cm, 23cm, and up but you keep forgetting
>to tell everyone the size of the typical FM ATV channel.

Well, in my case, about 10 MHz at the -60dBc points, but that's with
the modulation turned _way_ down and no sound carrier. So it is
possible to be 'narrow' with FM.

Willie Smith
wpns@pictel.com

3268. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 14:09:21 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Jun10100922@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 288786

In article <10JUN92.09487975.0013.MUSIC@SLUMUS> ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Russ Ochsner) writes:

I have been reading these postings regarding the cost of current and past radio gear. I suspect that the cost of gear is partly dependent on what the market will bare. If you appliance operators believe that the cost is justifiable then so will the manufacturers. When the ALL POWERFUL consumer gives in to the high prices, then you are at fault. If more of you would complain, and refuse to purchase the very high priced gear, then the manufacturers/retailers.. will have to offer gear at a more reasonable price.

<Russ goes on to advocate constructing your own equipment, condeming those that do not. It is that condemnation that I address here>

Russ, things aren't always so black and white. There may be quite a number of people that simply don't have the time, equipment or experience necessary to complete a construction project. You obviously have all three, but lack money. That's okay. I'm glad that you can do that. Consider though the fellow that lacks one of the above but DOES have money. Say, a young professional, trying to get his carreer established and a family started. He may have only a couple of hours a week to spend on his new hobby. What's a guy like that supposed to do? Stay off the air for a month, spending his radio time on a construction project? Some may say "yes", but I believe those folks are actually ELECTRONICS hobbiests, not RADIO hobbiests. (The lines DO get fuzzy.)

Personally, I'd love to be able to do a LOT of interesting things. I'd like to finish a home remodeling project, get back into my photographic darkroom, build swell electronic 'stuff', play more with my children, work all states on the radio..... But I have less than a dozen hours a week that aren't already spoken for.

From the procurement of the materials to the tune up of the rig, I don't think I could make a radio of the same capability as my icom 735 in less than two years, and that's TOO long. I'd loose interest after the first month or two.

As for me, I'll spend the money for things I want so I have the time available to do some of the things that I need to do and that I want to do.

That may not be the choice YOU make. That's okay. It's a great hobby with lots of room for lots of different approaches. Please don't assume that everyone that buys a radio is doing so because of slothfulness. For some people it's the ONLY way they can get into

the hobby.

As for the cost of the equipment.... I see it as cheaper (costs fewer of my working hours) now than ever before. Granted it may look expensive, but it always has. So do houses, so do groceries, so do cameras.... so do engineers, so do doctors, so do (fill in the blank). Let's face it. The dollar isn't worth the same as it was a year ago or a decade ago or 50 years ago. An objective person would attempt to compare costs in some kind of constant units like hours of work.

I've heard that for a low volume high tech (high engineering cost) commodity, the sale price must be something like ten times the materials cost in order to make money. I don't know if that's true, but it sounds good to me.

(P.S. I'm not that young professional. I'm not young, I'm not quite a professional, and the family is already quite established.....)

-val-

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF/AE

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect the position of the General Motors Corporation.

3269. Icom 2sat

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 14:27:43 UTC
From: bo@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.142743.26750@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 288792

I am looking for a mod for the Icom 2sat that will extend the receive range.
The mod I am looking for unlocks the CPU by holing down a combination of keys
while turning the radio on. I would also be interested in any other mods available for this radio.
Bo Farley
bo@yenta.alb.nm.usa

3270. Th77a battery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 15:08:58 UTC
From: royre00@DMI.USherb.CA
Message-ID: <BpMy2z.HnF@DMI.USherb.CA>
Source record: 288787

Does somebody find a store who sell a 1.2 mAh battery ou higher for
the th77a of Kenwood. For the Icom this type of battery exist, but i didn't
find fot the kenwood.

73 thank

Rejean Roy

Universite de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada
VE2IMS (Ham radio)
royre00@tohi.dmi.usherb.ca (internet)
ve2ims@ve3jf.#eon.on.can (packet radio)

3271. Re: USA regulation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 15:24:48 UTC
From: rph@sq.sq.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.152448.17282@sq.sq.com>
Source record: 288790

royre00@DMI.USherb.CA (Rejean Roy) writes:
> What is the regulation in USA. In Canada we have 4 different class but in
> USA how does it work?
>
> In Canada:basic electonic -- > 2m and 70cm 250 W max
> advance electronic -- > repeater and 1000w Max
> cw 5wpm -- > 160 and 80 m
> cw 12wpm -- > all band

Just to clear up any possible misconceptions out there, I'd like to mention that although the above tends to reflect how the Canadian licensing ends up working in practice, the description isn't isn't quite accurate

First of all, Canada doesn't really have license classes anymore. The qualifications Rejean mentions are actually orthogonal certifications that can be obtained in any order or combination you want (although some combinations are a bit useless -- more on this later).

Secondly, the Basic Qualification doesn't get you only 2m and 70cm; it gets you everything from 30 MHz to daylight.

To quote the DOC RIC-24 (Dept of Communications Radio Information Circular 24):

==========

Basic Qualification:

The holder of the amateur radio operator's certificate with the Basic Qualification may:
1. Operate on all frequencies above 30 MHz, using all classes of emissions,
2. use a maximum of 250 watts DC transmitter input power, and
3. build and operate all station equipment, except for "home-made" transmitters.

Morse Code (5 w.p.m.) Qualification:

Individuals who hold this qualification, as well as the Basic Qualification, may operate in any amateur frequency band below 4 MHz, using the classes of emission per Schedule II of the General Radio Regulations, Part II (GR2)

Morse Code (12 w.p.m.) Qualification:

Individuals who hold this qualification, as well as the Basic Qualification, may operate in any amateur frequency band below 30 MHz, using the classes of emission per Schedule II of the General Radio Regulations, Part II (GR2)

Advanced Qualification:

Individuals who hold this qualification, as well as the
Basic Qualification, may:
1. build and operate transmitting equipment
2. use maximum transmitter power of 1000 watts DC input
3. sponsor repeater and club stations, and
4. remotely control fixed stations, including the use of radio links.

==========

To be really picky, that makes 16 different combinations. Of these, 8
are useless because they don't include BASIC. Of the remaining 8,
2 are redundant (B+5+12+A == B+12+A, and B+5+12 == B+12) leaving 6
significant combinations.

For example, if you get Basic and 12wpm, you are allowed to run your typical
100W-output HF rig on any HF band you want. You don't need the Advanced
Qualification to do this.
--
Pontus Hedman rph@sq.com {uunet|utzoo}!sq!rph
AX25:VE3RPH @ VE3OGS.#SCON.ON.CAN (416) 239-4801

3272. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 15:30:50 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.10.11.30.49.1992.3820@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288789

Of course, there are better things to homebrew than radios. I'm working on a couple of projects that represent things that are unavailable commercially. I've got a Kenwood TS440 (I had a temporary money flush) and a TenTec Triton that I got for less than $200. Actually until very recently, I never owned a new radio. I got started with used ARC-5's, HW-16, DX-60/HR-10/HG-10. You can still find older tube SSB rigs for very cheap, indeed.

-Ron

3273. Packet program (s) for the Apple II c ??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 15:33:19 UTC
From: LEAVITDG@splava.cc.PLattsburgh.EDU
Message-ID: <39F6727FC0E16A90@splava.cc.plattsburgh.edu>
Source record: 288788

```
Date sent: 10-JUN-1992 11:32:38
>this has been forwarded for a friend whi is interested in packet software
>for the apple IIc
>--------------------------------
>WANTED: Ham radio software for the Apple IIc computer- especially
>a good packet terminal program. Also need bullet-proof contest logging
>program, beam headings, etc... '
>Any leads? Please contact Darrell (N2IXL) via packet or the internet
>addresses below.
>Thankyou
>
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
Darrell G. Leavitt
SUNY Empire State College (ESC) ESC VAX: DLEAVITT
403 Sibley Hall SUNYNET: SESCVA::DLEAVITT
Plattsburgh, New York, USA,12901 INTERNET: LEAVITDG@SPLAVA.CC.PLATTSBURGH.EDU
PHONE : (518) 564-2837 AMATEUR
BitNet : LEAVITDG@SNYPLAVA PACKET: N2IXL @ KD2AJ.NY.USA.NA
Latitude: 44 41 58 N Longitude: 73 27 12 W
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~
```

3274. Re: Postscript file for ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 16:01:18 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.160118.16367@anasaz>
Source record: 288763

In article <1992Jun4.144831.17913@porthos.cc.bellcore.com> karayan@nvuxr.uucp (24112-karayannopoulos) writes:
>In article <2916588165-1337255@dseg1> Ocker@dseg1.CSc.ti.COM (Charlie Ocker) writes:
>>Does anyone know if a postscript file for the ARRL emblem exists?
..
>Me too!

(Oh, dear, here come the Me-too's)

So, I'll add mine:

Me too, Please!

Ah, shucks, just post it.

I don't suppose a postscript bitmap will be acceptable? I suppose
I could try to find the time to scan a logo and postscript-ize it...

Rusty
--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
EEK! The 1992 Summer Callsign Project lives! Details: Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM

3275. Re: Recip License fee in the UK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 16:25:41 UTC
From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP
Message-ID: <955@vk2bea.UUCP>
Source record: 288827

In article <BpJnsL.Ex7@world.std.com> eac@world.std.com (Eric A Cottrell) writes:
>Hello,
>Is the license fee for a temporary license still 12 pounds or is it now 15?
>Can I also use last year's form?

I just renewed my G call and it was 15 pounds (it went up from 12 pounds
early in 1991).

--
Michael Katzmann > Broadcast Sports Technology Inc.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ < Crofton, Maryland. U.S.A
Amateur Radio Stations: >
NV3Z / VK2BEA / G4NYV < opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.uu.net
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3276. DC auto chargers for FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 17:00:44 UTC
From: stevem@zimmer.CSUFresno.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.170044.25314@CSUFresno.EDU>
Source record: 288800

[trouble with our news software.. sorry if this is a repost]

I saw a universal DC-DC converter in a auto parts store the
other day that converted the 13.5 volts from an auto cigarette
lighter to 9 volts. I'm wondering if I can use something like
this to charge the battery on my Yaesu FT-470. The AC charger
for the same battery says it outputs 8.7 volts. Is this
difference something I should be concerned with? Can I use
this DC-DC converter without harming the battery (or worse)
on my 470?

Any advice, suggestions, or warnings appreciated.

--steve

P.S. I would just buy the cigarette charger from Yaesu, but
I am going on a road trip soon and do not have the time
to wait for it to arrive.
--
|#| Steve Mitchell / System Administrator KD6BET |#|
|#| California Agricultural Technology Institute +1 209 278 5675 |#|
|#| California State University, Fresno steve@csufresno.edu |#|
|#| Fresno, CA 93740-0115 "Now, Steve is happy." |#|

3277. Battery Packs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 17:06:16 UTC
From: srm@dimacs.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jun.10.13.06.16.1992.25744@dimacs.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 288791
Cross-posted to: rec.video,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I have recently taken two 6 volt Panasonic batteries salvaged from a UPS and put them in a bag to produce a 12 volt battery pack. I'm currently using this for a video camera light. I need to understand a few things for both building more battery packs like this for my video equipment and my ham equipment (just starting in ham - studying for my tech lic.).

1) Sorry I don't have much detail on the batteries I'm using now but my most basic question is, how can I calculate the useable time of a battery under drain from video/ham equipment. If the explaination could be in layman terms. My electronics background is minimal.

2) How can I test the remaining capacity of a battery to determine whether it comming to the end of it's charge.

I hope these questions a phrase correctly and I appreciate any help in these two issues. Thanks...

srm
--

Scott R. Myers

Snail: 8544 Temple Road Phone:215.247.2551
Philadelphia, PA 19150

Arpa: srm@dimacs.rutgers.edu Uucp: ..!dimacs!srm

"Every time I think I'm wrong I realize that I was mistaken!"

3278. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 17:12:59 UTC
From: bcoleman@hayes.com
Message-ID: <5629.2a36381b@hayes.com>
Source record: 288814

In article <VBREAULT.92Jun9114609@rinhp750.gmr.com>, vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com (Val Breault) writes:
>
> I get the feeling that as the manufacturers amortise the development
> costs for one option they have to add another option to justify keeping
> the price up and thereby their profits.

Yeah, because if they don't, their competition will have an option they do not, and hence everyone will buy the competition to get the widgy feature.

Creeping featurism is not a engineering or manufacturing problem. It is strictly a MARKET phenomenon.

--
Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! CIS: 76067,2327 AppleLink: D1958
Principal Software Engineer ! Packet Radio: AA4LR @ W4QO
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! UUCP: uunet!hayes!bcoleman
POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA ! Internet: bcoleman%hayes@uunet.uu.net
Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."
Quote: "The same light shines on vineyards that makes deserts." -Steve Hackett.

3279. Re: NiH cells for the IC-W2e (battary pack question)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 17:14:31 UTC
From: gary@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.171431.29310@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 288801

I also have some Nickel Metal Hydride cells. You didn't say what source you were trying to charge this from. No way you will be able to charge these in any reasonable time with a "wall charger". It can't push enough current.

Specs for the batteries I have suggest 360 mA for 4-5 hours or 1.3 Amps for 1.0-1.2 hours (dangerous). Trikle charge is 60mA.

My suggestion is -- get a real battery charger. Good guideline is to charge the AA as if they were C cells.

I use a Radio Shack "Quick Charger" (5.5 hrs) and slightly tilt the cells so the AA cells make contact with the C terminal contact points. Works great. RS Quick Charge on C cells is approx 234 mA. Watch the time.

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@N9HSI.IL.USA.NA
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1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

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3280. Re: R U sick of QRP in QST?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 17:22:17 UTC
From: lowell@techbook.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.172217.9088@techbook.com>
Source record: 288738

I read every design article I can get my hands on. My biggest complaint about the articles are that they are construction not design articles. I would like to see more information concerning things like:
1) What is the designed gain for each stage.
2) What are the input and output impediances of the stages.
3) How does opperation change at different power supply voltages (very important if you opperate from batteries).
4) How stable is the transmitter under widely varying load conditions.
5) Example waveforms of important nodes would be useful as well as AC average voltage and DC bias point readings.

Unfortunatly, most of these are missing in the articles. Most of what we get are " I designed this neat rig and built it and you should build it too" but it is difficult to trouble shoot them or modify them without going through a reverse engineering phase first.

Keep the articles coming. I would really like to see an HF Synthesized QRP rig. I am working on one myself.

Thanks for the bandwidth. 73 Lowell (kc7dx)

--

Lowell Brunson
KC7DX @ N7PWF.OR.USA.NA (Packet Radio Only!)
lowell@techbook.COM Public Access User --- Not affiliated with TECHbooks

3281. Re: Wouff-Hong

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 17:36:24 UTC
From: myers@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360090@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 288734

The VERY short version is that one of the "Old Man" columns ran a story about the "old man" trying to understand what another station was saying; due to a poor fist at the transmitting end, the OM was copying nothing but garbage, among which were the words "wouff hong." At the conclusion of the column, the OM was musing about just what kind of gear a "wouff hong" might be, and what it would be used for. Somehow, this evolved into the useless tool shown in the picture. It seems a number of ops actually made up these things, and proudly displayed them in their stations.

Bob Myers KC0EW Hewlett-Packard Co. |Opinions expressed here are not
User Interface Tech. Div.|those of my employer or any other
myers@fc.hp.com Fort Collins, Colorado |sentient life-form on this planet.

3282. Radio Tirana

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 17:39:21 UTC
From: steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM
Message-ID: <42633.steve@192.9.1.30>
Source record: 288793

Someone asked a few days ago about Radio Tirana.

According to Sony's "Wave Handbook" (which ICOM seems to be packaging with its radios), the following are the times and frequencies for English-language broadcasts aimed at the U.S. Don't know if this is still current, of course.

Time Frequency

0230-0300 7065, 9500
0330-0400 7065, 9500
0430-0500 9480, 11835
0800-0830 9500, 11835
1130-1200 9480, 11855
1430-1500 9500, 11985
2030-2100 9480, 11835
2330-2400 6200, 7065, 9760

Steve, AA6LF

Stephen R. Salmon E-mail: steve@carlyle.com
Carlyle Systems, Inc. Phone: 415-345-2500
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas Fax: 415-349-3874
San Mateo, CA 94403

3283. ICOM 2AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 17:41:59 UTC
From: WRIGHT%morekypr.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9206101741.AA11175@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288794

Can someone advise where the ICOM 2AT is located on the FTP.

I am purchasing one come Monday and I want to see what the Mods will do

before I get the radio in.

73's

Tim Wright KD$ovm
4OVM
WRIGHT@morekypr.BITNET"

3284. VHF Contest Skeds de W2SZ/1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 17:58:50 UTC
From: parish@think.com
Message-ID: <115fsqINNd5h@early-bird.think.com>
Source record: 288795

W2SZ/1 will be operating on 144.160 MHz CW and 50.160 MHz USB late at night (after say 0500 UTC). On 2 meters, we will call on the even-numbered minutes and be listening for replies during odd minutes (synchronized with WWV). If you have any higher bands, we can pass you up there as well.

W2SZ/1 is active on all bands through 24 GHz. Our 2 meter system consists of 4 long (NBS) Yagis stacked vertically, LNA on receive, and a full KW (8877) on transmit. We run a full KW on 50, 222, and 432 MHz as well. We run 300 W on 903 and 100 W on 1296 MHz into 6 foot dishes. We have narrowband CW stations on 2304 and 3456 MHz running 20-30 Watts and on 5760 MHz we run about 5 Watts CW/SSB. On 10 GHz we have a wideband (75 kHz Deviation) FM station on 10.250 GHz running 50 mW into a 4-foot dish. We also have 10.368 GHz CW/SSB with 50 Watts output into a 6-foot dish! On 24 GHz we have a wideband FM station operating on 24.125 GHz with 60 mW into a 30 inch dish. We encourage you to try playing on some of these higher bands, if you don't already!

Many of our microwave contacts are made with hams from our local area who have agreed to take portable microwave equipment to various grid squares during the contest. Some of these hardy individuals climb mountains in nearby squares.

Let's make the ham bands really hum with activity during this contest, and you may also work some other rare grids in our direction late at night when band conditions are more favorable.

You can arrange a sked on any of the lower bands (50MHz through 1.2GHz) by contacting Dave (cipolle@ll.mit.edu) or Ed (parish@Think.COM). You can arrange for skeds on the higher microwave bands by contacting Dick (frey@dspuv2.crd.ge.com). Please try and contact us before Thursday evening, June 11.

3285. Re: METEOR SHOWERS BY RADIO

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 18:26:00 UTC
From: rpo@trsvax.tandy.com
Message-ID: <1787700008@trsvax>
Source record: 288731

Have not seen anything on monitoring by radio, but I did see an article in the first issue of Science PROBE magazine on monitoring using a TV. As I recall (this is from memory only) you tune to a TV station several hundred miles away (outside the normal broadcast range). When the meteorite hits the atmosphere, the ionization trail reflects the TV station's signal, and you get 3-4 seconds of clear picture.

3286. Great Use for the New Bulbs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 18:27:44 UTC
From: giasij@rs6213.ecs.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <hnnwan#@rpi.edu>
Source record: 288808

When/If these new bulbs come out, you bet I am going to grab a few
to tape near the top of the tower for a neat light show when operating CW..
It would be really neat to sit out on the porch during a test and be able
to 'SWL' the operation! Also it would eliminate the need of having a
super spotlight when the rotor indicator goes down... just key down
and your lit! :-)

It will sure beat the 'lightsaber' battles I have had with friends when
we would fire up a transmitter and wave flouresent bulbs around in the
antennas near field.. sure was fun watching people looking out there windows
at us... (the antenna was a vertical atop a car)... the bulbs look really
eerie and you have to stay pretty close to the antenna to keep them going..
if they go out we would just touch one end to the whip and blammo, back
in business... too bad we couldn't actually swordfight with em...
oh well... back to the grind

73 de Luigi AA1AA

3287. Re: Wireless underwater communication advice sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 18:29:14 UTC
From: martin@datacomm.ucc.okstate.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.182914.3448@unx.ucc.okstate.edu>
Source record: 288799

In article <9206051411.AA12842@eeiua> eeiswh@eeiua.ericsson.SE (Simon Woodworth) writes:
>I remember hearing of a device called UQC (alright, it was in Orson Scott Card's novelisation of
>The Abyss so I don't know whether such a device exists) which shifts normal sound frequencies into
>ultrasonic ones which travel much further in water.

There certainly are such devices. I don't know anything about
model numbers, power levels, etc, but it is a common practice to turn voice
into a SSB, probably lower sideband, signal with a center carrier frequency
of several KHZ. I remember one "National Geographic" type program where
several researchers were photographed going about their work in a deap-sea
craft which used sonic communication to talk with their mother ship. The
camera was in the little craft and one could hear a little bit of the
SSB signal mixing with the person's voice. It was probably crosstalk between
the electronics of the sonic communication system and the microphone picking
up the TV audio. They also have a CW key to use when voice is not useable.
The sound quality of the received signal is a bit strange. There are echoes
from the bottom and from areas of different salinity and temperature.
It is sort of like listening to a statium announcer.

Martin McCormick WB5AGZ Stillwater, OK
O.S.U. Computer Center Data Communications Group

3288. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 18:51:03 UTC
From: es@ttidca.TTI.COM
Message-ID: <35984@ttidca.TTI.COM>
Source record: 288728

In article <1992Jun10.060153.16173@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
+In the UK, TV was a socialist government enterprise during the phase in
+period. The government doesn't have to show quarterly profits. TV is both
+private and commercial in the US. It's revenues are geared to a mass
+audience. It's an example of the chicken and egg meeting Wall Street.

..on acid..in the rain..with the audience being the loser everytime! The real reason that the Amateur Opertor is prevented from broadcasting is that the commercial guys would lose a good percentage of their market share to the specific-interest viewers as is happening on cable now with the special-interest channels (ala "Comedy Network", "Cartoon Channel", "The Sci Fi Channel", etc) and the network a**holes are mad over this. In fact in the L.A. area there is some considerable evidence that the local and network broadcasters have been instrumental in BLOCKING cable companies from carrying "The Sci Fi Channel"! As if Sci Fi fans are going to watch their rotten-QRM that passes as sitcoms! If it were up to me, I'd shoot those goddamn, braindead New York writers (and their deadlock Guild of Friends & Family) that crank out that slop and replace their timeslots with public-access discussions, or whatever the locals wanted to watch..even if it was reruns or old movies..look at the success that 'Nick-At-Nite' has become. The "professionals" in the broadcast industry would windup on the streets if "amateurs" were allowed to compete...that's why the FCC forbade it in the beginning, to *eliminate* the chance that the money interests would lose to the interested-but-just-for-fun crowd.

Face it: where money and media meet, the viewer/reader/consumer is always the loser..right behind the original author and the talented performer!

This is known as the 'Brother-In Law Effect'; which states that "The cultural/scientific/etc. content of anything is inversely proportional to the number nepotistically appointed hangers-on that participate in the effort!"

(this also holds true for most other things...like Spacecraft built and tested by 'the good-ole-Boys-NASA' where being wrong dosen't count if you're related to someone high-up enough! (screw you Darryl!))

-Avatar-> (aka: Erik K. Sorgatz) KB6LUY +-------------------------+
Citicorp(+)TTI *----------> panic trap; type = N+1 *
3100 Ocean Park Blvd. Santa Monica, CA 90405 +-------------------------+
{csun,philabs,psivax,pyramid,quad1,rdlvax,retix}!ttidca!sorgatz **
(OPINIONS EXPRESSED DO NOT REFLECT THE VIEWS OF CITICORP OR ITS MANAGEMENT!)

3289. Re: New Lighting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 18:57:20 UTC
From: martin@datacomm.ucc.okstate.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.185720.4301@unx.ucc.okstate.edu>
Source record: 288803

Even if a flourescent tube were run on pure, filtered DC, there would be some RF noise. The electronic activity of the excited gas in the tube produces some radio noise. I believe that Neon bulbs are even used as white noise generators in vaccuum-tube type equipment that needed a noise source.

Martin McCormick WB5AGZ Stillwater, OK
O.S.U. Computer Center Data Communications Group

3290. Re: FAX 4.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 19:15:23 UTC
From: robinson@stout.geo.brown.edu
Message-ID: <115kcbINNnqq@stanley.cis.Brown.EDU>
Source record: 288802

In article <1992Jun10.063711.16329@crash.cts.com> mwilson@crash.cts.com (Marc Wilson) writes:
>
> Having the commands is nice, but where's the program? If it's
>shareware, it can certainly be posted here.
>
> -- mwilson@crash.CTS.COM

I have fax40.zip and fax40.doc on the anonymous ftp server at imbrium.geo.brown.edu. They are in pub/hamradio/incoming.

Regards, N1LLV
#include <std_disclaimer.h>

==
= Darrin E. Robinson (DER31) = Hamnet N1LLV 146.700-, 146.880- MHz =
= VAX/VMS and Sun Manager = Internet robinson@porter.geo.brown.edu =
= Brown University = n1llv@porter.geo.brown.edu =
= Providence, R.I. 02912 = SPAN(et) PGGIPL::ROBINSON (Node 7132) =
= AT&Tnet: (401) 863-1062 = Nasamail derobinson@nasamail.nasa.gov =
==

3291. Re: Email to ARRL HQ (was: Re: R U sick of qrp in qst?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 19:52:13 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570417@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288815

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:

>In fact, there is an
>opportunity to change some aspects of QEX right now. I solicit any
>suggestions anyone has for improvements to QEX.

How about sending a personal letter to each of the Ham Radio Magazine
authors who wrote good articles in the last years of HR. Tell them
about the plans for the new and imporved QEX. Ask them what they are
working on now and if they would be interested in writing for QEX.

Regarding article ideas. How about tutorials on a higher technical
level than would be appropriate in QST? For example, people seem to
think that digital filter design is way beyond the non-engineer, but
the basics are pretty straightforward. A fairly non-mathematical
treatment of modulation theory could help explain what QAM is, for
example, and how you can transmit 9600 bits per second through a
3 kHz audio channel. In rec.radio.amateur.packet, I see a lot of
references to KA9Q, NOS, Baycom, Rose, TCP/IP, and other alphabet
soup. How about a tutorial giving a quick overview of the state
of packet radio today, covering all the latest buzzwords? While
we're at it, how about a tutorial on the Internet and how to get
connected, for those not in the know? Phase-locked loop synthesizers
are a mystery to some. I'll bet one could write a non-mathematical
treatment that would be of interest to many. (e.g. Just what is
direct digital synthesis, and how does it differ from a PLL?)

QEX would be the perfect place for construction articles about
sub-systems of complete receivers/transmitters. For example,
just the local oscillator or just the IF/AGC system.

How about an article on measuring receiver and transmitter
specs (phase noise, noise figure, etc.) Wes Hayward's
QST article was a long time ago.

AL N1AL (Full of ideas as long as I don't have to do them!)

3292. Re: What size wire for 30A fusible link?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 19:57:19 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570418@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288816

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dave@imax.imax.com (Dave Martindale) writes:

>.... Unfortunately, I can't find a fuseholder of the correct size,
>and don't want to send the thing back to the manufacturer. The board is
>marked "F1 30A", so I figure all I need to do is solder in a suitable piece
>of copper wire to act as a new fusible link.

>Can anyone tell me what size of wire is needed to act as a roughly 30 A
>fuse?

They make fuses with pigtail leads. I would put a real fuse in so you're
sure it works as intended.

AL N1AL

3293. Motorola's Frequency Trunking Data Format

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 20:13:22 UTC
From: martin@datacomm.ucc.okstate.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.201322.6493@unx.ucc.okstate.edu>
Source record: 288809

Can anybody tell me the data rate or anything else about the format of the
data channel that Motorola's frequency trunking system uses?
Thank you.

Martin McCormick WB5AGZ Stillwater, OK
O.S.U. Computer Center Data Communications Group

3294. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 20:49:36 UTC
From: nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <115pt0INN5r0@sixgun.East.Sun.COM>
Source record: 288810

In article <wb9omc.708128926@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu> wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:
> (stuff deleted)
> Actually, if I could see a radio of around 120 to 175 watts,
>nothing terribly fancy - maybe a split frequency capability that would
>allow me to work those folks who just insist on working 5 kc splits
>on ten meters - no memories, etc. etc., for around $695, that 200 buck
>difference would get me into the realm of possibilities....
>
>Duane
>WB9OMC

You can do better than that - most any good hamfest or issue of the yellow sheets will have a Drake C-line for sale (R4C + T4XC + p/s) for around $500 or so. No, it isn't NEW, but who cares - it`s a really really good rig. It isn't hard to find them in very good shape - they were expensive when new and people generally took good care of them. I'm sure there are other used rigs that offer great value as well, but everyone I've ever talked to with a C-line loves it. No memories, no digital readout (but easy to read within .25 Khz), but you get split, a quiet/sensitive/selective receiver, a good stable transmitter, and convenient transceiver operation. Save the environment - recycle old radios !!
Nick the O.F. - KD4CPL
nick.england@east.sun.com

3295. Re: 4 Meters (was Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 20:51:37 UTC
From: alan@bambam.es.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.205137.11016@dsd.es.com>
Source record: 288811

In article <1992Jun10.185618.2441@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>
>I'm all for making broadcast TV illegal, both UHF and VHF. Most people
>have access to cable TV anyway, right? Extend the FM broadcast band a bit,
>allocate a bit more for the cellular folks, and give the rest to the hams.
>(Okay, maybe a little bit of the UHF band we could give up for DAB systems).
>--scott

Gary is a lot more knowledgable about this than I am, I am sure, but it seems to me that there was a proposed phase-out of VHF television broadcasting (channels 2 - 13) once upon a time. As I remember, there was a lot of discussion about this, and after a certain year, all TV receivers had to have UHF receive capability. The VHF TV stations supposedly would get their UHF channel assignment, fire up and simulcast for some period of time, then shut down the VHF transmitter for good. Eventually, all of the VHF space that became free would be used for public service communications and other things. So then, channels 14 through 83 would have been available for TV broadcasting. It would not surprise me if some special interest groups got this plan tabled or scrapped somehow, and things just kept going, except that now all the TVs had UHF as well as VHF capability. But just consider the fewer TVI problems we would have had if VHF TV had been phased out. Maybe it is not too late.

Here in Utah, the major market TV stations here in Salt Lake City have UHF repeater/translator transmitters all over the state of Utah, and even in the adjoining states (NV, WY, ID and AZ). It seems that this might be another cost effective way of doing things since all of the repeater/translators are probably unattended.

--
Alan Brubaker, K6XO |~~|_ "Pumps have handles, Hams have names;
<IYF disclaimer> | * |mine's Lee, what's yours?" - Lee Wical,
Internet: alan@dsd.es.com|____|KH6BZF, the Bloomin' Zipper Flipper.

3296. Tnx -False Alarm- TS830 help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 21:31:23 UTC
From: penneys@pecan.cns.udel.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.213123.18534@udel.edu>
Source record: 288812

Tnx for all your help on this TS 830S I thought was not working.

When I plugged in the key as per manual for tune- up, everything clicked and w worked perfectly!

I think there was just dust on the relay.

THis is a one owner rig from an estate with wide SB filter, Kenwood mobile PTT% mike, and manual. I ran it here and it is FB city.

If you are interested in such a rig, let me know here.

Tnx again

Bob WN3K

3297. Re: DC auto chargers for FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 21:34:53 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.10.17.34.52.1992.13938@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288813

To slow charge your battery (like the wall charger does), the voltage is not as important (it has to be higher than the battery) as the current limitting. You don't want to put more than about 40ma into the battery.

Actually the DC-DC conveter is unnecessary. You can just get the PA6 DC jack for the radio (it slides between the battery and the radio). In addition to powering the radio, if there is a battery there (other than one of the 13.2 V ones) it will charge the battery.

-Ron

3298. Re: 4 Meters (was Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 22:03:26 UTC
From: zardoz@rx-db
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.220326.17372@intelhf.hf.intel.com>
Source record: 288818

In article <1992Jun10.185618.2441@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>In article <4m5XLB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org> stevej@pillock.moron.vwa
>>Now, if this happened and the ARRL happened to be on the ball, they
>>could lobby for the 4m band. Yes I said 4m band. This band is used

for aviation marker beacons on 75 Mhz, among other things.
>
>I'm all for making broadcast TV illegal, both UHF and VHF. Most people
>have access to cable TV anyway, right?
>--scott

Scott, I'd go further than that and make cable TV illegal also. The only TV available will be DBS satellite transmissions on microwave bands. This would free up lots of Mhz, remove 1000's of miles of hardline, and also cure most TVI.

Now, what are you going to do with all those Mhz? There will be lots of surplus 75 ohm hardline available, not to mention lots of unused TV transmitter towers.

WA7LDV

--
Fan mail may be sent to:
zardoz@rx-db.hf.intel.com

3299. Re: 4 Meters (was Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 22:21:30 UTC
From: chrisc@biggus.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.222130.2936@biggus.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288826

For what it's worth, the UK four metre band allocation is not between 72-76MHz, rather being 70.010-70.500 MHz. It would, therefore, be no closer to a broadcast TV channel than the six metre band is relative to channel two (in fact, it would have a 1.5MHz guard-band).

Chris

--
73 Chris Cox W0/G4JEC
chrisc@biggus.g4jec.tcman.ampr.org chrisc@biggus.moron.vware.mn.org
Eleventh Hour Contest Group - North American Chapter; Minneapolis, MN
Twin Cities Metro Area Network node (biggus.g4jec.tcman.ampr.org)

3300. Hacking an MC68000 - Need Docs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 22:24:28 UTC
From: kossack@owlnet.rice.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.222428.23549@rice.edu>
Source record: 288817
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Howdy

I recently picked up a Motorola MC68000 Educational Computer
at a local swap meet. However, I didn't get any docs. If anyone
has the docs available, would you please send me email? I'll pay
for copying and postage.

I sent a letter to Motorola a month ago and I've recieved no
response, so I am hoping someone on the net can help me out. One
idea is a dedicated packet machine. What can this thing do?

TNX

--
Jordan M Kossack | You're so vain, you probably think this .sig is about you.
kossack@rice.edu | You're so vain, I bet you think this .sig is about you.
+1 713 240 2073 | Don't you? Don't you? Don't you?

3301. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 22:24:34 UTC
From: bly@btree.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.222434.26545@btree.uucp>
Source record: 288733

(Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes:
>What I would really like to see the FCC do is to move all HDTV up to
>UHF and reallocate the VHF TV band to land moble service like the
>Brits did in the UK.

That is the plan. Current VHF TV will be reallocated to ground-based "personal communication" services. FCC expects the transition to take 15-20 years. I suspect it will happen a little faster as HDTV receivers appear much cheaper to produce than expected due to advances in computer display and compression technologies.

Some of the emerging satellite-based direct brodcast TV companies are currently transmitting compressed digital RGB. These companies will probably offer HDTV services in 2-3 years.

Roger Bly

3302. Advice on TV antenna sought...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 22:44:15 UTC
From: johnm@jetsun.weitek.COM
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.224415.24889@jetsun.weitek.COM>
Source record: 288820
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

I live in Redwood Valley, Mendocino. On my roof, I have a 20' pole with a 'dish' TV antenna on it. When I say 'dish', what I mean is that the rear reflectors are vertical tubes which are curved in such a way as to form a dish shape to concentrate the received signal to the collector array in front. I am going to mount this on a rotator in an attempt to improve the signal strength.

My question is this : does anyone in netland have any experience with this type of antenna ? Would I expect an improvement in picture quality if I replaced it with a new full-sized Yagi TV array ? Given that I live in a TV fringe area, and I don't want to take down the antenna pole more than once, does anyone have any suggestions ?

Thanks,

John Mcleod N6RCD.

3303. Re: Blown transistors....

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 23:13:01 UTC
From: delusion@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.231301.12410@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 288819

I would like to publically thank everyone of you that replied to my message about the blown transistor. I posted the message yesterday and today got 40 whopping messages! WOW. Thanx alot!! Well, it seems that I will be getting a random-wire tuner or even making a dipole and getting a good MFJ tuner, but there is still the issue of protecting the transistor. A 36V 400mW seems good to me, but I can't find it at Radio Shack or EasyTech or anywhere else. Does somebody know where I can find one and how much they cost?

Thanx again for the replies!! Amateur radio and internet work REALLY WELL TOGETHER!! I will get that tuner AS SOON AS POSSIBLE, as I will be operating QRP in the midst of the "bush of Ontario" this summer (part of a fly-in fishing trip).

Thanx once more...
<<delusion
WN9S

3304. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-10 23:33:44 UTC
From: schuster@panix.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun10.233344.6701@panix.com>
Source record: 288737
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

This discussion calls for a dip into the archives:

==========

Date: Fri, 15 Nov 91 08:20:51 cst
From: Mike.Riddle@ivgate.omahug.org (Mike Riddle)
Subject: New Bell Labs Findings! (Humor)
Reply-To: mike.riddle@inns.omahug.org
Organization: Inns of Court, Papillion, NE

A Humorous Interlude stolen from a local BBS, original source unknown:

A Light In The Dark

Bell Labs Prove Existence of Dark Suckers
(Reprinted from the Bell Labs Newsletter)

For years it has been believed that electric bulbs emit light. However, recent information from Bell Labs has proven otherwise. Electric bulbs do not emit light, they suck dark. Thus they are now called dark suckers. The Dark Sucker Theory, according to a Bell Labs spokesperon, proves the existence of dark, that dark has a mass heavier than that of light, and that dark travels faster than light.

The basis of the Dark Sucker Theory is that electric bulbs suck dark. Take for example the dark suckers in the room where you are. There is less dark in the immediate area of the dark suckers than there is elsewhere in the room. The larger the dark sucker, the greater its capacity to suck dark. Dark suckers in a parking lot have a much greater capacity than the ones in this room. As with all things, dark suckers don't last forever. Once they are full of dark they can no longer suck. This is proven by the black spot on a full dark sucker. A candle is a primitive dark sucker. A new candle has a white wick. You will notice that, after the first use, the wic turns black -- representing all the dark which has been sucked into it. If you hold a pencil next to the wick of an operating candle, the tip will turn black because it got in the way of the dark flowing into the candle.

Unfortunately, these primitive dark suckers have a very limited range. There are, fortunately, portable dark suckers. The bulbs in these cannot handle all of the dark by themselves, and require the use of additional dark storage units. When the dark storage unit, referred to by some as a battery, is full it must either be emptied or replaced before the portable dark sucker can operate again.

Dark has mass. When dark goes into a dark sucker, friction from this mass generates heat. Thus it is not wise to touch an operating dark sucker. Candles present a special hazard because the dark must travel in the solid wick instead of through glass. This generates a large quantity of heat, which makes it inadvisable to touch an operating candle.

Dark is also heavier than light. If you swim deeper and deeper you notice that it slowly gets darker and darker. When you reach a depth of aproximately 80 meters, you are in total darkness. This is because the heavier dark sinks to the bottom of the water and the lighter light floats to the top. The immense power of dark can be utilized to humankind's advantage. Dark which has settled to the bottoms of lakes can be pushed through turbines to generate electricity. In this way dark can be forced into the oceans where it can be safely stored.

Prior to the invention of the turbine it was much more difficult to get dark from rivers and lakes to the oceans. The Indians recognized this problem and tried to solve it. When on a river in a canoe traveling in the same direction as the flow of dark, Indians paddled slowly, so as not to stop the flow of dark. When they traveled against the flow of dark they paddled quickly to help push the dark along its way.

Finally, it becomes clear that dark is faster than light. If you stand in an illuminated room in fromt of a closed, dark closet you notice that, as you slowly open the closet door, light slowly enters the closet. However the dark moves so quickly that you are not able to see the dark leave the closet.

In conclusion, scientists from the Bell Labs have noted that dark suckers make our lives easier and more enjoyable. So the next time you look at an electric bulb remember that its function is actually that of a dark sucker.

==========

--

_____Mike Schuster_____
NY Pub. Access UNIX/Internet: schuster@panix.com | 70346.1745@CompuServe.COM
The Portal (R) System: schuster@cup.portal.com | MCI Mail,GEnie: MSCHUSTER

3305. Motorola 800 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 00:12:27 UTC
From: jga@dreaml.wariat.org
Message-ID: <gBe7LB1w164w@dreaml.wariat.org>
Source record: 288824

I recently had the opertunity to borrow a pair of Motorola HTX-800 trunked radios. They were for sure 800 MHz, operating on repeaters, and one of them was also a phone. What I need to know is this: What frequency? The bottom of the units had a section that looked like this:

```
+---------------+
! NTN 5447 B !
! Alternate to: !
! NTN 4824 A !
! NTN 5447 A !
! NTN 5049 A !
+---------------+
```

Any ideas?

-j

--
-Jon Anhold- at Dreamland UUCP
(...{uunet|backbone}!dreaml!jga) (jga@dreaml.wariat.org)
"It's a fax from your dog, Mr. Dansworth. It looks like your cat." - Far Side

3306. Upgrading from General to Extra Procedures?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 00:42:14 UTC
From: ad815@yfn.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.004214.5505@news.ysu.edu>
Source record: 288821

On May 30, 1992, I attended the Highland Heights, KY ARRL/VEC testing session. I brought at copy of my current General class license and a properly completed FCC Form 610 to the session. Although I only expected to upgrade to Advanced, I passed elements 4A, 4B, and 1C, thus qualifying me for the Extra class.

Several days later I recieved a notice from one of the administering VE's that said basically, "The form 610 you completed for this test session is being held at the ARRL/VEC office pending the receipt of a photocopy of your pending license upgrade."

I called one of the VE's and he explained that my Advanced class license will be issued first and then I will have to send in a copy of that and then my Extra will be issued.

Will I need to send in a separate form 610? Will the VEC copy the one I submitted on 5/30/92 at the testing session?

Any info will be appreciated!

John
--
John S. Kennedy (513) 541-3078 | "It knows only that it needs, Commander.
axinar@tso.uc.edu | But, like so many of us, it does
au138@cleveland.freenet.edu | not know what."
72217.416@compuserve.com | -- Spock, Star Trek I

3307. TM741a Resister Hunt

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 00:56:01 UTC
From: au297@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.005601.17223@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 288822

Still looking for directions on where to find R54, R55, and R58 in the Kenwood TM741a... to do the Extended Tx/Rx Mod and Cross-Band Mod...

The resisters are NOT marked (as far as I can tell), so if anyone that has performed these Mods could help point me in the right direction, I'd appreciate it!..

I did get a reply about R54 and R55 being on the bottom of the control head toward the back and perpendicular to the back.. (Haven't had time to check this out yet..) STILL looking for R58 though!

Thx! and take care!

--
ZZzzz-Ya! | -TSA- Member:
(KB8NHT) ...Jim |
<: Dies Irae :> | COMBAT ZONE BBS
-> usr1118a@tso.uc.edu <- | (513)367-1522

3308. Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 01:11:29 UTC
From: royre00@DMI.USherb.CA
Message-ID: <Bpnpz6.DJG@DMI.USherb.CA>
Source record: 288823

May I connect a on hand radio th77 on a power supply 30A 13.8A? My question is that: is the intensity is important (Ampere) to use very much higher power with a radio which need only 3-5A. Is it good or bad for the radio?

Thanks 73

Rejean Roy

Universite de Sherbrooke
Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada
VE2IMS (Ham radio)
royre00@tohi.dmi.usherb.ca (internet)
ve2ims@ve3jf.#eon.on.can (packet radio)

3309. ICOM 2410 display upgrade

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 04:27:03 UTC
From: ker@cbnewsj.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.042703.27858@cbnewsj.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288729

I just wanted to let anyone with an IC-2410 know that if you have the
original "stealth" display, the one you can't see in bright light,
ICOM is offering a FREE upgrade to the current display being shipped on
new production.

I don't know for sure if this is the official ICOM policy, but I do
know both myself and a friend have had this upgrade made, free of
charge, after calling ICOM in Washington and complaining about the
display.

The upgrade gets okay'ed by the parts department in Washington and then
they have you send the radio to Atlanta for the upgrade.

I shipped my unit out on Tuesday of last week and had it back by
Monday of this week. My radio was gone for only 6 days!
Most of this time was spent in shipping. ICOM actually made the
"repair" the same day they received the radio.

Good luck.
--

Ken Roser - WA2VCI - ker@mtgzfs3.att.com - AT&T Bell Laboratories - 908-957-5822

3310. ans bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 04:35:54 UTC
From: 70323.2750@CompuServe.COM
Message-ID: <920611040850_70323.2750_CHC167-1@CompuServe.COM>
Source record: 288730

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-151.01
DOVE TESTING CONTINUES

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 151.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD MAY 30, 1992 BID:$ANS-151.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

DOVE Speech Developement And Testing Continues

The DOVE Recovery Team continues to monitor the DO-17 downlink frequency of 145.825 MHz and to examine the on-board computer (OBC) memory dumps. DOVE listeners have noted that the voice messaged has changed significantly since speech testing was commenced last weekend. At the present time the message has becomed "garbled" and unintelligible. The DOVE Recovery Team members are not sure of the exact cause of the message change but they have several theories that they are looking into. The most probable is that there is a software "bug" which is over writing the memory locations where the speech software resides. At the present time they do not feel that this is a set back and are so far pleased with the progress that they have made so far. Watch for further updates concerning DOVE in the AMSAT News Service (ANS) bulletins.

3311. Re: Cellular repeater antenna vs wired - how different?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 04:43:48 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <19920610214243CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU>
Source record: 288732

>Hi! Can anybody give me a feel for what sort of
>loss I would be taking using a wireless repeater
>for my handheld cellular phone vs using a wired
>antenna?

Lots. Maybe 20-30 db. Probably the best way to measure the
loss is whatever the "wireless repeater" cost you. (This device
is a gizmo that clips onto the window and has two antennas connected
together, one inside the car and one outside. Depending on how far
(in inches) the cell phone antenna is from the inside antenna, the
coupling quickly decreases to zero.)

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

3312. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 07:06:40 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.070640.21102@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288735

In article <10JUN92.09487975.0013.MUSIC@SLUMUS> ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Russ Ochsner) writes:
[tirade against "appliance operators deleted]
>
>If you are concerned about complexity than build simple. CW transmitters
>are extremely easy, and AM transmitters aren't that hard either. I
>recently built up a 1500W PEP high-level modulated AM XMTR from junk box
>and trashed TV sets/radios, cost out of my pocket= $20 for 4-400A.
>And building up SSB gear isn't that hard if your objective is cost.
>Grab an old handbook at a hamfest. Many components aren't critical at HF

A 1.5 kw AM rig for $20, amazing. I have 5 1.5 kw transmitters. The latest is a 1.5 kw FM rig for 2 meters. It uses a pair of 4-500As driven by an 829. The blowers alone cost over $200 used surplus. I also have a rig using a pair of 4-400As. The air sockets and chimneys cost over $150. According to the data sheets, a single 4-400A can only be pushed to 720 watts ICAS. That's at 4000 volts and 300 mils. I haven't seen many TV sets with power supplies capable of that. Nor have I seen many TVs with 500 CFM blowers. We won't even mention 500 watt audio amplifiers for the modulator, or the modulation transformer. It must weigh 80 pounds.

I think you are trying to pull our legs with this one. Building a legal limit transmitter for under $1000 I can believe, but for $20, I doubt it.

Gary KE4ZV

3313. morse code program wanted.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 08:52:27 UTC
From: 9119175@sunvax.sun.ac.za
Message-ID: <5137.2a37306c@sunvax.sun.ac.za>
Source record: 288579

I am looking for as morsecode program for a PC.

If anyone in netland know of such a shareware program please send it to me.

Thanks

Jacques Strydom
University of Stellenbosch
Sout-Africa

E- mail strydom@cs.sun.ac.za

3314. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 10 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 08:53:54 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.708252834@honte>
Source record: 288736
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 162, 06/10/92
10.7 FLUX=125.4 90-AVG=145 SSN=111 BKI=2454 3332 BAI=020
BGND-XRAY=B3.6 FLU1=1.3E+05 FLU10=1.2E+04 PKI=3443 3233 PAI=018
BOU-DEV=014,048,089,067,028,023,024,015 DEV-AVG=039 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C3.3 @ 1321UT XRAY-MIN= B3.3 @ 1829UT XRAY-AVG= B5.0
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0940UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1230UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.6DB @ 1700UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 2215UT PCA-AVG= +0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55274NT @ 1055UT BOUTF-MIN=55219NT @ 1707UT BOUTF-AVG=55250NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+159NT@ 1038UT GOES7-MIN=N:-045NT@ 0633UT G7-AVG=+086,+070,+004
GOES6-MAX=P:+138NT@ 1927UT GOES6-MIN=E:-016NT@ 1639UT G6-AVG=+097,+023,+048
FLUXFCST=STD:127,130,125;SESC:130,135,130 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,015,010/025,020,010
KFCST=4445 5433 2335 4322 27DAY-AP=006,005 27DAY-KP=2112 2122 1111 2111
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=**MAGSI:@0403UTC
!!END-DATA!!
```

3315. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 13:10:46 UTC
From: jds@emclab.ATt.COM
Message-ID: <9206111310.AA15521@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288739

24AT Mods Help

Folks:

Has anyone performed the "2 diode" mod on Icom's 24AT? I'm having trouble discerning which of the empty positions on the pcb are the correct ones. I've gone over the Icom supplied schematics but many of the traces disappear into the inner layers of the pcb. Any help is greatly appreciated. (Obviously the file that I have does *not* have any specific info about the location of the relevant diodes; if there are other files with *any* details, let me know)

Thanks in advance!

Jim Sandoz N2MPT
att!emclab!jds or jds<at>emclab.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories Holmdel New Jersey

3316. New Alinco 580 Users manual Rev 2.0

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 13:21:34 UTC
From: jay@sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <3811@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 288740

I am happy to announce that version 2.0 is complete. This version has many improvements.
I have included many suggestions received from the network and by U.S. mail. This
This is the final version. As always, your suggestions are welcome. I don't plan to
make any further changes unless it is absolutely necessary. This manual is about 7 monthes
in the making and I hope you enjoy it as much as I did writing, testing and evaluating it.

Make your users manual query to : Jay_Appell@cac.stratus.com

If you don't receive a response within a reasonable period of time, do the following:

After 5pm eastern time call 1-800-458-0042. From a touch tone phone dial 2548.
Leave me voice mail with your internet address. Feel free to leave any suggestions
or general comments on voice mail after 5pm et also.

It has been stated by many that the advent of the electronic users manuals is long overdue.

Thanks to all who sent in comments.

Jay Appell (KA1SNA)

3317. Re: Upgrading from General to Extra Procedures?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 13:37:33 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Jun11093733@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 288741

In article <1992Jun11.004214.5505@news.ysu.edu> ad815@yfn.ysu.edu (John S. Kennedy) writes:

On May 30, 1992, I attended the Highland Heights, KY ARRL/VEC testing session. I brought at copy of my current General class license and a properly completed FCC Form 610 to the session. Although I only expected to upgrade to Advanced, I passed elements 4A, 4B, and 1C, thus qualifying me for the Extra class.

First off..... C O N G R A T U L A T I O N S ! You ought to be proud.

Several days later I recieved a notice from one of the administering VE's that said basically, "The form 610 you completed for this test session is being held at the ARRL/VEC office pending the receipt of a photocopy of your pending license upgrade."

I called one of the VE's and he explained that my Advanced class license will be issued first and then I will have to send in a copy of that and then my Extra will be issued.

Sounds rather odd to me. I've skipped classes at W5YI sessions without having to wait for intermediate licenses to arrive. I've never held a Novice license nor a General license.

I wonder why the VE team thought you wanted an Advanced license in the first place? Did you specify that when you filled out the 610? Did you fill out two of them, one for the Advanced, another for Extra?

Will I need to send in a separate form 610? Will the VEC copy the one I submitted on 5/30/92 at the testing session?

Yep. They can't send it in without a 610. Nope, they can't fill it out for you (you sign it claiming all the above is true... etc).

Now the issue of whether you get to pay again.......

Fortunatly, you can operate as an Extra on the authority of the CSCE while waiting for the paperwork to sort itself out.

See you on the low bands.

-val-

--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF/AE

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect the position of the General Motors Corporation.

3318. IC-W2E battery & antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 13:40:21 UTC
From: ekho@ttsrv2.ttl.FI
Message-ID: <9206111345.AA04082@ttsrv2.ttl>
Source record: 288742

> During last weekend I did some experiments with my IC-W2e and NiH battary
> cells. For reference: these cells, available in regular AA size, have
> double the capacity normal NiCd cells have (1000 vs 500 mAH).

Just curious: where did you find these cells, and are they
expensive / how expensive are they?

I'd also like to know, if one can quick charge NiH cells like
those regular NiCd cells - pulse charge with 0.5-1 A pulses.. I
have currently the normal BP-83 battery that is shipped with
the radio, plus a BP-90 battery case, which now contains 500
mAh cells (plus two 12 V 3 Ah lead batteries, which give more
power, but they also are heavier.. need big pockets). More mAh
and less weight would sure be nice.

> dummyload FA-1443BB that comes with the rig. I don't know what it is made

Wonder if you can you recommend any.. ?-)

> 73 Geert Jan PE1HZG

Esa OH1LTM
--

Esa Holmberg Internet: ekho@ttl.fi Elisa: Holmberg Esa TTL
OH1LTM Packet: oh1ltm@oh1rbu.tku.fin.eu fax: +358-21-501330
X.400: C=fi, A=elisa, O=ttl, PN=esa holmberg Diana-fax: (9102 21)501330
-------------------- Turku Telephone Company, Finland ---------------------

3319. Re: What size wire for 30A fusible link?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 14:14:19 UTC
From: wells@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360091@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 288694

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, dave@imax.imax.com (Dave Martindale) writes:

> I have a power inverter that uses a narrow circuit board track as a
> fusible link. Due to temporary colour blindness (to put it charitably)
>
> Can anyone tell me what size of wire is needed to act as a roughly 30 A
> fuse? Its value isn't that critical - the circuit is supposed to have
> internal current limiting, so the fusible link is probably intended to
> blow only during reverse-polarity or internal short-circuit.
>
> Dave Martindale, dave@imax.com

Dave, do yourself a favor and use a 30 amp fuse. You can get in line fuse holders most any place... solder the wire ends of the holder into the circuit board and snap a fuse in.... or you can use a "pigtail" fuse that already has the wires attached to the fuse.

Copper wire doesn't burn in two fast enough to be a good fuse and I am surprised that a manufacturer would use the foil to save a few cents on a real fuse.

John in the Fort

3320. Dark Suckers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 14:30:41 UTC
From: MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9206111430.AA20271@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288743

For the sake of completeness, let me add that the fundamental particle of darkness is the "darkon." Their source, of course, is Black Holes.

Mike Owen W9IP

MROWEN@STLAWU

3321. ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 14:38:29 UTC
From: Ocker@dseg1.CSc.ti.COM
Message-ID: <2917262253-73445@dseg1>
Source record: 288744

First of all, I want to thank all who responded to my recent request for the ARRL emblem in Postscript format. The QSL card design is progressing nicely, except for a small hitch. The person designing the card is using a software package that will not accept Encapsulated Postscript. It will accept the following:

* Adobe Illustrator (EPS)
* Adobe Illustrator (AI)
* Tag Image File (TIF)
* Z-Soft Image File (PCX)
* Windows Meta File (WMF)
* AutoCad Image File (DXF)
* MicroGrafx Draw (DRW)
* MicroGrafx Picture (PIC)

Knowing less than dirt about any of this myself, I find it necessary to again request the help of the Net. Does anyone have any of the above or know how to obtain any of the above? Please email to me directly.

Many thanks in advance.

73,
Charlie KD5PJ ocker@dseg1.csc.ti.com
Texas Instruments, Dallas

3322. Re: Dark Suckers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 14:52:59 UTC
From: hpb@hpb.cis.pitt.edu
Message-ID: <1751@blue.cis.pitt.edu.UUCP>
Source record: 288745

In article <9206111430.AA20271@ucsd.edu> MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>For the sake of completeness, let me add that the fundamental
>particle of darkness is the "darkon." Their source, of course,
>is Black Holes.
>
This was actually documented in a GEARVARKf newsletter I picked up at the Dayton Hamvention a few years ago. Perhaps someone has saved a copy of it and can post the article to the net.

GEARVARKf is a ham organization in SW Ohio that publishes a truely bizarre newsletter that's available yearly at Dayton. Their articles range from the paper about "Dark Suckers", to a description of a fire that destroyed the 20M band during a DX contest. Any GEARVARKfers out there?

73,
Harry Bloomberg WA3TBL
hpb@vms.cis.pitt.edu

3323. Re: Upgrading from General to Extra Procedures?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 14:58:18 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.11.10.58.18.1992.25560@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288760

You should call the VEC office and tell them that you have no pending upgrade or else you will wait forever. The form they are sitting on appears to be the only outstanding 610 you have. Actually you can probably send them email now.

The VE you called is probably wrong, if you passed 4A, 4B, and 1C and had an existing general, you would never get an advanced class license issued (for example, I passed 1B and 4A simoultaneously and went from TECH->ADVANCED without ever getting a general).

Congratualtions on your EXTRA! When you call the ARRL VEC office you might want to ask them to send you VE accreditation procedures.

-Ron

3324. Email to ARRL HQ

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 15:18:11 UTC
From: HWells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"11-Jun-92..8:17:21.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 288746

AL N1AL writes:

>How about sending a personal letter to each of the Ham Radio Magazine
>authors who wrote good articles in the last years of HR. Tell them
>about the plans for the new and imporved QEX. Ask them what they are
>working on now and if they would be interested in writing for QEX.

It is interesting that you make this request. QEX did just that in the latter part of 1991 and I, for one, responded with an article. Actually, I submitted four articles of varying degrees of technical level. The simpler and more beginner level was accepted for publication. Having tested those waters, I now have several more articles prepared for submission. All are at focused at the beginner to Novice level.

From my perspective, QEX has had a "start-up" problem that inhibited their ability to get their act together. But I suspect that those wrinkles will get ironed out and QEX will flow pretty well in the future.

The biggest issue I see about QEX is the lack of advertizing outside of the "ARRL world" distribution. QEX needs more exposure and must be easier to obtain on the book stands.

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

3325. Re: Dark Suckers (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 15:24:32 UTC
From: mac@cis.ksu.edu
Message-ID: <mac.708276371@depot.cis.ksu.edu.cis.ksu.edu>
Source record: 288747

MROWEN%STLAWU.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Mike Owen W9IP) writes:
>For the sake of completeness, let me add that the fundamental particle
>of darkness is the "darkon." Their source, of course, is Black Holes.

The "darksucker" is described in the following, which my son sent me
several years ago:

****

DARK CONSPIRACY INVOLVING ELECTRICAL POWER COMPANIES SURFACES

Original Author Unknown

****

For years the electrical utility companies have led the public to
believe they were in business to supply electricity to the consumer,
a service for which they charge a substantial rate. The recent
accidental acquisition of secret records from a well known power
company has led to a massive research campaign which positively
explodes several myths and exposes the massive hoax which has been
perpitrated upon the public by the power companies.

The most common hoax promoted the false concept that light bulbs
emitted light; in actuality these 'light' bulbs absorb DARK, which
is then transported back to the power generation stations via wire
networks. A more descriptive name has now been coined; the new
scientific name for the device is DARKSUCKER.

This newsletter introduces a brief synopsis of the darksucker theory,
which proves the existence of dark and establishes the fact that dark
has great mass, and further, that the dark particle (anti-photon) is
the fastest known particle in the universe. Apparently, even the
celebrated Dr. Albert Einstein did not suspect the truth...that just as
COLD is the absence of HEAT, LIGHT is actually the ABSENCE of DARK....
scientists have now proven that light does not really exist!

The basis of the darksucker theory is that electric light bulbs suck
dark. Take for example, the darksuckers in the room where you are
right now. There is much less dark right next to the darksuckers than
there is elsewhere, demonstrating their limited range. The larger the
darksucker, the greater its capacity to suck dark. Darksuckers in a
parking lot or on a football field have a much greater capacity than
the ones used in the home, for example.

It may come as a surprise to learn that darksuckers also operate on a
celestial scale; witness the Sun. Our Sun makes use of dense dark,

sucking it in from all the planets and intervening dark space. Naturally, the Sun is better able to suck dark from the planets which are situated closer to it, thus explaining why those planets appear brighter than do those which are far distant from the Sun.

Occassionally, the Sun actually oversucks; under those conditions, dark spots appear on the surface of the Sun. Scientists have long studied these 'sunspots' and are only recently beginning to realize that the dark spots represent leaks of high pressure dark because the Sun has oversucked dark to such an extent that some dark actually leaks back into space. This leakage of high pressure dark frequently causes problems with radio communications here on Earth due to collisions between the dark particles as they stream out into space at high velocities via the black 'holes' in the surface of the Sun.

As with all manmade devices, darksuckers have a finite lifetime caused by the fact that they are not 100% efficient at transmitting collected dark back to the power company via the wires from your home, causing dark to build up slowly within the device. Once they are full of accumulated dark, they can no longer suck. This condition can be observed by looking for the black spot on a full darksucker when it has reached maximum capacity of untransmitted dark...you have surely noticed that dark completely surrounds a full darksucker because it no longer has the capacity to suck any dark at all.

A candle is a primitive darksucker. A new candle has a white wick. You will notice that after the first use, the wick turns black, representing all the dark which has been sucked into it. If you hold a pencil next to the wick of an operating candle, the tip will turn black because it gets in the way of the dark flowing into the candle. It is of no use to plug a candle into an electrical outlet; it can only collect dark...it has no transmission capabilities. Unfortunately, these primitive darksuckers have a very limited range and are hazardous to operate because of the intense heat produced.

There are also portable darksuckers called flashlights. The bulbs in these devices collect dark which is passed to a dark storage unit called a battery. When the dark storage unit is full, it must be either emptied (a process called 'recharging') or replaced before the portable darksucker can continue to operate. If you break open a battery, you will find dense black dark inside, evidence that it is actually a compact dark storage unit.

The darksuckers on your automobile are high capacity units with great range, thus they require much larger dark storage units mounted under the hood of the vehicle. Since there is far more dark available in the winter season, automobile dark storage units reach capacity more frequently than they do in the summer, requiring 'recharging', or in severe cases, total replacement.

Dark has great mass. When dark is drawn into a darksucker, friction caused by the speed and mass of the dark particles (called anti-

photons) actually generates substantial heat, thus it is unwise to touch an operating dark sucker. Candles represent a special problem, as the dark must travel into a solid wick instead of through clear glass. This generates a great amount of heat, making it very dangerous to touch an operating candle.

Because dark has such great mass, it is very heavy. If you swim just below the surface of a lake, you see a lot of 'light' (absence of dark, to be more precise). As you go deeper and deeper beneath the surface, you will notice that it gets darker and darker. When you reach a depth of approximately fifty feet, you are in total darkness. This is because the heavier dark sinks to the bottom of the lake, making it appear 'lighter' near the surface.

The power companies have learned to use the dark which has settled to the bottom of lakes and rivers by pushing it through turbines, which generates the electricity used to pump the dark toward the ocean where it may be safely stored for their devious purposes.

Prior to the development of turbines, it was much more difficult to get the dark from the rivers and lakes to the ocean. The Indians recognized this problem, and developed means to assist the flow of dark on it's long journey to the ocean. When on a river in a canoe travelling in the same direction as the flow of dark, they paddled slowly, so as not to impede the flow of dark; but when they travelled against the flow of dark, they paddled vigorously to help propel the dark along its way.

Scientists are working feverishly to develop exotic new instrumentation with which to measure the actual speed and energy level of dark. While such instrumentation is beyond the capabilities of the average layman, you can actually perform a test to demonstrate the unbelievable speed of dark, right in your own home.

All that is required for the simple test is a closed desk drawer situated in a bright room. You know from past experience that the tightly shut drawer is FULL of dark. Now, place your hand firmly on the drawer's handle. Quickly yank the drawer open...the dark immediately disappears, demonstrating the blinding speed with which the dark travels to the nearest darksucker!

The secrets of dark are at present known only to the power companies. Dark must be very valuable, since they go to such lengths to collect it in vast quantitites. By some well hidden method, more modern power 'generation' facilities have devised methods to hide their collection of dark. The older facilities, however, usually have gargantuan piles of solidified dark in huge fenced in areas. Visitors to these facilities are told that the huge black piles of material are supplies of coal, but such is not the case.

The power companies have long used secret acronyms to disguise their activites; 'D.C.' stands for 'Dark Conspiracy', while 'A.C.' is

suspected to represent the 'Alternate Conspiracy' which will most likely be used exclusively once the secrets of D.C. are totally understood. D.C. is rapidly yielding it's secrets to the probing eyes and instruments of honest scientists around the world. The U.S. Attorney General is considering action to be taken against the power companies for the theft and stockpiling of dark from 'consumers'. New developments are being announced every day and we promise to keep the public informed of these announcements as they occur via this newsletter.

=======
Date: Wed, 21 Feb 90 11:42:25 EST
From: dale@lamont.ldgo.columbia.edu
To: mac@harris.cis.ksu.edu
Subject: Electricity

The Heavy and Dark story is not the one that I had in mind (Brian Kantor turned it up, and it is attached) but thanks anyway.

- ASK DAVE: W H A T I S E L E C T R I C I T Y ? -

Or, how science columns should be written.

-By Dave Barry

Today's scientific question is: What in the world is electricity?

And where does it go after it leaves the toaster?

Here is a simple experiment that will teach you an important electrical lesson: On a cool, dry day, scuff your feet along a carpet, then reach your hand into a friend's mouth and touch one of his dental fillings. Did you notice how your friend twitched violently and cried out in pain? This teaches us that electricity can be a very powerful force, but we must never use it to hurt others unless we need to learn an important electrical lesson.

It also teaches us how an electrical circuit works. When you scuffed your feet, you picked up batches of "elec- trons," which are very small objects that carpet manufactur- ers weave into carpets so they will attract dirt. The elec- trons travel through your bloodstream and collect in your finger, where they form a spark that leaps to your friend's filling, then travels down to his feet and back into the carpet, thus completing the circuit.

Amazing Electronic Fact: If you scuffed your feet long enough without touching anything, you would build up so many electrons that your finger would explode! But this is noth- ing to worry about unless you have carpeting.

Although we modern persons tend to take our electric lights, radios, mixers, etc. for granted, hundreds of years ago people did not have any of these things, which is just as well because there was no place to plug them in. Then along came the first

Electrical Pioneer, Benjamin Franklin, who flew a kite in a lighting storm and received a serious electrical shock. This proved that lighting was powered by the same force as carpets, but it also damaged Franklin's brain so severely that he started speaking only in incomprehensible maxims, such as "A penny saved is a penny earned." Eventually he had to be given a job running the post office.

After Franklin came a herd of Electrical Pioneers whose names have become part of our electrical terminology: Myron Volt, Mary Louise Amp, James Watt, Bob Transformer, etc. These pioneers conducted many important electrical experi- ments. For example, in 1780 Luigi Galvani discovered (this is the truth) that when he attached two different kinds of metal to the leg of a frog, an electrical current developed and the frog's leg kicked, even though it was no longer attached to the frog, which was dead anyway. Galvani's discovery led to enormous advances in the field of amphibian medicine. Today, skilled veterinary surgeons can take a frog that has been seriously injured or killed, implant pieces of metal in its muscles, and watch it hop back into the pond just like a normal frog, except for the fact that it sinks like a stone.

But the greatest Electrical Pioneer of them all was Thomas Edison, who was a brilliant inventor despite the fact that he had little formal education and lived in New Jersey. Edison's first major invention in 1877, was the phonograph, which could soon be found in thousands of American homes, where it basically sat until 1923, when the record was invented. But Edison's greatest achievement came in 1879, when he invented the electric company. Edison's design was a brilliant adaptation of the simple electrical circuit: The electric company sends electricity through a wire to a cus- tomer, then immediately gets the electricity back through another wire, then (this is the brilliant part) sends it right back to the customer again.

This means that an electric company can sell a customer the same batch of electricity thousands of times a day and never get caught, since very few customers take the time to examine their electricity closely. In fact the last year any new electricity was generated in the United States was 1937; the electric companies have been merely re-selling it ever since, which is why they have so much free time to apply for rate increases.

Today, thanks to men like Edison and Franklin, and frogs like Galvani's, we receive almost unlimited benefits from electricity. For example, in the past decade scientists developed the laser, an electronic appliance so powerful that it can vaporize a bulldozer 2,000 yards away, yet so precise that doctors can use it to perform delicate opera- tions to the human eyeball, provided they remember to change the power setting from "Vaporize Bulldozer" to "Delicate."

--Myron.
--
We preserve our freedoms using four boxes: soap, ballot, jury, and cartridge.
Myron A. Calhoun, PhD EE; Assoc. Professor (913) 539-4448 home
INTERNET: mac@cis.ksu.edu (129.130.10.5) 532-6350 work, 532-7353 fax
UUCP: ...rutgers!depot!mac Packet-BBS: W0PBV @ K0VAY.#NEKS.KS.USA.NAOM

3326. Re: New Lighting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 15:33:42 UTC
From: wb9mjn@wb9mjn.ampr.ORG
Message-ID: <2500@wb9mjn.ampr.org>
Source record: 288748

Yes, Flourescent tubes are used for noise sources. I have a waveguide noise source, that is a piece of waveguide with a Flourescent bulb in it! At school we had a the coaxial version made by the same company. It used a helical transmission line wrapped around a flourescent tube.

Admittantly, tho, the level of noise from the ionised gas is not that great, and probably does not pose any RFI/EMI problems for radio circuits. Altho, they can be a problem for RF labs. Some RF labs do not have Flouresent lighting. At Dayton, one of the test equipment makers had a Horn antenna, attached to his new microwave spectrum analyzer, and would show how it could pick up each flourescent fixture in the roof!

I m not too concerned about the gas noise myself. We can live with that. It s the stray radiation of spurious signals from the exciter electronics that could be a real problem!

73, Don wb9mjn%wb9mjn.ampr.org@ke9yq.imsa.edu

3327. Re: Cellular repeater antenna vs wired - how different?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 16:02:46 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.160246.21339@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 288752

In article <19920610214243CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU>
CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU (CSMSCST) writes:
> >Hi! Can anybody give me a feel for what sort of
> >loss I would be taking using a wireless repeater
> >for my handheld cellular phone vs using a wired
> >antenna?
>
> Lots. Maybe 20-30 db.

Right.... if the cell phone antenna is 1 foot from the "repeater"
antenna, I get a loss of 21.3db. If the cell phone in question
is the usual sort of handheld with .6 watts output, the effect is
as if the antenna were directly connected to a transmitter with
6 mW output. Whether this does you any good is problematical
at best. It depends on how much signal gets out of the car using
the cell phone's own antenna. This depends on the geometry of
the car, the materials used in its construction, and where you
are sitting in the car. Overall, you would make out pretty well
in a rag-top convertable or a fiberglass car, probably not so
well in a conventional all-steel hardtop. I'd like to hear your
experiences with the repeater antenna, like whether it lets
you make calls from inside your car from areas where you
couldn't before.

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

3328. Re: Cellular repeater antenna vs wired - how different?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 16:06:22 UTC
From: srm@dimacs.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jun.11.12.06.22.1992.2351@dimacs.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 288761

I recently posted a similar question. The response I received as a whole is that the Cellular repeater antenna shows no proven increase in reception for a handheld unit. That comes from a number of people including one which quoted an article on this and another that owns one.

Your best bet is to go with a wired setup. Hope this helps.

srm
--

Scott R. Myers

Snail: 8544 Temple Road Phone:215.247.2551
Philadelphia, PA 19150

Arpa: srm@dimacs.rutgers.edu Uucp: ..!dimacs!srm

"Every time I think I'm wrong I realize that I was mistaken!"

3329. Re: ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 16:22:50 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.162250.4768@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 288751

In article <2917262253-73445@dseg1>, Ocker@dseg1.CSc.ti.COM (Charlie Ocker) writes:
|>First of all, I want to thank all who responded to my recent request for
|>the ARRL emblem in Postscript format. The QSL card design is
|>progressing nicely, except for a small hitch. The person designing the
|>card is using a software package that will not accept Encapsulated
|>Postscript. It will accept the following:
|>
|> * Adobe Illustrator (EPS)
|>...
|>Charlie KD5PJ ocker@dseg1.csc.ti.com
|>Texas Instruments, Dallas

"EPS" means "Encapsulated PostScript" so that means it SHOULD accept the logo you got. Unless of course the software is so braindamaged it can only understand the precise EPS format created by AI and not any other form, even though conforming to the EPS rules.

If so, you might try feeding the logo to Illustrator, which certainly should accept it, and then have it produce another output file. Perhaps that would be acceptable to this program.

Another approach, if that doesn't work, is to replace it by a real program!

paul, ni1d

3330. Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 16:38:27 UTC
From: ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <11JUN92.13547685.0017.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Source record: 288749

Hi,

I guess I should clarify the legal limit transmitter for $20. If one is resourceful enough, this can be done. Look for old tube type 250W and 1KW AM broadcast transmitters. Many commercial stations will give them away because it costs too much to remove them, let alone the cost to dispose of old PCB laden caps and such. IT CAN BE DONE! Some people have money to burn and they burn it. I can chuckle a little. Building rigs for peanuts is something I have had to do for years. If you look hard enough, beg, ask, trade, you can build a big rig for peanuts. It is the conventional thinking that is the problem. For an example, despite the fact that it is 'recommended' to do something a certain way like chimneys, it DOESN'T have to be exact. People have been running 4-400As for years with only a muffin fan. It is a bit more critical to get good air turbulence... but it can be done. Blowers-- I was recently at one of the largest hamfests in the Northeast, Rochester, NY, where towards about 5:00 pm, my friend and I were given 3 large blowers for ONE DOLLAR. This same friend built up a $1000 sattelite receiver from boards in a box that sold for a dollar. 4-400A transmitting tube PULLS have been going for $20 for a long time. A good size TV transformer can drive all your driver stages and the screens on Finals if you have screens.

Your biggest plus is your friends on the air, ask around, ask every-one. You don't need a fancy rack, just some sheetmetal and Aluminum angle iron. Go with tubes, they are cheap at hamfests and in some respects are easier to work with then solid-state. Economy, that's the name of the game. Keep it cheap!

Don't ever tell someone that they can't do it. It can be done. And are you guys crazy to pay money for an antenna tuner? Slap some coil stock and receiver air variables together. Receiver air variables can withstand high voltage when immersed in mineral oil.

Quite a few older homebrew radios can be had just by getting it out of the next door neighbors basement! If you don't care about the bells and whistles, radio gear can be made or bought for peanuts. You havent asked around enough, if you think it can't be done.

Russ, KA2KFH

3331. Good morse code programs for comm64?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 16:57:32 UTC
From: nowlola@elof.iit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.165732.7105@iitmax.iit.edu>
Source record: 288750
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,comp.sys.cbm

Does anyone know if there are any good morse code programs
around for the commodore 64? I'm studying for a HAM license
and really need something to practice on (no equipment yet).

OAN
--
No signature here...

3332. Re: DC auto chargers for FT-470

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 17:18:09 UTC
From: 5rtrtrt@cbnewsf.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.171809.21976@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288753

Its easy to charge the 470 battery from the car battery. All
you do is put a resistor in series with a battery feed (i.e. from the
cigarette lighter) that is appropriate for the battery size. I do it
with the FNB-17 battery which is 600 mah. Nicads like 1/10 of
the full charge capacity, in this case 60 ma. Use ur ohms law
to estimate the resistor size. (13.6 -7.2)v/.06 a would put you
in the ballpark. I used about 50 ohms and measured the current.
The only thing you must be cautious about is the time limit. Charge
it for no more than 14 hours at a time.
I didn't do it yet, but putting a diode in series with the resistor will
prevent the battery from discharging if there should be a short in the cable
or fom discharging back into the power supply if you are charging it
from a 12 vdc supply.

Rick KT2Q

3333. Alinco DJ-580T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 17:29:08 UTC
From: WEILAND@UPS.EDU
Message-ID: <920611102737.57b@UPS.EDU>
Source record: 288754

I recently purchased the Alinco DJ-580T HT.
So far, it has proven to be a good radio.

I modified it for Aircraft (AM) and for off-band operation for CAP and MARS.

I have a couple of concerns:
1) The plastic lens over the display is not at all protected, so is
subject to scratching. Is it readily available and easily replaced?

2) The numbers on my keypad are already fading away. The VHF and UHF
buttons are barely readible, the * button is unreadable, plus several
others are getting quite faint. The radio is 2 1/2 months old. I
would think that the keypad should remain readable longer than that.

Last week, I was in Oregon and had a QSO with a friend. Several times, he
remarked that my audio had disappeared. I was still able to hold the repeater
but had no audio. Has anyone else experienced this problem?

Thought I would throw this out for comment.

Larry

End of returned message

3334. Recycled 9 Volt Batteries

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 17:34:30 UTC
From: nfunamura%mis2.DEcnet@nuwes-lll.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9206111733.AA07284@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288755

Pete Demmer, KH6CTQ passed along this hint to me. Hope this helps other netters.....

Rather than just discarding depleted 9 volt batteries, Pete saves them and recycles the connectors (top of the battery) for use on projects that require 9 volt connectors. The recycling procedure is very simple requiring just a side cutting plier to pry back the metallic housing holding down the connector. Push the battery out of the housing from the back end of the battery to recover the connector.
Pete also points out that six very useful 1.5 volt batteries are enclosed!!!!
Try it you'll be pleasantly surprised at what you find inside the housing.

NOTE: Standard precautions apply...safety glasses, unintended use etc. etc.
^^

73, Norman
KH6R
(808) 668-3087
nfunamura@nuwes-lll.navy.mil
26.4.0.145

3335. Re: Hacking an MC68000 - Need Docs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 17:41:44 UTC
From: hawk@oakhill.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.174144.8075@oakhill.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 288758

In article <1992Jun10.222428.23549@rice.edu> kossack@owlnet.rice.edu (Jordan Marc Kossack) writes:
> Howdy
>
> I recently picked up a Motorola MC68000 Educational Computer
> at a local swap meet. However, I didn't get any docs. If anyone
> has the docs available, would you please send me email? I'll pay
> for copying and postage.
>
> I sent a letter to Motorola a month ago and I've recieved no
> response, so I am hoping someone on the net can help me out. One
> idea is a dedicated packet machine. What can this thing do?
>
> TNX
>
>--
>Jordan M Kossack | You're so vain, you probably think this .sig is about you.
>kossack@rice.edu | You're so vain, I bet you think this .sig is about you.
> +1 713 240 2073 | Don't you? Don't you? Don't you?
>

Jordan,
call the Motorola HOT LINE at [512] 891-2777
and ask for the info!
regards

George Hawkins

GEORGE HAWKINS KKK KK IIIIIIII 5555555 XXX XXX
K K II 55 X X DXCC &
K K II 55555 X X MOBILE
K K K II 55 X 160 <> 10
K K II 5 X X SEE YOU ON
K K II 55 X X BANDS FROM
KKK KK IIIIIIII 555555 XXX XXX MY TRUCK!

George Hawkins Internet: hawk@hawk.sps.mot.com
Motorola Inc. UUCP: cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!otis!hawk
6501 William Cannon Drive West Phone (512) 891-4543
Austin Texas 78735-8598 FAX (512) 891-2947

3336. Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 18:15:54 UTC
From: tonyp@convex.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.181554.22465@convex.com>
Source record: 288756

Well, I found the "R U sick of QRP in QST" thread so enlightening
that I've decided to post my 2nd belief - to see if I'm wrong, and
everyone likes it, or if they agree with me.

Many moons ago, back in the dim-time (pre-1968 or there abouts),
the amateur bands were of two shapes: "Novice", and "everyone else".

The Novices had their chunk, and Generals & up could operate there,
and the rest of the entire band. There were no class-subdivisions.

There was a General, an Advanced, and an Amateur Extra class of
license, but it didn't mean anything other than you've accomplished
taking a high set of tests.

Now somewhere along the line Incentive Licensing came along. I admit
that I don't know "how". The name says it all. There was now a reason
to go for the higher class of license: you got something tangible
in return.

I thought/think Incentive Licensing is unfair.

Once you've passed a set of tests that ensure:

o you have an idea of what you're doing
o you have an idea of international laws
o you won't cause interference
o you won't fry yourself

You should have the same privileges as someone who does
electronics for a living, or has a real knack for it.

After all, this is a hobby.

The incentive licensing did work for me, but from a difference
perspective: I didn't take the AE for more bells & whistles, I
took it so I wouldn't have to learn any new rules. I didn't want
to have to look at a chart to see where I was allowed, and where
I wasn't. Dang Hippie-radical is what I was back then - now I'm
just a Republican! :-)

tony - WA2EAA

--
Tony J. Podrasky | What's this thing?
San Diego , Ca | It's called a MODEM.
tonyp@convex.com | And what's this button for?

NNNN NNNN ZCZC | Whatever you do, don't touc{{{7bh6xx!{@%%hxbd&$#)$% NO CARRIER

3337. Alinco 590 upgrade--$$ to be

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 18:52:19 UTC
From: VIDGAMES@biotechnet.COM
Message-ID: <920611145128.20c001ca@biotechnet.com>
Source record: 288757

A message copied from CompuServe, from the GM of AlincoUs US office.
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=

Message: #118940, S/0 HamNet Roundtable
Date: Wed, Jun 10, 1992 7:58:18 PM
Subject: Alinco DR-590T CPU UpGrd
From: Gregory H Pearson 72130,2343
To: All

Notice to All; Please Let Your Friends Know

Starting 01 July 1992, there will be a $50.00 charge for up-grading the CPU in a DR-590T Dual Band Mobile Transceiver.

We'd like as many of you as possible to know about this so you can get your unit to us before 01 July.

Thanks

Gregg N6ZSW

=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
Andy Eddy-WB1FNV/6, 7J1ALH Beverly Hills, California
Exec. Editor, VideoGames & Computer Entertainment Magazine
Internet: 70007.3554@compuserve.com or vidgames@biotechnet.com
Delphi: VIDGAMES CompuServe: 70007,3554
GEnie: VIDGAME MCImail: VIDGAMES Prodigy: CKJB66A

3338. Re: 4 Meters (was Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 18:52:21 UTC
From: coolidge@guru.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.185221.4034@e2big.mko.dec.com>
Source record: 288766

--
In article Message-ID: <1992Jun10.185618.2441@news.larc.nasa.gov>,
kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) said:

"I'm all for making broadcast TV illegal, both UHF and VHF. Most people
have access to cable TV anyway, right? "

BZZZZTTTT: Wrong, Scott. Many do, perhaps a statistical majority, but
there is still a significant portion of the US population that don't have
access to cable TV.

Despite the fact that Lakes Region Cable (of Laconia, NH) has the exclusive
franchise to serve the town of Epsom, New Hampshire, and was obligated by
contractural terms dictated by Town Meeting (technically, our absolute form
of town government up here - the Board of Selectmen were *told* by the voters
in town how it was going to be...) to serve *ALL* parts of the town, they
refuse to run a cable up my road and refuse to connect me up.

So, I can't get HBO, CNN and the rest of the hoopla. Instead, I get no fewer
than 22 channels off of the air, including Public Television from 4 states. I
have a choice of at least two different stations for each of the 'Big 3'
commercial networks, which helps avoid the NFL Blackout Rule. (Not that the
Patriots are worth watching...).

I'd like to give 902-928 to DAB, and have them give us some virgin space
free from an artificially high noise floor induced by stupid consumer gadgets
that spread their crap all over our spectrum. I'd love to see 6m truly usable
in all areas of North America, not just out in the Boonies. I'd love to see
our hospitals each have their own frequency instead of all being stacked up
on the same frequency, distinguished only by a CTCSS tone, so that ambulances
could give them more than a moment's notice that they're coming in with a
critically ill patient. I'd love to have the Cambridge, Mass FD move their
high band, multi-kW repeater output (which simply repeats what's on their
800MHZ frequency) off of the same frequency used to dispatch 30 fire
departments covering several hundred square miles in central New Hampshire.

Yeah, you're right - maybe we ought to banish TV from below 3 GHz, and make
the current satellite downlink band at 3.7-4.2 GHz *officially* a DBS band
since that's what it is in actual practice now. RM petition time, perhaps??

The spectrum sausage squeeze isn't about to get better soon...

Bayard R. Coolidge coolidge%guru.zko.dec.com@decwrl.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. N1HO
Nashua, NH "Brake for Moose - it can save your life" -NHF&GD
Disclaimer: Opinions expressed are solely those of the author and not of

Digital Equipment Corporation or any other entity.

3339. Kenwood TS140S or TS440S wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 18:54:50 UTC
From: lairdpg@lub001.lamar.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.115450.1241@lub001.lamar.edu>
Source record: 288707

Wanted:

Good Used Kenwood TS140S or Kenwood TS440S HF Rig. Must be in working order
and please, no apparent cosmetic damages. Reasonable price will be negotiated.

If you have anything like this for sell, please send me e-mail or just a
follow-up message would be fine.

Thanks,

Phillip
N5UYH/AA

Or contact me at Lamar University, Beaumont, Texas Info Systems (409)880-8505
Monday through Thursday 7:30-4:45 CST and Fridays 7:30-12:30PM CST.

3340. FT-470 Channel Reset ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 18:57:46 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9206111857.AA15433@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288759

I recently posted a query for a list of undocumented Ft-470 functions. Several responses supplies many features. There is one functions I still would like to have - I wonder if anybody else knows how to reset ONE CHANNEL?

For example, taking a recent trip down the Oregon coast, I set several channels for repeaters during the trip. I can set the SKIP function, but, if I dial through the channels, channels (SKIP'd or not) still appear. The only solution to clean up unwanted channels is to do s SYSTEM RESET and re-program those channels I still want. Anyone know who to reset individual channels?

Thanks to all who responded to my initial request. -Rob

ROBERT GIDEN, N7KCG (Wa. St. Univ.)
Tel: 509/335-2967 (Hm:509/229-3472) Fax: 509/335-2863
BITnet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.Bitnet Internet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU

3341. LET'S TALK RADIO service changing hands.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 19:06:25 UTC
From: flash@lopez.UUCP
Message-ID: <lEuBe-.Q3@lopez.UUCP>
Source record: 288684
Cross-posted to: rec.video.satellite,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The popular LET'S TALK RADIO audio service, heard on S3/21 @6.2 has been sold. Jim Bass of Syracuse has transfered all physical assetts of the service, as well as the name and the transponder space to a group of Radio Amateurs headed by Blair Alper of Chicago, who is on the board of the RAIN (Radio Amateur Information Network) service.

Jim told me he sold the service to allow him more time to pursue other TVRO interests, including bringing back his popular QSO AMATEUR RADIO show, which will be coming on the air soon on G6. The demands of doing a video show, as well as his other interests, including the time away from his family caused by running a full time audio channel singlehandedly were given as his reasons for accepting the offer of the new group.

Frank Collins, N6TAF will be program manager of the service, and programming will be divided between three origination points to provide both diversity in programming as well as allowing the participants to have lives of their own besides sitting in a studio 12 hours a day as Jim has done the past year.

Programming on the service will be increased, and most of the popular programs already in place will remain on the air. Jim also assured me that he is going to continue his low profit satellite equipment sales operation, the profits of which will be used to support the new video channel, which initially will be on the air twice a month with a schedule to be announced later.

This friday night, Jim and I will do a retrospective on the LTR service, and a look toward the future both for LTR and his new video channel. The program is scheduled to begin at 9PM eastern time on S3/21 6.2 audio. I hope you will take time to tune in and call our 800 number, if for no other reason than to wish Jim well in his new endeavours and also to lend support to the new owners of the service.

Frank Collins has discussed the new program schedule with me, and if they are able to get the shows lined up, it will be a very impressive service, and be in keeping with the LET'S TALK RADIO tradition of quality information. Friday Nights, in addition to the FRIDAY NIGHT LIVE call in show and SIGNALS, there will be new programs devoted to Shortwave and Broadcast listening, and Steve Coletti of CROSSBAND will be on with a new live show as part of the enhanced lineup.

Other amateur related programs are to be added, and a new service in the early evenings (before the normal 9PM startup time) will be programmed by patients at various veterans hospitals around the country as part of a new service for disabled vets.

All in all I think these moves will be good for all concerned, and I hope the TVRO community will lend its support during the transition and startup of the new LET'S TALK RADIO and QSO AMATEUR RADIO TV show.
--
=Marquette MI: It's Not the END of the world, but you can see it from here=
== Gary Bourgois flash@lopez (rutgers!sharkey!lopez!flash) GWN UPLink ==
== 3.950 Nationwide Amateur Radio Nightly after 0200z=Learning Channel ==
=============== WB8EOH = The Eccentric Old Hippie = WB8EOH ================

3342. OMNI VI

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 19:21:50 UTC
From: cfishman@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9206111519.aa16501@FSAC1.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 288762

I just called Ten Tec to see if the new OMNI VI

hf rig had a transverter interface.....It doesn't

that tooooo- bad

3343. TS830S gone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 19:46:14 UTC
From: penneys@pecan.cns.udel.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.194614.28522@udel.edu>
Source record: 288764

The Kenwood TS 830S etc is gone. Tnx all and sorry to disappoint you. Bob

3344. Radio prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 20:06:40 UTC
From: price@cod.nosc.mil
Message-ID: <9206112006.AA26031@cod.nosc.mil>
Source record: 288765

With the exception of my novice Heathkit transmitter (purchased in 1963 for $50), I have never bought a new major piece of ham gear (e.g. transceivers). I bought a TR-3 in 1968 which was about 5 years old at the time and used it for over 10 years. Then I bought a TS-820S in 1981, again about 5 years old. And most recently I have a "brand new" (to me) TS-430S and gee, Dad, I can get on the WARC bands now, only 10 years after they first became available!

In each case I paid between $300 and $500, I've had no problems with any of the rigs, and I've got all the features I seem to need.

This doesn't work if you *have* to have the latest widgets, but I'm a pretty serious DXer and I do just fine without a TS-950DXATGT or whatever the latest is!

Call me cheap? Or practical?

--Jim, K6ZH

3345. Re: Alinco DJ-580T

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 20:08:59 UTC
From: jbs@rti.rti.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.200859.10783@rti.rti.org>
Source record: 288767

In article <920611102737.57b@UPS.EDU> WEILAND@UPS.EDU writes:
>
> I recently purchased the Alinco DJ-580T HT.
> So far, it has proven to be a good radio.

Ditto.

>Last week, I was in Oregon and had a QSO with a friend. Several times, he
>remarked that my audio had disappeared. I was still able to hold the repeater
>but had no audio. Has anyone else experienced this problem?

Hmm. The other night someone commented that my audio had dropped quite a
bit. I thought perhaps my battery was getting low, but I attached an MFJ
speaker-mike and he said it sounded fine. Hmmm.....

-joe

3346. Re: 4 Meters (was Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 20:41:07 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.204107.23429@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288770

In article <1992Jun10.205137.11016@dsd.es.com> alan@bambam.UUCP (Alan Brubaker) writes:
>In article <1992Jun10.185618.2441@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (
Scott Dorsey) writes:
>>
>>I'm all for making broadcast TV illegal, both UHF and VHF. Most people
>>have access to cable TV anyway, right? Extend the FM broadcast band a bit,
>>allocate a bit more for the cellular folks, and give the rest to the hams.
>>(Okay, maybe a little bit of the UHF band we could give up for DAB systems).
>>--scott

Cable has cut severely into the broadcast audience in metroplexes and
broadcasters have not been aggressive in their counterattacks. Instead
they have attempted to fight a losing rearguard action. That's too bad
for those of us living in rural areas and for the concept of free universal
broadcasting service. Sadly, the days of universal free TV are numbered.
The marketplace has spoken in the metroplexes and pay per view fragmented
audiences are becoming the norm. This has profound cultural implications.
No longer do the majority of Americans have a base of shared experience
with their fellows. The melting pot of popular culture has fragmented.

While pay cable will dominate the metroplex of the future, new scrambled
MDS services are being proposed for the rural areas so that everyone
will have to pay to receive a video program. These MDS providers are
looking hungrily for spectrum, especially amateur allocations.

Meanwhile, UHF broadcasting has already lost channels 70 through 83
to cellular phone and trunked radio. Channels 14 through 17 are gone
in some areas, taken for government communications, mainly police.
The lower VHF broadcast channels have not faced much spectrum pressure
in recent years. Their longer range and larger antennas have made
them less attractive to potential spectrum grabbers. Only over the
air broadcasting requires the range and spectrum provided at VHF.

>Gary is a lot more knowledgable about this than I am, I am sure, but
>it seems to me that there was a proposed phase-out of VHF television
>broadcasting (channels 2 - 13) once upon a time. As I remember, there
>was a lot of discussion about this, and after a certain year, all TV
>receivers had to have UHF receive capability. The VHF TV stations
>supposedly would get their UHF channel assignment, fire up and simulcast
>for some period of time, then shut down the VHF transmitter for good.
>Eventually, all of the VHF space that became free would be used for
>public service communications and other things. So then, channels 14
>through 83 would have been available for TV broadcasting. It would
>not surprise me if some special interest groups got this plan tabled
>or scrapped somehow, and things just kept going, except that now all

>the TVs had UHF as well as VHF capability. But just consider the
>fewer TVI problems we would have had if VHF TV had been phased out.
>Maybe it is not too late.

The reason for the requirement for all receivers to have UHF capability
was to give the UHF broadcasters as even a playing field as possible
with the VHF broadcasters. This was pushed mainly by the Association
of Maximum Service Telecasters, a UHF broadcast trade group. The problen
was that the receiver technology of the day made achieving stability
and good SNR at UHF much harder than at VHF. This gave the VHF broadcaster
an additional edge over the UHF competition. Of course, the other range
limiting problems of terrain blockage and increasing signal loss at UHF
remained and the FCC allowed UHF broadcasters to run 5 million watts
instead of the 116 thousand watts of a low VHF broadcaster to compensate.
To this day, the power bills of UHF broadcasters remain a dominant expense
in operating their stations.

It should be kept firmly in mind that it was public policy to maximize
the coverage of broadcast facilities. This was in line with the concept
of universal service also then expoused for the telephone company. This
is a social policy rather than a technical issue. Broadcasting, particularly
TV broadcasting, was seen as a powerful force for developing a common
popular culture, a vigorous heating of the melting pot of society. This
was directly in line with other government actions such as school integration
and public accomodations integration.

These policies have largely been failures of course. The real results
have been white flight, the politics of envy, and the rise of fragmented
popular culture. TV broadcasting was the only one of the policies that
appeared to be working. TV broadcasting developed a national consciousness
unique in history, but the rise of cable allowed that constituency too to
fragment into tight little special interest cliques.

Broadcasters too, contributed to their own downfall. By catering to the
lowest common denominator, their programing was designed to not offend
anyone, but it also did not inspire, uplift, or titilate anyone. With
the rise of cable, narrow special interest programing, guarranteed to
offend some segment of the audience, became profitable. So now you have
all religious channels, the Playboy channel, all sports channels, R rated
movie channels, etc. Common cultural experiences have again become rare.

As broadcasting becomes more and more an anachronism in the face of the
fragmented special interest audiences, I expect more and more broadcast
facilities to go dark. I once thought I'd never see the day when a major
broadcast outlet would close it's doors. Broadcast seemed a license to
print money. But no more, even the mighty national networks have fallen
on hard times and are unlikely to recover. I fully expect that half the
broadcast facilities in the nation will go under in the next 10 years.
This is the passing of an era in mass communications.

Gary KE4ZV

3347. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 20:47:56 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <La38LB4w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 288582

pdh@netcom.com (Phil Howard) writes:

> am001@cleveland.Freenet.Edu (Robert S. Radvanovsky) writes:
>
> > 1. I use a 2m HT for a hot-tub which is out in my back yard.
> >Personally, I think that I am well within the statutes of the law.
>
> If you are remotely controlling a station from an auxiliary station
> (the one you are actually at) then are you following 97.201(b)?
>
> 97.201(b) An auxiliary station may transmit only on the 1.25 m and
> shorter wavelength bands, except the 220.0-220.5 MHz [moot
> now], 431-433 MHz and 435-438 MHz segments.

You can't be an auxillary/remote-control station while on the same
property the station you are controlling is licensed to. If it's within
your reach within seconds, it's 'under-your-control' even if keyed by
your talkie so don't sweat it.

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

3348. Dinner @ Cal Rail Fest (Who am I missing?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 21:37:29 UTC
From: raveling@Unify.com
Message-ID: <hfhhn0o@Unify.Com>
Source record: 288771

Help! I'm trying to recall who phoned last week and
said "I'll be there, plus one more" for the USENET
dinner get-together at the California Railroad Festival.

I forgot to record this person'sname & email address,
and no longer remember who among a platoon of people
that I've spoken to this was. If you're this missing
person, would you please contact me fairly quickly?

In case there isn't an opportunity to get a message back
to me, the plan is to meet around 5:15 p.m. in front of the
Overfair 1915 in the Railroad Museum lobby. We have a
reservation for 5:45 in my name at Fat City (1001 Front Street,
just across the street from the Central Pacific Passenger Station,
Freight Station, and the Delta King.

Paul Raveling
Raveling@Unify.com

3349. Upgrading from General to Extra

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 22:39:59 UTC
From: ad815@yfn.ysu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun11.223959.3603@news.ysu.edu>
Source record: 288768

First of all, thank you all very much for all the responses to my original message -- although I must admit that some of y'all contradicted each other <<Grin>>

Probably the most interesting response was from Bob Innerbitzen (sp?) at the ARRL/VEC office who said, "Your paperwork is fine and you'll be getting your Extra ticket as soon as everything is processed and sent to the FCC," or something to that effect.

I did recieve a single CSCE at the exam session which indicates that I upgraded to Extra.

The most likely explanation for what happened (according to several individuals) was that the VE's spotted the copy of the General license along with the information that I had passed everything up to Extra and they just assumed that I had an Advanced upgrade pending from a previous session.

Apparently what happened was that they photocopied page 75 of the ARRL/VEC Volunteer Examiner Manual, filled it out, put the name of one of the VE's on it, informing me to call if I had any questions, and then sent it to me. Upon calling that VE from the 5/30/92 Highland Heights, KY exam session, he told me that the upgrade would happen in two steps, which the gentleman from the ARRL/VEC office tells me is not correct, that my paperwork will be sent in as it stands.

Yes, I got the ARRL/VEC VE Manual. I left a message on the ARRL/VEC WATS answering machine and a young lady from the ARRL/VEC office called and said to wait until my Extra license arrives and then photocopy it and send it along with the VE application materials (this is where I spotted the form).

Okay ... moral of the story ... all you VE's out there ... be advised (and tell all the other VE's you speak to) that a photocopy of page 75 is unnecessary in the event of upgrading by more than one license class in a single test session in order to avoid inciting a panic like the one I almost had! <<Grin>>

Thanks for all the replies!

John
KB8GYS/AE
--
John S. Kennedy (513) 541-3078 | "It knows only that it needs, Commander.
axinar@tso.uc.edu | But, like so many of us, it does
au138@cleveland.freenet.edu | not know what."
72217.416@compuserve.com | -- Spock, Star Trek I

3350. New ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-11 23:05:32 UTC
From: miked@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Message-ID: <11JUN92.23053277@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>
Source record: 288769

Hello, everyone. Just wanted the whole world to know that I have received my license and love every minute I spend on the air!! 73 to all!!

N7YIR
Mike Dougherty
Flagstaff, AZ

3351. Re: Cellular repeater antenna vs wired - how different?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 00:33:41 UTC
From: johng.all_proj@ecs.comm.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.003341.16737@lmpsbbs.mot.com>
Source record: 288777

In article <19920610214243CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU> CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU (CSMSCST) writes:
>>Hi! Can anybody give me a feel for what sort of
>>loss I would be taking using a wireless repeater
>>for my handheld cellular phone vs using a wired
>>antenna?
>
>Lots. Maybe 20-30 db. Probably the best way to measure the
>loss is whatever the "wireless repeater" cost you. (This device
>is a gizmo that clips onto the window and has two antennas connected
>together, one inside the car and one outside. Depending on how far
>(in inches) the cell phone antenna is from the inside antenna, the
>coupling quickly decreases to zero.)
>
> -- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)
Basic transmission loss between dipoles:

```
Lb=10 log (4 pi d)**2
-----------
lambda**2 (3.28)
```

Assuming 5 feet from the portable antenna to the repeater antenna the coupling loss would be:

```
Lb=10 log (4 pi 5)**2 = 30.8 dB! at 800 MHz
----------
1**2 (3.28)
```

The 800 MHz gain antenna gain makes up 3 dB leaving us still 27.8 dB in the hole.

--
John Gilbert Secure and Advanced Conventional
KA4JMC Systems Division
johng@ecs.comm.mot.com Motorola Communications Sector
post: CPGR17 Schaumburg, Illinois

3352. Is this another Alinco DR-590t Problem?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 00:34:29 UTC
From: sche0459@hgc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.003429.26069@merlin.hgc.edu>
Source record: 288686

A few weeks ago I received my upgraded Alinco DR-590T. When transmitting with DSQ, the mic audio is muted while the tones are being sent. Fine.

However, when crossbanding, the VHF audio is simultaneously transmitted with the DSQ tones over to UHF. If somebody on VHF is pretty loud, then the HTs fail to properly decode the DSQ tones sent from the 590.

DSQ on the 590 UHF side is necessary for remote control operation. Also, both an Alinco DJ-560 and an Icom W2A fail to open squelch occasionally, which leaves me frantically pushing the monitor (squelch disable) button on the HT.

Does anyone else have this problem? Does anyone know which pots adjust DSQ tone level?

Note: A quick way to see if your radio does this is to crossband a dead VHF simplex channel to UHF with DSQ enabled on the UHF side. Open the squelch on the VHF side. After the 590 sends the tones, does your HT open its DSQ?

Thanks,
Bill

3353. Re: Motorola 800 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 00:39:37 UTC
From: johng.all_proj@ecs.comm.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.003937.16797@lmpsbbs.mot.com>
Source record: 288776

In article <gBe7LB1w164w@dreaml.wariat.org> jga@dreaml.wariat.org (Jon Anhold) writes:
>I recently had the opertunity to borrow a pair of Motorola HTX-800 trunked
>radios. They were for sure 800 MHz, operating on repeaters, and one of them
>was also a phone. What I need to know is this: What frequency? The bottom
>of the units had a section that looked like this:
>
>
>+---------------+
>! NTN 5447 B !
>! Alternate to: !
>! NTN 4824 A !
>! NTN 5447 A !
>! NTN 5049 A !
>+---------------+
>
>Any ideas?
>
>-j
>
>
>
>--
>-Jon Anhold- at Dreamland UUCP
>(...{uunet|backbone}!dreaml!jga) (jga@dreaml.wariat.org)
>"It's a fax from your dog, Mr. Dansworth. It looks like your cat." - Far Side

BAT NICD 950 MAH DUAL CHARGE

--
John Gilbert Secure and Advanced Conventional
KA4JMC Systems Division
johng@ecs.comm.mot.com Motorola Communications Sector
post: CPGR17 Schaumburg, Illinois

3354. Tips for teaching a 7yr old enuf for nocode-tech wanted.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 01:03:36 UTC
From: daveegan@dhw68k.cts.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.010336.25871@dhw68k.cts.com>
Source record: 288678

My 7 year old daughter and I have an agreement that I now need to fulfill my end of the bargain on! She can now read quite well and really wants to become a ham!

I'm stuck as to where I start. I'm looking for any and all tips/techniques that I can use to teach my daughter what she needs to know. Especially helpful would be books/software that others have used, learning tips/tricks for someone this age and also- what kind of testing is done for a 7 year old?

Please reply to me via mail. The site I am on is critically short of disk and news purges out faster than I can keep up. I will post a summary if there is sufficent interest!

Thanks in advance for any and all help

!

--
Dave Egan Egan Computing & Technology Services | Radio: N6XVZ
uucp: ...{spsd,zardoz,felix}!dhw68k!daveegan | n6xvz.ampr.org[44.10.0.176]
InterNet: daveegan@dhw68k.cts.com | n6xvz@n6xqy.CA.USA.NA

3355. Re: USA regulation

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 01:09:14 UTC
From: lyndon@ampr.ab.ca
Message-ID: <69@ampr.ab.ca>
Source record: 288774

rph@sq.sq.com (Pontus Hedman (VE3RPH)) writes:

> To be really picky, that makes 16 different combinations. Of these, 8
> are useless because they don't include BASIC. Of the remaining 8,
> 2 are redundant (B+5+12+A == B+12+A, and B+5+12 == B+12) leaving 6
> significant combinations.

To be really really picky, the DOC requires you to have the Basic
before you can do any operation at all. In other words, you could
have the Advanced+12 WPM and still not be granted a certificate
until you write the Basic.

Why are we discussing Canadian licensing with a Distribution: usa?

3356. parallel port

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 01:21:01 UTC
From: laurm00@DMI.USherb.CA
Message-ID: <BppL31.Bqs@DMI.USherb.CA>
Source record: 288772
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,comp.music

Need some documentation on the pin out of the parallel port on IBM-PC
I need the +5 volt, -5 volt and ground to put some power on a DAC808.

excuse my poor english.

Thanks 73!

Mario Laureti

laurm00@tohi.dmi.usherb.ca
mlaureti@vm1.si.usherb.ca

3357. Re: A Better DOVE News item

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 01:36:08 UTC
From: cowdin@pogo.DEn.mmc.COM
Message-ID: <9206120129.AA01653@Princeton.EDU>
Source record: 288773

Hi Bob! I will run your bulletin this weekend. I couldn't help having a little fun and interjecting some levity considering all the "salvos" being fired off about the gateway issue. 73 de WD0HHU

3358. AURORA WATCH: Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WATCH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 01:44:55 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.708313495@honte>
Source record: 288709
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

/\

MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

ISSUED: 01:00 UT, 12 JUNE

/\

VALID UNTIL: 18:00 UTC ON 12 JUNE

MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 12 June (UT days)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: LOW - MODERATE

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: MODERATE

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: FAIR

AURORAL ACTIVITY MAY BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

NORTHERN WASHINGTON STATE / SOUTHERN BRITISH COLUMBIA TO NORTHERN
IDAHO TO CENTRAL MONTANA TO SOUTHERN NORTH DAKOTA TO CENTRAL
MINNESOTA TO CENTRAL WISCONSIN TO MICHIGAN TO NORTHERN NEW YORK STATE
TO NEW HAMPSHIRE TO SOUTHERN MAINE.

SYNOPSIS...

Auroral activity has increased to moderate levels over the northerly
middle latitude regions, with sporadic bursts of high-intensity activity
over the high latitude regions. This activity appears to be in response
to a favorable minor solar flare which erupted on 08 June. The initial
phase of the disturbance suggests levels of auroral activity may
occasionally become luminous enough to be seen over a larger area of
middle latitude regions. The northern tier of the U.S. states and all
of the Canadian provinces are the anticipated primary sites for
observing low to moderate levels of activity over the next 24 hours.

Some stabilization is expected to occur later this UT day (12 June),
limiting the visibility of activity to the higher latitude regions.

This is not expected to be a significant disturbance.

This watch will remain active until 18Z on 12 June when it will either
be extended or allowed to expire.

** End of Watch **

3359. [FWD] Upgrading from Gen to Extra

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 02:16:37 UTC
From: jdelancy@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil
Message-ID: <9206120202.AA12978@tecnet1.jcte.jcs.mil>
Source record: 288775

J. S. KENNEDY AT AXINAR SAYS:
>that said basically, "The form 610 you completed for this test session
>is being held at the ARRL/VEC office pending the receipt of a photocopy
>of your pending license upgrade."

The way it's worded, he went from General to Extra in
ONE SITTING. If that;s the case, someone at the testing ARRL/VEC group
has their wires crossed. Suggest he call the ARRL/VEC
hotline at 800-927-7583 and talk to Sue Corliss about it.

If you had gone from General to Extra in two different
test sessions that were mailed separately to the ARRL/VEC
then you would have had to wait. Reason being that <quote>
the FCC does not want two separate applications for action
in the licensing unit at the same time <unquote>. (If that's
so, why is their a question on the 610 about pending applications??)

3360. Hamfest, Bangor Maine, Saturday June 13, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 02:26:49 UTC
From: steve@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU
Message-ID: <19999@gandalf.UMCS.Maine.EDU>
Source record: 288679
Cross-posted to: maine.ham-radio,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Sponsor: pine State Amateur Radio Club
Date: June 13, 1992 Saturday
Time: 8:00 AM- 2:00 pm
Cost: $2.00 per person
Location: Hermon Elementary School
Talk in on 146.34/94 and 146.04/64

Directions:

I-95 to exit 44 to us route #2. Take route 2 to hermon
At hermon corner (by the monument) take a right on billins road
for two miles to the school. follow the signs.

Features;
food
free parking
dealers
tables are available for $6.00 each
ve exams for all (novice to extra)
many technical demonstrations all day long
cw contest
2 major door prizes; TWO 2-meter HT radios
1 non ham prize

Seperate drawing for dealers and tailgaters prize

3 camgrounds and many motels within 5 miles of the hamfest.

For more information contact
Roger Dole KA1TKS
RR 2 Box 730
Bangor , Maine 04401
Telephone (207) 848-3846

3361. Mail Path needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 03:18:28 UTC
From: David_Shalita.ES_AE@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"11-Jun-92.20:17:38.PDT".*.D.R._Shalita.ES_AE@Xerox.com>
Source record: 288680

I would appreciate it much if this message could be forwarded to
John Nagle, best known address is

From:swrinde!mips!apple!apple!netcomsv!mork!nagle@network.UCSD.EDU

and

AL N1AL, best known address is

From:swrinde!sdd.hp.com!hpscdc!hplextra!hpl-opus!hpnmdla!alanb@network.UCSD.EDU

============
I am trying to send mail messages to each and have not been able to
find an address that works for either.

Thanks for any help.
Dave

3362. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 11 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 03:55:43 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.708321343@honte>
Source record: 288710
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 163, 06/11/92
10.7 FLUX=129.0 90-AVG=145 SSN=113 BKI=3423 3345 BAI=021
BGND-XRAY=B3.5 FLU1=1.9E+05 FLU10=1.1E+04 PKI=3322 3356 PAI=027
BOU-DEV=025,042,016,031,025,021,053,083 DEV-AVG=037 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.5 @ 1406UT XRAY-MIN= B3.2 @ 1854UT XRAY-AVG= B4.3
NEUTN-MAX= +001% @ 2335UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 1120UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.4%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2355UT PCA-MIN= -0.8DB @ 1925UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55283NT @ 2323UT BOUTF-MIN=55198NT @ 1752UT BOUTF-AVG=55241NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+122NT@ 2229UT GOES7-MIN=N:-022NT@ 0817UT G7-AVG=+080,+052,+011
GOES6-MAX=P:+157NT@ 2145UT GOES6-MIN=E:-024NT@ 1653UT G6-AVG=+092,+003,+038
FLUXFCST=STD:135,135,130;SESC:135,135,130 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,010,010/025,015,015
KFCST=3444 3222 2324 3222 27DAY-AP=005,005 27DAY-KP=1111 2111 1112 1112
WARNINGS=*AURMIDWCH
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3363. Motorola Radius P10 question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 04:11:34 UTC
From: thompson@cactus.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.041134.16187@cactus.org>
Source record: 288681

I bought a Motorola Radius P10 the other day. It has overload problems
with a pager on 152.480 MHz. The P10 is on 151.625MHz. Could this
be an image rejection problem at the 2nd i.f.? I have a Regency Utilicom
radio on 151.625 which costs less and has zero problems with overload
due to the pager on 152.480. The Motorola Radius is a nice little talkie
but its performance is inferior to the clunky Regency Utilicom.

Anybody know what the 2nd i.f. frequency in the P10 happens to be???
Any solutions floating around out there?

thanks in advance,

-c.t.

3364. Re: QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 06:10:44 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <Lcs9LB3w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288689

cbetz@cray.com (Charles Betz 1541) writes:

>
> Gary, KE4VZ writes regarding QEX:
>
> >The VHF+ Technology column is usually so tightly focused on the tiny
> >weak signal DX community's needs that I often skip it on first reading.
> >That's too bad, because it often features interesting new devices.
> >Most of the activity at VHF+ is *not* weak signal DX so the column
> >name is misleading at best.
>
> Personally, the VHF+ column is the only QEX column I read anymore. I
> guess that is probably because I'm a weak signal VHF enthusiest. There
> are very few good columns devoted strictly to weak signal work anymore
> so I would hope that this column does not get altered.
>
> I really miss the microwave column that Bill Olson, W3HQT from Down East
> Microwave used to write for QEX. I presume Bill didn't have time to
> write it anymore, so that is why it disappeared. Too bad, because the
> microwave spectrum does not get enough coverage.
>
> While the weak signal vhf community might be small, it is one of the
> most active group of experimenters and builders that there is, particularly
> at vhf and above. Granted, the packeteers may be changing that, but there
> are enough packet oriented columns out there that can handle the need
> for vhf packet articles. This is not intended as a knock on packet, it's
> just that if the weak signal columns get "cluttered" with other modes, they
> will end up being forgotten altogether and that would be very
> unfortunate.
>
> I agree that the majority of activity on VHF (at least 1296 and below) is
> not of the weak signal variety, but this facet of the hobby is extremely
> exciting. Anyone who hasen't tried it doesn't know what they are missing.
>
> ---------------
> Charlie Betz N0AKC

Ditto, Ditto - What he said!!!

Anyone that wants to get a taste of weak signal check out 144.200 +/- 50khz
this weekend (SSB of course). There is a contest this weakend starting in
the afternoon on Saturday. We're a zealous bunch. You will feel like a
rare country.

Steve, KA0VYB

(Microwavers do it with higher frequency)

3365. Re: Writer's rates (was Re: OK, I'll Write One)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 06:16:56 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <Xms9LB4w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288690

jgd@dixie.com (John De Armond) writes:

>
> > >> As encouragement I'll note that QST has started to pay *real* money
> > >> to authors too. It's not much, but then the League doesn't have the
> > >> circulation of Penthouse.
> >
> > Save me a couple of phone calls. What are the Writer's Rates for
> > the two magazines? I have a couple of articles written and I need
> > to decide whether to sell 'em to the ham rag - almost guaranteed
> > publication but maybe not so much money - or to try and sell 'em to
> > the more traditional rags like R-E - probably much more money but
> > maybe not so easy to sell.
> >
> > john
> > --
> > John De Armond, WD4OQC | To teach is to learn twice.
> > Rapid Deployment System, Inc. |
> > Marietta, Ga | Gun control is hitting the shootoff chickens
> > jgd@dixie.com |
> > Need Usenet public Access in Atlanta? Write Me for info on Dixie.com.

Sell them to all the mag's. I have seen the same article in all three.

Steve, KA0VYB

3366. Re: Motorola 800 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 06:31:02 UTC
From: bsherman@mthvax.cs.miami.edu
Message-ID: <119gb6INNh0o@mthvax.cs.miami.edu>
Source record: 288683

In <gBe7LB1w164w@dreaml.wariat.org> jga@dreaml.wariat.org (Jon Anhold) writes:

>I recently had the opertunity to borrow a pair of Motorola HTX-800 trunked
>radios. They were for sure 800 MHz, operating on repeaters, and one of them
>was also a phone. What I need to know is this: What frequency? The bottom
>of the units had a section that looked like this:

```
>+---------------+
>! NTN 5447 B !
>! Alternate to: !
>! NTN 4824 A !
>! NTN 5447 A !
>! NTN 5049 A !
>+---------------+
```

>Any ideas?

The NTN-5447-B is the part number for a Motorola battery for
the MT-1000 radio, which if I recall correctly is a UHF rather
than an 800 MHZ radio. Unless the same battery fits other models
also...

The best way to find out what frequencies the radio is operating on
would be to take it to a Motorola service shop and ask them to read
the information from the radio.. Even then, assuming it was a trunked
radio, they would only be able to get 4 freqs for you, those of the
data channels, as they are the only ones in the radio. They tell the
radio what freqs to receive on the fly as needed..

--
bsherman@mthvax.cs.miami.edu | | MCI MAIL:BSHERMAN

3367. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 06:38:19 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <kmT9LB5w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288691

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

> In article <q8a4LB2w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org> stevej@pillock.moron.vwa
> >gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
> >>
> >> FM ATV minimizes almost all these problems.
> >
> >I am in full support of FM ATV on 33cm, 23cm, and up but you keep forgetting
> >to tell everyone the size of the typical FM ATV channel.
>
> FM ATV channels are from 15 to 45 MHz wide depending on the amount of
> FM improvement desired. TV is by nature a wideband activity that requires
> uncrowded spectrum to operate effectively. The 420-450 MHz band is no
> longer uncrowded. Like AM and spark on HF, ATV must give way to narrower
> modes as the bands fill up.
>
> Gary KE4ZV

Gary,

Thanks, I knew everybody would be interested in that piece of trivia.

Due to the foresight of the ATV'ers in Mpls years ago, the following
solution was created (even if by accident) to solve this problem.

Our ATV repeater in Mpls has an output at 421.25mhz with VSB filtering
so that we stay above 420mhz. Input to the repeater is 439.25mhz which
is also our simplex freq. This leaves most of the area between the two
open for the other services with negligible interference. This is not
just theory, it actually works and we all live in harmony.

Steve, KA0VYB

3368. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 06:46:16 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <TZT9LB6w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288692

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
> For many years the auto industry's pricing followed the pricing of
> raw hamburger. Cars cost about the same per pound as raw hamburger.
> Today, in addition to inflation, federal standards have driven the
> cost of automobiles to more closely track ribeye steak. That's the
> "meat" theory of auto pricing.
>
> Gary KE4ZV

Gary,

All this talk about food is making me hungry. 8-{)

Steve, KA0VYB

3369. Questions about radio in general

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 07:32:13 UTC
From: sl9b4@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.013213.56550@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 288682

Hello,

This question is about radio transmissions in general, not just about Hams. Sorry if this is really inappropriate, but I know some of the readers here know about more than just Ham.

I'm writing some fiction and I need background information about how different radio types transmit. First, what are the frequency ranges, modulation types and typical transmitting powers for:

Ham radio (the typical set up, nothing really decked-out)?

Military radio (the type usually used in the field -- PRC or VRC series)?

Police radio (again, typically)?

Commercial ``walkie talkies?''

Second, can radios with different modulation types communicate? Can a radio that uses FM transmit to an AM set if both sets are on the same frequency? Can that even happen -- can an AM set and an FM set even be on the same freq?

Post if you want, but e-mail might be better, I may not be back in here for a while. This may sound like a crash course in radio, but it would really be helpful. If you know of a good non-jargon reference to find some of this stuff, please send that too. Thanks in advance.

Okay,
-- __ __ _____ __ __
Chadd L. VanZanten ��� SL9B4@CC.USU.EDU + /\ \/\ \ /\ ___\ /\ \/\ \
``Gentlemen! You can't fight in here, + \ \ _\ \\ ___ \\ \ _\ \
this is the War Room!" + \ _____\/_____\\ _____\
--Stanley Kubrick's Dr. Strangelove + \/_____/ \/_____/ \/_____/

3370. Re: ARRL emblem

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 09:02:57 UTC
From: ees1mw@ee.surrey.ac.uk
Message-ID: <ees1mw.7@ee.surrey.ac.uk>
Source record: 288685

In article <1992Jun11.162250.4768@nntpd.lkg.dec.com> koning@koning.enet.dec.com (Paul Koning) writes:

>In article <2917262253-73445@dseg1>, Ocker@dseg1.CSc.ti.COM (Charlie Ocker) writes:
>|>First of all, I want to thank all who responded to my recent request for
>|>the ARRL emblem in Postscript format. The QSL card design is
>|>progressing nicely, except for a small hitch. The person designing the
>|>card is using a software package that will not accept Encapsulated
>|>Postscript. It will accept the following:
>|>
>|> * Adobe Illustrator (EPS)
>|>...
>|>Charlie KD5PJ ocker@dseg1.csc.ti.com
>|>Texas Instruments, Dallas

>"EPS" means "Encapsulated PostScript" so that means it SHOULD accept the
>logo you got. Unless of course the software is so braindamaged it can
>only understand the precise EPS format created by AI and not any other
>form, even though conforming to the EPS rules.

>If so, you might try feeding the logo to Illustrator, which certainly should
>accept it, and then have it produce another output file. Perhaps that would
>be acceptable to this program.

>Another approach, if that doesn't work, is to replace it by a real program!

> paul, ni1d

I think the packages are like Microsoft Word for windows and CorelDraw! both of these refused to take in the EPS file when I tried it. Word does not appear to have a postscript filter though it does a couple of *.EPS formats.

Mike
M.J.Willis - CSER - University of Surrey

3371. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 10:20:08 UTC
From: bcoleman@hayes.com
Message-ID: <5638.2a387a58@hayes.com>
Source record: 288700

In article <1992Jun10.061812.16408@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
> For many years the auto industry's pricing followed the pricing of
> raw hamburger. Cars cost about the same per pound as raw hamburger.
> Today, in addition to inflation, federal standards have driven the
> cost of automobiles to more closely track ribeye steak. That's the
> "meat" theory of auto pricing.

Gary,

Inflation shouldn't be a factor, since it would affect meat prices as well
as car prices.

I don't think federal standards really have had much to do with it. In
these days of much higher fuel prices, customers demand more fuel-efficient
cars. One way to increase fuel economy is to haul less car around.

Hence, cars are made from lighter materials, but cost roughly the same
(on the "meat" adjusted scale) as similarly-equipped cars of yore.

So, while cars may cost more per pound than hamburger today, it has more
do to with the weight of the autos than the price.

--
Bill Coleman, AA4LR ! CIS: 76067,2327 AppleLink: D1958
Principal Software Engineer ! Packet Radio: AA4LR @ W4QO
Hayes Microcomputer Products, Inc. ! UUCP: uunet!hayes!bcoleman
POB 105203 Atlanta, GA 30348 USA ! Internet: bcoleman%hayes@uunet.uu.net
Disclaimer: "My employer doesn't pay me to have opinions."
Quote: "The same light shines on vineyards that makes deserts." -Steve Hackett.

3372. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 12:02:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.120239.26613@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288693

In article <1992Jun11.145711.18948@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>In article <1992Jun11.070640.21102@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>>I think you are trying to pull our legs with this one. Building a
>>legal limit transmitter for under $1000 I can believe, but for
>>$20, I doubt it.
>
>I dunno... the blowers aren't the problem. The problem for that kind of stuff
>is getting the finals and the power supply. Good power supply transformers
>(excepting pole pigs) are expensive and hard to find. However, I've got a
>10KW AM broadcast rig in my garage that I recently gave to a local daytimer
>(which has yet to pick the blasted thing up), and finding old broadcast gear
>like that is a good and cheap way to start.

Maybe he had a talk with his lawyer. Broadcasters aren't allowed to have PCB filled components in their plants anymore. Same problem with pole pigs, the power companies have to account for each one to the EPA and have paperwork from a certified hazardous waste facility to prove that they were disposed of properly. The PCB thing is drying up supplies of transformers and old broadcast transmitters. Our plant just went through the process of replacing all the PCB filled capacitors with new ones. It took a half an inch of paperwork to get rid of the old ones.

>By the way, some of the AT&T cordless telephones can be modified for 2M
>operation. Once I get mine working reliably, I'll post more details. I
>picked this one up for free at a garage sale, since a lightning hit had
>rendered the base unit useless, and I am getting about 70 mW out of it,
>enough to key the repeater across base.

This works good. I've modified RS cordless phones for six and two. You can convince them to work duplex on a repeater split. If you boost the power too much though, it desenses itself.

Gary KE4ZV

3373. Re: Radio prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 12:20:20 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.122020.26835@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288697

In article <9206112006.AA26031@cod.nosc.mil> price@cod.nosc.mil (James N. Price) writes:
>-------
>With the exception of my novice Heathkit transmitter (purchased in
>1963 for $50), I have never bought a new major piece of ham gear
>(e.g. transceivers). I bought a TR-3 in 1968 which was about 5
>years old at the time and used it for over 10 years. Then I
>bought a TS-820S in 1981, again about 5 years old. And most
>recently I have a "brand new" (to me) TS-430S and gee, Dad, I can
>get on the WARC bands now, only 10 years after they first became
>available!
>
>In each case I paid between $300 and $500, I've had no problems
>with any of the rigs, and I've got all the features I seem to
>need.
>
>This doesn't work if you *have* to have the latest widgets, but
>I'm a pretty serious DXer and I do just fine without a
>TS-950DXATGT or whatever the latest is!
>
>Call me cheap? Or practical?

Only one little thing wrong with this scheme. If everyone buys
ten year old rigs, where are the new rigs coming from that we
will be buying ten years from now? Be happy somebody is buying
new rigs. I also applaud your determination. Anyone who would
use a TR-3 for ten years is a glutton for punishment. A TR-4
now, that's a different story. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

3374. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 12:57:06 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.125706.27098@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288696

In article <1992Jun11.181554.22465@convex.com> tonyp@convex.com (tony j. podrasky) writes:
>
>Many moons ago, back in the dim-time (pre-1968 or there abouts),
>the amateur bands were of two shapes: "Novice", and "everyone else".
>
>The Novices had their chunk, and Generals & up could operate there,
>and the rest of the entire band. There were no class-subdivisions.
>
>Now somewhere along the line Incentive Licensing came along. I admit
>that I don't know "how". The name says it all. There was now a reason
>to go for the higher class of license: you got something tangible
>in return.

The ARRL pushed it, and what you got in return was the *same* voice
privledges that you had previously *returned* to you after passing
another Morse test. Lot's of people didn't like it then, and lots
still remember. Though some claim it was coincidence, I think not,
amateur radio growth stopped when incentive licensing came in and all
the then American equipment manufacturers went out of the ham business
within a few years (except Collins, but they dried up rather quickly
afterwards).

Over the years, the FCC has relaxed requirements, expanded the Advanced
Class privledges, and finally created the new codeless Tech class. The
high speed Morse license doesn't mean much anymore, except for VE purposes.
And surprise, growth is starting again. Coincidence? I think not.

>I thought/think Incentive Licensing is unfair.
>
>Once you've passed a set of tests that ensure:
>
> o you have an idea of what you're doing
> o you have an idea of international laws
> o you won't cause interference
> o you won't fry yourself
>
>
>You should have the same privileges as someone who does
>electronics for a living, or has a real knack for it.
>
>After all, this is a hobby.

I don't think incentive licensing was fair to hams licensed pre-68,
and I think it was responsible for two decades of stagnation in amateur
radio. I also think that the archaic Morse exam still counts for too large

a share of the licensing requirements. However, multiple classes do ease the jump from the beginner classes to the do everything class. When there were only two classes, Novice and General, the step was a long one and many fell by the wayside.

I do believe in the concepts of life long learning and learning by doing. I don't think government tests beyond the regulatory and safety issues you mention are strictly necessary. People naturally learn what they need to know to do what they want to do. Fortunately, except for DXers, there's little need for anyone to bother with any of the exams beyond Technician if they are in amateur radio to learn and experiment.

Gary KE4ZV

3375. ICOM 271/471 Serial Data Interface Problem.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 13:47:30 UTC
From: Rmcellig%msrd@redstone-emh2.army.mil
Message-ID: <9206121346.AA11296@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288687

I am seeking help and assistance from anyone using the ICOM 271/471
combination, with simultaneous use of the ICOM CT-16 Satellite Interface Unit
and the serial outputs from the Kansas City tracker/Tuner.

SITUATION:

For the passed several years I have been successfully using the IC271/471
combination, equipped with the UX-14 serial adapters and the CT-16 interface
unit for the frequency tracking on AO-10, AO-13, FO-20 and etc.. I also have
the KC Tracker/Tuner. I would like to use the serial outputs from the
KC Tuner to control the frequency for Doppler shifts when using the Pacsats.
For pacsat operations, I am using the Paccom PSK-1, and TNC-NB9600 combo.
I have modified both radios for 9600 baud operations, and applied N6KK's
KC tuner modifications to the KC Tracker/Tuner circuit board assy. I would
like to be able to use the serial inputs of both the IC 271/471 for normal
operations with the CT-16, AND piggy back the Port A & B outputs from the
Kansas City tuner for pacsat operations doppler shift tuning.

PROBLEM:

The problem is with the switch setting of Dip Switch 3 on S1 of the UX-14
converter board. SW1-3 controls the Transceive operations:

S1-3--ON Activates transceive operations. Data are sent out when each
parameter is changed.

S1-3--OFF For independent control using a personal computer. Data are sent
out when commands are received.

Dip switch 3 on S1 must be OFF when using the CT-16 interface.
Dip switch 3 on S1 must be ON when using the KC Tuner.

POSSIBLE SOLUTION:

I see only two posssible solutions to this problem.

a. Forget about trying to use the serial outputs from the KC Tuner,
and just use the mic-click routine, thus making no change to the
UX-14/CT-16 operations.
b. Or install an external switch via the "Accessary Jack", and
externally switch the S1-3 dip switch to correspond with the type
of operations I am using.

I called Brooks Van Pelt of L.L. Grace about this, but to no avail.
I am sure that there are many ICOM 271/471 users reading this, and I hope one
of you has accomplished this task. Many thanks for your help.

73 de Bob McElligott KK4UZ
|===|
INTERNET: KK4UZ@amsat.org PACKET: KK4UZ@K4BFT
KK4UZ@ampr.org
|===|

3376. Re: NiH cells for the IC-W2e (battary pack question)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 13:56:38 UTC
From: geertj@ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.135638.22062@ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 288695

In article <1992Jun10.171431.29310@midway.uchicago.edu> gary@midway.uchicago.edu writes:
>I also have some Nickel Metal Hydride cells. You didn't say
>what source you were trying to charge this from. No way you
>will be able to charge these in any reasonable time with a
>"wall charger". It can't push enough current.

Oops.. I was a bit unclear on that. I'm trying to use the built-in
charger of the W2e or the BA-20 (which is a separate unit with the same
circuitry on it)

I think the built-in charger can provide enough current to charge the
cells according to the "14 hours 0.1 C" rule. The NiMH cells have a
capacity of 1000mAH - which is the same as the NiCd pack that comes with
the American version, the W2A.

As I said, there are some components in the battary pack that program
the charge circuit with what current the pack should be charged. However,
I was unable to alter the circuit to make the W2e charge the pack as if
it were a 1000 mAH circuit - hence my question.

>Specs for the batteries I have suggest 360 mA for 4-5 hours
>or 1.3 Amps for 1.0-1.2 hours (dangerous). Trikle charge is
>60mA.
>
>My suggestion is -- get a real battery charger. Good
>guideline is to charge the AA as if they were C cells.
>
>I use a Radio Shack "Quick Charger" (5.5 hrs) and
>slightly tilt the cells so the AA cells make contact
>with the C terminal contact points. Works great.
>RS Quick Charge on C cells is approx 234 mA. Watch
>the time.

Thanks for the hint, but I am a forgetful person (and cheap too)
so I wanted to try to use the W2e here, which should do the trick too.

Waiting 14 hours is not too bad - after all, the rig comes with a
600 mAH pack and a person has to sleep too, so I can wait 14 hours.

73, Geert Jan

3377. Re: Tips for teaching a 7yr old enuf for nocode-tech wanted.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 15:09:01 UTC
From: lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.150901.16695@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 288688

In article <1992Jun12.010336.25871@dhw68k.cts.com> daveegan@dhw68k.cts.com (Dave Egan - N6XVZ) writes:
>My 7 year old daughter and I have an agreement that I now need to fulfill
>my end of the bargain on! She can now read quite well and really wants
>to become a ham!

Good luck Dave. I tried with my 8 year old last year. I was helping to teach a Novice class at the time. I had an interesting experience that was unexpected.

>I'm stuck as to where I start. I'm looking for any and all tips/techniques
>that I can use to teach my daughter what she needs to know. Especially
>helpful would be books/software that others have used, learning tips/tricks
>for someone this age and also- what kind of testing is done for a 7 year old?

I started with the code. I wrote out the letters on a piece of paper and she looked them over. Within a day she had memorized 1/2 the alphabet! A week later she had not looked at it again but still remembered those letters. At bedtime, before her story, I would send her a small message for practice. I was really amazed at how easily she picked up the code and retained it.

The theory was another problem. She did not have the mathematical background for even the simplest numerical problems. Memorizing the rules was not as bad but she lost interest in that part of the exam. She still loves code however.

My advice is to teach the code - kids seem to have an affinity for that kind of thing, especially when you make it a game such as sending secrets that her younger sister and brother (or even her mother) could not understand. I have not solved the problem of making the written part of the test fun. Now that she is 9 and has finished 3rd grade she is much better prepared to do some calculating. I'm going to try again this summer.

>Please reply to me via mail. The site I am on is critically short of
>disk and news purges out faster than I can keep up. I will post a summary
>if there is sufficent interest!

I'm replying both ways. I'd love to hear the experiences of others.

>Thanks in advance for any and all help
>--
>Dave Egan Egan Computing & Technology Services | Radio: N6XVZ

Thanks for starting an interesting thread!

Greg Lapin, KD9AZ

3378. Re: New ham

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 16:21:38 UTC
From: marshall@hplsla.hp.com
Message-ID: <20360079@hplsla.hp.com>
Source record: 288701

Congratulations Mike!

N7WVF clear and monitoring....

3379. Re: Advice on TV antenna sought...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 16:24:44 UTC
From: stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org
Message-ID: <XRk0LB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org>
Source record: 288547
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

johnm@jetsun.weitek.COM (John Mcleod) writes:

> I live in Redwood Valley, Mendocino. On my roof, I have a 20' pole with a
> 'dish' TV antenna on it. When I say 'dish', what I mean is that the rear
> reflectors are vertical tubes which are curved in such a way as to form
> a dish shape to concentrate the received signal to the collector array
> in front. I am going to mount this on a rotator in an attempt to improve
> the signal strength.
>
> My question is this : does anyone in netland have any experience with this
> type of antenna ? Would I expect an improvement in picture quality if I
> replaced it with a new full-sized Yagi TV array ? Given that I live in a
> TV fringe area, and I don't want to take down the antenna pole more than
> once, does anyone have any suggestions ?
>
> Thanks,
>
> John Mcleod N6RCD.

John,

That is a fringe UHF tv antenna. So all of your assumptions are
correct if applied to the UHF tv band.

Steve, KA0VYB

3380. My List of Mail Order Electronics Companies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 16:37:07 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12936@ksr.com>
Source record: 288698
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

[$Revision: 2.9 $; last updated 12 June 1992]

Here is my list of companies which will sell electronic components in small quantities. Most of these places I have bought from, a couple I haven't. Being a ham radio operator, I am most interested in RF components, and in particular, air variable capacitors, which tend to be scarce (and tend to be used or surplus even if I've otherwise labelled the seller as "NEW"). I apologize in advance for disparaging remarks about what happens when parts suppliers start selling computers, but anyone who has watched Jameco over the years will know just what I mean (though their latest catalog hints at possibly returning to selling parts).

Categories are:
NEW COMPONENTS Distributors and sellers of new components, or "new and some used" in a couple of cases.
SURPLUS ELECTRONICS Usually overstocks, occasionally used equipment. Ideal for stocking the junkbox, usually have dependable stock lines of resistors, capacitors, and some semiconductors, but won't have those LCD modules forever... An invaluable resource, don't shy away from them.
SPECIALTY COMPONENTS In particular, crystals and toroidal cores.
KITS Ham radio kits, random electronic kits, whatever they have.
LITTLE GUYS Separated out because of some twisted sentimentality, I suppose. Intended to honor one or two ham spare-bedroom operations.
PUBLICATIONS Two publications which are essentially all want-ads, plus the address for SAMS PHOTOFACTS because everyone always asks about it on sci.electronics.

Note on shipping costs: I don't always update these frequently enough, and they're generally for continental US unless otherwise mentioned.

NEW COMPONENTS:

Ocean State Electronics
P.O. Box 1458
Westerly RI 02891
(800)-866-6626 (orders)
(401)-596-3080
(401)-596-3590 (FAX)
Minimum $5, S&H $4, free catalog. Wide array of RF parts, especially air variables and B&W coils.

Radiokit (store is located at:)
P.O.Box 973 169 Jeremy Hill Rd.

Pelham NH 03076 Pelham NH 03076
(603) 635-2235
No minimum ($3 service charge if under $20), many kits, lots of J. W. Miller chokes & coils, B&W coils, RF switches, Millen variable capacitors, lots of parts in general. Send $1 for the catalog.

Circuit Specialists Inc
P. O. Box 3047
Scottsdale AZ 85271-3047
(800) 528-1417
No minimum with check or money order, $15 otherwise. $3 S&H.
New electronics, good RF assortment, increasing infestation of computers.

Mouser Electronics Mouser Electronics Mouser Electronics
11433 Woodside Ave. 2401 Highway 287 North 12 Emery Ave.
Santee CA 92071 Mansfield TX 76063 Randolf NJ 07869
Mouser Electronics
370 Tomkins Court
Gilroy CA 95020
Catalog Subscriptions: (800) 992-9943 (Continental US only)
Sales & Service: (800) 34-MOUSER (800-346-6873) (US, Puerto R., Canada)
Very complete catalog of brand-new components (though no air variables). Usually quick service, $20 "minimum" ($5 charge under $20). When ordering, you may want to be sure to ask about availability and shipping locations; they have several warehouses, and frequently orders will get sent from several warehouses (which drives up the shipping costs).

Digi-Key
701 Brooks Ave. South
P.O.Box 677
Thief River Falls, MN 56701-0677
1-800-DIGI-KEY
No minimum, $5 handling under $25, free and very complete catalog, very nice indeed. Prices aren't always the best, but rarely excessive. Weak on RF specialty parts (though they now have the ever-popular NE602N), but they do have blue LEDs.

Active Electronics
11 Cummings Park
Woburn MA 01801
(800)-677-8899 (US)
(800)-363-6592 (Canada)
$25 minimum, $5 S&H UPS, free catalog. They have 8 stores in the US (Santa Clara CA; Chicago IL; Baltimore MD; Woburn MA; Detroit MI; Mt. Laurel NJ; Long Island NY; Seattle WA) and 9 stores in Canada (Quebec City; Montreal (2); Ottawa; Mississuaga; Winnipeg; Calgary; Edmonton; Vancouver BC). Lots of stuff, oriented more toward supplying last-minute requirements of companies than hobbyists, but perfectly happy to take your money in small doses (stores have no minimum order). Some items in their catalog are subject to a $25 per ITEM minimum and are only stocked in regional warehouses, giving both mail and walk-in customers the worst of

both worlds.

Newark Electronics
Send catalog requests to:
Newark Electronics
ATTENTION CATALOG DEPARTMENT
4801 N. Ravenswood Ave.
Chicago IL 60640-4496
(312) 784-5100
They don't have a single mail address or phone; instead, one is supposed to call the closest of three pages worth of branch offices. I don't feel like typing in the entire list (it's copyrighted, anyway :-), so send email for your "local" distributor, or call their administrative offices at the number above. They have a $25 minimum order; they are a Real Distributor, but accept small orders (over the minimum, of course). Their catalog currently 1248 pages; they are very complete (except, of course, for my favorite scarce item, the air-variable capacitor). Note that the catalog prices tend not to match reality all that often, so order by phone rather than by mail; prices tend to be higher than other places, but they have a lot of things that are hard to find from other outlets.

Arrow Electronics, Inc. Catalog requests to:
Catalog Division Catalog Division
1860 Smithtown Ave. 25 Hub Drive
Ronkonkoma NY 11779 Melville NY 11747-9828
(800) 93-ARROW
Minimum $25; they no longer have a catalog. They are a Real Distributor, but also didn't mind my placing a personal order (a couple of years ago).

MCM Electronics
650 Congress Park Drive
Centerville OH 45459-4072
(800) 543-4330
Minimum $20 ($25 for charge cards, and they don't take personal checks), handling $1.95 + shipping. Oriented toward repair technicians, really heavy on VCR parts and somewhat overpriced doodads, lots of useful stuff not easily found elsewhere.

Fordham Radio Supply
260 Motor Parkway
Hauppauge NY 11788-5134
(800)695-4848
Tools for technicians. One or two items are not outrageously overpriced.

Jameco
1355 Shoreway Road
Belmost CA 94002
(800) 831-4242
(800) 237-6948 (FAX)
(415) 592-8097
$30 minimum order (was $50), >$5 shipping & handling. Their most recent catalog may have reversed a long trend of abandoning parts in favor of

PC compatibles, or it may not; one can always hope.

JDR Microdevices
2233 Branham Lane
San Jose CA 95124
Orders: 800-538-5000
Cust. Service: 800-538-5001
No minimum, $5+ shipping. Mostly computers now, but they haven't yet decided to abandon components; indeed, they recently dropped their minimum order requirement entirely.

Johnson Shop Products
P.O.Box 160113
Cupertino CA 95016
(408)257-8614 (408)996-3240
Catalog $1. No minimum. Shipping charge is based on UPS; very small orders that can be sensibly shipped in a first-class letter, include money for first-class postage. New and some used electronic parts.

DC Electronics
P. O. Box 3203
Scottsdale AZ 85271-3203
(800) 423-0070 (orders)
(602) 945-7736 (stock/price checks)
$15 minimum charge order, no minimum for checks, $3 min. shipping&handling. Wide array of ICs, good assortment of electronic components.

EasyTech Inc
2917 Bayview Drive
Fremont CA 94538-9932
(800) 582-4044 (orders)
(510) 770-2345 (customer Service)
Apparently a brand new company, "dedicated to serving the Electronic Enthusiast/User." $10 minimum, UPS shipping is 5% of order (>= $3).

International Components Corporation
1803 NW Lincoln Way
Toledo OR 97391-1014
(800)325-0101 (US & Canada)
(503) 336-4400 (FAX)
Cabinets&Enclosures; Capacitors; Diodes; ICs; Potentiometers; Resistors; Sockets; Transistors; Books. No minimum order, $2 handling under $25.

Kelvin Electronics
7 Fairchild Ave.
Plainview NY 11803
(800) 645-9212
(516) 349-7620
(516) 349-7830 (FAX)
Minimum order $20; S&H 5% of order ($5 minimum, extra for large stuff, overnight, export (like to Hawaii :-), and etchant; based on UPS charges). Lots of electronic parts & tools, some robotics supplies, model rockets.

H & R Company (Herbach and Rademan)
18 Canal Street, P.O.Box 122
Bristol PA 19007-0122
(800) 848-8001 (Orders)
(215) 788-5583
(215) 788-9577 (FAX)
Minimum order $25 ($5 processing charge under $25), shipping $4.75 under $30;
Most items are new overstocks, much regularly stocked stuff as well. Tools,
electrical supplies, motors, mechanical components, robotic components.

SURPLUS ELECTRONICS:

All Electronics Corp.
P. O. Box 567
Van Nuys CA 91408-0567
(800) 826-5432
$10 minimum, $3.50 S&H. New and surplus electronics.

Alltronics
2300 Zanker Road
San Jose CA 95131
(408) 943-9773
(408) 943-9776 FAX
Surplus electronics. $12 minimum, shipping per UPS.

American Science and Surplus (formerly JerryCo)
601 Linden Place
Evanston IL 60202
(708) 475-8440
Surplus. *The* surplus place. Lots and lots of surplus. WWII gun cameras,
velcro, laser disk chassis, 6 volt VW wipers motors, LEDs, rubber brains,
you name it, they've had it. Catalogs are a really good time.
$12.50 minimum order (which includes the $4 shipping charge).

BCD Electro
P. O. Box 450207
Garland TX 75045-0207
(214) 343-1770
$1 for 1-year subscription to catalogs, no minimum, $0.95 for under $30,
$2.90 shipping (extra for Alaska & Hawaii). Surplus electronics, pretty
random looking assortment.

Fair Radio Sales
P. O. Box 1105
1016 E Eureka St.
Lima OH 45802
(419) 227-6573
Surplus electronics. Heavy on parts for old Collins gear.

Hosfelt Electronics
2700 Sunset Blvd.
Steubenville OH 43952
(800) 524-6464

No minimum, $3.75 S&H. Surplus electronics.

HSC Electronic Supply (Halted Specialties Co.)
3500 Ryder Street
Santa Clara, CA 95051
(800) 4-HALTED Orders only
(408) 732-1573 inside California and outside US
Surplus (new) electronics; new and used test equipment. Minimum order $10
($2 handling charge under $20), plus UPS shipping cost. Has three stores,
of which 3500 Ryder Street is one.

Marlin P. Jones & Assoc.
P.O. Box 12685
Lake Park FL 33403-0685
(407) 848-8236
No minimum ($1 fee for under $10), shipping per UPS. Surplus electronics.

R&D Electronics
1224 Prospect Ave.
Cleveland OH 44115
orders: (800) 642-1123 (tues - fri 9am-4pm sat. 9am-3pm EST)
info: (216) 621-1121
$10 minimum. Surplus electronics.
"Also known to stock many components, but this is not discussed in the catalog.
Local store, a cleveland institution, is called Electronic Surplus, Inc., and
has been there since '48. Third generation now runs it." -- wb8foz

Surplus Sales of Nebraska
1315 Jones Street
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
(402) 346-4750
(402) 346-2939 (FAX)
New and surplus radio electronics. Wide selection: air variables.
Catalog $3 (free with order, refundable with $25 catalog purchase).

Tucker Surplus Store
1717 Reserve St.
Garland TX 75042
(800) 527-4642 extension 135
Surplus electronic gear; oscilloscopes and signal generators from the days
when dinosaurs with vacuum tubes roamed the earth (some solid state gear, but
all well used). Prices seem relatively high, and you'll be shocked to learn
how much it costs to ship a 75 pound oscilloscope by motor freight...
[Steve Brown, N8HFI:
In defense of Tucker, the have a broad selection, repair facilities, and
they certify the used equipment to meet the original specification and
warranty it for 90 days. Not every source does this:]

Davilyn Corp.
13406 Saticoy St.
North Hollywood, CA 91605-3475
1-800-235-6222 (Ex. CA)

1-818-787-3334 (CA)
1-818-787-4732 (FAX)
Surplus electronic gear.
[has much better prices [than Tucker], but sells used equipment as-is. -N8HFI]

SPECIALTY COMPONENTS:

JAN Crystals
2341 Crystal Drive
P.O. Box 06017
Fort Myers FL 33906-6017
(800) JAN-XTAL (Monday through Thursday)
They make crystals. Minimum order is $10, which might be one crystal, or might be two.

Crystek Corporation
2351/2371 Crystal Drive
P.O. Box 06135
Fort Myers FL 33906-6135
(800) 237-3061 (M-F)
They make crystals too. They were the cheapest last time I ordered, but I don't have an up-to-date price list. It took about 4 weeks, and they had said it would take 6.

ICM (International Crystal Manufacturing Co., Inc.)
701 W. Sheridan
PO Box 26330
Oklahoma City OK 73126-0330
(800) 426-9825
More crystals. They were more expensive, but they have lots of pre-made crystals for various rigs, so they would probably be faster.

Amidon Associates
2216 East Gladwick Street
Dominiguez Hills, CA 90220
(213) 763-5770
(213) 763-2250 (FAX)
Toroid cores and related things. Very fast service. Now takes MC/Visa and phone orders.

Palomar Engineers
Box 455
Escondido CA 92033
(619) 747-3343
Toroid cores and shielding beads.

K2AW's Silicon Alley
175 Friends Lane
Westbury NY 11590
516-334-7024
Free catalog, $10 minimum order. Semiconductors, in particular high-voltage diodes.

Small Parts, Inc. [New address and phone, 23 Dec 91]
13980 NW 58th Court
P.O. Box 4650
Miami Lakes, FL 33014-0650
(305) 557-8222 Order department
(305) 557-7955 Customer Service (ask for Mirta)
(305) 558-1255 Catalog (ask for Elizabeth)
(305) 557-8004 Custom-made Parts (ask for Ziggy)
(305) 557-8005 Non-standard Sizes
of catalog parts (ask for Eric)
(800) 423-9009 Toll free FAX line
$12 minimum. Mechanical parts, metal stock, Teflon(R) sheets, tools,
wire-size drill bits (as in #61 size for PC board holes).

KITS:
(The terse "Note:" descriptions are from the ARRL Kit List courteously
supplied by Ed Hare and Mike Gruber at the ARRL.)

624 Kits
171 Springlake Drive
Spartanburg SC 29302
QRP kits (including some designs from W1FB's books) and some parts.

A&A Engineering
2521 W. LaPalma, Unit K
Anaheim CA 92801
(714) 952-2114
Kits, some components, some books. S&H $4.50, catalog is free with SASE (2 oz
postage).

Antique Electronic Supply
6221 S. Maple Ave.
Tempe, AZ 85283
(602) 820-5411
Note: Broadcast receiver kits

Circuit Board Specialists
P. O. Box 951
Pueblo CO 81002
(303) 542-4525
As the name implies, they specialize in circuit boards; they have circuit
boards for a variety of QST articles and ARRL Handbook construction articles.
They also have partial kits for most of their boards. The catalog is free,
but I had to request it a couple of times.

C.M. Howes Communications
Eydon, Daventry,
Northants NN11 6PT
England
Phone: +44 327 60178
Note: QRP, transmitters, receivers, misc.

Communications Concepts Inc.
121 Brown Street
Dayton, Ohio 45402
(513) 220-9677
kits for Motorola Applications Notes (amplifiers and the like), small assortment of components (chip capacitors, transistors).

Down East Microwave
Box 2310, RR#1
Troy, ME 04987
(207) 948-3741
Note: Microwave preamps

FAR Circuits
18N640 Field Court
Dundee IL 60118
Printed circuit boards for articles in the usual ham magazines. SASE for list. $1.50 shipping and handling per four boards.

Hamtronics, Inc.
65 Moul Road
Hilton, NY 14468-9535
(716) 392-9430
Note: Amateur, general interest

Lake Electronics
7 Middleton Close
Nuthall
Nottingham NG16 1BX
England
Note: Amateur

Mercury Systems
15 Lakeside Dr.
Marlton, NJ 08053
1-609-596-3304
Note: the ARRL Kit list didn't say what they carry; I don't (yet) know either.

Penntek Electronics
14 Peace Dr.
Lewistown, PA 17044
(717) 248-2507
Note: The Neophyte Receiver, QST

Ramsey Electronics
793 Canning Parkway
Victor NY 14564
(716) 924-4560
Amateur radio and hobby kits. The ham kits are all pretty simple and pretty inexpensive, and you get about what you pay for. Their new VHF transceiver kits (144, 220, 440) look pretty interesting. Many have complained about the quality of their kits, though.

{See also RadioKit, Oak Hills Research}

LITTLE GUYS:

Oak Hills Research
20879 Madison St.
Big Rapids, MI 49307
Send $1 for a flyer. Some parts, QST article kits, transceiver kits,
QRP stuff in general (they inherited the stock from Small Parts Center
when they closed).

KA7QJY Components
Danny Stevig
Box 3893
Logan UT 84321
(801) 753 5961
Send a business-size SASE for a current list of parts. RF parts, including
vernier drives and air variables. $2.75 shipping, no minimum. Fast service,
lots of satisfied customers.

R&R Associates
3106 Glendon Avenue
Los Angeles, CA 90034
(213) 474-1315 (res)
[Richard Rathburn, KB6NQ] "I mainly sell pc boards from QST, Radio
Electronics, etc., and a few of in-house design. I also sell IC's, etc."
Send a SASE every now and then for his most recent flyer. He also has boards
for some Motorola Application Notes.

MANUALS:
Eico Electronic Instruments Co., Inc.
363 Merrick Rd
Lynbrook NY 11563
Note: No current kits, EICO manuals and schematics only

PUBLICATIONS:

NUTS & VOLTS MAGAZINE
430 Princeland Court
Corona CA 91719-9938
1-800-783-4624 (subscriptions)
1-714-371-3052 (subscribe by FAX)
All advertisements magazine (though they've just publishing small projects).
Issues are $2.00 (at least, that's the price on the cover), subscriptions
are (third class mail, USA:) $12/1 year, $21/2 years, $60/life, (first class
mail USA) $20/1 year, (Canada/Mexico) US$22, (other foreign, air mail) US$55.
A subscription also entitles you to one free classified ad of 40 words.

Ham Trader Yellow Sheets
PO Box 15142
Seattle WA 98115
"SUBSCRIPTIONS: U.S.: 24 Issues(1 yr) $16.50 50 Issues(2 yrs + 2 issues) $32.
75(3 Yrs + 3) $48. CANADA & MEXICO: 24/$20. 50/$39. 75/$58. FOREIGN: $38
a year sent Airmail. Published 2 ISSUES A MONTH sent 1st Class Mail...

NO LONG WAIT FOR AD CIRCULATE! NOTE: A $4/4 issue MINI-SUBSCRIPTION may be ordered by potential subscribers, or WITH AN AD to qualify for the Special Subscriber Ad Rates given below:" Non-subscriber ads $1/{word,number,group} per insertion; subscribers: businesses or other for-profit sales $0.75 per word; ads involving items solely from or for your own use $0.35 a word; hamfest ads $0.35. Ads and ads with subscriptions should be sent to POB 10253 Sarasota FL 34278 during the winter; spring through fall they go to POBox 2057, Glen Ellyn IL 60138.

Howard W. Sams & Company
P.O. Box 7092
Indianapolis, IN 26207-7092
(800)-428-SAMS
Publishers of SAMS PHOTOFACTS and many other electronics books. There is an Annual Index of SAMS PHOTOFACTS whose cost I have forgotten. In-print Photofacts run between $14.95 to $39.95 (for computer Photofacts); they will photocopy out-of-print Photofacts for $11.95 + $2.50S&H for one page, plus $.55 per page thereafter.

RF Design Magazine
P O Box 1077
Skokie IL 60076-9931
(312) 762-2193
A magazine for professional RF designers. Subscriptions are $38 per year in the US, $48 in Mexico and Canada, $51 elsewhere, unless you appear to be a "qualified subscriber" (i.e. are in serious danger of convincing your company to buy a $12,000 spectum analyzer based on an ad) in which case it's free. Heavy on theory, and even the advertisement articles are educational.

Elektor Electronics USA
Caller Box 876
Peterborough NH 03458-0876
A translation of the Dutch Elektuur magazine. Lots and lots of construction articles each issue, a few of them even interesting. Subscriptions are currently $28/year.

NOTES:

This file, and many others, are available for anonymous ftp from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu. It is also available from another anonymous ftp site, toxicwaste.mit.edu:/pub/archive/sci.electronics/Mail_Order_Companies. (Contact warlord@athena.mit.edu to offer things to the latter)

CHANGES FOR $Revision: 2.9 $

Dick Smith Electronics is no longer carried by American Electronics; if their catalog that I just requested is promising, I'll list them instead.
Added FAR Circuits, having just stocked up on W1FB Universal VFO pc boards.

3381. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 16:45:12 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360067@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 288596

Hi Jim,
With such attitude you may be prime candidate for deportation, since
if everybody will be sane like you our economy will bancropt in no
time.

P.S. from time to time I still use SW-3 National from 1932 super-regenerativ
1-V-1, but PLEASE don't tell this to anybody.

from the log of AA6AD

3382. Re: FT-470 Channel Reset ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 16:50:29 UTC
From: dmk@theaetetus.rutgers.edu
Message-ID: <Jun.12.12.50.28.1992.12657@theaetetus.rutgers.edu>
Source record: 288699

I think the procedure is very similar to marking a memory to be skipped. The only difference is that rather than quickly hitting F/M MR, hold down the F/M key until the memory starts to flash. Then, hit the MR key.
--

dmk
David M. Katinsky
dmk@hardees.rutgers.edu N2RDT

3383. Re: Power supply question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 17:06:18 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360068@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 288597

Hi,
Prime importance in connecting any source to any instrument is the VOLTAGE.
If your HT req. 12V nom. you are OK, as far as the current you need to make sure that PS can supply at LEAST 5A. If the capacity of the PS is more than
needed so better, it will work under-rated.

It is the same as driving Testarosa at 25 m/h instead of 210 m/h.

3384. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 17:14:21 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.171421.21475@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 288704

I certainly understand the point of view that says "I can use
cheap radios 'cause I don't need a lot of bells and whistles".
On the other hand, not everybody drives a Yugo; some folks
pony up for a Rolls Royce. Luxury and features have value
and utility. A Yugo will get you there, but it's not a very
pleasant trip; many are willing to pay extra for comfort and
convenience. If you can get along with one VFO, no memories,
no scanning, no passband tuning, no digital display, no notch
filter, then more power to you. Some folks feel that a few
luxuries are worth the price.

Mike, N4PDY
****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

3385. Re: Re: Dark Suckers (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 17:27:36 UTC
From: rd@hpscit.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <50030014@hpscit.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 288584

On a similar subject to "dark suckers", I recall a few years ago seeing a bogus "data sheet" for a Dark Emitting Diode.

This was done up like a real data sheet (before laser printers too) and was very funny. It'd be fun to see it again.

Anyone have this to post?

Dick Dowell (rd@dtc.hp.com)

3386. Fire bottles: Screen grid bias

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 17:32:11 UTC
From: lockwood@acidqueen.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l3hnsrINN411@smli.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 288726

I'm working on repairing an old firebottle transmitter, a Gonset GSB-100, and I don't understand what I'm seeing in regards to the screen grid bias on the final amp, a 6DQ5 used as a class A amplifier.

My '65 ARRL Handbook says that the 6DQ5 draws about 5mA of screen grid current and wants to see 150V (if I remember correctly) on this element.

In the GSB-100, the screen bias is derived from the 0A2 shunt regulator through a 100 ohm resistor.

What I'm seeing, as I crank up the carrier level while tuning the transmitter, is that the screen grid current goes up over 12mA. I don' t know if this is cause for alarm, but one side effect it has is that the increase in current is enough to cause the 0A2 voltage to dip below that necessary to sustain regulation. This strikes me as a Bad Thing.

Not understanding tube technology especially well, this leads me to wonder about several things:

1. The impression the Handbook gives me is that the screen current is or should be constant and its exact value is a characteristic of a particular tube type. Is this, in fact, true?

2. What would make the screen current vary? Changing the plate current? Changing the tube bias point? Something else?

3. Assuming that some variance in screen current isn't cause for alarm, should I be concerned about the fact that I"m seeing a value that is > 2X the spec in the handbook?

Thanks in advance for any enlightenment on this perplexing (for me) problem.

Regards,

Jim Lockwood - KM6NK
notjim@acidqueen.eng.sun.com

3387. Re: Cellular repeater antenna vs wired - how different?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 17:36:44 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.173644.22591@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 288705

John writes:
> Lb=10 log [more algebra] = 30.8 dB! at 800 MHz
>
> The 800 MHz gain antenna gain makes up 3 dB leaving us
> still 27.8 dB in the hole.
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^

Not necessarily. You would have to compare this loss to the attenuation caused by the car body if you were using the handheld without the repeater antenna. This will depend on the type of car you have, and where you are sitting in the car relative to the direction to the cellular site. I suspect that the passive repeater really *doesn't* help very much, but you would have to make this comparison to be sure.

Mike, N4PDY
****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

3388. Re: Motorola 800 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 17:37:35 UTC
From: jga@dreaml.wariat.org
Message-ID: <cDL0LB1w164w@dreaml.wariat.org>
Source record: 288703

johng.all_proj@ecs.comm.mot.com (John) writes:

| BAT NICD 950 MAH DUAL CHARGE

Ok. I see, well then is there a way I could find the frequency written on
the radio anywhere?

-j

--
-Jon Anhold- at Dreamland UUCP
(...{uunet|backbone}!dreaml!jga) (jga@dreaml.wariat.org)
"It's a fax from your dog, Mr. Dansworth. It looks like your cat." - Far Side

3389. ORBS$165.2liners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 17:46:32 UTC
From: n3fkv@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <218@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 288702

```
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-165.N
2Line Orbital Elements 165.AMSAT

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR AMATEUR SATELLITES IN NASA FORMAT
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 13, 1992 BID:$ORBS-165.N

DECODE 2-LINE ELSETS WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-10
1 14129U 83 58 B 92147.53833974 -.00000077 00000-0 99998-4 0 8752
2 14129 26.4822 81.8252 6055508 347.0359 2.5496 2.05883970 39335
UO-11
1 14781U 84 21 B 92159.06713247 .00000515 00000-0 92698-4 0 2848
2 14781 97.8517 195.2929 0013165 112.3622 247.8980 14.68572760441654
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 92164.05879451 .00000175 00000-0 18085-3 0 2391
2 18129 82.9253 152.1745 0010094 267.0034 92.9952 13.72287446249086
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 92151.59699146 .00066671 00000-0 91072-0 0 4291
2 19216 57.0888 22.4235 7300681 287.1632 9.9428 2.09717044 30334
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 92159.22614616 .00000005 00000-0 40397-4 0 3751
2 20480 99.0755 79.6170 0540064 215.3938 141.0172 12.83211008109227
AO-21
1 21087U 91 6 A 92164.10632234 .00000078 00000-0 76069-4 0 4337
2 21087 82.9441 326.6835 0035108 335.3431 24.6023 13.74486414 68609
RS-12/13
1 21089U 91 7 A 92159.60389163 .00000037 00000-0 33078-4 0 2829
2 21089 82.9270 199.8675 0030648 9.6810 350.4929 13.73993928 67087
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 92161.26804765 .00000175 00000-0 75989-4 0 5886
2 20437 98.6409 243.1695 0010608 194.1490 165.9395 14.29644581124141
AO-16
1 20439U 90 5 D 92159.39474716 .00000152 00000-0 66772-4 0 4792
2 20439 98.6442 241.8919 0010531 198.2330 161.8463 14.29709603123885
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 92160.39813433 .00000162 00000-0 70716-4 0 4805
2 20440 98.6444 243.0043 0010937 195.0370 165.0481 14.29835769124037
WO-18
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1 20441U 90 5 F 92160.08410910 .00000148 00000-0 65213-4 0 4805
2 20441 98.6443 242.7382 0011197 196.5190 163.5628 14.29828031123998
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 92160.24852012 .00000165 00000-0 71757-4 0 4794
2 20442 98.6447 243.0126 0011571 196.8118 163.2682 14.29911396124021
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 92160.19863980 .00000203 00000-0 76004-4 0 1805
2 21575 98.5085 235.5646 0007717 341.8225 18.2684 14.36661695 46966
NOAA-9
1 15427U 84123 A 92163.86007583 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-5 0 1102
2 15427 99.1429 190.7377 0015978 129.2681 230.9911 14.13400093386465
NOAA-10
1 16969U 86 73 A 92163.89674774 .00000258 00000-0 12719-3 0 9581
2 16969 98.5356 183.5382 0012442 320.4219 39.6045 14.24669520297906
MET-2/17
1 18820U 88 5 A 92159.37418048 .00000048 00000-0 37202-4 0 7304
2 18820 82.5434 137.0391 0018310 95.5883 264.7367 13.84637050219972
MET-3/2
1 19336U 88 64 A 92153.03593091 .00000034 00000-0 75347-4 0 9344
2 19336 82.5428 131.6654 0017342 332.4601 27.5598 13.16948620185049
NOAA-11
1 19531U 88 89 A 92163.98785077 -.00000960 00000-0 -50725-3 0 8509
2 19531 99.0795 127.5611 0012823 43.0837 317.0879 14.12697283191407
MET-2/18
1 19851U 89 18 A 92159.60425128 .00000092 00000-0 77542-4 0 6823
2 19851 82.5215 13.5384 0014793 136.3500 223.8833 13.84288345165361
MET-3/3
1 20305U 89 86 A 92159.75666816 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 5826
2 20305 82.5513 69.0309 0016466 332.1117 27.9117 13.15996194125850
MET-2/19
1 20670U 90 57 A 92159.81529660 .00000097 00000-0 81455-4 0 4313
2 20670 82.5479 75.7308 0017570 62.8194 297.4754 13.84125407 98338
FY-1/2
1 20788U 90 81 A 92163.96666393 -.00000169 00000-0 -10112-3 0 3925
2 20788 98.8953 194.2881 0013888 248.9604 111.0091 14.01249234 90735
MET-2/20
1 20826U 90 86 A 92159.63335926 .00000104 00000-0 89554-4 0 4326
2 20826 82.5262 14.3699 0013202 327.6567 32.3779 13.83500785 85498
MET-3/4
1 21232U 91 30 A 92159.53483554 .00000044 00000-0 99999-4 0 2301
2 21232 82.5447 332.6629 0016614 246.5663 113.3713 13.16808284 54013
NOAA-12
1 21263U 91 32 A 92163.88800988 .00000380 00000-0 18855-3 0 3084
2 21263 98.6957 193.8575 0012602 201.2098 158.8563 14.22051875 56014
MET-3/5
1 21655U 91 56 A 92158.92992391 -.00000415 00000-0 -10952-2 0 2959
2 21655 82.5566 279.5212 0012420 245.7110 114.2872 13.16799487 39035
MIR
1 16609U 86 17 A 92163.90149879 .00015369 00000-0 21403-3 0 3522
2 16609 51.5990 273.2732 0023188 157.7072 202.4969 15.56849371361450
```

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HUBBLE
1 20580U 90 37 B 92163.72717196 .00001734 00000-0 15443-3 0 7695
2 20580 28.4719 289.5044 0004726 121.0596 239.0471 14.91537028116131
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 92164.08261972 .00015570 00000-0 19754-3 0 6239
2 21225 28.4635 82.7443 0004751 152.2190 207.8688 15.57743604 67191
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 92164.09391956 .00000786 00000-0 27472-3 0 2991
2 21578 98.5107 239.6400 0004844 339.1110 20.9874 14.37781021 47530
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 92159.67025757 -.00001064 00000-0 -82976-4 0 1738
2 21701 56.9816 242.3386 0004960 106.5803 253.5659 14.96257256 40239
/EX
```

3390. Kenwood HT mike question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 18:14:59 UTC
From: cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Message-ID: <12JUN92.18145940@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu>
Source record: 288708

If anyone out there has a the SMC-31, SMC-32 or SMC-33 speaker mike for a Kenwood HT, could you please tell me how many contacts (2 or 3) there are on the large diameter connector on the mike?

I am trying to convert a mike with a 5 pin DIN connector to work with my HT. The info I have gotten so far for the HT shows that the PTT and Mike Audio contacts are on the sleeve and center ring respectively of the large jack. The tip contact is not used. Ground comes from the sleeve of the small jack (the speaker). If the adapter on the mike has only two contacts then I assume that PTT and Mike Audio are being provided by the same source in the Mike. If there are three contacts I would guess PTT and Mike audio are provided seperately by the Mike. Thanks.

Chris Michels -- Systems Programmer cvm@nauvax.ucc.nau.edu
Northern Arizona University -- Flagstaff, AZ cvm@nauvax.bitnet
Phone: (602) 523-6495 N7YIU

3391. Re: My List of Mail Order Electronics Companies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 18:31:44 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12944@ksr.com>
Source record: 288706
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Some quick changes to my listing:

Radiokit (store is located at:)
P.O.Box 973 169 Jeremy Hill Rd.
Pelham NH 03076 Pelham NH 03076
(603) 635-2235
No minimum ($3 service charge if under $20), many kits, lots of J. W. Miller
chokes & coils, B&W coils, RF switches, Millen variable capacitors, lots of
! parts in general. Send $1 for the catalog (but note that they are currently
! (12-June-92) out of catalogs and it will probably be months before the next
! one is ready).

Someone mentioned in mail that they've sent for catalogs twice without
reward; I asked about a catalog when I ordered something a couple of months
ago and the above was roughly the story (no timeframe was mentioned, but
they've been slow with new catalogs in the past).

And an addition to the KITS listing:

+ John Langner WB2OSZ
+ 115 Stedman St.
+ Chelmsford, MA 01824-1823
+ (508) 256 6907
+ Slow Scan Television for IBM PC.
+

3392. Syntor-X programming info?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 18:45:34 UTC
From: wmc@phx.mcd.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.184534.2576@phx.mcd.mot.com>
Source record: 288724

I'm (still) looking for any information on programming an 800MHz
Motorola Syntor-X (non-trunking version). My radio is currently
set up for 2 channels, but with a ROM replacement I intend to go
to at least 10. I just need to know what to put in that ROM!

(Sure, I could take it to a Motorola dealer, but that would take
all the fun out of it. Besides, I may want to reprogram this thing
frequently).

Thanks in advance for any info!

Wayne Cronin WA5VIF
wmc@phx.mcd.mot.com
^^^^^^^- yep, this is Motorola, but not the radio division!

3393. audio switch for ham radio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 19:04:59 UTC
From: gwebb@ocelot.csc.wsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.190459.5603@serval.net.wsu.edu>
Source record: 288719
Cross-posted to: rec.audio.car,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Hi, I'm planning on putting a 2m radio in my car and I have a small problem.

I like to listen to my stereo loud sometimes, this makes it difficult to hear
when the 2m breaks squelch and I have to turn it down before I key up the mike.
What I need is a switch that will go between my head unit and my amp that will pad down the
stereo and let the radio through whenever squelch is broken or when
I key up the radio.

I would appreciate any net.wisdom you might have for me.

Geoff
--
+---------------------------------+-------------------------------------+
Geoffrey Webb	Internet: webbg@wsuvm1.csc.wsu.edu
Systems Analyst	gwebb@ocelot.csc.wsu.edu
Administrative Computing Serv.	gwebb@wsuaix.csc.wsu.edu

3394. Re: Ten-Tec

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 19:12:55 UTC
From: wgl@dlogics.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.191255.11085@dlogics.com>
Source record: 288725

MOSIER@IRIS.UNCG.EDU (Steve Mosier) writes:

>The OMNI VI is finally out. Arrived yesterday, in time for FD. So far,
>its a CW dream.

>steve - W3GRG [mosier@uncg.bitnet/mosier@iris.uncg.edu]

Does it have a) Spot, and b) Rit/Xit?

3395. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 19:14:47 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3370@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 288715
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics,talk.bizarre

In article <1992Jun10.233344.6701@panix.com> schuster@panix.com (Michael Schuster) writes:

A Light In The Dark

Bell Labs Prove Existence of Dark Suckers
(Reprinted from the Bell Labs Newsletter)

For years it has been believed that electric bulbs emit light.
However, recent information from Bell Labs has proven otherwise.
Electric bulbs do not emit light, they suck dark. Thus they are now
called dark suckers. The Dark Sucker Theory, according to a Bell Labs
spokesperon, proves the existence of dark, that dark has a mass
heavier than that of light, and that dark travels faster than light.

This is bogus. Dark is made up of particles that scientists call
"darktrons". Not dark suckers.

jv <- "and there's one born every minute"

"Don't Ever Antagonize The Horn"

| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

3396. Re: Writer's rates (was Re: OK, I'll Write One)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 19:36:05 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570419@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288720

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org (Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes:

>jgd@dixie.com (John De Armond) writes:

>> Save me a couple of phone calls. What are the Writer's Rates for
>> the two magazines?

>Sell them to all the mag's. I have seen the same article in all three.

I thought that was a no-no. I seem to remember signing something to the effect that my article has not been submitted to any other publication..

AL N1AL

3397. Warning -- Stolen Ham Equip. list

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 19:45:45 UTC
From: leadfoot@bigbootay.sw.stratus.com
Message-ID: <3880@transfer.stratus.com>
Source record: 288711

On 6/9/92 the following gear was stolen. Please keep an eye out for it a the flea-markets. All of this gear has been reported stolen to the police, Kenwood, and the insurance company.

Kenwood Tri-band FM Transceiver TM-941A SN: 10800420
Kenwood 220MHz FM Transceiver TM-331A SN: 10700021
Kenwood HF/6M All-mode Transceiver TS-680S SN: 9050486
Kenwood External Auto-tuner for 680 AT-250 SN: 7120172

Also taken was the car! Three magnet mounts (2 Larsen NMO, 1 N Comet), three 1.2GHz antennas (Comet 3 5/8, Diamond 4 5/8, and Maldol 5/8 over 1/4), Comet tri-band 2M/220/440 antenna w/tri-plexer, and antennas for 160/75/40 20/17/15/10/6M.

Also stolen was an Escort radar detector SN: 498368

Thanks,

Mark (WE8K)

3398. Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 19:56:06 UTC
From: ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <12JUN92.17148821.0009.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Source record: 288712

How about this..... The gear of yesteryear can still command a hefty price, even if it isn't functioning. The gear of 'nexteryear', like the computers in our cars, will command a hefty price if working and a small plastic bag if it isn't.

Russ, KA2KFH

3399. Kenwood TM-732A Resistor Puzzlement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 20:20:48 UTC
From: Chris.Epler@f111.n207.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <11670.2A3A3C14@ofa123.fidonet.org>
Source record: 288590

I'm a little confused by the mods posted by Fred Lloyd (Hey, at least it works!)...

I believe I have applied the K4 MOD, but am not all that sure. I have removed the green wire, used it to jumper the FAR LEFT solder PAD (Which >I< believed to be R22) and moved the chip resistor from R20 to R19. This seems to have completed the K4 mod, but does it? I noticed in a message posted by Fred on April 27th that in Note #7 he says the K2 mod includes 410-770 Mhz receive, however, my receive only covers 410-470...(Typo?)

I would really appreciate any clarification anyone could provide (Most notably,Fred Lloyd...) Tkx!

73 de KC6ZOL

--

Chris Epler
Internet: Chris.Epler@f111.n207.z1.fidonet.org
Compuserve: >internet:Chris.Epler@f111.n207.z1.fidonet.org

3400. Kenwood Features/Games TM-741/TM-732

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 20:24:32 UTC
From: Chris.Epler@f111.n207.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <11671.2A3A3C14@ofa123.fidonet.org>
Source record: 288591

I received a FAX yesterday with some of your messages, however didn't get the complete message on the GAMES for the TM-741/TM-732. I own a TM-732A and was curious if there are GAMES built into this radio, and if so, how do I access them?

I believe I've completed the K4 mod, does this sound right?:

Removed green wire.
Move chip resistor from R20 to R19
Solder green wire to jumper R22 (solder pads on FAR left of bank of pads)

I am a bit confused as to what R22 really is. Is it the green wire (W1?) or actually R22 where the solder pads are? Confusing.

--

Chris Epler
Internet: Chris.Epler@f111.n207.z1.fidonet.org
Compuserve: >internet:Chris.Epler@f111.n207.z1.fidonet.org

3401. Re: Email to ARRL HQ (was: Re: R U sick of qrp in qst?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 20:50:04 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz.UUCP
Message-ID: <6440@anasaz.UUCP>
Source record: 288608

In article <14570417@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com> alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:
>
>>In fact, there is an
>>opportunity to change some aspects of QEX right now. I solicit any
>>suggestions anyone has for improvements to QEX.

Wow, if QEX started doing the stuff Alan Bloom (Hey, wait! Alan
Bloom replying to Jon Bloom??? hmm, something fishy here... :-)
(JUST KIDDING!!! REALLY!!!!)

Lets see, where was I.. Oh, yes: If QEX started to do that
sort of thing, I'd subscribe for sure. (Just sent in my
renewal for ARRL and ALMOST decided to try QEX... but
decided no for now. But I'm willing to be convinced otherwise)

Also:

...<many great ideas deleted, only the following kept>....

>Regarding article ideas. How about tutorials on a higher technical
>level than would be appropriate in QST? For example, people seem to
>think that digital filter design is way beyond the non-engineer, but
>the basics are pretty straightforward.

Yeah, how about an article, including some generic source
(even pseudo-code would be fine) for the basic DSP functions
(you know, FIR and IIR and FFT and such like). If nobody
else does it, I might get around to doing something like
that once I finish (1) the Spectrum Analyzer project I'm
currently preparing to work on (yes, yet another tv-tuner
Spectrum Analyzer, but this time the software will do
something USEFUL for you as opposed to that painful software
that came with, e.g, the one written up in R-E (now "Electronics
Now", btw) a while back); and (2) the digital filter program
for my PC for use with some stuff a friend in Tucson and
I plan to do with the 1790meter (160kHz? whatever) band.

>... how about a tutorial on the Internet and how to get
>connected, for those not in the know?

I'll volunteer to write something like that, if QEX wants it.
(At least I'll give all the info *I* know about it, which is not
as much as some folks, I'm sure!)

>AL N1AL (Full of ideas as long as I don't have to do them!)

Hey, for the right price I'll do almost anything :-)

Proof for that statement is left to the reader, after
they consider the following:

remember, I'm the one who started the Callsign Project
in the first place :-)

(Speaking of the callsign project: Just got off the phone
with NTIS - they are supposed to call me back on Monday to
let me know "where's the tape")

Just call me "ramblin' rusty" :-)

Rusty@anasazi.com

73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
The Ham Callsign Project - part 4 (1991)!! email beers@cs.buffalo.edu for info

3402. RE: CONVERSIONS OF CORDLESS TELEPHONES TO 6'MTRS AND 2'MTRS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 20:52:06 UTC
From: ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9206122045.AA20843@east.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 288713

In a message earlier today I saw a reference by KE4ZV about some conversions he had made to a couple of cordless phones for operation on 2 and 6 meters. I can see the 6 mtrs conversion..that shouldn't entail too much. But what about the one on 2 mtrs. What frequency did the phone start out on. I maybe be misunderstanding but I thought all cordless units were on 46/49 mhz with the exception of the new 900 mhz phones just hitting the stores.

Thanks for any info. I would have mailed him direct but have trouble with uucp addresses from here.

Ron - KA5LUG

RON%NSU.DNET@EAST.GSFC.NASA.GOV

3403. Call sign logging program(vhlogger update)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 20:54:29 UTC
From: vjh21@cas.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.205429.28092@cas.org>
Source record: 288714

```
I messed up my original posting to this news group.

The program I wrote 'vhlogger' is for Amiga computers only.
It requires AmigaDos V2.04 or greater.
I've uploaded it to HUBCAP.CLEMSON.EDU in the directory
/pub/amiga/incomming/stuff.

You should find two files:
vhlogger.lzh
and
vhlogger.readme

The readme file follows:

vhlogger An amateur radio call sign logging program. This
program uses a btree mechanism to provide fast storage and
retrieval even when the data base is on a floppy drive.
This is Version 1.0 Binary only, shareware.
Prereq: AmigaDos V2.04 or greater
Author: Vincent Herried (KA8CTE)
email: vjh21@cas.org
usmail: 1688 Staffordshire RD.
Columbus, OH. 43229-2142

sri I left out the prerequisit info, heck I've not even seen my original
posting comming back.

73
Vince
--
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
| Vincent Herried (614) 447-3600 x 2877
| Chemical Abstracts Service
_____________________ | P.O. Box 3012
(_)________________ \ | Columbus, OH 43210-0012
________________|\ \ |
(_)______________\_\ \ | Current thought: People who cannot be
_____________________\ | understood are geniuses, so management
(_)____________________| | assigns them the toughest projects.
|
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
```

3404. RE:Info-Hams Digest V92 #604

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 21:26:34 UTC
From: steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM
Message-ID: <33154.steve@192.9.1.30>
Source record: 288716

OAN writes:

>Date: 11 Jun 92 16:57:32 GMT
>From: uchinews!iitmax!elof!nowlola@MIMSY.CS.UMD.EDU
>Subject: Good morse code programs for comm64?
>To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
>
>Does anyone know if there are any good morse code programs
>around for the commodore 64? I'm studying for a HAM license
>and really need something to practice on (no equipment yet).
>
>OAN
>--
>No signature here...

Sure, glad to help. Send me a 5 1/4" floppy and a return envelope and
I'll send it to you.

Steve, AA6LF

Stephen R. Salmon E-mail: steve@carlyle.com
Carlyle Systems, Inc. Phone: 415-345-2500
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas Fax: 415-349-3874
San Mateo, CA 94403

3405. Re: Cellular repeater antenna vs wired - how different?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 21:53:40 UTC
From: whester@isis.cs.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.215340.5373@mnemosyne.cs.du.edu>
Source record: 288717

Check out the letter to the editor in the June 92 issue of
Mobile Radio Technology...

the writer tested these "passive repeater" antennas using a
screen box -- with and without the passive repeaters.

Conclusion: when the box was completely sealed, using RF
carrier at 28dBm, calls could not be made. When the passive
antenna was added to the box, still no calls could be made.

When a small door in the box was opened, with no passive
antenna, calls were completed.

The writer also noted that with the box closed and the passive antenna
installed, the RF power coming out of the antenna was barely
measureable on the spectrum analyzer.

Overall, the writer feels these type of antennas don't work...
but only act as a placebo for the customer...
on the other hand if the customer really is convinced that
they help, then let them use the antennas.

73, Bill

--
Bill Hester, Ham Radio N0LAJ, Denver CO., USA | N0LAJ @ W0LJF.CO.USA.NA
Please route replies to: whester@nyx.cs.du.edu or uunet!nyx!whester
Public Access Unix @ University of Denver, Denver Colorado USA
(no official affiliation with the above university)

3406. Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-12 22:12:56 UTC
From: fletcher@moho.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9206122212.AA26908@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288718

This thread made me set back and think about my entry into radio. For years I had a a ham living across the street from me. I had another friend who also knew the ham and we'd descend in committee on his house when he was home. He provided ideas for projects to build, helped with science fair projects and was generally an inspiration to me as far as electronics went. I knew this guy for 10 years before I got a license myself. Until then I did the shortwave listening thing and built hi-fi oriented things. Teens like their music loud, after all. Some hams I knew during that time-frame generally had bad feelings about the Extra class license. My perception was they felt cheated or punished (loss of frequencies) or... who knows? ... for something they hadn't done. I can remember feeling some anxiety about becoming a licensed ham and subsequently being treated as shabbily.
A real incentive, that.

I'm a Technician class (5 wpm, General Class theory when I took it in '75). I've been able to do what interests me. With all the messing around with the Tech that's been going on lately, I find myself wanting to upgrade just to get clear of the Tech class so when the great cleanup happens, I won't end up with those same good 'ole bad feelings. What an incentive.

I don't have the slightest interest in HF. Others love it. Bully for them. I'm considering an upgrade to keep from being messed with, not due to an interest in HF. I've got Novice HF privs already. I don't need anything more. What incentive?

U.S. Amateur radio desparately needs to dump this divisive license class system.

Reid, WB7CJO

3407. Disney special-event certificate received

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 00:49:18 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <68640@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 288721

If you worked one of the special-event ham stations celebrating the opening of EuroDisney and you haven't yet sent away for your commemorative certificate, I urge you to do so. I got mine the other day, and they're really beautiful.

They're about 8x10 inches, filled with a photo of M. Mouse standing in front of the castle. In the upper left is a listing of all the SE stations, with the ones you worked checked. (There's no QSO box per se; an accompanying note from Mickey says "My ears heard your signal as 59". Well hey, with ears as big as his... :-)) Vertically along the right is your callsign neatly typeset; I'd guess they ran the certificates through a laser printer.

Since all QSOs are confirmed on one certificate, you obviously don't need to send multiple QSL cards and envelopes.

73 and go see "Fantasmic!"

Patty

p.s. I don't have the QSL address handy, but I think it was in all the April ham mags. _QST_ for sure.

--

::
:: Patty Winter N6BIS Internet: winter@apple.com ::
:: Sunnyvale, California AMPRNet: 44.4.0.44 ::
::

3408. Re: Cellular repeater antenna vs wired - how different?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 01:01:35 UTC
From: kossack@owlnet.rice.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.010135.11554@rice.edu>
Source record: 288722

In article <1992Jun12.173644.22591@linus.mitre.org> m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:
- > still 27.8 dB in the hole.
- ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
-
- Not necessarily. You would have to compare this loss to the attenuation
- caused by the car body if you were using the handheld without the repeater
- antenna. This will depend on the type of car you have, and where you are

But that wasn't the question. dean@cbmvax.commodore.com (Jeff Dean) asked "what sort of loss [he] would be taking using a wireless repeater for my handheld cellular phone vs using a wired antenna?"

The suggestion, then, is to not use the ducky - bite the bullet and get a real antenna for the handheld and use it as a mobile while in the car. This concept is not new for hams. I know several folk whose first 2m rig was an HT which they would connect to lighter-plug and 5/8-wave antenna while in the car. Ugly, but cheaper than a real mobile rig. :-)

Take care.

--
Jordan M Kossack | You're so vain, you probably think this .sig is about you.
kossack@rice.edu | You're so vain, I bet you think this .sig is about you.
+1 713 240 2073 | Don't you? Don't you? Don't you?

3409. UA4P, UA4L PBBS?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 02:21:12 UTC
From: awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.022112.17841@mercury.cair.du.edu>
Source record: 288723

I am looking for a packet station in both of these Russian
towns:

Kazan (UA4P area)
Ulyanovsk (UA4L area)

Does anyone have a PBBS address for these areas?

73 de Art
N0OQS @ W0LJF.#NECO.CO.USA.NA
--
Art Winterbauer N0OQS
Internet: awinterb@du.edu OR awinterb@diana.cair.du.edu

3410. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 03:20:28 UTC
From: jds@emclab.ATt.COM
Message-ID: <9206131720.AA03355@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288585

24AT Mods Help

Folks:

Has anyone performed the "2 diode" mod on Icom's 24AT? I'm having trouble discerning which of the empty positions on the pcb are the correct ones. I've gone over the Icom supplied schematics but many of the traces disappear into the inner layers of the pcb. Any help is greatly appreciated. (Obviously the file that I have does *not* have any specific info about the location of the relevant diodes; if there are other files with *any* details, let me know)

Thanks in advance!

Jim Sandoz N2MPT
mail att!emclab!jds or jds@emclab.att.com
AT&T Bell Laboratories Holmdel New Jersey

3411. Re: "full coverage" scanners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 04:11:00 UTC
From: rdale@cstp.umkc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun12.221100.1@cstp.umkc.edu>
Source record: 288578
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> The real question though:
> WHAT SHOULD I GET?
> A 200XLT?

Since I use a PRO-2004 and a PRO-2006, I'm a bit partial to these. They're extremely modifiable, and even if you do no more than the diode clip (to gain the speed increase) -- install the diode in the 2004 -- it's a good deal. For those 800 MHz business band trunked systems, you'll want the ability to switch into 30 kHz steps so you don't miss anything. 12.5 kHz just doesn't cut it. Of course you could drop to 5 or 10 kHz, but that's pretty slow. In addition, isn't the 200XLT only 40 channels? Maybe I'm thinking of another Uniden. I think it's 200 channels. Dunno. Anyway, the PRO-200x line is 400 channels -- twice the capacity for just a bit more money (or around the same price used or if you shop around). Also, you can add on, increasing the capacity to 25,600 channels. Then add a computer interface to manage your frequencies and program the scanner. If you do nothing but listen to the local 10 police channels, any old scanner will do. If you want to work on the ultimate scanner system, I'd go with the PRO-200x scanner. But you'd better hurry. I hear that there's a law in the works which will put the kibosh on any all-band scanners. Read that to mean "anything which will pick up cellular". . .

3412. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 12 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 05:26:50 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.708413210@honte>
Source record: 288727
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 164, 06/12/92
10.7 FLUX=126.7 90-AVG=144 SSN=154 BKI=4343 5533 BAI=026
BGND-XRAY=B3.3 FLU1=1.8E+05 FLU10=1.1E+04 PKI=4233 6533 PAI=029
BOU-DEV=057,026,056,034,107,104,028,036 DEV-AVG=056 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B6.4 @ 2322UT XRAY-MIN= B3.1 @ 1502UT XRAY-AVG= B3.7
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2210UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1600UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.0%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1510UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 1805UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55279NT @ 0149UT BOUTF-MIN=55189NT @ 1556UT BOUTF-AVG=55242NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+145NT@ 1424UT GOES7-MIN=N:-035NT@ 1414UT G7-AVG=+087,+062,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+148NT@ 1639UT GOES6-MIN=E:-022NT@ 1810UT G6-AVG=+100,+015,+045
FLUXFCST=STD:125,122,118;SESC:130,130,120 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,010,015/020,015,015
KFCST=2334 3221 2334 3222 27DAY-AP=005,005 27DAY-KP=1112 1112 1111 1122
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3413. RTTY DX Notes for week ending 12 June, 1992 (BID RTDX0612)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 12:11:06 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.121106.61@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 288589

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0612
RTTY DX Notes 12 June
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 12 June, 1992 (BID RTDX0612)

First let me apologize for the notes this week. There was a software
fault in one of the forwarding BBS stations which precluded me from
collecting all the information that may have been available, but such
is the way with computers. But there are still some good stations
listed. Second, this weekend is the ANARTS RTTY DX Contest, from
0000Z Saturday til 0000Z Monday. Message is RST, Time (UTC) and Zone.
Logs to Box 860, Crows Nest, Sydney 2068, Australia.

Our thanks this week go to, with apologies to those who have been
missed due to the software fault: I5FLN, IK5AAX, NT3B, N5PSI, TG9VT,
VK2EG, W2JGR and the Twin-Cities DX Packet Cluster Network, and
ZL2AAV. Thank you all for your assistance.

Bandpass

Friday 5
0033-14081 RH0W/UA5FDS
0352-14082 4J1FS
0353-14086 ES7FQ
0514-14074 SU1ER ARQ
1302-21084 DK9IP/5B4 to home call
1556-21089 3C1EA
1617-21074 VP8GAV Antartica
1959-14087 A92HO
2020-14084 YI1BGD
2322-14085 VQ9YA

Saturday 6
0030-21084 VR6BX
0106-14082 5B4ZL Jon Carp, 9 Hawthorn Rd, Gatley, SK8 4LX, UK.
0626-14087 OH0/SM0GNS
0632-14086 ZC4KS
1127-14082 H44JS
1303-14085 HL1SX
1359-21083 ZF6FHK
1432-21070 VP8BFH Falkland Islands
1635-24915 VP8GAV Antartica
```

1755-21090 CN8NP
1846-21091 UH4E/UV9CAF to home call
1854-14083 D22CW (in doubt) Luanda? WFWL
2214-21089 J88BS

Sunday 7
0115-14085 RH0W/UA5FDS
0129-14088 FM5WD
0353-14082 4J1FS
0556-14086 IE9/I9IA Ustica Island (IOTA)
0716-21087 T77T
1558-21078 RW9YL
1742-21089 XX9AS
1914-21097 A92FQ
2250-21086 HL5BRQ
2255-21083 CN8NP

Monday 8
0614-14083 6Y7YZ
0634-14086 CN8NP
0650-14095 5N3ZIP
1304-14083 9M8ZZ
1306-14083 VQ9YA
1345-14088 6W6JX
1348-14083 UW9AZ
1408-18106 VP8GAV
1550-14084 UG6GG
1619-14086 ES7FQ
1623-14085 UJ8JCQ

Tuesday 9
0143-14076 TU2BB ARQ
0300-14083 VP5JM
0305-14086 VR6BX
0631-14085 CN8NP
0632-14087 YI8BGD
1550-21085 A92FG
1744-14083 AM25ERG/B

Wednesday 10
0311-14084 9Y4VU
0618-14085 YL2KF
0628-14087 CN8NP
1213-14093 8P6SM

Thursday 11
0637-14085 TI2YO
0650-14085 FO4OD
0920-14077 H44BN

Notes of Interest.

The VK9NS (Jim Smith) DXpedition appears to have settled for August
for the trip to Mellish Reef (VK9M), Willis Island (VK9W), and Baker
and Howland Islands (KH1) later in the month or early September.
Depending on conditions, weather etc, there is also the possibility of
a foray to Heard Island (VK0) later in the year. One may be permitted
to say that would be a hot to cold DXpedition. Sunshine and snow.

Sorry chaps, thats all I have this week, due to the software fault.
We hope for better things next week.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG)

Forward RTTY DX news tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC
/EX
--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

3414. Re: 4 Meters (was Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 12:52:41 UTC
From: Danny.Gould@bbs.oit.unc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.125241.10123@samba.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 288580

In article <3sm6LB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org> stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org (Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes:
>markz@ssc.wa.com (Mark Zenier) writes:
>
>> In article <4m5XLB1w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org> stevej@pillock.moron.vwa
>> >Now, if this happened and the ARRL happened to be on the ball, they
>> >could lobby for the 4m band. Yes I said 4m band. This band is used
>> >widely through out the UK commonwealth and has some interesting
>> >characteristics. We would also have a wealth of state of the art
>> >TV's that we could use for EXPERIMENTATION!!!!!!! (novel thought).
>>
>> 72 to 76 Mhz isn't TV in the United States. It's used for RC,
>> aviation, land mobile, and those #$%^& voice pager channels that screw up
>> channel 5. The gap is the reason why channels 4 and 5 can
>> coexist in the the same city.
>>
>> Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com
>
>
>Mark,
>
>As I said, they can reallocate the WHOLE tv band(inclusive of 72-76). I
>didn't think anyone would pick up on that subtlety. Good work Mark.
>
>Steve, KA0VYB

In Wash. D.C. area we have both 4 and 5! 4 has poor quality, but five is fine! The problems with four have convinced some people (my family inclused, though not primarily for that reason) to get cable.

Danny Gould N3HCH (PBBS I use is down) AGE 14
FV0SQUEST@VAX.MBHS.EDU (Danny.Gould@ebb.oit.unc.edu)

--
The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Campus Office for Information Technology, or the Experimental Bulletin Board Service.
internet: bbs.oit.unc.edu or 152.2.22.80

3415. HTs on Airplanes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 13:29:03 UTC
From: S72UMIL@TOE.TOWSON.EDU
Message-ID: <01GL5SXLKEW0A3CT0I@TOE.TOWSON.EDU>
Source record: 288581

HTs, like other travel equipment such as cameras, are valuable enough to warrant having them in the carry-on bag. You will have peace of mind knowing where this expensive item is at all times, and not have anxiety attacks when you get to a destination and the luggage hasn't.

A word of caution. If you are carrying-on an HT the security people at the x-ray gates may ask you to turn the radio on to show that it works. I satisfy them by turning the radio on and opening the squelch. The noise reassures them. I keep my HT intact until I have cleared the gate then remove the battery pack to avoid accidental turn-on.

I have also carried-on an R-1000 and a Hallicrafters SX-110 (32lbs), but that was before Locherbie.

Ian, N3CVA
Towson State University, Baltimore.
s72umil@towsonvx.bitnet
N3CVA@wb3ffv.md.usa.na
N3CVA on the Friendly CARIBUS Connection at 1030 utc on 14.283MHz USB, daily.

3416. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 14:54:19 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.145419.1825@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288588

In article <kmT9LB5w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org> stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org (Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes:
>gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>
>> FM ATV channels are from 15 to 45 MHz wide depending on the amount of
>> FM improvement desired. TV is by nature a wideband activity that requires
>> uncrowded spectrum to operate effectively. The 420-450 MHz band is no
>> longer uncrowded. Like AM and spark on HF, ATV must give way to narrower
>> modes as the bands fill up.
>
>Thanks, I knew everybody would be interested in that piece of trivia.
>
>Due to the foresight of the ATV'ers in Mpls years ago, the following
>solution was created (even if by accident) to solve this problem.
>
>Our ATV repeater in Mpls has an output at 421.25mhz with VSB filtering
>so that we stay above 420mhz. Input to the repeater is 439.25mhz which
>is also our simplex freq. This leaves most of the area between the two
>open for the other services with negligible interference. This is not
>just theory, it actually works and we all live in harmony.

This is usually fine for other users of the band, but in many cases FM repeater outputs in the low end of the 440-450 segment raise havoc with the ATV repeater's input. If you've solved that problem, that's great.

There's some new 902 MHz equipment coming from an outfit in Texas that our local ATVers have started using. It's compatable with the Rabbit consumer equipment, but with good stability and higher power. They're using it as input equipment to a crossband ATV repeater with it's output on the 420 MHz band. That allows them to use cable boxes for receiving. I'm told, I only do commercial broadcast video, that the system works well. I'm also told that typical cable boxes need a preamp to be usable since the normal cable signal is 30 db stronger than the normal amateur signal. Those of you already doing ATV may know about all this, but several of my friends interested in satellites tried to receive retransmissions of NASA Select from this repeater with bare cable boxes and found out it didn't work very well. A good preamp makes the difference.

Gary KE4ZV

3417. Re: Radio Prices

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 15:18:13 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.151813.1997@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288586

In article <5638.2a387a58@hayes.com> bcoleman@hayes.com (Bill Coleman) writes:
>In article <1992Jun10.061812.16408@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>> For many years the auto industry's pricing followed the pricing of
>> raw hamburger. Cars cost about the same per pound as raw hamburger.
>> Today, in addition to inflation, federal standards have driven the
>> cost of automobiles to more closely track ribeye steak. That's the
>> "meat" theory of auto pricing.
>
>Inflation shouldn't be a factor, since it would affect meat prices as well
>as car prices.

Unfortunately for farmers, farm commodities haven't benefited much from
inflation. Meat on the hoof has about doubled in price in the last 30 years
while the dollar has declined 12 fold in the same period. The wheat in the
hamburger bun is actually cheaper in raw uncompensated dollars than it
was 30 years ago. (The lament of a farmer who lost 3/4 of his farm to
the bank a few years ago.)

>I don't think federal standards really have had much to do with it. In
>these days of much higher fuel prices, customers demand more fuel-efficient
>cars. One way to increase fuel economy is to haul less car around.

Actually, it's the federal CAFE standards that have had this effect.
In inflation adjusted dollars, gasoline is cheaper today than it was
in 1960. It's the federal fuel economy standard rather than consumer
demand that has shrunk cars. Evidence that consumers prefer larger
vehicles is the rise of pickup and van sales since sedans have become
tiny.

>Hence, cars are made from lighter materials, but cost roughly the same
>(on the "meat" adjusted scale) as similarly-equipped cars of yore.
>
>So, while cars may cost more per pound than hamburger today, it has more
>do to with the weight of the autos than the price.

Cars, like radios (this is a *radio* group so I have to at least
mention radios), have indeed gotten smaller and lighter, but cars
haven't necessarily gotten better. But their price has risen rapidly
while prices of radios have not. Inflation can't account for that.
Consumer demand doesn't account for that. Federal standards on fuel
economy, emissions, bumpers, air bags, third tail lights, etc, etc,
etc have been primary drivers of auto cost. In addition, cars today
last longer because of better corrosion proofing and the smaller
strain a light car places on it's components. This has resulted in
lower annual replacement unit sales. The manufacturers have raised
their unit prices to make up for the reduced volume. This in turn

has driven more people to the used market. It's a vicious upward spiral. GM now says it's going to reduce it's models from 44 to 7 over the next three years to increase profitability. The only way to make more money with fewer units is to raise prices. The consumer suffers a double whammy, less choice at higher price.

This applies to radios because reduction in unit sales of radios are likely to result in higher prices and less choice. So shame on all you used radio buyers and builders. :-) :-)

Gary KE4ZV

3418. Icom IC-P2AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 15:23:39 UTC
From: db@voa3.VOA.GOV
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.152339.3217@voa3.VOA.GOV>
Source record: 288583

Does anyone have experience with the new Icom HT line
with "artificial intelligence"? Is the "P" version any
better than the normal IC-xAT units, or is it mostly an
advertising thing? I'd appreciate any info -- either by
e-mail or by posting here. Thanks.

.

3419. Re: CONVERSIONS OF CORDLESS TELEPHONES TO 6'MTRS AND 2'MTRS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 15:28:13 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.152813.2086@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288587

In article <9206122045.AA20843@east.gsfc.nasa.gov> ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV (Ron Wright - NSU Computer Center) writes:
>In a message earlier today I saw a reference by KE4ZV about some
>conversions he had made to a couple of cordless phones for operation
>on 2 and 6 meters. I can see the 6 mtrs conversion..that shouldn't
>entail too much. But what about the one on 2 mtrs. What frequency
>did the phone start out on. I maybe be misunderstanding but I
>thought all cordless units were on 46/49 mhz with the exception
>of the new 900 mhz phones just hitting the stores.

Ok, I'm not going to give a blow by blow conversion article here,
I'm saving that for QEX. :-) But here's the scoop. For 6 meters,
a crystal change does the deed, then tack on an amplifier stage.
For two meter transmit, you follow the phone output with a tripler
and amplifier. For receive, you triple the receiver chip LO and feed
it to an external first mixer. Hey, this stuff is FM not rocket science.

Gary KE4ZV

3420. Re: [FWD] Upgrading from Gen to Extra

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 16:53:17 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.13.12.53.17.1992.6644@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288603

>the FCC does not want two separate applications for action
>in the licensing unit at the same time <unquote>. (If that's
>so, why is their a question on the 610 about pending applications??)

The FCC doesn't mind two pending applications, I think the problem
is that they can't process the second upgrade without the license
copy from the first. Other pending 610's (like change of address)
are presumably OK, you just can't have 2 upgrade 610's in the system
at the same time.

-Ron

3421. Re: QEX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 17:11:52 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.171152.2475@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288593

In article <Lcs9LB3w164w@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org> stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org (Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes:
>cbetz@cray.com (Charles Betz 1541) writes:
>
>>
>> Gary, KE4VZ writes regarding QEX:
>>
>> >The VHF+ Technology column is usually so tightly focused on the tiny
>> >weak signal DX community's needs that I often skip it on first reading.
>> >That's too bad, because it often features interesting new devices.
>> >Most of the activity at VHF+ is *not* weak signal DX so the column
>> >name is misleading at best.
>>
>> Personally, the VHF+ column is the only QEX column I read anymore. I
>> guess that is probably because I'm a weak signal VHF enthusiest. There
>> are very few good columns devoted strictly to weak signal work anymore
>> so I would hope that this column does not get altered.

I'm not suggesting that the column be *altered* but I am suggesting a name change that more clearly reflects it's DXer orientation. While a good preamp is often a good preamp whether it's for some contest DXer or for a satellite operator or packeteer, it may be totally unsuited to an ATVer or SS operator due to bandwidth limitations, or to a repeater operator due to inadequate intercept. Both VHF+ Technology and The World Above 50 MHz are weak signal DXer oriented. Mention of any other technical applications of VHF+ spectrum is accidental. I think the titles of both these columns should reflect this orientation. I don't want to kill these DXer forums, but the implication of both these columns is that nothing worthwhile happens at VHF+ except DXing.

Note that this reflects a personal bias of my own that the *content* of communications is more important than mere distance. DXing is singularly content free even though it can be technically challenging. While it may be novel to contact a station in China from the US, I'm more interested in a possible exchange of views than in QSL cards.

>> I really miss the microwave column that Bill Olson, W3HQT from Down East
>> Microwave used to write for QEX. I presume Bill didn't have time to
>> write it anymore, so that is why it disappeared. Too bad, because the
>> microwave spectrum does not get enough coverage.

I agree that the microwave spectrum is sadly overlooked, and not just for DXing potential. It's ideal for point to point video and data links. When everything that's printed about microwaves is on how to work a grid square 100 miles away, the majority of hams yawn and flip the rig back

to 20 meters. Talk about megabit data rates or video links, applications that can't be done on 20 meters, and a different, and more intense, group of ears perk up.

DXers have made important technical contributions to VHF+, and I hope that continues, but it's time we started seeing in print that there is more to VHF+ than straining to hear three dashes below the noise floor, or shouting into a ricebox. Actually, I'm annoyed mainly by the title "The World Above 50 MHz" rather than by "VHF+ Technology". *I* live in the world above 50 MHz, and nothing *I'm* interested in is ever acknowledged as existing by that column. Columns, by being in front of us every month, can be much more effective than occasional feature articles in directing interest to new frontiers. I hope that interest includes more than just DX box scores. I wouldn't be upset if the title of that column was "DXing above 50 MHz." It would be less misleading.

Gary KE4ZV

3422. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 17:16:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.171653.2581@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288592
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Jun12.184950.19277@yang.earlham.edu> jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu (Jeremiah Wilton) writes:
>Well, I have a car again, and you know what that means.. I want to put my
>equipment in it. There's just one problem... Everything is legal except
>my scanner. I want to carry my scanner mobile in the car, but it is
>illegal to receive police frequencies in Indiana. So, my idea is this:
>install a discrete button that will cut power and discharge the memory
>capacitor instantly, thus wiping the memory and making my scanner
>instantly a legal device.
>I would use this feature in the unlikely event of a traffic stop, etc. My
>radio is a BC 100XLT. Can someone tell me which one is the capacitor that
>preserves the memory? Should I just have the button short it, or should I
>bleed it out with a low-rating resistor? Alternative ideas are welcome.
>--
>Jeremiah Wilton | jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu | JEREMIAH@EARLHAM.bitnet |
>"Chen2 Qi2" | NeXTmail only: jeremiah@math.earlham.edu |

Actually, the law says it's illegal to have equipment "capable" of receiving police frequencies in your car. Clearing the scanner memory doesn't make it incapable of listening to police frequencies. The fact that it's a scanner, and that it *can* be tuned to receive police transmissions is sufficient evidence to get you cited. You'd be better off camouflaging the scanner to look like a tape deck.

Gary KE4ZV

3423. Airplane security (was Re: HTs on Airplanes)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 21:53:44 UTC
From: sltmw@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.155345.56571@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 288594

In article <01GL5SXLKEW0A3CT0I@TOE.TOWSON.EDU>, S72UMIL@TOE.TOWSON.EDU writes:
> HTs, like other travel equipment such as cameras, are valuable enough to warrant
> having them in the carry-on bag. You will have peace of mind knowing where this
> expensive item is at all times, and not have anxiety attacks when you get to
> a destination and the luggage hasn't.
>
> A word of caution. If you are carrying-on an HT the security people at the
> x-ray gates may ask you to turn the radio on to show that it works. I satisfy
> them by turning the radio on and opening the squelch. The noise reassures them.
> I keep my HT intact until I have cleared the gate then remove the battery pack
> to avoid accidental turn-on.
>
> I have also carried-on an R-1000 and a Hallicrafters SX-110 (32lbs), but that
> was before Locherbie.
>
>
> Ian, N3CVA
> Towson State University, Baltimore.
> s72umil@towsonvx.bitnet
> N3CVA@wb3ffv.md.usa.na
> N3CVA on the Friendly CARIBUS Connection at 1030 utc on 14.283MHz USB, daily.

My family made a trip to Hawaii a few years ago, and decided to make a DXpedition out of it. We packed up our Kenwood TS-120, power suppy in a black small suitcase (which turned out to be a mistake as far as the security people). Then, we also had a fishing rod case that held our Spider mobile antenna, along with a frying pan that we used as a ground plane. We only had a security problem from the U.S. to Hawaii, but once we were in Hawaii, they didn't even look twice at us, except when we wanted to go back to the mainland. We had to break everything apart, and connect up the power supply to show that everything was working O.K. My mind is fuzzy, but I also seem to recollect taking the cover off of the TS-120 too.

Anyone else have similar experiences??

(Maybe next time I will make a cutout of a cat skeleton with sheet metal, and put that in my suitcase)

--

/ | "I drank WHAT?" -Socrates
\ uper |)an |-|olmes | "I love the smell of Napalm in the morning" -Big Duke:
/ 'N7NKR' | Apocalypse Now

I'net: sltmw@cc.usu.edu sltmw@cache.declab.usu.edu Bitnet: sltmw@usu.bitnet

---
ghazexsrcwtdceterfygtgyiy <---------sorry, just wiping the puke off my keyboard

3424. Re: Icom IC-P2AT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 22:24:12 UTC
From: geertj@ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.222412.11566@ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 288605

In article <1992Jun13.152339.3217@voa3.VOA.GOV> db@voa3.VOA.GOV (Dennis Brewer) writes:
>
>Does anyone have experience with the new Icom HT line
>with "artificial intelligence"? Is the "P" version any
>better than the normal IC-xAT units, or is it mostly an
>advertising thing? I'd appreciate any info -- either by
>e-mail or by posting here. Thanks.

I have had the chance to play with the IC-P4ET for a few days.
In this article, I'll describe it and compare it with the W2e
I own myself.

The P4et is the European 430-440 version with keyboard to send DTMF tones.
CTCSS and DTMF decode comes as an option, to be bought extra.
The rig is small (13 cm or so), and light as is common in current
handhelds.
The display is large, about 2 a 3 cm and reading the frequency will be
no problem at all. In the right down corner, there is space for the
status of the AI system or the time (the last of which is very much more
useful. See later).
ICOM again made the mistake to have the display stick out, which makes
it very easy to be scratched.

The use interface is similar to the W2e I own, with some exceptions.
On the W2e, the function of the key isused by default (tone squelch
key), while on the P4et the default action is the digit (for entering
a new frequency). Also, some functions have moved, but nothing important.
A disadvantage is that the PTT key is a bit difficult to use. It is
very small and has to be squeezed pretty hard - no long transmissions.
The P4et has one big advantage over the W2e: pressing PTT twice
will give 1750 Hz, no need to search for the special key.
Generally, the P4et provides the functions seen on many of the
handhelds these days: many memory channels (99), various scanning
possibilities, CTCSS tones and tone squelch (option), DTMF tones
and squelch (squelch optional), call channel, clock, auto power-off,
monitorin of the input of a repeater, DTMF phone dialler, etc.
The light function has improved a bit because it also lights the keyboard,
which the W2e does not do.
The P4et has to be switched on/off using the volumer knob, there is
not a button like the W2e has.

ICOM has invented a new battary form factor for these rigs. The big
advantage of the new cells is that they slide in the housing of the rig,
instead of slide under it. This makes the mechanical design much more
stable: it is not possible to break off the battary pack like the

W2e does when it falls one meter or so. The packs are sealed so if it dies, no possibilities to repair it.
The rig produces 2W on it's accu-pack (W2e: 1W) and of course 5W with 13.8V. The P4et uses biological TX time restriction (the casing is used as cooling body so if the unit is too hot to touch, it's time to key down. :-)

For all you scanner enthousiasts, please be advised that at least the European version can NOT be expanded for receive out of band without a hardware modification (voiding warranty). It is NOT possible to expand it with some keyboard action like the W2e can.
ICOM has advertized that keyboard expansion is possible but that is FALSE advertizing.

So far, the 'normal' features of the rig. The AI button can be used for several features. Here are some of them:
- The P4et can be used for a quiz. The manual has sets of 15 questions on various topics. Depending on the number of right answers, a number of stars are shown on the display. The manual says 'amaze your frends' but I advise against that if you don't want to look silly.
The manual also says that the number of stars yielded does not neccessary reflect your knowledge on the subject, and I think this is much more true. The quiz feature is clearly invented because of extra ROM space in the controller, but I don't think this is useful.
- By setting the number of stars in the 'star set' mode, you can hide some less frequently used features. I guess they did this because they think some users can't remember all the different features. Whether this is useful for you is something to decide for yourself (given the average age of usenet readers I don't think it goes for any of us :-).
- The most useful function of the AI button is to repeat the last used function. For instance, if you want to access the DUPlex function, you need to press the F-key combined with another button. To repeat the function, you can also press the AI button instead.
The function the AI remembers is shown in the lower right corner of the display (replacing the time shown there).
As you can see, I don't think the AI function is very useful.
IMHO, the money spent on AI was better spent on a battary indicator, which the P4et (and the W2e) lack.

Concluding, the P4et is a nice rig, but forget about AI. It is smaller than the W2e, more rugged, has better lighting possibilities and the 1750 Hz PTT feature, but if I were to choose, I'd spend a little bit more money and buy a W2e instead. The rigs are very similar but because the W2e is dualband it's much more useful.
Given that the P4et is newer, I find it a bit of a disappointment.

I hope this is clear enough.

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG

3425. Re: IC-W2E battery & antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 22:47:54 UTC
From: geertj@ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.224754.11686@ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 288606

In article <9206111345.AA04082@ttsrv2.ttl> ekho@ttsrv2.ttl.FI (Holmberg Esa ttl) writes:
>> During last weekend I did some experiments with my IC-W2e and NiH battary
>> cells. For reference: these cells, available in regular AA size, have
>> double the capacity normal NiCd cells have (1000 vs 500 mAH).
>
> Just curious: where did you find these cells, and are they
> expensive / how expensive are they?
I bought my cells at the local radio outlet (Jacobs Breda Electronics,
+31 76 212881) but I think you can get them closer to you. Otherwise,
give them a call.
I payed Hfl 12.50 a piece for them, which is about 3 times more expensive
than regular NiCd cells. I think the price will drop in time.

I heard that NiMH cells do not keep their charge long if you do not use
them. Whether this is true or not, I don't know.

> I'd also like to know, if one can quick charge NiH cells like
> those regular NiCd cells - pulse charge with 0.5-1 A pulses.. I
> have currently the normal BP-83 battery that is shipped with
> the radio, plus a BP-90 battery case, which now contains 500
> mAh cells (plus two 12 V 3 Ah lead batteries, which give more
> power, but they also are heavier.. need big pockets). More mAh
> and less weight would sure be nice.
Somebody else reported that he quick-cherged the cells as if they were
regular C NiCd cells. I have not tried that.

>> dummyload FA-1443BB that comes with the rig. I don't know what it is made
>
> Wonder if you can you recommend any.. ?-)
I have played with two replacements and they both work fine. The Diamond
RH77 antenna is a long antenna, 40 cm, but flexible and light. It is a
5/8 lambda for 70 and a shortned 1/2 lambda for 2m if I remember correct.
It is about the best of antenna that still makes it a handheld, I think.

I'm mostly using it if I need a good portable antenna (hotel room
or something like that).

I also tried the Diamond RH700 which is much smaller, 18 cm, about the
same size as the antenna delivered with the rig. Of course it is slightly
less than the RH77, but very usable and much better that the FA-1443BB.
It is what I use now.

It seems that the antenna that comes with the USA version, FA-1443B, also
is much better than the BB version. I have not verified that.

Why ICOM would put a junk antenna and leave out options (tone decoder module) in the European version of the rig, I don't know.

Disclaimer: I have no relations with these products other than a customer.

> Esa OH1LTM

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG

3426. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 22:59:02 UTC
From: elia@monsoon.cs.odu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.225902.8483@cs.odu.edu>
Source record: 288595
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Jun13.171653.2581@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1992Jun12.184950.19277@yang.earlham.edu> jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu (Jeremiah Wilton) writes:
>>Well, I have a car again, and you know what that means.. I want to put my
>>equipment in it. There's just one problem... Everything is legal except
>>my scanner. I want to carry my scanner mobile in the car, but it is
>>illegal to receive police frequencies in Indiana. So, my idea is this:
>>install a discrete button that will cut power and discharge the memory
>>capacitor instantly, thus wiping the memory and making my scanner
>>instantly a legal device.
>>I would use this feature in the unlikely event of a traffic stop, etc. My
>>radio is a BC 100XLT. Can someone tell me which one is the capacitor that
>>preserves the memory? Should I just have the button short it, or should I
>>bleed it out with a low-rating resistor? Alternative ideas are welcome.
>>--
>>Jeremiah Wilton | jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu | JEREMIAH@EARLHAM.bitnet |
>>"Chen2 Qi2" | NeXTmail only: jeremiah@math.earlham.edu |
>
>Actually, the law says it's illegal to have equipment "capable" of receiving
>police frequencies in your car. Clearing the scanner memory doesn't make it
>incapable of listening to police frequencies. The fact that it's a scanner,
>and that it *can* be tuned to receive police transmissions is sufficient
>evidence to get you cited. You'd be better off camouflaging the scanner
>to look like a tape deck.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

You should probably check the wording of the law. In VA it's illegal to
use a radar detector. It's also (by the book) illegal to have a radar
detector in the passenger compartment of the vehicle. In you state they
might work the scanner law in a similar fashion.

Lee Elia elia@cs.odu.edu (804) 451-3310

--
"...Generally, by the time you are Real, most of your hair has been loved off,
and your eyes drop out and you get loose in the joints and very shabby. But
these things don't matter at all, because once you are Real you can't be ugly,
except to people who don't understand..." -- the Skin Horse

3427. How does 'Trunked radio' work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-13 23:31:18 UTC
From: geertj@ica.philips.nl
Message-ID: <1992Jun13.233118.12067@ica.philips.nl>
Source record: 288607

[While this is not directly about hamradio, I can't find a more appropiate
group and I guess some of us hams have designed/serviced these radios]

Hi,

I heard that last week, the local authorities here have switched their
old single-channel radios to 'trunked' ones. This as preparation to
a police force for a much greater area (region instead of city).

Shure enough, while looking for the signals, I found that something
has changed. It looks like the rigs change frequency
every time they make a new call. People complain that they have to
wait for 1 sec after they have given PTT, apperently to give the rig
time to tune.

I would imagine that such a new system would be all digital, keeping
out the scanner freaks. However, while listning in, I found out that
the transmissions are clear NBFM. It seems that they also have an
encryption possibility, sometimes noise (like a G3RUH modem) is heard.
Why isn't encryption always used? I found that sometimes, people are
unable to produce a relyable signal (mobile flutter). Would that
be the reason that encryption is only used on demand?

Some channels are very loud, some have much less signal strength.
yet, they seem to be connected somehow. Sometimes a transmission
is heard on 3 frequencies. Assuming that it is routed somehow,
how would the installation know to whom a message should be relayed?

I also found out that the base station can read the ID of the rig
transmitting. However, I don't hear a startup signal on each
transmission, so it must be sent elsewhere.

I think the new units are made by Motorola, but I am not shure.

Does anybody recognize this system? If true, do you have some literature
on how it works? Thanks in advance for any information!

73, Geert Jan PE1HZG

--8<--nip-nip----------
"We trained hard - but it seemed that every time we were beginning to form up
into teams, we would be reorganized. I was to learn later in life that we tend
to meet any new situation by reorganizing, and a wonderful method it can be
for creating the illusion of progress while producing confusion, inefficiency,
and demoralisation." - possibly from Petronius, 100 BC

Geert Jan de Groot SFJ2-218, Philips CE-ADC,
P.O. box 80002, 5600 JB Eindhoven, The Netherlands.

Email: geertj@ica.philips.nl or ..!sun4nl!philica!geertj
Phone: +31 40 797408 FAX: +31 40 732340

3428. Canfield ohio

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 01:31:39 UTC
From: tsquicqu@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun14.013139.8697@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 288598

I posted a message here regarding a radio system about three weeks ago. A person from Canfield Ohio responded. If that person reads this, please contact me again. I lost your address.

Tom

3429. CT & networking

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 03:22:28 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <19920613202124CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU>
Source record: 288600

We're planning to try using "CT" in its networked mode this year at field day. I'd be very interested in hearing anyone else's experiences with networking. We're planning to run 3A (3 transmitter positions) plus a novice station, so I'm setting up a 3 PC network. I was planning to make the novice position a standalone CT, since it has a different call, and can work the same calls without them being dupes.

Do the 'packets' exchanged between the networked nodes have any internal checksum? The default comm setup is not to use parity. Is there a reason for this? I would expect to have trouble with garbled signals, due to long runs (RS-232 is only spec'd for 50 feet) and interference from xmtrs. Is there any reason to run at, say, 9600 instead of 1200 - I'd expect the traffic to be low enough to be handled at 1200, and the slower rate might be more noise imune.

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

3430. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 13 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 03:28:02 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.708492482@honte>
Source record: 288599
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 165, 06/13/92
10.7 FLUX=124 90-AVG=144 SSN=113 BKI=3322 3433 BAI=014
BGND-XRAY=B3.3 FLU1=8.1E+04 FLU10=1.1E+04 PKI=3322 2233 PAI=012
BOU-DEV=038,038,019,015,030,043,023,027 DEV-AVG=029 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.1 @ 1246UT XRAY-MIN= B3.1 @ 1118UT XRAY-AVG= B4.2
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 0700UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2200UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2000UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 0040UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55255NT @ 0101UT BOUTF-MIN=55217NT @ 1755UT BOUTF-AVG=55242NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+106NT@ 1855UT GOES7-MIN=N:-012NT@ 0320UT G7-AVG=+080,+053,+005
GOES6-MAX=P:+122NT@ 2103UT GOES6-MIN=E:-018NT@ 1625UT G6-AVG=+095,+008,+035
FLUXFCST=STD:120,116,114;SESC:120,110,105 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,020,010/015,015,015
KFCST=3334 3232 3445 4432 27DAY-AP=005,010 27DAY-KP=1111 1122 2211 2234
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3431. Re: FAX 4.1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 03:33:36 UTC
From: mwilson@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun14.033336.10655@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 288601

In <115kcbINNnqq@stanley.cis.Brown.EDU> robinson@stout.geo.brown.edu (Darrin Robinson) writes:

>In article <1992Jun10.063711.16329@crash.cts.com> mwilson@crash.cts.com (Marc Wilson) writes:
>>
>> Having the commands is nice, but where's the program? If it's
>>shareware, it can certainly be posted here.
>>

>I have fax40.zip and fax40.doc on the anonymous ftp server at
>imbrium.geo.brown.edu. They are in pub/hamradio/incoming.

Yes, but there are LOTS of people who cannot use FTP for various reasons (I am one, there must be others!).

Unless it's a truly monster file, please post!

-- mwilson@crash.CTS.COM

3432. Re: Kenwood Features/Games TM-741/TM-732

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 04:15:55 UTC
From: au297@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun14.041555.29136@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 288602

I posted this before.. But it was awhile back.. So here it is again..

= Kenwood TM-741a GAME Dox *=*

Introduction:

There are actually three GAMES "hidden" on the Kenwood TM-741a Multiband Transceiver. These are UNDOCUMENTED and I'm not exactly sure who originally found these games??.. (I came across a brief description of these hidden games on rec.radio.amateur.misc on UseNet, but no one had the complete original Post!)

How to access "Game Mode":

1) Turn OFF the TM-741a.
2) Hold the [F] + [MUTE] and turn ON the TM-741a.

(You should see: -1- -2- -3- on your display, you're now in "Game Mode"!!)

3) Select the Game you wish to play by hitting the appropriate Band Select Button. (-1- = Band Sel 1 <far left>; -2- = Band Sel 2 <middle>; -3- = Band Sel 3 <far right>)

-1- ==> SLOT MACHINE Game

-2- ==> SPACE INVADERS Game

-3- ==> MUSICAL KEYBOARD

NOTE! The [VFO] will always exit you to the Main Game Menu (-1- -2- -3-).. The [MUTE] will normally Start the Game.

Game #1: SLOT MACHINE:

To play... Hit [MUTE] to start the numbers tumbling. Starting from the left and proceeding to the right, hit the Band Select Buttons to stop each number! If you don't get a 3-in-a-row match, the radio plays a sound and the game is over. ([MUTE] to play again). If you match 3-in-a-row, then...well I won't spoil it for you!.. (It's neat!!)

Remember; [VFO] to return to the Game Menu.

Game #2: SPACE INVADERS:

The Display... You will see the following display:

000000 ------ 0-0

(Score) (Invaders) (Selected Number - Number of Lives Left)

To play... Hit the [LOW] key to begin. The radio will then put a random number from 0 - 9 in the first position in the dashes.. (4-----) you must then use the [TONE] key to select the number the radio selected and then quickly hit the [MUTE] key to "fire" it. The number will then disappear and a new one will appear!.. If you don't act fast, the number will move to the second dash and another random number will appear, (84----).. If you're not keeping up, eventually the numbers will reach then last dash line and you will lose a life!!.. (Once all lives are lost, the game is over!) Also, you must "destroy" 30 numbers before moving onto the next round!.. Each round will start getting faster and faster!!.. So be prepared!! (It really gets TOUGH!!) All throughout the game it will keep score of how many "hits" you made.. (I believe it's 10 points a hit, I think!)..

Remember; Hit [VFO] to return to Game Menu.

Game #3: MUSICAL KEYBOARD:

I don't think this is actually a "Game"??.. What I've been able to figure out is that when you select this "game" the following message appears on the display: Enjoy Sound Play

At this point, the whole keypad on the face-plate of the TM-741a is a "Musical Keyboard"!!.. Try it, hit any of the keys, Band Select Buttons; Cont Sel Buttons; [MUTE]; [TONE]; [MHZ]; Etc...etc..etc... (Except for the [VFO] key, that returns you to the Game Menu!)

=-=

Welp!.. That about all I know!.. Some other things you could try are:

[F] + [REV] (I think!) and Power ON.. (NOTE!!.. This MAY alter some of your memory!! SO write it all down in case you need to re-enter it!)

...this will play some wierd tune on all of your Bands!! It's actually kinda neat...

And one other.. (Which might be documented..??)

[F] + [MHZ] (I think!) and Power ON..

...this will display a light EVERYTHING on the display!!!!!

=-=

If anyone has any other "hidden" features, Mods, etc.. PLEASE send them to me at:
usr1118a@tso.uc.edu

I hope this has been useful to all!.. and I appologise not crediting the person who originally found these Games!.. (Have no idea who it was!)

Have fun, and enjoy!!... Take care!.. and 73! ....KB8NHT (..Jim)

--
ZZzzz-Ya! | -TSA- Member:
(KB8NHT) ...Jim |
<: Dies Irae :> | COMBAT ZONE BBS
-> usr1118a@tso.uc.edu <- | (513)367-1522

3433. RACES Bulletin #226

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 05:51:19 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9206140550.AA06019@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288604

Msgid : $RACESBUL.226

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.226 DATE: June 15, 1992
SUBJECT: MGT: Activation of a RACES unit. Part 2/3

Once activation is authorized, it should be properly announced as to beginning and ending. This can be complex for the person who is both the ARRL Emergency Coordinator (EC) and the local government's RACES Radio Officer, for it should be clear which unit is in activation. For example: On an official activity a RACES person begins at 0800 and ends at 1122; his or her ARES activity starts at 1123 and ends at 2100. Disaster Service Worker protection ends with the closure of the RACES activity at 1122 and all members are entitled to know precisely when that occurs, even though they may choose to continue to participate on an unprotected basis thereafter by their freedom of choice.

There are literally hundreds of opportunities to activate a RACES unit other than the perceived 'big ones'. Some of the activities where RACES personnel can be utilized include the following:

- Meetings, training, weekly nets, administrative, and other work at the EOC, office, or elsewhere; including installation and work parties.
- Holiday/special event traffic reports. Communications for government during races, parades, marathons, fairs, and other public events.
- Hospital nets.
- Radio link between the EOC or Incident Command and the primary Emergency Broadcast System station(s).

(To be continued)
EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races and can be retrieved using FTP.

3434. Propagation Forecast Bulletin 24 ARLP024

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 14:15:29 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Jun14.141529.22624@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 288612

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AP32
QST de W1AW
Propagation Forecast Bulletin 24 ARLP024
>From Tad Cook, KT7H, Seattle, WA
June 13, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB PROP ARL ARLP024
ARLP024 Propagation de KT7H

Last week saw some recovery from the low solar activity levels of
the previous week. The flux climbed steadily from the low of 99 at
the beginning of the month, and reached 129 as this bulletin was
being written on Thursday evening. The HF bands also recovered
somewhat with MUF levels a bit higher.

But the activity this week contrasts sharply with a year ago.
During the same week last year, we were reeling from solar flares
and auroral activity, and the solar flux was about 120 points
higher. Although ten meters is generally not very good this late in
the Spring, save for some sporadic E propagation, the 120 point
lower solar flux makes the 28 MHz band nearly unusable by
comparison.

There were some minor solar flares last week, with aurora forecast
as far south as the northern United States for Thursday evening,
June 11. The most disturbed day was June 8 when the A index was 24.

The solar flux should continue to rise slightly toward a peak of 135
around June 18, then drop to 100 around June 28.

Sunspot Numbers from June 4 through 10 were 138, 129, 124, 96, 85,
122 and 111, with a mean of 115. 10.7 cm solar flux for the same
period was 108, 115, 119.6, 115.7, 115.2, 118.6 and 125.4, with a
mean of 116.8.
NNNN
```

3435. Re: Kenwood TM-732A Resistor Puzzlement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 15:29:24 UTC
From: flloyd@sunburn.West.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l3mpeklNNhem@west.west.sun.com>
Source record: 288610

In article <11670.2A3A3C14@ofa123.fidonet.org> Chris.Epler@f111.n207.z1.fidonet.org (Chris Epler) writes:
>I'm a little confused by the mods posted by Fred Lloyd (Hey, at least it works!)...
>
>I believe I have applied the K4 MOD, but am not all that sure. I have removed the green wire, used it to jumper the FAR LEFT solder PAD (Which >I< believed to be R22) and moved the chip resistor from R20 to R19. This seems to have completed the K4 mod, but does it? I noticed in a message posted by Fred on April 27th that in Note #7 he says the K2 mod includes 410-770 Mhz receive, however, my receive only covers 410-470...(Typo?)
>
>I would really appreciate any clarification anyone could provide (Most notably,Fred Lloyd...) Tkx!
>

Sorry folks, but the 770 was a typo. It should have been 470.

Also note that enabling the K4 Mod results in the loss of the Clone feature, and maybe some of the other bells-and-whistles stuff. I stuck with the K3 Mod, which gave me the 420-450 transmit and the Clone feature still works.

-fred

--
| Fred Lloyd AA7BQ, Systems Engineer Fred.Lloyd@west.sun.com |
| Sun Microsystems Computer Corporation ...sun!flloyd |
| Phoenix, AZ (If it's a fact, I believe it!) (602) 275-4242 |

3436. Yagi person/antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 16:14:17 UTC
From: welsh@dsl.cis.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <80302@netnews.upenn.edu>
Source record: 288611

I am doing research on Hidetsugu Yagi-inventor of the antenna of that name-
for my doctorate in the History of Science. I am interested in ANY info
about the man or ANY
early (1920's to 1930's)
Yagi antenna info/stories, particularly from old-timers in ham radio.

I really don't need any technical info about the antenna since I formerly
worked as an engineer (RF) and currently teach physics. I am interested in
early use of parasitic arrays in military, commercial and amateur applications.
By early, I know that Yagi's first US publication was in the Proceedings of the
IRE (now IEEE) in June 1928.

I am also interested in anything about Shintaro Uda, Yagi's professional
partner, whose first (?) publication was in the Journal of IEE (Japan)
in March 1926.

Thanks in advance. Rob, N3RW, a satisfied user of Yagi antennas for DXing!

3437. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 16:20:02 UTC
From: lesatz@alcor.usc.edu
Message-ID: <l3msdiINNcm5@alcor.usc.edu>
Source record: 288609
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Jun13.225902.8483@cs.odu.edu> elia@monsoon.cs.odu.edu (Lee Elia) writes:

>You should probably check the wording of the law. In VA it's illegal to
>use a radar detector. It's also (by the book) illegal to have a radar
>detector in the passenger compartment of the vehicle. In you state they
>might work the scanner law in a similar fashion.

So does this mean that if you have a Bronco, station wagon, hatchback
or other similar vehicle you can't even legally take one home from the
store? Sounds like a stupid point but when you give it some thought...

Besides, as I understand it, a radar detector is just a radio receiver
tuned to certain frequencies. Seems strange that a state can decide
what you can and can't listen to. Next they will probably ban all NTSC
TV frequencies to help out the cable industry.

Eric


```
_____________________________________________________________________________
|__Eric Michals___________/\_[][]} I've got seven in the clip and one |
| lesatz@alcor.usc.edu \/ [][]} in the chamber. Will that be enough?? |
=============================================================================
```

3438. Races Info Needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 20:33:32 UTC
From: root@orbgmcn.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun14.203332.1032@orbgmcn.uucp>
Source record: 288614

I am looking for any and all possible information about organizing RACES here
in Orangeburg County, SC. Please EMAIL responses and I will post a summary
of what I get to the net.

Christopher McNabb
KB7DAR
ncrcae!opusc!orbgmcn!root

3439. $ANS-165 Bulletins

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 20:36:26 UTC
From: cowdin@pogo.DEn.mmc.COM
Message-ID: <9206142031.AA17175@AMSAT.ORG>
Source record: 288613

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-165.01
N4HY PROVIDES DOVE STATUS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 165.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 13, 1992 BID:$ANS-165.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

DOVE Speech Development and Testing Continues

The DOVE software team has reset the DOVE spacecraft to the ROM and is reloading the startup software on S band. After it's return to 145.825 MHz in the next couple of days, the command stations will be doing data dumps to try to find the software bug. The next voice test load will alternate between the original voice message program and a DSP program for the DOVE Voice CPU, which is a simple direct digital synthesis oscillator. It will be generating a sine wave through the digital to analog converter. These tests are to assure us that all the hardware is functioning properly after being dormant for over two years, and to test our "work-arounds" for several compromises and faults in the way DOVE was implemented and the other faults that have been detailed elsewhere. After this process is completed the software development team will implement the file system, and upload large files of digitized waveforms, not all of them being speech. A few surprises from DOVE's owner, PY2BJO, are in store.

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank N4HY for this bulletin item.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-165.02
STS-50 SAREX INFORMATION

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 165.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 13, 1992 BID:$ANS-165.02
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

STS-50 SAREX Mission Update

The next Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX) mission for 1992 is now on the launch pad! This flight, designated STS-50/USML, will perform materials science studies on the Space Shuttle Columbia. STS-50 represents the first Extended Duration Orbiter (EDO) spacelab mission. As such, the shuttle crew will work "around-the-clock" for a record breaking 13 day mission. On-board the Columbia will be newly licensed hams Commander Dick Richards (KB5SIW) and Mission Specialist Ellen Baker (KB5SIX). Launch is planned to occur no earlier than June 25 at 16:07 UTC. A nominal injection will place Columbia 140 nautical miles high with a 28.5 degree orbital inclination. SAREX capabilities for this mission include operations on 2-

meter voice, packet radio, and SSTV. In addition, a 70 cm "receive only" FSTV station will be set-up to receive video from pre-selected stations on the Earth. The Shuttle downlink frequency for all contacts (voice, packet and SSTV) will be 145.550 MHz. Voice uplink frequencies will be identical to those used on the STS-45 SAREX flight. These are: 144.95 MHz, 144.97 MHz and 144.91 MHz except for Europe which will use 144.80 MHz, 144.75 MHz and 144.70 MHz. The prime voice callsign is KB5SIW. To connect to the packet radio robot station on Columbia, use the callsign W5RRR-1. For SSTV operations, the shuttle crew will use the callsign W5RRR/S. For this mission, the uplink frequency for packet radio and SSTV is 144.95 MHz. A copy of the prelaunch Keplerian elements is given below. For more information on SAREX, in general, see the March/April 1992 and the March 1990 issues of the AMSAT Journal.

STS-50
1 00050U 92177.72208827 .00218800 00000-0 61700-3 0 51
2 00050 28.4666 347.3569 0003544 305.5248 54.5060 15.90413559 23

Satellite: STS-50
Catalog number: 00050
Epoch time: 92177.72208827 =====> (25 JUN 92 17:19:48.43 UTC)
Element set: JSC-005
Inclination: 28.4666 deg
RA of node: 347.3569 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-50
Eccentricity: .0003544 Pre-launch Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 305.5248 deg Launch: 25 JUN 92 16:07 UTC
Mean anomaly: 54.5060 deg
Mean motion: 15.90413559 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 2.1880e-03 rev/day*2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 2

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank Frank H. Bauer (KA3HDO), AMSAT V.P. for Manned Space Operations for the information which went into this bulletin item.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-165.03
K8OCL RESIGNS FROM AMSAT BOD

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 165.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 13, 1992 BID:$ANS-165.03
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

John Champa (K8OCL) Resigns AMSAT-NA Board-of-Director (BOD) Seat

In a surprise move last week, John Champa (K8OCL) resigned his seat on the AMSAT-NA Board of Directors (BOD) and withdrew his nomination for the upcoming BoD election.

John is also the Editor of the R. Myers Communications publication OSR, and it is understood that he will continue in that role.

In his letter to AMSAT-NA Headquarters, Dr. Champa stated that he wanted to devote more of his time to AMSAT technical pursuits. He is associated with the Detroit OSCAR Users Group (DOUG) and has been serving as AMSAT liaison and consultant to the SEDS (Students for the Exploration and Development of Space). It is understood that he will continue in these roles also.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-165.04
AO-13 OPERATIONAL NEWS: PART I

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 165.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 13, 1992 BID:$ANS-165.04
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Operational News from AO-13 Command Stations: PART I

Orientation News 1992 Jun 10 - Jul 20

The magnetorquing operation to re-orient AO-13 is now complete, with the new attitude longitude and latitude ALON/ALAT (BLON/BLAT) = 210/1 degrees.

The next re-orientation will commence on July 20 from 210/0 to 150/0 via an interim attitude of 180/15 and will take about 10 days. With the antennas pointing 15 degrees out of the orbit plane, transponder performance will be relatively poor. When at 150/0, which will last until Sep 21, apogee access for Southern Hemisphere stations will be all but useless. There is absolutely nothing we can do about this, other than reposition the Sun's orbit. This is beyond AMSAT's budget at present.

Calendar of Events For AO-13 To The End of 1992
-=-
Suns Position
Date Event Modes Sun Angle SEL/SAZ

1992 Jun 29 [Mon] JLS OFF B -- - 24 -33/149
1992 Jul 20 [Mon] Move to 150/0 B -- - 43 to 44 -34/176
1992 Aug 17 [Mon] JLS ON B JL S 28 -26/208
1992 Sep 21 [Mon] Move to 180/0 B JL S -1 to 29 -2/241
1992 Nov 23 [Mon] Move to 210/0 B JL S -29 to -4 33/305
1992 Dec 14 [Mon] JLS OFF B -- - -27 33/333
1992 Dec 28 [Mon] t.b.a. 43 29/351

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-165.05
AO-13 OPERATIONAL NEWS: PART II

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 165.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 13, 1992 BID:$ANS-165.05
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Operational News from AO-13 Command Stations: PART II

Schedule News 1992 Jun 10 - Sep 21

The published "210/0" schedule is now in place with alternate day Mode B/L and S operation. The Mode-S control problem that turned the S beacon off after only 1 MA unit during Mode-L has been fixed.

Kindly note that if power budget problems ever arise, Mode-S is usually the first thing to be turned off to compensate, without notice. Similarly, transient departures from the published schedules are sometimes needed for command purposes, particularly during magnetorquing days.

From Jun 29 the solar illumination will be insufficient to sustain modes JL and S, so Mode B will be continuous through to Aug 17.

By convention, schedules are only announced one "season" in advance. Thus, from August 17 Mode B, JL and S operations resume with the following:

AO-13 Transponder Schedule 1992 Aug 17 - Sep 21

Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 40 ! from 1992 Aug 17 until Sep 21
Mode-S : MA 40 to MA 50 !<- S transponder; B trsp. is OFF!
Mode-LS : MA 50 to MA 55 !<- S beacon + L transponder
Mode-JL : MA 55 to MA 70 ! This schedule operates
Mode-B : MA 70 to MA 256 ! every orbit, every day.
Omnis : MA 160 to MA 10 ! Alon/Alat 150/0
Please DON'T uplink to Mode-B MA 40-50; interferes with Mode S.

This schedule, which reverts to the old every-day routine, was determined on 1992 May 27 at a meeting of AO-13 Command Stations during the Phase 3D Design Conference held in Marburg, Germany.

The decision to discontinue the experimental alternate day schedule is dictated entirely by spacecraft security.

The primary AO-13 management requirement is to maintain the health of the spacecraft AND to provide the best operating conditions for users of the spacecraft's transponders. It is always a juggling act for the Command Stations to try and balance these often opposed goals. Faced with deciding between health versus performance the Command Stations will always choose the conservative approach and give priority to the health issues.

The extended 2.25 hour long Mode J/L/S periods drained the battery too heavily, resulting in uncomfortably low battery charge and regularly tripped under-voltage software "fuses." This practice is undesirable and has to be avoided.

A second reason is that commanding on Mode-B is virtually impossible due to suspected radar interference on 70cm; alternate days of Mode B therefore reduced the Command Stations' daily control capability by 50%, and we found this an untenable situation to be in.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-165.06

AO-13 OPERATIONAL NEWS: PART III

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 165.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 13, 1992 BID:$ANS-165.06
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Operational News from AO-13 Command Stations: PART III

INFORMATION

Don't rely on gossip and rumor! Up to date information about AO-13 operations is always available on the beacons, 145.812 MHz or 435.658 MHz in CW, RTTY and 400 bps PSK. These bulletins are also posted to Internet, AMSAT News Service (ANS), Packet, UO-22, FO-20, and a plethora of international AMSAT Newsletters.

The active command stations are listed below, and constructive feedback about operations is always welcome.

Peter DB2OS @ DK0MAV
James G3RUH @ GB7DDX
Graham VK5AGR @ VK5WI

The above may also be reached via Internet and UO-22.

[This bulletin prepared by on behalf of, and in total collaboration with, all the AO-13 command stations by G3RUH]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-165.07
AO-13 OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 165.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 13, 1992 BID:$ANS-165.07
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B nets are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L on a downlink of 435.970 MHz.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt

20-Jun-92 2000 B 146 WA5ZIB WJ9F
5-Jul-92 0200 B 118 W9ODI N7NQM
11-Jul-92 2300 B 225 W5IU WA5ZIB

Guest commentators are planned. Join the net if you have questions. In the unlikely event that either the NCS or the alternate do not call on frequency, any participant is invited to act as net control.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

The SSTV net will meet on a downlink frequency of 145.925, Mode B at
MA 165, UTC Sundays. Also try Mode J, UTC Saturdays at MA 165, on a
downlink frequency of 435.980. Try the various AMSAT nets for
scheduling at other times.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-165.08
SUMMER AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 165.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 13, 1992 BID:$ANS-165.08
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Late Summer Schedule Announced

The current schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

N QST 1992 May 08 AO-13 Transponder Schedule Jun 10 - Jul 20
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 165 ! Mode-JL on Mon, Wed !
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 200 ! Fri and Sat UTC only. ! Alon/Alat
Mode-LS : MA 200 to MA 215 ! S Beacon on "L" days ! 210/0
Mode-B : MA 215 to MA 256 ! S Transp on "B" days +----------/
Omnis : MA 250 to MA 060 ! Mode L OFF after Jun 23 until
Aug 17. Next attitude change Jul 20, to 150/0 until Sep 21.
73 de Peter DB2OS, James G3RUH and Graham VK5AGR.

AO-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view of your
QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use AO-10 if you hear the beacon or the
transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-165.09
FO-20 MODE JA TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 165.10 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 13, 1992 BID:$ANS-165.09
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

FO-20 Transponder Operating Schedule

FO-20 normally operates its Mode JD packet radio transponder on all orbits.
During the following periods, the Mode JD transponder will be switched off
and the analog Mode JA transponder will be switched on:

17-Jun-92 03:15 UTC -to- 18-Jun-92 01:15 UTC
24-Jun-92 01:50 UTC -to- 25-Jun-92 02:10 UTC

[The AMSAT NEWS Service would like to thank JJ1WTK and Space News Editor
KD2BD.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-165.10
AO-16 EXPERIMENTER'S DAY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 165.10 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 13, 1992 BID:$ANS-165.10

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-16 Experimenter's Day resumes in September.

The AO-16 Command Team has announced that the weekly Wednesday Experimenter's Day activities will take a summer break. Routine Experimenter's Day operations will be suspended for June, July, and August. However, the AO-16 Command Team urges all users to continue QRP Day operations each Wednesday by limiting their uplink power to 20-25 watts EIRP.

Experimenter's Day activities will resume in September.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-165.11
AO-21 RUDAK INFO FROM DB2OS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 165.11 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 13, 1992 BID:$ANS-165.11
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

RUDAK BBS back!

Since this morning the RUDAK-Mailbox (RBBS) is again operational. During the late night (local time) Gerhard DG2CV successfully uploaded the software again after RUDAK/AO21 was re-activated on Thursday by the INFORMATOR-1 command station. We hope that RUDAK will now stay ON for a longer period but there may be exceptions due to continuing problems with the Main Satellite. However, the main problem seems to have been fixed and together with AMSAT-U and the INFORMATOR-1 command station we are investigating a procedure to fix the remaining problems. The RUDAK hardware is still functioning 100% OK!

Vy 73s Peter Gulzow, DB2OS
Gerhard Metz, DG2CV

* (1) CONNECTED to RUDAK-1 *
*** Recent RUDAK Users ***
==========
DB2OS 11:45:19
VK6VV 10:40:06
SM5BVF 10:04:04
DG2CV 06:25:32
I6CGE 06:23:15
ZL1TRE 05:28:23
==========
73 de AMSAT RUDAK

* (1) CONNECTED to RUDAK *
+----------+
+ Welcome to the RUDAK II Bulletin Board System V0.04 +
+----------+

```
Logged in at 09-06-12 11:47:25, 1 User
This is a preliminary release.
Please report deficiencies to DL2MDL.
73 de AMSAT-UA/AMSAT-DL/RUDAK-Group.
Enter H for help.
DB2OS de RUDAK> L ALL

# From To Date Time Bytes Subject
1 VK6VV >ALL 09-06-12 10:31:51 108 Greetings
2 I6CGE >ALL 09-06-12 06:18:57 76 hello
3 SM5BVF>ALL 09-06-12 06:16:23 160 Greetings

DB2OS de RUDAK> HELP
=====================================
++ Command Summary ++
=====================================
H : help
L call m-n : list msg. hdr. m-n for call
R call n : read msg. n for call
E call n : erase msg. n for call
S : send message
F : report free storage
if call is omitted, yours is used
if m-n is omitted, 1-5 is assumed

/EX
```

3440. Special Bulletin 24 ARLX024

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 20:45:44 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Jun14.204544.26895@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 288616

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AX84
QST de W1AW
Special Bulletin 24 ARLX024
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
June 11, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB SPCL ARL ARLX024
ARLX024 Korea, Japan pact

Japan and the Republic of Korea have signed a reciprocal licensing
agreement. It is the first such agreement entered into by South
Korea. Japan also has reciprocal agreements with the United States,
Germany, Canada, Australia, and France. The agreement was announced
June 1, the National Telecommunications Day in Japan.
NNNN
```

3441. DX Bulletin 31 ARLD031

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 20:46:10 UTC
From: gws
Message-ID: <1992Jun14.204610.27053@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 288617

```
============================================================
| Automatic relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

ZCZC AE93
QST de W1AW
DX Bulletin 31 ARLD031
>From ARRL Headquarters Newington CT
June 12, 1992
Relayed by KB8NW/OBS & BARF-80 BBS
To all radio amateurs

SB DX ARL ARLD031
ARLD031 DX news

Thanks to Steve, W9NUF, and the Northern Illinois DX Association for
the following DX information.

AFGHANISTAN. OK1IAI/YA is often around 14015 kHz between 0130 and
0230z. QSL via OK1IAI.

ALAND ISLAND. OH2BBF is expected to be QRV between June 16 and 21
as OH0BBF. QSL via callbook address.

ARGENTINA. LU7DW/P on Martin Garcia Island, IOTA SA055, has been
worked on 14215 kHz at 0000z. QSL via callbook address.

CHINA. BT90SEU was worked on 14197 kHz at 1200z. QSL via BY4WNG.
BZ5HAN was found on 14215 kHz at 1215z. QSL this one via BY5HZ.

HEARD ISLAND. Jim, VK9NS, is planning a six week multi op
DXpedition for late this year or early 1993.

IVORY COAST. TU4SR has been active on 15 and 20 CW, usually 25 kHz
up around 1500z. QSL to OH8SR.

KURE. KH6JEB/KH7 will be QRV for the next 12 days. QSL via
callbook address.

SEYCHELLES. S79FI has been quite active on 15 and 20 CW usually
about 25 kHz up around 0000z. QSL via HB9AFI.

SOMALIA. T53UN was worked on 14256 kHz at 0130z. QSL to Box 1642,
Nicosia, Cyprus.

SRI LANKA. The 4S0UK operation is scheduled to start today. They
will be QRV on 20 through 6 meters for the next three weeks. QSL
```

via G8PDW.

VIET NAM. XV7TH has been quite active on SSB. QSL via his home call, SM7TH. XV7VK has just gone QRT. QSLs go via OH2BU.

WESTERN KIRIBATI. T30AA is expected to begin operation tomorrow. QSL via his home call, VK2BCH.

The Deutscher Amateur Radio Club (DARC) has added the following to the Worked All Europe Award and contest list: YU1, 5, 6, and 7 (Yugoslavia), YU2 (Croatia), YU3 (Slovenia), and YU4 (Boznia and Herzegovina). These new multipliers will be in effect during the upcoming Worked All Europe Contests. For the contest rules, see July QST, page 98.
NNNN

Good Luck on DX de KB8NW/OBS

3442. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 21:49:50 UTC
From: sschend@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun14.214950.13135@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 288615
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

About radar detectors being just a radio receiver, and as receiver could it be controlled by a state? A couple of years ago I had a run in with the Oklahoma State Police Dept. Seems they didn't like me tuned the "their" frequency. They confinscated my HT, read me my rights, and just about hauled me to jail for "interfering with police communications". Hell, I did was have my HT on 155.43 Mhz. I called the FCC enforcement branch in Dallas. I talked with the chief engineer in charge of enforcement. He flat out said that NO state has the right to control ANY receiver of ANY type. I even mentioned radar detectors as an example and he said the state had no rights controlling a communications device (any device that exchanged information). The only reasons that the laws still stood was no one has taken it to the Supreme Court. Even under the current political climate, there's a good chance that radar detector laws would fall under FCC juridiction.
Of course who has the +$1,000,000 it cost to take a case to the Supreme Court over a $100 radar detector.
BTW, OSUPD dropped the case for "lack of evidence" and gave me the radio 6 months later. Let 'em try it again now that I know how the law reads.
-Steve

3443. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 22:12:31 UTC
From: rburns@npal.rn.com
Message-ID: <6392@npal.rn.com>
Source record: 288660

In article <1992Jun12.184950.19277@yang.earlham.edu>, jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu (Jeremiah Wilton) writes:

> I want to carry my scanner mobile in the car, but it is
> illegal to receive police frequencies in Indiana. So, my idea is this:
> install a discrete button that will cut power and discharge the memory
> capacitor instantly, thus wiping the memory and making my scanner
> instantly a legal device.

1. Indiana law prohibits the possesion of a radio _capable_ of receiving police frequencies in your car or on you person while in public. Exceptions are made for volunteer firemen, members of the press, holders of permits issued by a police chief, and amateur radio operators. Since it is fairly easy to get an amateur radio license these days (codeless Technician), why get your license and be legal?

2. Since Indiana law prohibits the possesion of a radio _capable_ of receiving police frequencies, your scanner would still violate the law even if you erased all police frequenices from it if stopped.

Bob N9KRS Indianapolis IN

3444. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 23:01:36 UTC
From: jsm@n4vu.UUCP
Message-ID: <DHsDmB1w164w@n4vu.UUCP>
Source record: 288624
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

lesatz@alcor.usc.edu (Eric Michals) writes:

[main content deleted]

> Besides, as I understand it, a radar detector is just a radio receiver
> tuned to certain frequencies. Seems strange that a state can decide
> what you can and can't listen to. Next they will probably ban all NTSC
> TV frequencies to help out the cable industry.
>
> Eric

This is a thread that's been beaten to death in the past, and I thought
it best to nip it in the bud if possible. It's not the states telling
you what you can listen to; rather, they're telling you what you can
and can't do in a motor vehicle. Big difference. (Hey, I don't like
it any more than you do, but I reckon they *can* define the rules for
driving, right?)

Best,

John Miller, N4VU Fayetteville Voice: (404) 676-4189
jsm@n4vu.UUCP (Atlanta) GA, USA Data: (404) 964-5277
----------------- A tedious tag overwhelms the sig_nature ----------------

3445. Re: CONVERSIONS OF CORDLESS TELEPHONES TO 6'MTRS AND 2'MTRS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 23:45:19 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bpv0nk.99j@wang.com>
Source record: 288622

gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>In article <9206122045.AA20843@east.gsfc.nasa.gov> ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV (Ron Wright - NSU Computer Center) writes:
>>In a message earlier today I saw a reference by KE4ZV about some
>>conversions he had made to a couple of cordless phones for operation
>>on 2 and 6 meters. I can see the 6 mtrs conversion..that shouldn't
>>[...]

>Ok, I'm not going to give a blow by blow conversion article here,
>I'm saving that for QEX. :-) But here's the scoop. For 6 meters,
>a crystal change does the deed, then tack on an amplifier stage.
>For two meter transmit, you follow the phone output with a tripler
>and amplifier. For receive, you triple the receiver chip LO and feed

Gary,

Did you really do this, or were you saying "[it should be easy to]
follow the phone output with a..." I was thinking that if
you follow an FM transmitter with a tripler, your deviation
approximately triples, no?

I really like to see mass-produced stuff converted to the ham bands,
like the baby monitors, cordless phones... that's what experimentation
is all about!

Regards, and 73,
Dave
--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "Your face is familiar,
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + but I don't know where
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + to put it!"
==

3446. Re: Airplane security (was Re: HTs on Airplanes)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-14 23:52:57 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bpv109.9fb@wang.com>
Source record: 288621

sltmw@cc.usu.edu (BeoPunk CyberWulf) writes:
>[...]
>small suitcase (which turned out to be a mistake as far as the security
>people). Then, we also had a fishing rod case that held our Spider mobile
>antenna, along with a frying pan that we used as a ground plane. We only had a
>security problem from the U.S. to Hawaii, but once we were in Hawaii, they
>didn't even look twice at us, except when we[...]

I had a similar non-sucky experience, (that is, a reasonable airport
security person let me pass without a hassle); although I wonder if
posting the details might be a Bad Idea in case someday, someone
says "Yeah, I heard that you can disguise (stuff) as a (certain
kind of walkie/battery pack/antenna) without getting caught!"

What a sick world.

On the other hand, ain't it great when you travel to a different part
of the world and you key up a repeater and make a new friend? As if
you are both long-time buddies? It sort of makes up for it!

Almost. :(

Regards, and 73,
Dave
--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "Slowly I turned,
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + step by step,
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + inch by inch."
==

3447. Open letter to Gary, KE4ZV (too long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 00:17:19 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9206150017.AA25258@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 288618

This is a very open letter to Gary KE4ZV:

Gary, you disinterest in the topics covered in "The World
Above 50 MHz" in QST and other similar monthly columns. You also claim
to be more interested in the "content" of communication than in the distance
communicated.

Let me present my "explanation" as to why you don't see your interests
being served by these columns..

The most important reason is NUMBERS. You can easily quantify grids,
countries, or states worked. Thus it is relatively easy to have "boxes"
wherein hams can compare their achievements. Tell me how to conduct a
monthly column of Operating News based on the ***content*** of communication.
What is the measure of ***information*** transfered? Not bits and bytes,
but real thoughts, understanding. Gary, what would YOU put in an Operating
News column. If you remember when Ed Tilton ran "The World Above...", the
lead material was often hardware hints and kinks. The more recent trend has
been toward discussion of policy, band planning, etc. I suspect that this
partly reflects today's reduced home-brewing activity.

One of the things that attracts me to the VHF-UHF type of weak-signal work
is that you don't have to listen to the same idiots demonstrate their poor
intellect day-after-day, as you do in some facets of VHF (FM). I'm not sure
whether a DX contact or a half-hour of typical repeater content has lower
information content. Don't get me wrong, the dog-eat-dog approach to DXing
practiced on the HF bands has ensured that I don't operate there. At VHF-UHF,
DX is more a challenge to overcome or take advantage of nature, than a fight
with competing hams.

Also, Gary, "The World Above 50 MHz" IS attempting to encourage day-in,
day-out, local and semi-local contacts, by running a "cumulative contest".
The rules give points for one contact with each station each day.
The maximum distance multiplier is earned for contacts over 2 (3?)
grid squares away (around 150-200 miles). All modes are encouraged. (I don't
know about repeaters, since they so distort the distance situation.)
My guess is that the response has been very underwhelming.

Gary, I have found the various attempts at "FM" and "Packet" columns to be
failures. I DO have interest in FM and packet. I attended the early meetings
that led to AX.25. I provided the venue for the first ARRL Digital Communica-
tions Symposium. And I HAVE been active on FM and packet (way back, not really
active now). I HAVE built, operated, and maintained a 2-m FM repeater. I HAVE
worked packet by meteor burst on 6 meters. ...

Gary, you clearly have the interest and ability; why are you wasting your time with your postings to this news group - when you could be writing a regular series for some publication? SERIOUSLY !! Is there anyone who would publish it? Would you have to "test the waters" in something like QEX?

73, Bob W3OTC

"VHF FM is a good way to contact radio hams, but it isn't really ham radio." Flame-proof suit ON.

3448. * SpaceNews 15-Jun-92 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 00:56:56 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.DE.COM
Message-ID: <9206142029.AA09118@ka2qhd.de.com>
Source record: 288620

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0615
* SpaceNews 15-Jun-92 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0615

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY JUNE 15, 1992

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* STS-50 LAUNCH ADVISORY *
==========
NASA will launch Space Shuttle Columbia on a 13 day
mission on June 25, 1992. NASA officials selected the
launch date at the conclusion of the Flight Readiness
Review held today at the Kennedy Space Center, Fla.

Mission STS-50, planned to be the longest flight
to date in the Shuttle program, will carry the United
States Microgravity Laboratory-1 payload into orbit. A
Spacelab long module will serve as an in-orbit
laboratory for seven crewmembers and 31 experiments
devoted to materials science, fluid physics, combustion
science and biotechnology.

Columbia will be launched into a 184 statute mile
circular orbit inclined 28.5 degrees to the Equator from
Pad 39-A. The launch window on June 25 opens at 12:07
p.m. EDT and closes at 2:37 p.m. EDT. Columbia will end
its mission with a landing at Dryden Flight Research
Facility, Calif. The mission duration is planned for 12
days, 20 hours and 29 minutes.

Commanding the mission will be Richard Richards.
Columbia's pilot will be Ken Bowersox. Mission
specialists are Bonnie Dunbar, Ellen Baker, and Carl
Meade. Payload specialists are Larry DeLucas and Gene
Trinh.

This shuttle mission WILL include extensive SAREX operations.

[Info via NASA]

* OSCAR-21 NEWS *
==========
AO-21/RS-14 was copied by KD2BD on 12-Jun-92 on 145.987 MHz transmitting
1200 bps AX.25 unnumbered information (UI) frames using BPSK modulation:

RUDAK>BEACON <UI C>:
* RUDAK-II / AMSAT OSCAR 21/ RM1
* Up: 435.016MHz (1200)
* 435.155MHz (2400)
* Mailbox=RUDAK Mheard=RUDAK-1

RUDAK>EPROM <UI>:
RUDAK-2 EPROM-Test

RUDAK>BEACON <UI C>:
RUDAK-Telemetry (09-06-12 20:46:00):
Used stack entries: 0
Uplink Carrier Detect (during last minute): 0%

A Yaesu FT-726R, MFJ-1270B, and KD2BD Pacsat Modem were used to copy
these packet frames along with an indoor antenna. AO-21 remained in
RUDAK mode for the duration of the pass. The FM voice repeater was
not in operation at this time.

* FO-20 NEWS *
==========
Fuji-OSCAR-20 normally operates its Mode JD packet radio transponder on
all orbits. During the following periods, the Mode JD transponder will
be switched off and the analog Mode JA transponder will be switched on:

17-Jun-92 03:15 UTC -to- 18-Jun-92 01:15 UTC
24-Jun-92 01:50 UTC -to- 25-Jun-92 02:10 UTC

[Info via Kazu Sakamoto, JJ1WTK]

* PACSAT NEWS *
==========
The AO-16 Command Team has announced that the weekly Wednesday
Experimenter's Day activities will take a summer break. Routine
Experimenter's Day operations will be suspended for June, July, and
August. However, the AO-16 Command Team urges all users to continue
QRP Day operations each Wednesday by limiting their uplink power to
20-25 watts EIRP.

Experimenter's Day activities will resume in September.

[Info via Bruce Rahn]

* TNX FOR REPORTS! *
==========
Thanks to the following amateurs for sending their messages of
appreciation to SpaceNews:

PE1HZG WB2MNF N4SCY N4YPP KC6CFF KI6YG VK6NT VK6VHF HL9RCT KA9GQF

* FEEDBACK/INPUT WELCOMED *
==========
Mail to SpaceNews should be directed to the editor (John, KD2BD) via any
of the following paths:

FAX : 1-908-747-7107
UUCP : ...ocpt.ccur.com!ka2qhd!kd2bd
BITNET : ...princeton!ocpt!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com -OR- kd2bd%ka2qhd@ocpt.ccur.com

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX

--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 3607

3449. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 01:35:49 UTC
From: lesatz@alcor.usc.edu
Message-ID: <l3nsvlINNi75@alcor.usc.edu>
Source record: 288619
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Jun14.214950.13135@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
sschend@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Steve E Schendel) writes:
>About radar detectors being just a radio receiver, and as receiver could it be
>controlled by a state? A couple of years ago I had a run in with the Oklahoma
[stuff deleted to save space]

>Even under the current political climate, there's a good chance that radar
>detector laws would fall under FCC juridiction.
>Of course who has the +$1,000,000 it cost to take a case to the Supreme Court
>over a $100 radar detector.

Not that I'm a big supporter of the organization, but I wonder if the
ACLU would take a case such as this (assuming there was some major
damage done.

Eric

```
_____________________________________________________________________________
|__Eric Michals___________/\_[][]} I've got seven in the clip and one |
| lesatz@alcor.usc.edu \/ [][]} in the chamber. Will that be enough?? |
=============================================================================
```

3450. k-factor for half-wavelength antennas and conductor size

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 02:49:13 UTC
From: jad@expert.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <51426@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288623
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

The ARRL Handbook, 1988 edition (which I own), has been an excellent reference book. However, for the frequencies I am trying to work with, the table explaining the shortening effect of wide conductors on dipole length does not cover sufficiently small ratios of wavelength to diameter.

I have a 900MHz dipole to work with. I am trying to find the shortening effect a wide member will have on the antenna's length. The table only goes down to wavelength divided by element diameter ratios of 10:1. This is fine for HF and VHF antennas, and some UHF antennas, but not this design.

What I need to know is "has anyone the formula that the ARRL used to generate figure 3 of chapter 17 (1988 edition), 'Effect of antenna diameter on length for half-wavelength resonance'?" Was this graph generated theoretically or experimentally?

Email me if you need or have this information.

Thanks in advance!
: John Dormer
: Purdue Daemons
: jad@expert.cc.purdue.edu

3451. Re: How does 'Trunked radio' work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 04:30:37 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <11h6ddINNkee@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288625

There are several kinds of trunked radio systems; I'll describe the Motorola one since that's the kind I was trained on several years ago. The others aren't too different, I'm told.

Typically there are at least 4 channels in a trunking system. They are really repeater pairs; most often in a small system, all the repeaters are at a single location on a good hill or tall building. One channel is the control channel and continously transmits digital codes (3600 baud, if I remember right). In a Motorola system, the control channel shifts between the repeaters in the system every 12 hours to even out the wear on the equipment. Larger systems (like San Diego's 14-channel trunking system) will have multiple control channels, usually spread around different sites for better coverage.

When a mobile (or portable) is first turned on, it scans all the channels in its system until it finds the control channel. (If it can't find it, you'll get an error indication.)

When you key the radio to make a transmission (after an idle period), the radio sends a quick digital request containing your unit id and the 'call group' of who you want to talk with to the trunking controller, which is listening on the input of the repeater that is the control channel at that time.

The controller selects an idle repeater channel, and then transmits a command that tells your radio to switch to that frequency. If all channels are busy, you get an error indication. All the other radios in the selected talk group will also switch to that frequency.

(A talk group may be everyone on your system, just a few units, or one specific unit. It's completely programmable.)

While the conversation continues, you'll all stay on that frequency. After a configured idle period (which can be short or long), you'll all return to the control channel, freeing up the repeater.

Whilst you're on the talk channel, a continuous subaudible digital code (63 baud? don't remember!) is sent to confirm that you're on the right channel and that you should stay there. It can also instruct you to switch to another talk channel or to return immediately to the control channel.

MDT (Mobile Data Terminals), alphanumeric pagers, and mobile status indicators (in service, out of service, man down, emergency, hijack, etc) can operate on the digital control channel without needing to allocate a talk channel, although in a busy police system, it's likely that MDTs have their own channel.

It is possible to poll a mobile to see if it's in service; it's even possible to reconfigure the mobile remotely in the more advanced systems. I see no reason to believe that it is impossible to remotely command a mobile to transmit, but I don't think that would be practical as an eavesdropping technique, since typically the microphone is out of the circuit unless the button on the mic is pushed, and because most mobiles have blab-off timers to prevent a wedged microphone from jamming a channel for long. It could be done, though.

The voice transmissions are normally standard 5 (or 3) kHz deviated FM, but they can be digitally encrypted if the system is so equipped. That's pretty much separate from the trunking function. (As a side note, the Motorola digital encryption is done by digitizing the signal using a CVSD coder doing the A/D/A conversion; as I recall, it's like a 12kb/s code. To me, it sounds really muffled - too low a sample rate for my taste. Obviously they had to do that to fit it into standard channels.)

I understand that the Johnson and G.E. systems work similarly, but don't leave the controller transmitting continuously. They may use different baud rates too.

To monitor a trunking system on a scanner, you pretty much have to program all the frequencies into your radio. In the US, you can get them from the public copy of the station license. However, if the system gets busy, and the idle homing timer is set short, you'll have a lot of trouble finding a specific conversation.

I think it would be really cool for someone to make a trunking decoder that could be attached to a scanner that would instruct it to follow a specified bunch of talk groups as the channel assignments took place. No doubt it'll cost a fortune.

In the mean time, the only technique that occurs to me is to get a used trunking radio and pursuade a radio tech to program it the same as one of the official radios. Whatta pain!
- Brian

3452. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 14 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 05:27:22 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.708586042@honte>
Source record: 288626
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 166, 06/14/92
10.7 FLUX=123.3 90-AVG=143 SSN=127 BKI=3233 2212 BAI=009
BGND-XRAY=B3.2 FLU1=1.0E+05 FLU10=1.1E+04 PKI=3212 1122 PAI=007
BOU-DEV=025,015,033,023,018,011,007,017 DEV-AVG=018 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= B8.4 @ 2254UT XRAY-MIN= B2.8 @ 2143UT XRAY-AVG= B3.6
NEUTN-MAX= +004% @ 1145UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2145UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.6%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1905UT PCA-MIN= -0.1DB @ 1755UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55260NT @ 1317UT BOUTF-MIN=55219NT @ 1824UT BOUTF-AVG=55243NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+131NT@ 2007UT GOES7-MIN=N:-011NT@ 0631UT G7-AVG=+088,+049,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+144NT@ 2010UT GOES6-MIN=E:-021NT@ 1555UT G6-AVG=+101,+005,+035
FLUXFCST=STD:120,117,114;SESC:120,110,110 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,010,010/020,020,010
KFCST=3445 4432 2224 3221 27DAY-AP=010,013 27DAY-KP=2211 2234 4322 2332
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3453. Yeasu FT 890 HF Rig

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 06:57:53 UTC
From: nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.065753.3045@ecst.csuchico.edu>
Source record: 288627
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

A friend of mine is considering purchasing a Yeasu FT-890 HF rig.
He would like to know if anybody has had any experience with that radio and,
if so, what do you think about it? What do you like? What don't you like?
Is it a good buy? etc...

Please send replies via E-mail since I don't always get a chance
to read everything on here. I will summarize any responses we get. Thanks
in advance...

--
Michael G. Larish | Amateur Radio Callsign: KD6CTZ
aka Nomad the Wanderer | Golden Empire Amateur Radio Society (GEARS) - W6RHC
nomad@ecst.csuchico.edu | Chico State Amateur Radio Society (CSARS)
CSU Chico, CA | C&M Group: 27.215 MHz AM / SSB Club 31x1078 27.355 LSB

3454. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 09:17:40 UTC
From: chucks@banana.ithaca.ny.us
Message-ID: <6ZkemB2w164w@banana.ithaca.ny.us>
Source record: 288628
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

sschend@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Steve E Schendel) writes:

> BTW, OSUPD dropped the case for "lack of evidence" and gave me the radio 6
> months later. Let 'em try it again now that I know how the law reads.
> -Steve

"They can take away my radio when they pry it from my cold, dead
fingers."

Chuck Schultz (chucks@banana.ithaca.ny.us) via: The Twisted Banana BBS
PO Box 482 (607-387-3610) 607-273-3233
Ovid NY 14521 N2PUA Ithaca NY
==
Happy motoring! Happy modeming!

It's not my fault! I'm a driver, not a mechanic.
==

3455. Tape heads

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 10:43:35 UTC
From: pa_ross@csd.brispoly.ac.uk
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.104335.16211@csd.brispoly.ac.uk>
Source record: 288631
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Dear all,

Does anyone know if there is a formula that relates the size of a tape head to the width of the tape being read ?

Paul

3456. Index to the rec.radio.amateur.* Supplemental Archives

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 11:05:51 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <ham-archives-index-1-708606013@unomaha.edu>
Source record: 288629
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

```
Posted-By: auto-faq script
Archive-name: ham-archives-index

The following is a list of informational files for this newsgroup
available via anonymous FTP from ftp.cs.buffalo.edu (currently at IP
number 128.205.32.9).

Questions to beers@cs.buffalo.edu

ampr_coordinators - coordinators for packet IP addresses
antenna_refs - references for articles about antenna designs
arrl_bib - bibliographies from ARRL literature (ASCII format)
arrl_fo_jobs - descriptions of some ARRL Field Organization jobs
cal_pd_freq - California police frequencies
callbook.tar.Z - sources for the marvin callsign server v1.3
canadian.Z - Canadian ham database in FCC format
docket_91-36 - information regarding the proposed scanner regs
element_credit - rules about VE credit for earliers exams
elmers_admin - information about the elmers list (see below)
elmers_list - list of elmers on the network
exam_ops - info on exams and exam opportunities
faq_ham_123 - frequently asked questions about ham radio (parts 123)
faq_ham_45 - frequently asked questions about ham radio (parts 45)
faq_packet - frequently asked questions about packet radio
field_day_92 - field day rules for 1992
fft.com - EGA/VGA DOS command for spectral display (QST 1/92)
ffth.com - Hercules DOS command for spectral display (QST 1/92)
florida_antenna - Florida State antenna law info
guide2newsgroups - description of USENET newsgroups dedicated to radio
ham_sat_sum - summary of information needed to get on satellite
hams_on_usenet - list of ham operators and e-mail addresses on the net
hamstacks - information about the question pool stacks
handicap_waiver - info on obtaining a handicapped test waiver
hf_rigs - QST reviews of available HF rigs
ht_info - general information about commercial hand helds
intro_to_swl - info for aspiring short wave listeners
intro_to_scanners - info for aspiring scanner listeners
logos - PostScript logos for various ham organizations
mail_order - a database of electronic mail order shops
new_packeteers - helpful essays for new packeteers
newcomers - tips and hints for those new to amateur radio
packet_clubs - organizations you can get more packet info from
packet_gateways - list of gateways from packet to Internet
phone_bbs_list - phone BBSs for ham related issues/software
```

pio_handbook - ARRL Public Information Officer's Handbook
qst_prodrev - index of ARRL product reviews in QST
qsl_bureau1 - information about the ARRL QSL bureau
qsl_bureau2 - "what should I do if" list for the QSL bureau
repeater_map_proj - description of Electronic Repeater Mapping Project
rfi_tips - good posting about RFI
sol_geo_data - desciption of daily solar geophysical broadcasts
sol_terra_terms - glossary of solar-terrestrial terms
sstv_wefax_info - general help for SSTV and WEFAX users
usenet_purchases - tips on buying and selling via USENET

For readers of this newsgroup both new and experienced, these files are a de-facto "Required Reading List" to provide definitive answers and pointers to other sources for questions that come up in this forum.

This is also your archive, so any additional articles, guides, or small PostScript graphics that you feel would enhance this collection are most welcome. Submit to Devon via his E-mail address above.

Additional archives out there that have /pub/ham-radio directories are encouraged to "mirror" these files to provide redundant storage for these documents.

For those without FTP access (and only those without FTP access, please), there is an FTP mail server at ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com (IP 16.1.0.1). Send the word "HELP" to this address for more information.

Additional documents on Usenet and other newsgroups may be obtained from pit-manager.mit.edu (IP 18.172.1.127) via anonymous FTP or via mail server (send the word "HELP" to mail-server@pit-manager.mit.edu).

Thanks to Devon Bowen, KA2NRC, for providing diskspace and maintaining these valuable archives, as well as all the authors who wrote and submitted the information contained in them. Devon will be on sabbatical during most of the summer. Andrew Beers, N2LUH, will serve as archive coordinator in his absence. His E-mail address is in the default Reply-To: header of this message.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

3457. Guide to the Personal Radio Newsgroups

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 11:06:05 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <personal-radio-intro-1-708606028@unomaha.edu>
Source record: 288630
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,news.answers

Posted-By: auto-faq script
Archive-name: personal-radio-intro

(Note: The following is reprinted with the permission of the author.)

This message describes the rec.radio.amateur.*, rec.radio.cb, and rec.radio.swap newsgroups. It is intended to serve as a guide for the new reader on what to find where. Questions and comments may be directed to the author, Jay Maynard, K5ZC, by Internet electronic mail at jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu. This message was last changed on 3 June 1992.

History
=======

Way back when, before there was a Usenet, the Internet hosted a mailing list for hams, called (appropriately enough) INFO-HAMS. Ham radio discussions were held on the mailing list, and sent to the mailboxes of those who had signed up for it. When the Usenet software was created, and net news as we now know it was developed, a newsgroup was created for hams: net.ham-radio. The mailing list and the newsgroup were gatewayed together, eventually.

As the net grew, and as packet radio came into vogue, packet discussion began to dominate other topics in the group and on the list. This resulted in the logical solution: a group was created to hold the packet discussion, and another corresponding mailing list was created as well: net.ham-radio.packet and PACKET-RADIO, respectively.

These two groups served for several years, and went through Usenet's Great Renaming essentially unchanged, moving from net.ham-radio[.packet] to rec.ham-radio[.packet]. Readership and volume grew with the rest of the network.

The INFO-HAMS mailing list was originally run from a US Army computer at White Sands Missile Range, SIMTEL20. There were few problems with this arrangement, but one was that the system was not supposed to be used for commercial purposes. Since one of hams' favorite pastimes is swapping gear, it was natural for hams to post messages about equipment for sale to INFO-HAMS/rec.ham-radio. This ran afoul of SIMTEL20's no-commercial-use restriction, and after some argument, a group was created specifically for messages like that: rec.ham-radio.swap. This group wasn't gatewayed to a mailing list, thus avoiding problems.

While all this was happening, other folks wanted to discuss other aspects of the world of radio than the personal communications services. Those folks created the rec.radio.shortwave and rec.radio.noncomm newsgroups, and established the precedent of the rec.radio.* hierarchy, which in turn

reflected Usenet's overall trend toward a hierarchical name structure.

The debate between proponents of a no-code ham radio license and its opponents grew fierce and voluminous in late 1989 and 1990. Eventually, both sides grew weary of the debate, and those who had not been involved even more so. A proposal for a newsgroup dedicated to licensing issues failed. A later proposal was made for a group that would cover the many recurring legal issues discussions. During discussion of the latter proposal, it became clear that it would be desirable to fit the ham radio groups under the rec.radio.* hierarchy. A full-blown reorganization was passed by Usenet voters in January 1991, leading to the structure we now use.

The Current Groups

I can hear you asking, "OK, so this is all neat history, but what does it have to do with me now?" The answer is that the history of each group has a direct bearing on what the group is used for, and what's considered appropriate where.

The easy one is rec.radio.amateur.misc. It is what rec.ham-radio was renamed to during the reorganization. Any message that's not more appropriate in one of the other groups belongs here, from contesting to DX to ragchewing on VHF to information on becoming a ham.

The group rec.radio.amateur.packet is for discussions related to (surprise!) packet radio. This doesn't have to be the common two-meter AX.25 variety of packet radio, either; some of the most knowledgable folks in radio digital communications can be found here, and anything in the general area is welcome.

The swap group is now rec.radio.swap. This recognizes a fact that became evident shortly after the original group was formed: Hams don't just swap ham radio gear, and other folks besides hams swap ham equipment. If you have radio equipment, or test gear, or computer stuff that hams would be interested in, here's the place. Equipment wanted postings belong here too. Discussions about the equipment generally don't; if you wish to discuss a particular posting with the buyer, email is a much better way to do it, and the other groups are the place for public discussions. There is now a regular posting with information on how to go about buying and selling items in rec.radio.swap; please refer to it before you post there.

The reorganization added two groups to the list, one of which is rec.radio.amateur.policy. This group was created as a place for all the discussions that seem to drag on interminably about the many rules, regulations, legalities, and policies that surround amateur radio, both existing and proposed. The neverending no-code debate goes here, as does the New Jersey scanner law, the legality of ordering a pizza on the autopatch, what a bunch of rotten no-goodniks the local frequency coordinating body is, and so on.

The other added group is rec.radio.cb. This is the place for all discussion about the Citizens' Band radio service. Such discussions have been very inflammatory in rec.ham-radio in the past; please do not cross-post to both

rec.radio.cb and rec.radio.amateur.* unless the topic is genuinely of interest to both hams and CBers - and very few topics are.

The rec.radio.amateur.misc, .packet, and .policy groups are available by Internet electronic mail in digest format; send a mail message containing "help" on a line by itself to listserv@ucsd.edu for details. You can also post to rec.radio.swap by sending email to rec-radio-swap@ucbvax.berkeley.edu; if you do it this way, be sure to include an address for responses by electronic mail, as the gateway does not automatically do so.

A Note on Crossposting
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Please do not crosspost messages to two or more groups unless there is genuine interest in both groups in the topic being discussed, and when you do, please include a header line of the form "Followup-To: group.name" in your article's headers (before the first blank line). This will cause followups to your article to go to the group listed in the Followup-To: line. If you wish to have replies to go to you by email, rather than be posted, use the word "poster" instead of the name of a group. Such a line appears in the headers of this article.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"Liking clean systems and hating buggy ones is about as controversial as preferring a warm puppy to the cholera bacillus." -- Tom Neff

--
73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

3458. APT-Sats: Status JUNE 14, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 11:13:49 UTC
From: henne@eniac.gmd.de
Message-ID: <henne.708606829@eniac>
Source record: 288493

```
Observed at station 50.7 NLat, 7.1 ELon, JUNE 14, 1992

NOAA-9: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-10: APT 137.50 *OFF*
NOAA-11: APT 137.62 On
NOAA-12: APT 137.50 On
METEOR 2-19: APT 137.85 On
METEOR 3-3: APT 137.40 On

NOAA-10 is off due to VHF-Conflict with NOAA-12.
No good news about the image-quality of the METEOR's.
```


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+---------------------------------+
|e-mail: henne@eana.f3.gmd.dbp.de |
+---------------------------------+
|Peter Henne |
|German Nat. Research Institute |
| for Computer Science (GMD) |
|D-5205 St. AUGUSTIN 1 |
|Fed. Rep. of Germany |
+---------------------------------+
```

3459. Ham Stacks Announcement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 11:55:05 UTC
From: dls@genrad.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.115505.9568@genrad.com>
Source record: 288633

After receiving two envelopes from prospective hams that had the wrong information (73 Amateur Radio Today has AGAIN published TWO YEAR OLD DATA), I figured it was time to repost this data. Note the new address.
Diana KC1SP

LATEST VERSIONS: Novice v3.3, Technician v3.5, General v2.3, Advanced v2.3, Extra v2.3

This is another announcement about the MacIntosh HamStacks which I have created. If you are not interested, press 'n' now.

I have created five HyperCard stacks to help people practice for the written Amateur Radio tests. There is one stack for each of Novice, Technician, General, Advanced and Extra questions. Each stack is an interactive multiple-choice test, created from the entire question pool for that class of license. The test is randomly generated, using the algorithms provided for each of the tests from ARRL, so this is a real-live simulation of the tests you will get in front of a VE. There are some print capabilities (you can print a test with a separate answer key, but it's slow. you can also print your results of how well you did, along with the accompanying correct answer key) and at the end of each test, it will tell you how well you did, allow you to review the missed questions, and allow you to take another randomly generated test. If you can consistently score over 90 on the tests, it's almost a sure guarantee that you will be able to take and pass the VE proctored test.

Note that these stacks will only work on a MacIntosh computer. HyperCard version 1.2 or later is required; they were generated with HyperCard version 1.2. Because HyperCard data is NOT stored in any ASCII form, there is no way that this data can be used on other computers, including IBM PCs, so please don't ask for the impossible. Also, I do NOT have access to email these stacks over the computerwaves, nor do I have ftp capability. There are a couple of sites which are supporting these stacks via ftp, as follows:

These stacks are supported by ftp by Charley Kline, c-kline@uiuc.edu. To access the files, type "ftp uxc.cso.uiuc.edu", log in as "anonymous", with your email address as the password. Type "binary" at the prompt, then type "cd pub/ham-radio". The five hamstacks are (eg): novice-v3.2.hqx.Z, technician-v3.3.hqx.Z, general-v2.2.hqx.Z, advanced-v2.2.hqx.Z, and extra-v2.2.hqx.Z (or similar names). To retrieve one of the files, (for example, the Novice one), type "get novice-v3.2.hqx.Z". When you're finished retrieving all the files you want, type "quit" to exit ftp. Each file must be uncompressed before moving it to the Mac: "uncompress novice-v3.2.hqx.Z". You need to use Kermit to transfer the files to the Macintosh. The files must then be un-binhexed by UnStuffit, then unstuffed by UnStuffit.

The latest versions of the stacks are shown below, and are compressed with Stuffit Classic. UnStuffit is included on the diskette. These versions include modifications for NoCode (very minor changes from v3.0 or v2.0).
Novice version 3.3
Technician version 3.5
General version 2.3
Advanced version 2.3
Extra version 2.3

If you wish to receive these PUBLIC DOMAIN stacks from me, please send me a SASE (self addressed STAMPED envelope - 2 ounces postage = .52) and 800K diskette. I will no longer send out the stacks unless the envelope has sufficient postage for return mail (in general, that means .52-.98, depending on size of envelope) and for those who send a standard business envelope, I take no responsibility for the condition of the diskette through USnail.

Thank you for your attention.

Diana L. Syriac
3 Spruce Street
Hudson, NH 03051
Internet: dls@genrad.com

->Diana L. Syriac (Carlson) dls@genrad.com Ham: KC1SP (Sweet Pea) <-
->I'D RATHER BE FLYING! P-ASEL, INST CAP: 1LT, Freedom 690 Mobile<-
->AD ASTRA, PER ASPERA Airplane: C-172 N6513E <-
->GenRad, MS/6, 300 Baker Ave, Concord, Mass. 01742 (508)369-4400 x2459 <-

3460. Fire bottles: Screen grid bias

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 12:29:11 UTC
From: ROCH%SLUMUS.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <15JUN92.09120942.0010.MUSIC@SLUMUS>
Source record: 288632

Hi Jim,

A few questions first:

What kind of plate voltage are we talking?
How much rf voltage are you applying to the control grid?
When you say you are cranking up the carrier level, do you mean plate loading?

I am not familiar with this transmitter. What kind of voltage are they applying to the top of that 100 ohm resistor in series with the 0A2? Are you sure that's 100 ohms, usually they put about 300-350 volts on the series dropping resistor, use around 10-15K, to get, what 25 mA, through that 0A2. See when that screen-grid starts drawing 12 mA, you aren't getting enough current through the 0A2 to keep it fired. You may have to drop the resistor value.

Screen current will vary wildly depending on many factors, to include, grid excitation, plate loading, screen dropping resistor... Try not to exceed the screen's power dissipation rating. Do you have a fan on that tube? Screen current will increase as more drive is applied. Watch the screen voltage as you play around. I take it that this is a SSB rig? You may want to look up the tube's specs, the handbook is very limited. How's the plate resting current?

Russ, KA2KFH

3461. MFJ Versa-Tuner II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 13:02:52 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GL8IKPQ6PCG73DBM@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 288635

Help Please...

Just got a MFJ 941-C Versa-Tuner II that i intend to use
with a QRP kit that I am going to build. Got it at a ham
fest and didn't come with the manual.

Does anyone have any information (suggested settings to
start with for each band--and what the sens/power meter is
all about)....Know how to use it .. but not the particulars.

thanks in advance for any help.

73s de Cookeville, TN
Jeff, AC4HF

3462. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 13:52:45 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.15.09.52.44.1992.19978@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288637
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> So does this mean that if you have a Bronco, station wagon, hatchback
> or other similar vehicle you can't even legally take one home from the
> store? Sounds like a stupid point but when you give it some thought...

Correct, and pray tell, why would you want one in your home? There
illegal to have in the car. Radar detectors are a lot different than
scanners. Scanners have legitimate non-criminal use. You'd have a
hard time convincing anybody that a radar detector is good for
anything other than braeking the law. Similar laws are on the books
for posession of things like lock picks and drug paraphenalia.

-Ron

3463. Re: Dark Suckers (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 13:53:02 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <Bpw3ws.FL8@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 288638

rd@hpscit.sc.hp.com (Dick Dowell) writes:

>On a similar subject to "dark suckers", I recall a few years ago
>seeing a bogus "data sheet" for a Dark Emitting Diode.

>This was done up like a real data sheet (before laser printers too) and
>was very funny. It'd be fun to see it again.

How about a data sheet for a write-only memory? I even had the
Fairchild chip at one time. K9ALD

3464. Re: Writer's rates (was Re: OK, I'll Write One)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 13:55:20 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <161@arrl.org>
Source record: 288650

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com (Alan Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org (Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes:
>
>>jgd@dixie.com (John De Armond) writes:
>
>>> Save me a couple of phone calls. What are the Writer's Rates for
>>> the two magazines?
>
>>Sell them to all the mag's. I have seen the same article in all three.
>
>I thought that was a no-no. I seem to remember signing something to
>the effect that my article has not been submitted to any other
>publication..

At least at ARRL that's the way it works. You are required to sign a release form that, in part, states that you haven't submitted the same article elsewhere. This promise has been violated once or twice by QST authors--former QST authors, that is.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |

3465. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 13:57:28 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.15.09.57.28.1992.20361@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288636
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> I talked with the
> chief engineer in charge of enforcement. He flat out said that NO state has
> the right to control ANY receiver of ANY type.

It's too bad that this guy is not a commissioner. As the FCC probably has the right to declare radio it's exclusive control, they haven't done so. When hams (primarily as a result of the now repealed NJ scanner law) asked for a preemtive ruling from the FCC. The commission instead suggested that the radios be modified not to receive out of band. I wouldn't hold my breath.

Just because a federal agency can preempt the localities, doesn't mean that they always will do so. There are already numerous exceptions in both the Communications and Transportation areas that I am aware of.

-Ron

3466. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 13:59:44 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3373@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 288639
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

In article <qs28LB3w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org> lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:

edhall@rand.org (Ed Hall) writes:

> But back to the original subject: I'd think that if the E-Lamp makers
> were able to solve the RFI problem, it would certainly be a patentable
> development. It wouldn't take more than a tiny amount of leakage for the
> E-lamp's 20W or so of RF to drive a TV or other such appliance crazy at a
> distance of a few feet. Does anyone know just how such suppression
> could be done without shielding?

Sure: 20W RF energy converted to 20W light energy leaves NO RF energy. :-)

Two quick comments:
Maybe this is what you said but: the report I saw recently said
that the lighting part is nothing new but the RF shielding is.

Since the purpose of patents is supposed to be the sharing of
information and ideas it would seem that the shielding "trick"
should be no secret. Anybody seen the patent?

jv

"Don't Ever Antagonize The Horn"

_____
| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

3467. Re: Yagi person/antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 14:00:46 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.140046.20510@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 288641

In article <80302@netnews.upenn.edu>, welsh@dsl.cis.upenn.edu (Robert Welsh) writes:
|>I am doing research on Hidetsugu Yagi-inventor of the antenna of that name-
|>for my doctorate in the History of Science. I am interested in ANY info
|>about the man or ANY
|> early (1920's to 1930's)
|>Yagi antenna info/stories, particularly from old-timers in ham radio.
|>
|>I really don't need any technical info about the antenna since I formerly
|>worked as an engineer (RF) and currently teach physics. I am interested in
|>early use of parasitic arrays in military, commercial and amateur applications.
|>By early, I know that Yagi's first US publication was in the Proceedings of the
|>IRE (now IEEE) in June 1928.
|>
|>I am also interested in anything about Shintaro Uda, Yagi's professional
|>partner, whose first (?) publication was in the Journal of IEE (Japan)
|>in March 1926.
|>
|>Thanks in advance. Rob, N3RW, a satisfied user of Yagi antennas for DXing!
|>

Kraus, "Antennas" has assorted information, including (as far as I remember)
some bibliography. For that matter, you might get in touch with Kraus
and ask him...

paul, ni1d

3468. Re: Airplane security (was Re: HTs on Airplanes)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 14:07:59 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.15.10.07.59.1992.21117@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288640

While it doesn't seem to be a problem right now, since the security checkpoints seem to be getting lax about checking out radios and lap tops, let me suggest one thing.

Don't bother dicussing the matter with the security people if your trying to bring something through that they think is suspect. Go back to the ticket counter and get a representitive of the airline. I tried to bring a naked hard drive on as carry-on luggage (I had checked the PS/2 it went in). After explaining to security that it was not possible for me to turn it on, I went back to United and they came back and escorted me thorugh security (the United guy had to sign some log to get me through). I've had to do that one other time when I was overseas (Hong Kong), same deal, the ANA lady attached a tag to my box and I got through fine the second time.

Amusing thing though, the time I was trying to take the disk drive through and they gave me all the problems, they had bigger problems. While all this examination of the disk drive was going on, my briefcase (which also didn't get xrayed, it was full of tapes). Sat uninspected next to the supervisors podium, they never even looked at it. In addition, this was a rush trip and we headed to the airport without tickets. While my coworker went inside to stand in line to obtain tickets, I gave the skycap $5 at curbside to check the boxes for a model 80, monitor, and a 6091 monitor, as well as two suitcases to SFO.

-Ron

3469. Re: CONVERSIONS OF CORDLESS TELEPHONES TO 6'MTRS AND 2'MTRS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 14:09:41 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.140941.9042@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288649

In article <bpv0nk.99j@wang.com> dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:
>Gary,
>
>Did you really do this, or were you saying "[it should be easy to]
>follow the phone output with a..." I was thinking that if
>you follow an FM transmitter with a tripler, your deviation
>approximately triples, no?

RS ET-381 handsets. Yes I really did this. To deal with the problem
of tripled deviation, turn down the deviation of the phone. :-)
I did this cheap and dirty since there isn't a pot, I just loaded
the mic down with a resistor. Ugly, but effective. This was just
an afternooner to see if it would work. The handset wouldn't
close when I finished because of the breadboard tripler and amp.

The 6 meter conversion is slick though, looks totally stock except
for the added whip antenna salvaged from an old RC transmitter and
the PTT switch, a little red pushbutton mounted under the on-off
switch. Actually the hardest part of the whole project is figuring
out how to pry open the handset without trashing it. Cordless phones
show up at garage sales and fleamarkets all the time for $5 or less.
Often the base unit has been zapped by lightning or the nicads have
given up the ghost. Sometimes they are in perfect condition. Smashing
open a few is educational.

For the RS handset I used, from the ET-381 chronophone, there are
two phillips screws hidden under the number plate. After you remove
them, the back separates from the handset. There are two plastic
hooks at the top, don't break them. Note the output coil/antenna in
the back. This is where you connect the amp and whip. Two more phillips
screws hold the circuit board. After removing them, carefully unplug the
board from the keypad. The handset is all transistor, the only chip is
the DTMF encoder. There are three crystals, a 16.XX MHz transmit, a 36.XX
recieve, and the DTMF's 3.58 MHz. Goose up the transmit and receive crystals
and you have a six meter phone. For PTT, just break the B+ lead to the
transmitter PA transistor and route it through your PTT pushbutton.
I just used a 2N2222 that I had lying around for the PA. It's not
ideal since you only have 3.2 volts in the phone, but it makes about
70 mw. If there were room for a 9 volt battery, you could use a 2N5109
and get about half a watt, I tried this outboard, but it was too clumsy.

Gary KE4ZV

3470. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 14:33:02 UTC
From: aschlie@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.093302.8011@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 288634
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <DHsDmB1w164w@n4vu.UUCP>, jsm@n4vu.UUCP (John Miller) writes:
> lesatz@alcor.usc.edu (Eric Michals) writes:
>
> [main content deleted]
>
>> Besides, as I understand it, a radar detector is just a radio receiver
>> tuned to certain frequencies. Seems strange that a state can decide
>> what you can and can't listen to. Next they will probably ban all NTSC
>> TV frequencies to help out the cable industry.
>>
>> Eric
>
> This is a thread that's been beaten to death in the past, and I thought
> it best to nip it in the bud if possible. It's not the states telling
> you what you can listen to; rather, they're telling you what you can
> and can't do in a motor vehicle. Big difference. (Hey, I don't like
> it any more than you do, but I reckon they *can* define the rules for
> driving, right?)
>

John,

I can appreciate your view here. I might add that not everyone was here
when this topic was beaten to death. I do not read all the posts in a group,
for example and I could miss the great comments that you added to the
discussion. Also, I noticed that this topic is being crossed posted to more
than one group, thus, what was beaten to death on one group, one can not assume
that it is of no value to another group, that in this case, deals with scanners
and issues involving their use. Just my HO. I liked they way you expressed
you opinion about "Nip it in the bud". Most people use no tact in expressing
this type of view and start a flame war :(

Tony

3471. DX Bulletin #65 June 15, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 14:37:21 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9206151435.AA12569@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 288642

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 065 (OPDX.065)
June 15, 1992
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 14400/9600/2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, K4CEF & Southeastern Cluster Group, ARRL, DXNL, DF4RD, WB3LHD, JH1FDP, VP2ML and the DXB for the following DX information.

3B8, MAURITIUS. 3B8CF has been very active almost daily on 10104 or 7005 kHz between 0230 to 0400z.

5T, MAURITANIA. 5T5CJ continues to be active on the WARC bands. Check 24900 kHz around 1600z, 18086 kHz around 0800z and 10106 kHz around 0730z. QSL via W4BAA (91 & 92 CB).

6 METERS. (DO NOT FORGET ABOUT THIS BAND!) There was been quite a bit of activity this week on SIX. Most of the operators were getting ready for the VHF contest (6/13-15). Stations that were active before the contest: K1LL/0 (S. Dakota), KA3B/VP5, W0OSP (N. Dakota), KA0IJS (Iowa), C6AFP, CO2KK, HH2PK, VE6AB, VP9HE and 9H3QE.

9J, ZAMBIA. Stations active this week were: 9J2BO on 14015 kHz at 1223z (QSL to W6ORD, Norm Friedman, P.O. Box 19055, Encino, CA 91416-9055), 9J2FB on 21337 kHz at 1820z (QSL to Fred Brunce, Box 20133, Kitwe, Rep. of Zambia) and 9J2SZ on 21296 kHz at 1553z (QSL via SP8DIP).

DL, GERMANY. DXNL reports that prefixes of the ex-German Dem. Rep. will be converted to individual DL callsigns (DL1....9) with a three letter suffix by the end of 1992.

FR, REUNION. FR/DF3EC/P is active from Reunion and not from Tromelin. He has been active on 18077 kHz around 0400 to 0430z and on 21025 or 14025 kHz around 1130 to 1430z. DF3EC was one of the Germans who was with Baldur (DJ6SI) on Glorioso. There still is no word on whether they are planning to add Tromelin to their itinerary.

JD1, OGASAWARA. Mikio, JA3GEP, will be signing /JD1 for a short operation from here June 15 to 17. QSL to his CBA.

JT, MONGOLIA. Ray, G3NOM, who is now active as HS0AS, will be operating as /JT1 and /JT4 from June 28 thru July 7th. After his activity in JT-land, Ray will be on the air from Kampuchea as XU1NOM starting July 29th. This operation could get cancelled due to the political situation.

OD, LEBANON. Ed, SP1MHV, is now active from here signing OD5/SP1MHV. His length of stay is unknown at this time. Ed has been active on 18130 kHz beginning about 1930z. He has also been heard on 14206 kHz around 0200z. QSL to his CBA.

P4, ARUBA. Terry, N4BWS, will be active as P4/ for two weeks. He was active on 28495 kHz around 1630z. He mentioned he will be traveling to Anguilla (VP2E) and St. Maarten (PJ7) the week of June 28 for one week. QSL via WB4CKO.

S0, WESTERN SAHARA. Yes, there is still activity from this one. S01A was active this past weekend (6/13) on 21265 kHz around 1500z. QSL via EA2JG.

TF, ICELAND. Roland, HB9FMD, is to be active from TF-land as of June 9th, but no spots have been reported on the Ohio/Penn Network yet. He is to be active until June 20th. QSL to CBA. UPDATE 6/14: Just as OPDX was going to press, Roland was reported active on 14010 kHz at 2042z.

TK, CORSICA. Ann, DL8NBH, has been active as TK/DL8NBH. Most of her activity has been on CW. She spends a lot of time on 21020 kHz, but she has also been heard on 18074, 18135 and 10105 kHz. Operating time seems to be 1330 to 1700z. Her length of stay is unknown.

V63, MICRONESIA. JQ3EEL will be active from September 4th thru the 13th. More information will be forecoming. Until then, look for V63AO on the 14226 DX net around 1200z. QSL to I. Nishimura, P.O. Box 296, Pohnpei, Federal States of Micronesia, FM 96941. V63JC has also been active on 14197 kHz around 0530z.

VQ9, CHAGOS. VQ9YA can be found on RTTY in the 20 meters band around 1700z and again around 0000 to 0230z. Both VQ9AC and VQ9TW have been heard on 21313 kHz between 1830 to 2000z at different times. VQ9AC has also been active on 21035 kHz around 1630z (QSL via N8OW).

XQ, EASTER ISLAND. XQ0YAF has been quite active on CW from Easter Island. Check 28010 kHz starting around 1530z and as late as 2000z. Look on 21015 kHz around 0015z. QSL to Henry, Box 4, Easter Island, Chile.

XU, KAMPUCHEA. Patrick who was signing F6IRF/4U, has now been assigned XU8CW. He is reportedly active every day on CW. Check 14032 kHz at 1345z, 18075 kHz at 1530z and 14235 kHz at 1400z. QSL via FD1GTR.

ZK1, NORTH COOK ISLANDS. Warwick, ZK1WL, appears to be active again from Penryn Island (part of the N. Cook group). It is beleived he may be a resident and has been active before. Check 21265 kHz around 0330z for activity. QSL to P.O. Box 855, Rarotonga, Cook Island. The length of his operation and other status, is unknown at this time.

DX TIDBITS..... At the DX Convention in New Orleans, it was reported that Tony (WA4JQS) will have the logs for the South Sandwich DXpedition..... A new Taiwan DX Net is being started on Fridays at 1500z on 14273 kHz. The net coordinator is Andy UA6BGB....

POSSIBILE NEW DXCC COUNTRIES (YU2,YU3,YU3)? Yugoslavia's republics that have proclaimed their independence are receiving world-wide recognition. With international recognition from the United States, some European countries and their admission to the United Nations, the door for them to make the criteria as new DXCC countries is now open. The republics of Croatia (YU2), Slovenia (YU3) and Bosnia-Hercegovina (YU4) may be the new countries added to the DXCC Countries List. The YU1, YU5, YU6 and YU7 will probably still count as Yugoslavia.

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

3472. Re: Open letter to Gary, KE4ZV (too long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 14:48:30 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.144830.9321@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288653

An open answer. :-)

In article <9206150017.AA25258@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>This is a very open letter to Gary KE4ZV:
>
>Gary, you disinterest in the topics covered in "The World
>Above 50 MHz" in QST and other similar monthly columns. You also claim
>to be more interested in the "content" of communication than in the distance
>communicated.
>
>Let me present my "explanation" as to why you don't see your interests
>being served by these columns..
>
>The most important reason is NUMBERS. You can easily quantify grids,
>countries, or states worked. Thus it is relatively easy to have "boxes"
>wherein hams can compare their achievements. Tell me how to conduct a
>monthly column of Operating News based on the ***content*** of communication.
>What is the measure of ***information*** transfered? Not bits and bytes,
>but real thoughts, understanding. Gary, what would YOU put in an Operating
>News column. If you remember when Ed Tilton ran "The World Above...", the
>lead material was often hardware hints and kinks. The more recent trend has
>been toward discussion of policy, band planning, etc. I suspect that this
>partly reflects today's reduced home-brewing activity.

I understand that the column is a scoreboard for a *game*. I'm not even slamming the gamesters. What I'm saying is that activities above 50 MHz don't have to be a competition. Why do I even want to *score* information content? I'm pleased if it's *there* at all. I would like to talk about techniques that *facilitate* the transfer of information. That may involve high speed packet links, ATV or FAX (a picture is worth a thousand words), or some other way of increasing the information content of communications. Remember that my complaint was with the *title* of the column implying that contesting *was* the world above 50 MHz. Call it DXing Above 50 MHz and I have no complaints at all. I'd still like to see a real column promoting activities other than gaming above 50 MHz, but I don't want to change or delete your DXing column.

>One of the things that attracts me to the VHF-UHF type of weak-signal work
>is that you don't have to listen to the same idiots demonstrate their poor
>intellect day-after-day, as you do in some facets of VHF (FM). I'm not sure
>whether a DX contact or a half-hour of typical repeater content has lower
>information content. Don't get me wrong, the dog-eat-dog approach to DXing
>practiced on the HF bands has ensured that I don't operate there. At VHF-UHF,
>DX is more a challenge to overcome or take advantage of nature, than a fight

>with competing hams.

On the other hand, we often have *brilliant* exchanges of ideas on *my*
repeater, after all *I'm* involved. :-) :-) All I'm saying is that the
communications part of radio communications is often neglected by writers
in our magazines. DXing is the ultimate in contentless communications.
It's fine for the gamesters who feel that they *must* engage in a competitive
activity, but the rest of us are pleased if our radio experiments enable
a little *intelligence* to be exchanged.

>Also, Gary, "The World Above 50 MHz" IS attempting to encourage day-in,
>day-out, local and semi-local contacts, by running a "cumulative contest".
>The rules give points for one contact with each station each day.
>The maximum distance multiplier is earned for contacts over 2 (3?)
>grid squares away (around 150-200 miles). All modes are encouraged. (I don't
>know about repeaters, since they so distort the distance situation.)
>My guess is that the response has been very underwhelming.

More gaming.

>Gary, you clearly have the interest and ability; why are you wasting your time
>with your postings to this news group - when you could be writing a regular
>series for some publication? SERIOUSLY !! Is there anyone who would
>publish it? Would you have to "test the waters" in something like QEX?

I *am* preparing articles for the mags, but the lead time is very long.
I'm here a lot because I like the immediate feedback and exchange of
views that electronic media allow. That immediacy is even greater with
live amateur contacts, if we're willing to invest some content into
them.

>"VHF FM is a good way to contact radio hams, but it isn't really ham radio."
> Flame-proof suit ON.

Naturally I disagree. It *can* be dull and boring, but only if *we* are
dull and boring. Communications by radio is our business, to conduct it
we have to *communicate*. Producing systems that facilitate better
communications is our charter. Note that better means better communication
of content not just detection of RF for score.

Gary KE4ZV

3473. Re: FAX 4.1 [NOT POSTABLE]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 14:55:30 UTC
From: robinson@stout.geo.brown.edu
Message-ID: <11ib12INN5k6@stanley.cis.Brown.EDU>
Source record: 288643

I wrote:
>>I have fax40.zip and fax40.doc on the anonymous ftp server at
>>imbrium.geo.brown.edu. They are in pub/hamradio/incoming.

mwilson@crash.cts.com (Marc Wilson) writes:
> Yes, but there are LOTS of people who cannot use FTP for various
>reasons (I am one, there must be others!).
>
> Unless it's a truly monster file, please post!
>
> -- mwilson@crash.CTS.COM

This program is 208K in ZIP format... truly a monster file--for USENET
News standards that is.

Darrin
#include <std_disclaimer.h>
==
= Darrin E. Robinson (DER31) = Hamnet N1LLV 146.700-, 146.880- MHz =
= VAX/VMS and Sun Manager = Internet robinson@porter.geo.brown.edu =
= Brown University = n1llv@porter.geo.brown.edu =
= Providence, R.I. 02912 = SPAN(et) PGGIPL::ROBINSON (Node 7132) =
= AT&Tnet: (401) 863-1062 = Nasamail derobinson@nasamail.nasa.gov =
==

3474. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 14:57:38 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <162@arrl.org>
Source record: 288664

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1992Jun11.181554.22465@convex.com> tonyp@convex.com (tony j. podrasky)
writes:
[deleted]
>>Now somewhere along the line Incentive Licensing came along. I admit
>>that I don't know "how". The name says it all. There was now a reason
>>to go for the higher class of license: you got something tangible
>>in return.
>
>The ARRL pushed it, and what you got in return was the *same* voice
>privledges that you had previously *returned* to you after passing
>*another* Morse test. Lot's of people didn't like it then, and lots
>still remember. Though some claim it was coincidence, I think not,
>amateur radio growth stopped when incentive licensing came in and all
>the then American equipment manufacturers went out of the ham business
>within a few years (except Collins, but they dried up rather quickly
>afterwards).

Let me say first that I think Incentive Licensing (IL) was a bad idea.
It added little or nothing of value to ham radio and managed to anger
a lot of people--for good reason. But I don't buy the argument that
it was responsible for any significant loss of growth in the amateur
ranks. Even less do I think it had anything to do with the demise of US
equipment manufacturers. Keep in mind that at the same time US amateur
manufacturers were dying out, so were major US *consumer* electronics
manufacturers, and for much the same reasons: offshore competition
(initially Japanese) provided lower-cost products that were more
attuned to the wants and needs of the consumer. While it is true that
this all occurred at about the same time that IL came into being,
simultaneity doesn't imply causality. I've seen no compelling argument
that IL and the loss of US amateur manufacturers are related. And I'd
be curious to know how the Japanese manufacturers managed to flourish
in a market that IL had supposedly destroyed.

Now, about the growth question. I'm sure that IL had *some* effect
on growth, at least early on. But it's unclear how much. It *is*
true that after IL came into being in 1967 (privileges actually changed
in 1968 and 1969), growth was slow, it's also true that growth had
slowed *before* IL. From FCC PRB figures, here are the number of
licensed hams, 1965 to 1982:

1965 260,301
1966 255,952
1967 256,998
1968 256,546

1969 264,601
1970 263,918
1971 264,374
1972 262,093
1973 253,357
1974 256,264
1975 260,091
1976 290,251
1977 328,648
1978 356,336
1979 373,779
1980 393,353
1981 398,829
1982 410,304

Note that the biggest increase in the 1965-1975 decade occurred during 1969, just after IL took effect.

In 1955 there were (esimated) 150,000 amateurs. Obviously there was massive growth between 1955-1965. What caused that growth to slow? I don't know. It would take a serious scientific study to find out. But it *did* slow, and *before* IL came into being. So to argue that IL was responsible is ludicrous. One other interesting item from the data is that there was a growth spurt in the late 70's (sometimes known as "the CB boom"). Since there were no significant changes to the IL structure during this period, it's hard to square the numbers with the theory that IL was responsible for "two decades of stagnation."

This is pretty much a dead horse, of course, and it probably needs no further beating. But I thought it might interest some of the net readers.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |

3475. Re: MFJ Versa-Tuner II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 15:14:28 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.15.11.14.28.1992.25582@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288644

I've got one in my car. Mine was new, and if it had a manual,
it didn't have much of one. I just set the inductor switch so
that I get maximum signal on receive and then just fiddle with
the knobs for minimum SWR. The thing just insn't that complicated.
If you have any specific questions, let me know. I'm sure I've
got thew few pages that came with it filed somewhere, I suppose
faxing it isn't out of the question.

One warning, be careful in hooking up the dial light (theres a
mini phonejack on the back). It is not very well (i.e. not at all)
isolated from the RF sections of the thing.

-Ron

3476. Re: Dark Suckers (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 15:26:22 UTC
From: tcs@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.152622.10764@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 288647

Ah yes, the H.P. memory chips that delivered the data 15 ns before you
supplied the address, a great way to improve system timing.

Tom
--

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
/-/-/-/-/ | VE Sessions every Sunday 15:00 EST
/-/-/-/-/ /---/---/ @ Navy Barracks @ Fort Devens, Ma. &
| x | Second & Fourth Mondays of the month.
/--/--/ x /---/---/ @ Lura A. White School Shirley, Ma.
x . x x E-Mail or call 617-981-3474 (Work)
x | x x Call in: 145.41, 145.45, 448.625 Mhz.
x | __x x
x_______|_______||x x Ham Radio (Elmer) Night @ 19:00 EST
/ ||x\ / \ First, Third, (Fifth) Mondays.
/-----------------/||x \ /___ ___\ Thomas C. J. Sefranek WA1RHP
| [ ] [ ] ### [ ]| ||x | || | | || 112 Great Road Shirley, Ma. 01464
| ### | ||x | || | | || Home Phone: 508-425-6672
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

3477. Re: LET'S TALK RADIO service changing hands.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 15:48:36 UTC
From: jhansen@convex.com
Message-ID: <jhansen.708623316@convex.convex.com>
Source record: 288645
Cross-posted to: rec.video.satellite,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In <31942@cbmvax.commodore.com> jesup@cbmvax.commodore.com (Randell Jesup) writes:

>I use a Sierra-III IRD, set to mono-wide-6.20. I don't have any problems
>anywhere else.

Perhaps is should be set to narrow??

--
James B. Hansen {sun,uunet}!convex!jhansen
CONVEX Computer Corporation jhansen@convex.com
3000 Waterview Parkway, P. O. Box 833851
Richardson, TX 75083-3851 Phone: (214)497-4802

3478. Re: IC-W2E battery & antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 16:00:04 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <513@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 288548

In article <1992Jun13.224754.11686@ica.philips.nl> geertj@ica.philips.nl (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:
>In article <9206111345.AA04082@ttsrv2.ttl> ekho@ttsrv2.ttl.FI (Holmberg Esa ttl) writes:
>>> During last weekend I did some experiments with my IC-W2e and NiH battary
>>> cells. For reference: these cells, available in regular AA size, have
>>> double the capacity normal NiCd cells have (1000 vs 500 mAH).
>>
>> Just curious: where did you find these cells, and are they
>> expensive / how expensive are they?
>I bought my cells at the local radio outlet (Jacobs Breda Electronics,
>+31 76 212881) but I think you can get them closer to you. Otherwise,
>give them a call.
>I payed Hfl 12.50 a piece for them, which is about 3 times more expensive
>than regular NiCd cells. I think the price will drop in time.
>
>I heard that NiMH cells do not keep their charge long if you do not use
>them. Whether this is true or not, I don't know.

I have had some experiences that would tend to indicate that
Nickel Hydride cells have a high self discharge rate. Certainly higher
than Nickel Cadmium. But I am not really sure if the cells we found to
be flat when we needed them had trully been fully charged. We are
running tests to see if they do tend to self discharge faster than
NiCads.

I have the spec sheet for the Sanyo AA cell Nickel Hydride cell
in front of me. The self discharge curve indicates that when stored at
20 oC the cell should retain 60% capacity after 60 days. From memory,
this is about the same as NiCads.

But these curves are "Measured in the lab" and may not be
anywhere near the same in real life.

When I find out more about this, I will post here.

Note: Nickel Hydride batteries offer twice the capacity of NiCads, they
are also less toxic (No nasty Cadmium). The drawback is they cost 3-4
times more than NiCads. Hopefully as more companies make them and the
market expands, they will approach the cost of NiCads. At that point
they will replace them in the marketplace.

--
Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA
If you can fake sincerity, you've got it made in Hollywood. -Rob Lingelbach

3479. W2A wide band receiver info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 16:34:32 UTC
From: baxter@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.113435.40792@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 288646

Can anyone post their impressions of how well the W2A works receiving in the out-of-band segments. What type of frequency coverage are you getting out-of-band? Does the radio cover the 800 mhz range very well or is the receiver dead in this area?

Also, any mods, such as expanding the receiver and xmitter would be appreciated.

3480. TM-732 Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 16:57:30 UTC
From: LEY@UWSTOUT.EDU
Message-ID: <01GL8QNQRKZK001W6K@UWSTOUT.EDU>
Source record: 288648

Judging from the recent discussion, some mods for the Kenwood TM-732, perhaps called "K2", "K3" or something like that, were posted while I was on vacation.

Would someone either re-post them, e-mail them to me, or point me to and archive site?

Thanks.

Jim, NX9F
LEY@UWSTOUT.EDU

3481. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 17:06:09 UTC
From: jsm@n4vu.UUCP
Message-ID: <yo7emB2w164w@n4vu.UUCP>
Source record: 288659
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

aschlie@uoft02.utoledo.edu (A.Schliesser) writes:

> John,
>
> I can appreciate your view here. I might add that not everyone was here
> when this topic was beaten to death. I do not read all the posts in a group,
> for example and I could miss the great comments that you added to the
> discussion. Also, I noticed that this topic is being crossed posted to more
> than one group, thus, what was beaten to death on one group, one can not assu
> that it is of no value to another group, that in this case, deals with scanne
> and issues involving their use. Just my HO. I liked they way you expressed
> you opinion about "Nip it in the bud". Most people use no tact in expressing
> this type of view and start a flame war :(
>
> Tony

Well, Tony, you're right, of course. Shouldn't stifle freedom of
expression, should we! :-)

Guess it would be appropriate to amplify my comment by saying that there
are a *number* of activities that are prohibited in motor vehicles which
we otherwise have the right to do, such as watching TV, reading books,
etc., etc.

Point is -- and I agree with Eric about defending our rights -- that
I'm perfectly happy to have some restrictions against what we can do
while we're driving (although it *does* take some of the fun out of
looking down from an 18-wheeler, I should imagine!) (double ;-))

Best,

John Miller, N4VU Fayetteville Voice: (404) 676-4189
jsm@n4vu.UUCP (Atlanta) GA, USA Data: (404) 964-5277
----------------- A tedious tag overwhelms the sig_nature ----------------

3482. Ten-Tec

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 17:29:35 UTC
From: MOSIER@sdchemi.ucsd.EDU
Message-ID: <01GL8U1790RM94DOGE@IRIS>
Source record: 288651

> >The OMNI VI is finally out. Arrived yesterday, in time for FD. So far,
> >its a CW dream.
>
> >steve - W3GRG [mosier@uncg.bitnet/mosier@iris.uncg.edu]
>
>
> Does it have a) Spot, and b) Rit/Xit?
>

a)Yes
b)Yes, both.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@iris.uncg.edu

3483. Re: parallel port

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 17:33:21 UTC
From: berger@atropa
Message-ID: <BpwE3n.E2K@news.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 288652
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,comp.music

laurm00@DMI.USherb.CA (Mario Laureti) writes:
> Need some documentation on the pin out of the parallel port on IBM-PC
>I need the +5 volt, -5 volt and ground to put some power on a DAC808.

> excuse my poor english.

*----
Your english is fine, but your understanding of the IBM parallel port
isn't. It's not designed to source current to power external devices,
and the power lines on Centronics type printers that go to the parallel
port are limited by spec. to 50 ma. There is no bipolar supply
available on the parallel port in any case.
--
Mike Berger
Department of Statistics, University of Illinois
AT&TNET 217-244-6067
Internet berger@atropa.stat.uiuc.edu

3484. KY1N Memorial List -- 06/15/92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 17:56:15 UTC
From: phil@k9hi.optron.ingr.com
Message-ID: <199206151756.AA07903@k9hi.optron.ingr.com>
Source record: 288662

```
**************************<< THE KY1N MEMORIAL LIST >>**************************
** SCHEDULED VE EXAMS CT MA ME NH RI VT **
** June 15, 1992 **
****************************<< CHICK-KC1OX-EDITOR >>****************************
** "PLEASE CHECK WITH THE CONTACT PERSON, AS SOME DATES ARE TENTATIVE" **
** "P = PREREGISTRATION MANDATORY = P" **
********************************************************************************
DATE LOCATION STATE VEC TALK_IN CONTACT CALL TELEPHONE #
JUNE ************************************************************************
P 16 Chicopee WAFB MA ARRL 147.075 Jeanette WC1O 413-786-1463
16 Harrison ME W5YI ---.--- Richard KA1REB 207-583-6915
17 Cambridge MIT MA W5YI 145.230 Nick KA1MQX 617-253-3776
18 Wallingford CT ARRL 147.360 Al WA1NPX 203-235-3676
P 20 Chicopee WAFB MA ARRL 147.075 Jeanette WC1O 413-786-1463
20 Melrose MA ARRL 147.075 Scott WB1F 617-322-7654
21 Fort Devens MA ARRL 145.410 Tom WA1RHP 508-425-6672
P 22 Shirley MA W5YI 145.410 Tom WA1RHP 508-425-6672
24 Shelton CT ARRL ---.--- Steven WJ1T 203-736-0488
26 Holyoke MA ARRL 146.940 Jim WA1ZUH 413-245-3228
27 Auburn ME W5YI 146.940 Michelle WM1C 207-583-6187
28 Milford CT ARRL 146.925 Gary NB1M 203-933-5125
28 Fort Devens MA ARRL 145.410 Tom WA1RHP 508-425-6672
JULY ************************************************************************
6 Boston MA ARRL 145.230 Phil K9HI 617-327-5986
6 Marshfield MA W5YI 145.250 Karl NS1N 617-545-5653
6 Bedford MA ARRL 147.120 Chester K1CCL 617-271-7086
8 Farmington ME ARRL ---.--- Ernest KI1B 207-778-2417
9 New Britian CT ARRL ---.--- Jack WK1S 203-621-3222
9 Springfield MA ARRL ---.--- Ed WA1PLS 413-788-0393
9 Providence RI ARRL 146.700 Judy KC1RI 401-231-9156
10 Holyoke CC MA ARRL ---.--- Charles ----- 413-545-2718
11 Fairfield CT ARRL 146.625 Joe WB1X 203-261-3915
11 Marshfield MA W5YI 145.250 Karl NS1N 617-545-5653
11 Falmouth MA LAUREL 146.655 Geoffrey KA1IOR 508-548-0969
11 Bucksport ME W5YI ---.--- Virginia N1FPP 207-374-2184
13 Westfield MA ARRL 224.520 Jeanette WC1O 413-786-1463
P 13 Shirley MA W5YI 145.410 Tom WA1RHP 508-425-6672
14 Portland CT ARRL ---.--- Ed KN9Y 203-342-4300
18 Melrose MA ARRL 147.075 Scott WB1F 617-322-7654
18 Union HMFST ME ---- ---.--- --- ---- ------------
P 21 Chicopee WAFB MA ARRL 147.075 Jeanette WC1O 413-786-1463
22 Shelton CT ARRL ---.--- Steven WJ1T 203-736-0488
22 Cambridge MIT MA W5YI 145.230 Nick KA1MQX 617-253-3776
22 Salem NH ARRL 147.165 Glenn WA1HMF 603-434-4490
```

25 Athol MA ARRL 145.370 John WF1L 508-249-5905
P 25 Chicopee WAFB MA ARRL 147.075 Jeanette WC1O 413-786-1463
26 Milford CT ARRL 146.925 Gary NB1M 203-933-5125
26 Newport VT W5YI 146.745 Al K1ADQ 802-626-9028
AUGUST **********
1 Marshfield MA W5YI 145.250 Jeff NS1X 508-746-6184
1 Nashua NH ARRL 146.730 Don N1AKS 603-434-0554
3 Boston MA ARRL 145.230 Phil K9HI 617-327-5986
8 Brewster MA LAUREL 147.045 Henry KZ1V 508-255-2818
8 Falmouth MA ARRL 146.655 Geoffrey KA1IOR 508-548-0969
8 St.Albans HMFST ME W5YI 147.300 Richard KA1REB 207-583-6915
8 Manchester NH ARRL 147.255 Lucy NU1I 603-668-5958
9 Gloucester MA ARRL 145.130 Al AG1F 508-922-3307
10 Westfield MA ARRL 224.520 Jeanette WC1O 413-786-1463
11 Portland CT ARRL ---.--- Ed KN9Y 203-342-4300
13 New Britian CT ARRL ---.--- Jack WK1S 203-621-3222
13 Providence RI ARRL 146.700 Judy KC1RI 401-231-9156
14 Holyoke CC MA ARRL ---.--- Charles ----- 413-545-2718
15 Gales Ferry CT ARRL ---.--- Dan KY1F 203-536-0187
15 Melrose MA ARRL 147.075 Scott WB1F 617-322-7654
16 Keene NH ARRL 146.805 Scott WA1YTW 603-585-3330
P 18 Chicopee WAFB MA ARRL 147.075 Jeanette WC1O 413-786-1463
19 Cambridge MIT MA W5YI 145.230 Nick KA1MQX 617-253-3776
P 22 Chicopee WAFB MA ARRL 147.075 Jeanette WC1O 413-786-1463
22 Charlotte HMFST VT W5YI 146.850 Mitch WB2JSJ 802-879-6589
26 Shelton CT ARRL ---.--- Steven WJ1T 203-736-0488
29 Bangor ME ARRL 146.940 William K1AG 207-947-4051
30 Milford CT ARRL 146.925 Gary NB1M 203-933-5125
30 Topsham ME W5YI 147.210 Doug WB1CIW 207-725-2359
****
** "P = PREREGISTRATION MANDATORY = P" **
** "PLEASE CHECK WITH THE CONTACT PERSON, AS SOME DATES ARE TENTATIVE" **
****
** Please remember to bring the following with you when taking exams **
** (a) Original FCC-issued license (if already licensed) **
** (b) Copy of current license (if already licensed) **
** (c) Original of all CSCE's you are claiming **
** (d) Copies of all CSCE's you are claiming **
** (e) Two (2) forms of ID (One with photo) **
** (f) $5.40 (if other than Novice exam) **
****
** THIS LISTING IS DISTRIBUTED ON THE FIRST & FIFTEENTH OF EACH MONTH **
** For the latest update, check KC1OX-2 on 145.050 via KNGSTN **
** WORK # For a copy of the latest listing, send a SASE to # HOME **
** 508-250-8607 KC1OX 6 Anne Drive, Hampstead NH 03841 603-329-6072 **
** All VE teams are invited to contribute to this list. For additions or **
** corrections please leave a message at BBS KC1OX-2 or KC1OX @ WB1DSW.NH **
**********<< THE KY1N MEMORIAL LIST >>**********

3485. NE Amateur Class Schedule 06/01/92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 17:58:26 UTC
From: phil@k9hi.optron.ingr.com
Message-ID: <199206151758.AA07931@k9hi.optron.ingr.com>
Source record: 288665

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N.E. Amateur Classes - No. 15

*******************************************************
** NEW ENGLAND AMATEUR RADIO CLASS SCHEDULE **
** June 1, 1992 **
** WB1HBB -- EDITOR **
*******************************************************

LOCATION STATE START DATE TIME LIC. CLASS CONTACT
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
Billerica MA Sep. 10 7:00pm Nov/Tech Bruce Andersen (BARS)
Bull Plant Thursdays W1LUS 508-851-2886
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
That's right folks, I am out of listings. This is typically a slow
time of year for classes, but if anyone knows of any, please send
it along to me at the address listed below. Please try to keep the
information in the format used above. Thanks and 73, Warren
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
*******************************************************************************
** All New England amateur radio class instructors are invited to **
** contribute to this list. Please send your information to **
** **
** Warren Rothberg, WB1HBB @ KB4N.NH **
** 35 Drew Road, Derry, NH 03038 **
** 603-432-6011 **
*******************************************************************************
```

3486. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 18:03:29 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.708631409@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288654
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu (Jeremiah Wilton) writes:

>Well, I have a car again, and you know what that means.. I want to put my
>equipment in it. There's just one problem... Everything is legal except
>my scanner. I want to carry my scanner mobile in the car, but it is
>illegal to receive police frequencies in Indiana.

Just so we don't make any false assumptions.....

Here is the Indiana Statute as I have it, accurate unless it has been
changed since I got a copy.....

It falls under a title of "Interference With Government"

35-44-3-12 Unlawful use of a police radio; exemptions; "portable
police radio" defined

Sec. 12.(a) A person who knowingly or intentionally posesses a portable
police radio commits unlawful use of a police radio, a Class B
misdemeanor.

(b) This section does not apply to:

(1) a governmental entity;

(2) a regularly employed law officer;

(3) a common carrier of persons for hire whose vehicles
are used in emergency service;

(4) a public service or utility company whose vehicles
are used in emergency service;

(5) a person who has written permission from the chief
executive officer of a law enforcement agency to posess
a portable police radio;

(6) a person who holds an amateur radio license issued
by the Federal Communications Commission;

(7) a person who uses a portable police radio only in his
dwelling or place of business;

(8) a person:

(a) who is regularly engaged in newsgathering
activities;

(b) who is employed by a newspaper qualified to
receive legal advertisements under IC 5-3-1,
a wire service, or a licensed commercial or
public radio or television station; and

(c) whose name is furnished by his employer to the
chief executive officer of a law enforcement
agency in the county in which the employer's
principal office is located; or

(9) a person engaged in the business of manufacturing
or selling portable police radios.

(c) "Portable Police Radio" means a radio receiving set that is
capable of receiving signals transmitted on frequencies assigned
by the Federal Communications Commission for police emergency
purposes and that:

(1) can be installed, maintained, or operated in a
vehicle; or

(2) can be operated while it is being carried by an
individual.

The term does not include a radio designed for use only in a dwelling.
As added by Acts 1977, P.L.342, Sec.1

That is the upshot of it, for Indiana.

Duane
WB9OMC

3487. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 18:20:43 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.708632443@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288655
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

lesatz@alcor.usc.edu (Eric Michals) writes:

>So does this mean that if you have a Bronco, station wagon, hatchback
>or other similar vehicle you can't even legally take one home from the
>store? Sounds like a stupid point but when you give it some thought...

>Besides, as I understand it, a radar detector is just a radio receiver
>tuned to certain frequencies. Seems strange that a state can decide
>what you can and can't listen to. Next they will probably ban all NTSC
>TV frequencies to help out the cable industry.

>Eric

Well, I don't know (personally) ALL the legal issues or cases
surrounding this law in Indiana, I am pretty sure that there have been
precious few prosecutions over it. My feeling is that they tend
to treat this as a secondary matter, i.e., if you go to the scene of
an accident and make a pain in the ass out of yourself, it is a way for
the cops to get you AWAY from the scene. They arrest you for violation
of the scanner law and haul your ass away.

I've known LOTS of people who didn't fall into the excepted categories
that DID have scanners in their cars, and not one of them ever got arrested
for it. Generally speaking, the cops have better things to do with their
time than to go looking for them. I don't personally condone violating
the law, mind you.

If you are going to do so, though, don't be stupid about it.
Stay out of the way of them, and you and the cops will get along pretty
well.

Duane
WB9OMC

3488. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 18:27:10 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.708632830@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288656
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

sschend@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Steve E Schendel) writes:

>About radar detectors being just a radio receiver, and as receiver could it be
>controlled by a state? A couple of years ago I had a run in with the Oklahoma
>State Police Dept. Seems they didn't like me tuned the "their" frequency.
>They confinscated my HT, read me my rights, and just about hauled me to jail
>for "interfering with police communications". Hell, I did was have my HT on
>155.43 Mhz. I called the FCC enforcement branch in Dallas. I talked with the
>chief engineer in charge of enforcement. He flat out said that NO state has
>the right to control ANY receiver of ANY type. I even mentioned radar
>detectors as an example and he said the state had no rights controlling a
>communications device (any device that exchanged information). The only
>reasons that the laws still stood was no one has taken it to the Supreme Court.

Indeed, Section 605 of the Communications Act of 1934 states
that you can listen to whatever you want - BUT, you cannot divulge the
contents of any communications that isn't related to broadcasts, amateur
radio, or ships in distress (something along those lines). Of course,
the Electronic Communications Privacy Act of 1986 (or whatever year)
came along an changed that with reference to Cellular Telephones, at
least so far.....

IMHO, the ECPA is one of the worst abortions of law ever sent
down by a US governing body.

Duane
WB9OMC

3489. MFJ baluns, was: MFJ Versa-Tuner II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 18:53:15 UTC
From: lockwood@acidqueen.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l3pporINNcb8@smli.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 288657

I guess I read too much or maybe take things waaay too literally.

In the excellent ARRL Antenna Handbook section on baluns, there is
a figure that shows various current and voltage baluns that do
1:1 and 4:1 transformations.

Curiously, the drawing of the 1:1 current balun is exactly the same
as the drawing of the 4:1 current balun in my MFJ tuner instruction
sheet.

The configuration of each is identical....the center conductor current
passes through one winding of the balun on its way to an antenna
terminal, while the other winding is grounded at one end and is an
antenna terminal at the other.

What gives? Is the MFJ balun really a 1:1?

Confused as always,

Jim Lockwood - KM6NK
notjim@acidqueen.eng.sun.com

3490. Re: Fire bottles: Screen grid bias

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 19:05:25 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <12994@ksr.com>
Source record: 288661

lockwood@acidqueen.Eng.Sun.COM (Jim Lockwood) writes:
>My '65 ARRL Handbook says that the 6DQ5 draws about 5mA of screen grid
>current and wants to see 150V (if I remember correctly) on this element.
>In the GSB-100, the screen bias is derived from the 0A2 shunt regulator
>through a 100 ohm resistor.
>What I'm seeing, as I crank up the carrier level while tuning
>the transmitter, is that the screen grid current goes up over 12mA. I
>don' t know if this is cause for alarm, but one side effect it has is
>that the increase in current is enough to cause the 0A2 voltage to dip
>below that necessary to sustain regulation. This strikes me as a Bad
>Thing.
>Not understanding tube technology especially well, this leads me to
>wonder about several things:
>1. The impression the Handbook gives me is that the screen current is
>or should be constant and its exact value is a characteristic of a
>particular tube type. Is this, in fact, true?

No. My '64 Handbook is at home, but the handy '84 Handbook (in the HF Transmitting chapter) says that the screen current varies widely with both excitation and loading (increased excitation leading to increased screen current, just as you see).

When the screen voltage starts dropping, the power dissipated in the screen should be limited, so it may be good that the 0A2 is no longer regulating at that current (but this seems suspect to me).

>3. Assuming that some variance in screen current isn't cause for alarm,
>should I be concerned about the fact that I"m seeing a value that is
>> 2X the spec in the handbook?

Possibly. The screen grid isn't intended to handle significant power, and can be rapidly damaged. On the other hand, the 5mA figure is probably just a typical value and may have nothing to do with the maximum safe screen current.

I don't remember what voltage the 0A2 regulates at, but if it is 90V, the power at 12mA is 1.08 watts; the Handbook lits the maximum safe screen power dissipation as 3.2 watts for a 6DQ5, so this should be alright. The '84 Handbook also lists 12mA as the "typical" screen current, so maybe you just need a new book instead of a new tube :-).

3491. NiCd's for Moli's??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 19:07:11 UTC
From: nd2k@cbnewsh.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.190711.12117@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288663

Can one directly substitute NiCd's for Molicells when
rebuilding battery packs??
--

Al Schwarz ND2K
(908) 949-3890
cbnewsh!nd2k

3492. OKDXA

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 19:14:30 UTC
From: beams@norvax.UUCP
Message-ID: <761@norvax.UUCP>
Source record: 288531

V73CT was on 15 meters this past weekend, and I was lucky enough to get a report from him. He said to "QSL via OKDXA," which I take to be the Oklahoma DX Association. I looked through the resources I had at hand ('92 Callbooks, a copy of the W6GO/K6HHD List, and some back issues of QST) and didn't find any mention of "OKDXA." Does anyone in the net community know what the OKDXA is and where to write them?

Reply by e-mail appreciated--the SysAdmin just got back from his second surgery and still hasn't done anything about getting this newsgroup forwarded to us.

Thanks much!

73, Dave KK9Y

--
UUCP: ...seismo!uwvax!astroatc!norvax!beams
US Mail: David Beams / Norland Corporation / Fort Atkinson, WI 53538-8999
"Western civilization? Why, yes, it would be a good idea." -- Mahatma Gandhi

3493. Kenwood Ham Windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 20:13:33 UTC
From: jahern@geohub.gcn.uoknor.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.201333.1898@constellation.ecn.uoknor.edu>
Source record: 288666

Does anyone have any experience with the Kenwood Ham Windows program? It seems pretty pricey, and I'd like to know what it does (and how well it does it!) before I buy. Is there a demo version available (test drive sort of thing)?

Thanks.


```
+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
| Jud Ahern KC5RI Bitnet: jahern@uokgcn.bitnet |
| Geology & Geophysics Internet: jahern@geohub.gcn.uoknor.edu |
| University of Oklahoma "Opinions expressed here reflect the entire|
| Norman, OK 73019 University, in one convenient location." |
+-------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

3494. Phone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 20:45:59 UTC
From: bo@yenta.alb.nm.us
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.204559.14460@yenta.alb.nm.us>
Source record: 288528

Does anyone have the phone # of Icom America? I need parts for my radio, will they ship directly to a customer or do you have to be a service center?
Bo Farley bo@yenta.alb.nm.us

3495. PACE 452 Manual wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 21:39:25 UTC
From: look@s45.csrd.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.213925.6412@csrd.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 288667

At a recent hamfest I bought a PACE 452 Landmaster UHF handheld. I would like to get a copy of the manual if someone would be willing. I will pay costs and postage. I tried the local two-way shops without success.

--

Steve Look ka9szw Center for Supercomputing R & D
look@csrd.uiuc.edu 305 Talbot Lab 104 S. Wright
(217) 244-5980 Urbana, IL 61801
"No, we don't have any CRAYs here, they are down the street..."

3496. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 21:43:47 UTC
From: zielke@FOZZIE.NRL.NAVY.MIL
Message-ID: <9206152143.AA04479@fozzie.nrl.navy.mil>
Source record: 288668

> (b) This section does not apply to:
> (6) a person who holds an amateur radio license issued
> by the Federal Communications Commission;
>
Interesting. Are there any interesting similar exceptions in states which
do not allow possession of a radar detector?

David Zielke
KA4SLI

3497. TM-741a 800 MHz mod?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 22:25:05 UTC
From: kb2ear@kb2ear.ampr.org
Message-ID: <2@kb2ear.ampr.org>
Source record: 288676

Does anyone know if there is a mod for the 741. I have heard rumors but nothing other than that. If you have it please send me email.

Thanks,
--
Scott R. Weis KB2EAR
Internet: kb2ear@kb2ear.ampr.org
Packet: KB2EAR @ KB2EAR.NJ.USA
Snail Mail: 10 Palmer Rd., Kendall Park NJ, 08824-1228
Phone: +1 908 297 0469

3498. A reply about 800 MHz Trunked Radio Systems

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-15 22:30:41 UTC
From: lockhart@mothra.nts.uci.edu
Message-ID: <2A3D1A10.12286@noiro.acs.uci.edu>
Source record: 288669
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

A couple of weeks ago, someone from Illinois posted a request for
information on 800 MHz Trunked radio systems. I accidently deleted
the message before I could answer. If you are that person, please
send e-mail. I have some information on trunked radio systems that
may be of interest to you.

~jack_

/\
| Jack C. Lockhart < INTERNET > LOCKHART@uci.edu |
| Radio Systems Engineer < BITNET > LOCKHART@uci.edu |
| Network & Telecomm Services < ! BANG ! > ...uunet!usc!uci.edu!lockhart|
| 2209 Central Plant Building < VOICE > (714) 856-8477 |
| University of California, Irvine < FAX > (714) 725-2270 |
| Irvine, CA 92717-5475 < HAM > WD6AEI |
| U.S.A. <COMP PHONE> (714) 725-2238 |
\/

3499. AZDEN PCS-4000 mobile 2m rig - need info...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 00:02:25 UTC
From: charles@greyrock.mso.colostate.edu
Message-ID: <CHARLES.92Jun15190227@greyrock.greyrock.mso.colostate.edu>
Source record: 288673

Yesterday I completed my Tech. no-code license. Well, upon coming home a friend of mine approached and congratulated me with the use of an AZDEN PCS-4000 2m mobile rig. Although it's not a handheld it is a 2m rig. Can someone help me out with the operation of this rig? My friend had absolutely no documention for this at all.

Eventually I would like to get a handheld. I know this has got to be an FAQ, but I didn't find it in the listings. Can someone make some recommendations about what a good handheld rig is?

Thanks for the help,

Charles

--
!===!
! Charles H. Hemstreet IV ! internet: charles@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Colorado State University ! NeXTMail: nmhemstr@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Computer Consultant !
!===!

3500. Information concerning Severe Weather classes...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 00:05:48 UTC
From: charles@greyrock.mso.colostate.edu
Message-ID: <CHARLES.92Jun15190548@greyrock.greyrock.mso.colostate.edu>
Source record: 288674

I recently passed my HAM radio test and would like to get involved in
weather tracking. I understand there are some classes. Can someone
point me in the right direction for the severe weather classes in
Northern Colorado?

thanks for the help,

Charles
--
!===!
! Charles H. Hemstreet IV ! internet: charles@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Colorado State University ! NeXTMail: nmhemstr@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Computer Consultant !
!===!

3501. Radar Detectors (was Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 00:12:43 UTC
From: kossack@owlnet.rice.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.001243.24496@rice.edu>
Source record: 288671
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.radio.scanner

In article <Jun.15.09.52.44.1992.19978@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:
>scanners. Scanners have legitimate non-criminal use. You'd have a
>hard time convincing anybody that a radar detector is good for
>anything other than braeking the law. Similar laws are on the books

I have an X-band transmitter in my car. Possession is legal.
Since I have license privs on that frequency, use is legal too. I
think that having the capability to monitor my own transmissions
would count as a legal use of a 10GHz receiver.

--
Jordan M Kossack | You're so vain, you probably think this .sig is about you.
kossack@rice.edu | You're so vain, I bet you think this .sig is about you.
+1 713 240 2073 | Don't you? Don't you? Don't you?

3502. Driving while ... (was Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 00:27:07 UTC
From: kossack@owlnet.rice.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.002707.25063@rice.edu>
Source record: 288672
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,alt.radio.scanner,rec.autos.driving

In article <yo7emB2w164w@n4vu.UUCP- jsm@n4vu.UUCP (John Miller) writes:
- Well, Tony, you're right, of course. Shouldn't stifle freedom of
- expression, should we! :-)
-
- Guess it would be appropriate to amplify my comment by saying that there
- are a *number* of activities that are prohibited in motor vehicles which
- we otherwise have the right to do, such as watching TV, reading books,
- etc., etc.

Agreed. However the restriction on such activities is because
of safety concerns - the driver should be watching the road, not tv.
Note that there are no restrictions on passengers watching television
or reading - why can't they `operate' the X/K-band receiver? Too, it
is completely legal to have a tv or book in the car, as long as the
driver isn't using it while driving. With scanners and radar detectors,
some states ban not only the use, but possession as well. Finally, and
here's where your argument really breaks down, it is completely legal
to listen to a 3m FM receiver while driving - why the restrictions on
different freqencies? Hint: Driver safety is not an issue.

- Point is -- and I agree with Eric about defending our rights -- that
- I'm perfectly happy to have some restrictions against what we can do
- while we're driving (although it *does* take some of the fun out of

Again, why shouldn't a _passenger_ be able to use a radar
detector or scanner? The only explanation I can come up with is
anal-retentive legislators, but I may be missing something...

73

--
Jordan M Kossack | You're so vain, you probably think this .sig is about you.
kossack@rice.edu | You're so vain, I bet you think this .sig is about you.
+1 713 240 2073 | Don't you? Don't you? Don't you?

3503. Re: LET'S TALK RADIO service changing hands.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 00:34:33 UTC
From: caf@omen.UUCP
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.003433.2625@omen.UUCP>
Source record: 288670
Cross-posted to: rec.video.satellite,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Audio quality and level on Let's Talk Radio varies over the lot.
Sometimes narrow audio works best, sometimes the signal is so
over-deviated that wide b/w is grossly distorted. Maybe somebody
could donate them some old DBX limiters.
--
Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX ...!tektronix!reed!omen!caf
Author of YMODEM, ZMODEM, Professional-YAM, ZCOMM, and DSZ
Omen Technology Inc "The High Reliability Software"
17505-V NW Sauvie IS RD Portland OR 97231 503-621-3406

3504. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 01:27:08 UTC
From: gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us
Message-ID: <XVTFmB1w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us>
Source record: 288675
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

jsm@n4vu.UUCP (John Miller) writes:

> This is a thread that's been beaten to death in the past, and I thought
> it best to nip it in the bud if possible. It's not the states telling
> you what you can listen to; rather, they're telling you what you can
> and can't do in a motor vehicle. Big difference. (Hey, I don't like
> it any more than you do, but I reckon they *can* define the rules for
> driving, right?)

Agreed, it has been beaten to death, but there is one aspect that
I haven't seen mentioned yet. Most states have wht are called
"reciprocal agreements" with other states where traffic laws are
concerned (this is why your drivers license is good in other
states). Part of these agreements usually includes a clause that a
car licensed in any state is subject to the equipment laws and
restrictions of the state it's licensed in *only*. A case in point
is that Texas (at least at one time) did not require "safety
chains" on the tow bar used for towing vehicles, while many other
states did. Drivers from Texas were cited by other states for not
having the chains, but it was always thrown out of court because a
car registered in Texas was *not* subject to the laws of other
states requiring the chains. Since the law here comes under the
vehicle codes, cars registered in other states should not be
subject to this law unless there is something in the reciprocal
agreements addressing this, which I doubt.

Gene Kennedy - Ham Radio Operator, N5ABI -
gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us

3505. Re: Driving while ... (was Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in I

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 02:23:37 UTC
From: jsm@n4vu.UUCP
Message-ID: <3HwFmB2w164w@n4vu.UUCP>
Source record: 288532
Cross-posted to: rec.autos.driving,rec.radio.amateur.misc

kossack@owlnet.rice.edu (Jordan Marc Kossack) writes:

[lots of good stuff deleted . . .]

> Again, why shouldn't a _passenger_ be able to use a radar
> detector or scanner? The only explanation I can come up with is
> anal-retentive legislators, but I may be missing something...

Well, a passenger *should* be able to use a radar detector, of course . . . as should the driver. I wasn't *defending* the states' position in banning radar/scanner receivers in automobiles, only pointing out that their ill-advised policies are being carried out as motor vehicle regulations, not communications law, so there's little point (except to the extent it makes us feel better) in complaining that our rights are being violated. If we want to drive a car, I'm 'fraid we have to do it under the conditions set by the DMV. (Disclaimer . . . I never said I *liked* it!)

73, de

John Miller, N4VU Fayetteville Voice: (404) 676-4189
jsm@n4vu.UUCP (Atlanta) GA, USA Data: (404) 964-5277
----------------- A tedious tag overwhelms the sig_nature ----------------

3506. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 02:30:40 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bpx2z6.gar@wang.com>
Source record: 288533
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

chucks@banana.ithaca.ny.us (Chuck Schultz) writes:

>sschend@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (Steve E Schendel) writes:

>> BTW, OSUPD dropped the case for "lack of evidence" and gave me the radio 6
>> months later. Let 'em try it again now that I know how the law reads.
>> -Steve

>"They can take away my radio when they pry it from my cold, dead
>fingers."

Right. I can see both of you guys now. In the headlines. "Amateur
radio operator shot while resisting arrest." Maybe you can have your
headstone made up ahead of time.

Oh yes... meanwhile someone is holding up a liquor store, but since
the cops are arresting scanner owners.......

Or how about this: I borrow an image scanner from work to scan in
some documents for OCR. I get stopped at a sobriety checkpoint on
the way home, and the cop says, "What's that?" I say, "A scanner."

"Up against the wall, fatso."

"No, not that kind of scanner!" (Whump * wack * thump * bam * bam * bam)
(Anyone got a video camera handy?)

I guess the "no scanner" laws are to keep criminals from listening to
the cops while the criminals perpetrate something. Say, that's a
deterrent. I wonder how it's working. I'll be right back, I have
to go get the paper to see if crime has stopped.

I'm back. Crime hasn't stopped, but the cops did kill someone in order
to pry his cold, dead fingers off his radio.

Well, that's a reasonable compromise. *NOT*
--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "Now that I've gone through the
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + alphabet, my variables will have
Internet: dbushong@wang.com + to be TWO letters long. Darn!"
==

3507. Kewood TM-641/741 Cross Band Mods Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 02:45:48 UTC
From: hammock@kelvin.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992Jun15.185431.15910@burns.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 288658

I just recently purchased a Kenwood TM-641 with the 440 option
and would like to know what the mads are and how to access the
cross-band repeater modes. I have the instructions for the
games which I found posted in this area. One other question,
I see refs to removing "the green wire and R22"; where are these
parts, in the control head or the main unit?

Randy KC6HUR

3508. Kenwood 811 UHF Multimode

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 03:22:47 UTC
From: rwb@alexander.VI.RI.CMU.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.032247.36682@cs.cmu.edu>
Source record: 288530

I noticed that the AES catalog lists the 711 vhf rig, but not the matching 811 uhf.

I would like to buy an 811 to go with my 711. Has Kenwood discontinued it? Do any other mail order houses still have it?

I have no interest in the multiband satellite rig; I prefer seperate rigs for each band.

Bob N3EMO
rwb@cmu.edu

3509. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 03:27:19 UTC
From: brian@ucsd.edu
Message-ID: <11jn2nINNgd7@network.ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288529

In article <162@arrl.org> jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:
>Note that the biggest increase in the 1965-1975 decade occurred during
>1969, just after IL took effect.

It seems just about the time that it would have taken for all those
people who hurried up and got their licences just before the new rules
took effect to be counted. It would be interesting to know just how
much of that increase was people who did indeed just beat the IL
deadline.
- Brian

3510. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 03:49:27 UTC
From: technews@iitmax.iit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.034927.14187@iitmax.iit.edu>
Source record: 288677
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <yo7emB2w164w@n4vu.UUCP> jsm@n4vu.UUCP (John Miller) writes:
)aschlie@uoft02.utoledo.edu (A.Schliesser) writes:
)
)Guess it would be appropriate to amplify my comment by saying that there
)are a *number* of activities that are prohibited in motor vehicles which
)we otherwise have the right to do, such as watching TV, reading books,
)etc., etc.
)
)Point is -- and I agree with Eric about defending our rights -- that
)I'm perfectly happy to have some restrictions against what we can do
)while we're driving (although it *does* take some of the fun out of
)looking down from an 18-wheeler, I should imagine!) (double ;-))
)
)Best,
)
) John Miller, N4VU Fayetteville Voice: (404) 676-4189
) jsm@n4vu.UUCP (Atlanta) GA, USA Data: (404) 964-5277

WRONG! The laws about watching TV, reading books, etc. etc. only cover what the OPERATOR (driver) can do in a _moving_ vehicle. This is to prevent undue distraction.

The laws specifically specify having a radar detector in (or on?) a vehicle, and/or having a receiver capable of picking up police broadcasts. a fair law to restrict distractions would forbid use of ANY receiver (e.g. AM/FM broadcast) such that it can distract the driver. There is NO LEGITIMATE REASON for a law to bar a _passenger_ from using a scanner with headphones, or to bar mounting a radar detector so only the _passenger_ can see it.

Most, if not all, states allow mounting a TV set as long as the screen is NOT visible to the driver (a friend of mine has a van with a TV in the ceiling right in front of the back seat, such that the driver cannot see it)

--
PolitSpeak #75 Deadly Assault Weapon:

Whatever firearm they want to ban _this_ week, as in " This Revolution-era muzzle-loading flintlock rifle is clearly a DEADLY ASSAULT WEAPON"

technews@iitmax.iit.edu kadokev@harpo.iit.edu
My Employer Disagrees.

3511. Re: Writer's rates

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 04:47:37 UTC
From: jgd@dixie.com
Message-ID: <vhhl8wa@dixie.com>
Source record: 288535

jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:

>>>Sell them to all the mag's. I have seen the same article in all three.
>>
>>I thought that was a no-no. I seem to remember signing something to
>>the effect that my article has not been submitted to any other
>>publication..

>At least at ARRL that's the way it works. You are required to sign a
>release form that, in part, states that you haven't submitted the same
>article elsewhere. This promise has been violated once or twice by QST
>authors--former QST authors, that is.

It is customary to either give a given magazine an exclusive up to the
publication date or disclose where else the article has been published.
Anything beyond that including any releases to publish beyond the one
instance - such as in reprints - is subject to negotiation and costs
extra. At least for popular authors.

Someone sent me ARRL's rates. (thanks.) As I expected, it is at the bottom
of the barrel. Probably OK for the occasional hobbyist writer but
certainly not enough to spur a good writer to consider regular writing.
I could just guess what kind of release they'd want. Oh well.

John
--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | To teach is to learn twice.
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. |
Marietta, Ga | Gun control is hitting the shootoff chickens
jgd@dixie.com |
Need Usenet public Access in Atlanta? Write Me for info on Dixie.com.

3512. Re: parallel port

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 04:52:16 UTC
From: jgd@dixie.com
Message-ID: <1hhls3a@dixie.com>
Source record: 288536
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,comp.music

berger@atropa (Mike Berger) writes:

>laurm00@DMI.USherb.CA (Mario Laureti) writes:
>> Need some documentation on the pin out of the parallel port on IBM-PC
>>I need the +5 volt, -5 volt and ground to put some power on a DAC808.

>Your english is fine, but your understanding of the IBM parallel port
>isn't. It's not designed to source current to power external devices,
>and the power lines on Centronics type printers that go to the parallel
>port are limited by spec. to 50 ma. There is no bipolar supply
>available on the parallel port in any case.

The way to do this is to use one of the Maxon (or Intersil) low power
voltage mirror chips in order to develop the -5 volts. Sufficient
power can be robbed from an unused handshake pin. 50 mils is more
than enough to run a DAC0808.

John

--
John De Armond, WD4OQC | To teach is to learn twice.
Rapid Deployment System, Inc. |
Marietta, Ga | Gun control is hitting the shootoff chickens
jgd@dixie.com |
Need Usenet public Access in Atlanta? Write Me for info on Dixie.com.

3513. Re: Fire bottles: Screen grid bias

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 05:16:23 UTC
From: tk@ai.mit.edu
Message-ID: <TK.92Jun16011623@wheat-chex.ai.mit.edu>
Source record: 288534

In article <12994@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
From: jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods)
lockwood@acidqueen.Eng.Sun.COM (Jim Lockwood) writes:
>My '65 ARRL Handbook says that the 6DQ5 draws about 5mA of screen grid
>current and wants to see 150V (if I remember correctly) on this element.
>In the GSB-100, the screen bias is derived from the 0A2 shunt regulator
>through a 100 ohm resistor.
>What I'm seeing, as I crank up the carrier level while tuning

No. My '64 Handbook is at home, but the handy '84 Handbook (in the HF Transmitting chapter) says that the screen current varies widely with both excitation and loading (increased excitation leading to increased screen current, just as you see).

When the screen voltage starts dropping, the power dissipated in the screen should be limited, so it may be good that the 0A2 is no longer regulating at that current (but this seems suspect to me).

I don't remember what voltage the 0A2 regulates at, but if it is 90V, the power at 12mA is 1.08 watts; the Handbook lits the maximum safe screen power dissipation as 3.2 watts for a 6DQ5, so this should be alright. The '84 Handbook also lists 12mA as the "typical" screen current, so maybe you just need a new book instead of a new tube :-).

The OA2 regulates at about 150 volts with a nice purple glow.

3514. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 15 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 06:24:17 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.708675857@honte>
Source record: 288537
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 167, 06/15/92
10.7 FLUX=120.8 90-AVG=143 SSN=129 BKI=2222 2121 BAI=006
BGND-XRAY=B2.9 FLU1=5.9E+04 FLU10=1.2E+04 PKI=2221 3332 PAI=010
BOU-DEV=019,019,016,010,011,005,013,008 DEV-AVG=012 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.4 @ 1906UT XRAY-MIN= B2.7 @ 1027UT XRAY-AVG= B3.6
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1920UT NEUTN-MIN= -001% @ 2320UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.5%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1800UT PCA-MIN= -1.1DB @ 1320UT PCA-AVG= +0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55260NT @ 1234UT BOUTF-MIN=55228NT @ 1955UT BOUTF-AVG=55245NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+122NT@ 2003UT GOES7-MIN=N:-009NT@ 0704UT G7-AVG=+082,+047,+010
GOES6-MAX=P:+135NT@ 2002UT GOES6-MIN=E:-022NT@ 1608UT G6-AVG=+094,+004,+034
FLUXFCST=STD:118,115,112;SESC:110,110,105 BAI/PAI-FCST=010,010,010/020,010,010
KFCST=2224 3221 2224 3221 27DAY-AP=013,010 27DAY-KP=4322 2332 3213 2233
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3515. Scanners assisting crime (was: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 06:38:02 UTC
From: lesatz@alcor.usc.edu
Message-ID: <l3r32aINN8de@alcor.usc.edu>
Source record: 288538
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <bpx2z6.gar@wang.com> dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:

>I guess the "no scanner" laws are to keep criminals from listening to
>the cops while the criminals perpetrate something. Say, that's a
>deterrent. I wonder how it's working. I'll be right back, I have
>to go get the paper to see if crime has stopped.

I've been listening to scanners for a while and never hear info that
would be useful in commiting a crime. About the only thing you could
use it for is to know when the cops are on their way (or when they are
Code 7 at Dunkin' Donuts).

Eric

3516. SPICE RF Device Models?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 08:54:51 UTC
From: esrlb@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <5vhlbgg8@csv.warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 288540

I wonder if anybody has any good SPICE models for RF devices, both low power (2N5179, 3866, 4427 etc) and higher power, particularly VHF bipolars, with around 15W RF capability. I have a model for the MRF136 FET which appears to work extremely well, but would like to compare circuit operation with that of a bipolar device, and to be able to accurately simulate driver stages.

Any help greatly appreciated,

73 - Simon G0GWA.

3517. Re: Tips for teaching a 7yr old enuf for nocode-tech wanted.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 09:54:55 UTC
From: wvanhorn@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.095455.24604@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 288541

I had a fascinating experience yesterday when I had a QSO with a young ham on his 9th birthday. He has recently received his General class license and I was his first RTTY QSO. He has just finished the third grade and will go into fourth grade in the fall. His spelling is better than many adults I have worked on RTTY and AMTOR. His typing is slow, but accurate.

I am very impressed that a child of that age can type, let alone become a general class ham. I am wondering whether he is a prodigy - a Mozart or Norbert Wiener - or alternatively, whether I am underestimating how much a many young children are capable of doing.

I think it would be an invasion of privacy to publish his identity. If anyone has a good reason to want it, please E-Mail to me.

Van - W8UOF

W. E. Van Horne
1576 Guilford Rd.
Columbus, OH 43221

3518. Re: Yagi person/antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 11:22:16 UTC
From: wvanhorn@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.112216.24881@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 288542

Congratulations on your selection of Yagi and Uda as the subjects for your dissertation. I don't know much about them, but I do know a bit about Japanese tradition and practices. I think you may be missing the most interesting aspect of the invention of the "Yagi" antenna.

The real inventor was Uda. Yagi was Uda's "sensei" -- i.e. his senior, teacher, mentor, and professor. In the Japanese culture, the sensei is due all honors and the pupil will always defer to him. Of course, some of this occurs in this country, as well, when a faculty advisor's name often appears on a research paper as co-author. But, I believe it is the usual practice in this country to put his name last, not first. (Correct me if I am wrong!) But this antenna was originally known as the "Yagi-Uda" antenna, and through the years the latter name has been dropped. From an American point of view, it should be called the "Uda antenna".

Van - W8UOF
W. E. Van Horne
1576 Guilford Rd.
Columbus, Ohio 43221
wvanhorn@magnua.acs.ohio-state.edu

3519. Logging software wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 11:39:30 UTC
From: penneys@pecan.cns.udel.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.113930.16416@udel.edu>
Source record: 288543

Software for logging and generation of QSL labels sought.

Don't need awards tracking or management; want editable and searchable records;
ability to import and export data, changeable output format for labels.
Beam headings would be nice.Ability to interface with PK232, TS440S also nice b
but not vital.

I use XT clone with 640 meg, and Mac Plus, both with hard disk. Mac is usually on TNC for packet. I run CT as well.

Have looked at DXLog and Hyperlog.

Welcome all comments.

Tnx Bob WN3K

3520. Another letter to Gary

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 12:08:33 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9206161209.AA01790@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 288544

Gary,

I think the main point of my too-long "open letter" to you was that the activites you enjoy do not lend themselves to an operating-news type of column such as "The World Above ..." The nearest would be the monthly NCS traffic totals found the the SCMs' reports -boorrriiinng to even me.
As far as the name of the column is concerned, except for a change from "Mc" to "MHz", the name has been constant since the beginning of time. I certainly see your point and could tolerate a name-change.

BTW, I don't see much high-tech about amateur VHF-FM. Repeaters, and linked repeaters, must be at least a generation old. What else is new ... ? Now I WILL admit that ham packet radio is demonstrating practical solutions to many REAL problems: addressing, protocol implementations, and the like. Most ham packet seems to be FAILING at up-to-date RF and modulation techniques. Which just shows that RF engineering/design/construction requires a lot more engineering education (and test gear) than protocols and software.
Only a few, for example W6GN, seem to be pushing the RF front - but they never appear in QST. Is this because of a policy of addressing the mag to the mass-market/beginner?

I REALLY pity the younger ham. Nearly every place they can (afford to) live essentially forbids HF, weak-signal VHF/UHF, and microwave work, by means of antenna restrictions. This leaves FM-repeaters, and packet as the about ONLY practical outlet for many hams, sigh... I encourage the League to continue to do ALL it can in the fight against "city hall" and the NIBYs over draconian antenna restrictions. I would guess that ALL newer housing developments within 40 km (25 miles) of me forbid antennas. Should the League undertake/encourage a project to encourage the development of good residential "stealth" antennas?

Enough from me, already.

73, Bob W3OTC

3521. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 12:34:02 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.123402.12821@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288558

[I hate to get this started up again, but I want to respond to some of Jon's points. Please hit N now if you don't want to see this.]

In article <162@arrl.org> jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:
>
>Let me say first that I think Incentive Licensing (IL) was a bad idea.
>It added little or nothing of value to ham radio and managed to anger
>a lot of people--for good reason.

Absolutely true. Not only did it anger people, but many stopped Elmering prospective hams. I watched three clubs die over this issue. Clubs were the primary recruiting tool for new amateurs during this period. Many sponsored high school clubs and held regular licensing classes. That's how I got into amateur radio. Much of this disappeared in the angry days following IL. Most attempts to bring it back have failed. Part of that is the changing image of amateur radio, but part is due to the hiatus caused by the IL controversy.

>But I don't buy the argument that
>it was responsible for any significant loss of growth in the amateur
>ranks. Even less do I think it had anything to do with the demise of US
>equipment manufacturers. Keep in mind that at the same time US amateur
>manufacturers were dying out, so were major US *consumer* electronics
>manufacturers, and for much the same reasons: offshore competition
>(initially Japanese) provided lower-cost products that were more
>attuned to the wants and needs of the consumer. While it is true that
>this all occurred at about the same time that IL came into being,
>simultaneity doesn't imply causality. I've seen no compelling argument
>that IL and the loss of US amateur manufacturers are related. And I'd
>be curious to know how the Japanese manufacturers managed to flourish
>in a market that IL had supposedly destroyed.

Look back through QST archives and note when Japanese radios began to have a major impact on American hams. It was much later than 1968. The Japanese manufacturers moved in to fill an existing vacuum rather than actively displacing old line manufacturers. The reason the Japanese industry could flourish was that they had a bigger home market in Japan for their products than the entire American market represented. They still do, over 1,000,000 Japanese amateurs.

>Now, about the growth question. I'm sure that IL had *some* effect
>on growth, at least early on. But it's unclear how much. It *is*
>true that after IL came into being in 1967 (privileges actually changed
>in 1968 and 1969), growth was slow, it's also true that growth had
>slowed *before* IL. From FCC PRB figures, here are the number of
>licensed hams, 1965 to 1982:

>
>1965 260,301
>1966 255,952
>1967 256,998
>1968 256,546
>1969 264,601
>1970 263,918
>1971 264,374
>1972 262,093
>1973 253,357
>1974 256,264
>1975 260,091
>1976 290,251
>1977 328,648
>1978 356,336
>1979 373,779
>1980 393,353
>1981 398,829
>1982 410,304
>
>Note that the biggest increase in the 1965-1975 decade occurred during
>1969, just after IL took effect.

Remember that amateur licenses ran for 5 years during this period.
So you have to look at numbers five years down the road to get an idea
of the effect of incentive licensing. Look at 1973 when the numbers
dip below the 1968 count. Growth doesn't really pick up until the
FCC releases more *phone* spectrum to the general and advanced licensees.
By the 1980s a whole new generation is entering amateur radio who don't
know much about the debacle of the 60s. As far as they're concerned,
it's just the way things are done.

>In 1955 there were (esimated) 150,000 amateurs. Obviously there was
>massive growth between 1955-1965. What caused that growth to slow?
>I don't know. It would take a serious scientific study to find out.
>But it *did* slow, and *before* IL came into being. So to argue that
>IL was responsible is ludicrous. One other interesting item from the
>data is that there was a growth spurt in the late 70's (sometimes
>known as "the CB boom"). Since there were no significant changes to
>the IL structure during this period, it's hard to square the numbers
>with the theory that IL was responsible for "two decades of stagnation."

The late 1960s did see a substantial portion of the potential amateur
population visiting Southeast Asia. Another large contingent was in
the streets of America. This had an impact on amateur growth to be
sure. Unlike 1945 however, many of the returning radio trained servicemen
didn't become amateurs. I *believe* that this was because they saw
the IL structure as more of the mickey mouse BS they had been putting
up with in the military and they'd had enough of that. Most probably
became those "rebel" CBers of the mid-70s.

The entire phenominon would be a good subject for a thesis in misuse of government regulation.

Gary KE4ZV

3522. Latest 3 land Extra calls?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 13:13:18 UTC
From: px8x@VAX5.CIT.CORNELL.EDU
Message-ID: <01GL9ZB09XEO95N694@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>
Source record: 288546

Does anyone on the net know what kind of Extra calls the FCC is handing out in the third district? June QST said that as of April 1, they had issued WX3something. Have they gotten to the AA3something calls yet?

Thanks in advance,

--
Leif Harcke, N3EEN/AA/2
Cornell Synthesis Coalition Lab
px8x@vax5.cit.cornell.edu

3523. What does 30 meters sound like?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 13:14:20 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.131420.23408@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 288550

This may sound like a dumb question, but what does the 30 meter band sound like? I never had any capabilities to listen there until this past weekend. I was playing with a homebrew receiver and found there was a awful lot of teletype and other "junk". I did not hear all that many HAM signals. I seem to remember that this band is shared with other services (is this still true?). So, I guess some of this other "junk" is to be expected. Is is? I also heard some Spanish SSB too. Do other countries have phone privileges on 30 meters -- or what this probably commercial stuff?

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

3524. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 13:28:36 UTC
From: whs70@dancer.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.132836.8017@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 288545
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <XVTFmB1w164w@n5abi.hou.tx.us> gak@n5abi.hou.tx.us (Gene A. Kennedy) writes:
>I haven't seen mentioned yet. Most states have wht are called
>"reciprocal agreements" with other states where traffic laws are
>concerned (this is why your drivers license is good in other
>states). Part of these agreements usually includes a clause that a
>car licensed in any state is subject to the equipment laws and
>restrictions of the state it's licensed in *only*. A case in point
>is that Texas (at least at one time) did not require "safety
>chains" on the tow bar used for towing vehicles, while many other
>states did. Drivers from Texas were cited by other states for not
>having the chains, but it was always thrown out of court because a
>car registered in Texas was *not* subject to the laws of other
>states requiring the chains. Since the law here comes under the
>vehicle codes, cars registered in other states should not be
>subject to this law unless there is something in the reciprocal
>agreements addressing this, which I doubt.

Valid point, but a brief look at most scanner laws in the few states
that have them shows that the laws are NOT under the motor vehicle
code. They are usually part of the criminal section AND they usually
carry criminal type violations and penalties (eg. misdeameanor, etc.)

Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) BELLCORE (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
Morristown, NJ email via UUCP bcr!dancer!whs70
201-829-2879 Weekdays email via Internet whs70@dancer.cc.bellcore.com

3525. Re: Phone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 13:57:00 UTC
From: msw1633@zeus.tamu.edu
Message-ID: <16JUN199208570113@zeus.tamu.edu>
Source record: 288549

In article <1992Jun15.204559.14460@yenta.alb.nm.us>, bo@yenta.alb.nm.us (Bo Farley) writes...
>
>Does anyone have the phone # of Icom America? I need parts for my radio, will
>they ship directly to a customer or do you have to be a service center?
>Bo Farley bo@yenta.alb.nm.us

Phone Numbers for Icom America:
parts and technical help - 206-454-8155
Literature ONLY - 800-999-9877

they will ship to customer,

good luck

Mark S. Whitsitt, N5RJF Texas A&M University, Dept of Biochemistry
Vice-President W5AC ARC College Station, Tx. 77843-2128
Internet: MSW1633@SIGMA.TAMU.EDU (409) 845-0832
Packet/APLINK: N5RJF @ KE5HE.TX.USA.NA
"You can't throw darts when you're empty, man." - another Shadelism

3526. Re: Kenwood Ham Windows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 14:00:49 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.16.10.00.48.1992.6177@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288551

Not only is it pricey, but it requires like 3Meg of memory to run. We were given one as part of the Kenwood Kids program for our club, but we haven't found anybody with a PC to run it yet.

-Ron

3527. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 14:09:16 UTC
From: jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.090916.19290@yang.earlham.edu>
Source record: 288539
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <wb9omc.708632443@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>, wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:
>
> Well, I don't know (personally) ALL the legal issues or cases
> surrounding this law in Indiana, I am pretty sure that there have been
> precious few prosecutions over it. My feeling is that they tend
> to treat this as a secondary matter, i.e., if you go to the scene of
> an accident and make a pain in the ass out of yourself, it is a way for
> the cops to get you AWAY from the scene. They arrest you for violation
> of the scanner law and haul your ass away.
>
> I've known LOTS of people who didn't fall into the excepted categories
> that DID have scanners in their cars, and not one of them ever got arrested
> for it. Generally speaking, the cops have better things to do with their
> time than to go looking for them. I don't personally condone violating
> the law, mind you.
>
> If you are going to do so, though, don't be stupid about it.
> Stay out of the way of them, and you and the cops will get along pretty
> well.

NOT.
As a matter of fact, as I am writing this, I can see my system manager who
DID get busted for having a scanner on a traffic stop. He was arrested
and his radio was confiscated. Lawyers basically said he didn't have a case.

--
Jeremiah Wilton | jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu | JEREMIAH@EARLHAM.bitnet |
"Chen2 Qi2" | NeXTmail only: jeremiah@math.earlham.edu |

3528. Re: Phone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 14:11:36 UTC
From: WFAUST@NOMVS.LSUMC.EDU
Message-ID: <9206161411.AA14934@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288552

Icom America (206) 454-8155
tech (206) 454-7619
They will be happy to charge to a credit card and usually ship out
the same day.

Bryant
WFAUST@NOMVS.LSUMC.EDU

3529. Kenwood TH27 HT Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 14:14:34 UTC
From: julie@cel.cummins.COM
Message-ID: <9206161359.AA03160@cel.cummins.com>
Source record: 288553

I just purchased the Kenwood TH27 HT. Can someone pass me any mods associated with this HT?

Also, what FTP sites are there that have radio mod files?

Thanks

Julie Strietelmeier N9MSN
Packet: n9msn @ k9iu.in.usa.na
Internet: julie@cel.cummins.com
GEnie: julie.a.s
Sysop of CrossRoads BBS (812)342-7078

3530. Re: NiCd's for Moli's??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 14:46:07 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.144607.25301@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 288555

In article <1992Jun15.190711.12117@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>, nd2k@cbnewsh.cb.att.com (alfred.a.schwarz..jr) writes:
|> Can one directly substitute NiCd's for Molicells when
|>rebuilding battery packs??
|>--
|>
|> Al Schwarz ND2K
|> (908) 949-3890
|> cbnewsh!nd2k

I very much doubt it. Molicells are Lithium cells, so they presumably put out on the order of 3 V apiece. (I guess the chemistry is different from Li primary cells, but even so the voltage should be somewhere in that vicinity.) NiCd cells produce 1.2 V or so -- which means a one for one replacement won't work at all.

The charging requirements may well be different too.

PS. Where did you find Molicells? I tried to get information from that company a while ago, and got back a letter that basically said "we haven't gotten things to work yet and we don't know when/if we will". That's the last I heard, so I assumed the product never did work out. I guess that was wrong -- or was it?

paul, ni1d

3531. Re: Info-Hams Digest V92 #619

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 14:57:39 UTC
From: Douglas_R._Tice.LAX1B@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"16-Jun-92..7:56:10.PDT".*.Douglas_R._Tice.LAX1B@Xerox.com>
Source record: 288556

Jud,
I am currently running HamWindows and I am also a Beta tester for the program. I have been using it for about 5 months and CA Software who makes the product has been very receptive to any problems I have had with it. It is a great program for a Ham who likes to DX. It includes maps, and extensive information about a country in it's database, which is extensive. You will need a large disk drive to fully implement HamWindows with all the options. I believe HW takes about 6M without the optional features. With a RS 232 interface you can control your radio (including taking info from the radio for logging). I have it running on a 486/33 with Hambase, RigHelp, and their CIA Almanac. The "Demo Version" might only be achieved by someone giving you a copy without a password, I am not authorized to do this however. It will work for 7 invocations before it locks you out. You might be able to call them and ask them for a Demo Version. I had a lot of problems running it in Windows 3.0. Windows 3.1 runs much faster and smoother, I still have occasional crashes but nowhere near as many as in 3.0. If you want some more info on specifics, feel free to e-mail me or you can call me at 310-333-2355, if I'm not there I will call you back ASAP. CA Software plans on supporting this software and increasing it's functionality even more in the future. Also you might consider buying one of their video training tapes for $10 to check out all the stuff it does. CA Software phone is 714-675-4246, you should talk to Al Mayer or Bill Baker, tell them I referred you to them. 73

Doug
KK6OU

Doug

3532. Re: HamWindows

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 15:08:58 UTC
From: Douglas_R._Tice.LAX1B@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"16-Jun-92..8:08:06.PDT".*.Douglas_R._Tice.LAX1B@Xerox.com>
Source record: 288559

Sorry for the repeated message, I forgot to change to Subject Field.

Jud,
I am currently running HamWindows and I am also a Beta tester for the program. I have been using it for about 5 months and CA Software who makes the product has been very receptive to any problems I have had with it. It is a great program for a Ham who likes to DX. It includes maps, and extensive information about a country in it's database, which is extensive. You will need a large disk drive to fully implement HamWindows with all the options. I believe HW takes about 6M without the optional features. With a RS 232 interface you can control your radio (including taking info from the radio for logging). I have it running on a 486/33 with Hambase, RigHelp, and their CIA Almanac. The "Demo Version" might only be achieved by someone giving you a copy without a password, I am not authorized to do this however. It will work for 7 invocations before it locks you out. You might be able to call them and ask them for a Demo Version. I had a lot of problems running it in Windows 3.0. Windows 3.1 runs much faster and smoother, I still have occasional crashes but nowhere near as many as in 3.0. If you want some more info on specifics, feel free to e-mail me or you can call me at 310-333-2355, if I'm not there I will call you back ASAP. CA Software plans on supporting this software and increasing it's functionality even more in the future. Also you might consider buying one of their video training tapes for $10 to check out all the stuff it does. CA Software phone is 714-675-4246, you should talk to Al Mayer or Bill Baker, tell them I referred you to them. 73

Doug
KK6OU

Doug

3533. Re: IC-W2E battery & antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 15:13:55 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.151355.13054@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288561

In article <513@bongo.UUCP>, julian@bongo.UUCP (Julian Macassey) writes:

> ...I have the spec sheet for the Sanyo AA cell Nickel Hydride cell
> in front of me. The self discharge curve indicates that when stored at
> 20 oC the cell should retain 60% capacity after 60 days. From memory,
> this is about the same as NiCads.

Close -- about 55%.

While I was analyzing the battery life in a Uniden scanner for an
article a few years ago, I read up on Sanyo 600 mAH AA NiCd cells (see
Uniden/Bearcat 200XLT Scanner Review, RCMA Journal, Oct 1988).

Sanyo claims a self discharge rate of about 1% per day at 70 degrees F.
If you charge up a Sanyo AA battery but leave it sit in a drawer for
2 weeks, you've lost about 13% (nominal) of its charge.

Here's an abbreviated chart for the percent of charge remaining daily
in a Sanyo AA NiCd at 70 F. Note the calculation assumes there
is no external load on the battery.

day 1 99.00 day 51 59.90 day 101 36.24 day 151 21.92
day 2 98.01 day 52 59.30 day 102 35.87 day 152 21.70
day 3 97.03 day 53 58.70 day 103 35.52 day 153 21.49
day 4 96.06 day 54 58.12 day 104 35.16 day 154 21.27
day 5 95.10 day 55 57.54 day 105 34.81 day 155 21.06
day 6 94.15 day 56 56.96 day 106 34.46 day 156 20.85
day 7 93.21 day 57 56.39 day 107 34.12 day 157 20.64
day 8 92.27 day 58 55.83 day 108 33.78 day 158 20.43
day 9 91.35 day 59 55.27 day 109 33.44 day 159 20.23
day 10 90.44 day 60 54.72 day 110 33.10 day 160 20.03
day 11 89.53 day 61 54.17 day 111 32.77 day 161 19.83
day 12 88.64 day 62 53.63 day 112 32.44 day 162 19.63
day 13 87.75 day 63 53.09 day 113 32.12 day 163 19.43
day 14 86.87 day 64 52.56 day 114 31.80 day 164 19.24
day 15 86.01 day 65 52.03 day 115 31.48 day 165 19.05
day 16 85.15 day 66 51.51 day 116 31.17 day 166 18.86
day 17 84.29 day 67 51.00 day 117 30.85 day 167 18.67
day 18 83.45 day 68 50.49 day 118 30.55 day 168 18.48
day 19 82.62 day 69 49.98 day 119 30.24 day 169 18.30
day 20 81.79 day 70 49.48 day 120 29.94 day 170 18.11
day 21 80.97 day 71 48.99 day 121 29.64 day 171 17.93
day 22 80.16 day 72 48.50 day 122 29.34 day 172 17.75
day 23 79.36 day 73 48.01 day 123 29.05 day 173 17.57
day 24 78.57 day 74 47.53 day 124 28.76 day 174 17.40
day 25 77.78 day 75 47.06 day 125 28.47 day 175 17.22

day 26 77.00 day 76 46.59 day 126 28.19 day 176 17.05
day 27 76.23 day 77 46.12 day 127 27.90 day 177 16.88
day 28 75.47 day 78 45.66 day 128 27.63 day 178 16.71
day 29 74.72 day 79 45.20 day 129 27.35 day 179 16.55
day 30 73.97 day 80 44.75 day 130 27.08 day 180 16.38
day 31 73.23 day 81 44.30 day 131 26.80 day 181 16.22
day 32 72.50 day 82 43.86 day 132 26.54 day 182 16.05
day 33 71.77 day 83 43.42 day 133 26.27 day 183 15.89
day 34 71.06 day 84 42.99 day 134 26.01 day 184 15.74
day 35 70.34 day 85 42.56 day 135 25.75 day 185 15.58
day 36 69.64 day 86 42.13 day 136 25.49 day 186 15.42
day 37 68.94 day 87 41.71 day 137 25.24 day 187 15.27
day 38 68.26 day 88 41.29 day 138 24.98 day 188 15.12
day 39 67.57 day 89 40.88 day 139 24.73 day 189 14.96
day 40 66.90 day 90 40.47 day 140 24.49 day 190 14.81
day 41 66.23 day 91 40.07 day 141 24.24 day 191 14.67
day 42 65.57 day 92 39.67 day 142 24.00 day 192 14.52
day 43 64.91 day 93 39.27 day 143 23.76 day 193 14.37
day 44 64.26 day 94 38.88 day 144 23.52 day 194 14.23
day 45 63.62 day 95 38.49 day 145 23.29 day 195 14.09
day 46 62.98 day 96 38.10 day 146 23.05 day 196 13.95
day 47 62.35 day 97 37.72 day 147 22.82 day 197 13.81
day 48 61.73 day 98 37.35 day 148 22.59 day 198 13.67
day 49 61.11 day 99 36.97 day 149 22.37 day 199 13.53
day 50 60.50 day 100 36.60 day 150 22.15 day 200 13.40
--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpm!parnass - (708)979-5414

3534. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 15:23:56 UTC
From: whs70@dancer.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.152356.9993@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 288554
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <wb9omc.708631409@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu> wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:
Thanks to Duane Mantick for posting the full Indiana statute,
I edit it down and include some info from the Association of North
American Radio Clubs:
>
>35-44-3-12 Unlawful use of a police radio; exemptions; "portable
> police radio" defined
>
>Sec. 12.(a) A person who knowingly or intentionally posesses a portable
> police radio commits unlawful use of a police radio, a Class B
> misdemeanor.
>
> (b) This section does not apply to:
> (6) a person who holds an amateur radio license issued
> by the Federal Communications Commission;
> (7) a person who uses a portable police radio only in his
> dwelling or place of business;
>
> (c) "Portable Police Radio" means a radio receiving set that is
> capable of receiving signals transmitted on frequencies assigned
> by the Federal Communications Commission for police emergency
> purposes and that:
> (1) can be installed, maintained, or operated in a
> vehicle; or
> (2) can be operated while it is being carried by an
> individual.
>
> The term does not include a radio designed for use only in a dwelling.
>As added by Acts 1977, P.L.342, Sec.1
>---

The ANARC publication, "Listener's Lawbook" (1991) included the
following explanatory comments about the Indiana statute:
"This law prohibits the mere possession of portable scanners, and lists
exemptions. The statute defines portable scanners to be any radios,
capable of receiving police communications, which can be operated in a
vehicle (c)(1)....This law was construed by the court in "Wallman vs. State",
419 N.E.2d 1346 (1981). In that case the court found that the section
was sufficiently clear and definite to prohibit possession of portable
radios capable of receiving vocal police radio communications. However
the court found the statute to vague to prohibit the pssession of a
radar detector."

In addition to ANARC's comments, if you look at section c2, it also makes it illegal (in my opinion) to have a portable scanner anywhere but in your home or business. In other words, if you were walking down the street with a scanner, you are breaking the Indiana law.

Another poster mentioned getting a ham license. That's a good idea because it then exempts the ham from the law. There is now a codefree Technician class ham license that I don't think any scanner enthusiast would have difficulty in obtaining with a few weeks or months of studying the written test material. Of the few states that do have some type of scanner law, every one of them now includes an "exemption" for licensed ham radio operators.

Lastly, the original poster that started this discussion had talked about installing a scanner and having a hidden on/off switch to render the unit powerless if he was stopped. Before New Jersey changed its law, the NJ statute also used "capable of" as part of the statute's language. According to several attorneys and one local judge I talked to, that meant as long as the radio could be turned on and then tuned to a police frequency, the radio was in violation of the law.

Anyhow, that's my non-legal commentary on this discussion. None of this is offered as legal advice.

Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) BELLCORE (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
Morristown, NJ email via UUCP bcr!dancer!whs70
201-829-2879 Weekdays email via Internet whs70@dancer.cc.bellcore.com

3535. Re: What does 30 meters sound like?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 15:46:57 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <13021@ksr.com>
Source record: 288557

rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>This may sound like a dumb question, but what does the 30 meter band
>sound like?

"beep beep beep beep" :-)

>I was playing with a homebrew receiver and found there
>was a awful lot of teletype and other "junk". I did not hear all that
>many HAM signals. I seem to remember that this band is shared with other
>services (is this still true?).

I think it's now exclusively amateur (though that might not stop former users of the band). Lots of those TTY signals could very well be amateur, of course. During the right time of day you hear plenty of CW signals, too, though it isn't as crowded as (say) 20 meters. (As soon as I get around to working the chirp out of my homebrew transmitter, you'll hear my signal there, too :-).

>I also heard some Spanish SSB too. Do other
>countries have phone privileges on 30 meters -- or what this probably
>commercial stuff?

Commercial stuff should all be gone. Many countries permit phone where the US does not (Canada, as I recall, no longer has any restriction on modulation type other than maximum bandwidth). There are a lot of Spanish speaking pirates, but I'd suspect that they would be less likely to bother with 30 meters, for which there's probably a scarcity of equipment.

3536. Re: Latest 3 land Extra calls?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 15:52:16 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.155216.678@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 288564

In article <01GL9ZB09XEO95N694@vax5.cit.cornell.edu> px8x@VAX5.CIT.CORNELL.EDU (Leif Harcke) writes:
>Does anyone on the net know what kind of Extra calls the FCC is handing out
>in the third district? June QST said that as of April 1, they had issued
>WX3something. Have they gotten to the AA3something calls yet?
>
>Thanks in advance,

I think as of June 1 they had issued WZ3Y which would mean by now they are
all gone :-(I have not heard any AA3's yet, but I am sure they are out there.

I wonder who the lucky guy was that got WZ3Z ? :-)

That would mean that the FCC is no longer issuing "W" prefix HAM calls.
Think about it, in a few (?) years "W" may become a rare prefix :-)

Pete Rossi - WA3NNA --- EXTRA since 1976 - I like my call, Thank you :-)
rossi@gvl.unisys.com
Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania

3537. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 16:09:14 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <165@arrl.org>
Source record: 288480

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:
>In article <162@arrl.org> jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:
>>Note that the biggest increase in the 1965-1975 decade occurred during
>>1969, just after IL took effect.
>
>It seems just about the time that it would have taken for all those
>people who hurried up and got their licences just before the new rules
>took effect to be counted. It would be interesting to know just how
>much of that increase was people who did indeed just beat the IL
>deadline.

The IL rules took effect on Nov 22, 1967. Anyone receiving a new
license in 1969 must have been tested under the incentive licensing
structure. (I know FCC licensing is slow, but not *that* slow!)

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |

3538. Re: Another letter to Gary

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 16:24:46 UTC
From: robichau@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.162446.3131@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 288568

In article <mumble> rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>Which just shows that RF engineering/design/construction requires a lot more
>engineering education (and test gear) than protocols and software.
>Only a few, for example W6GN, seem to be pushing the RF front - but they
>never appear in QST. Is this because of a policy of addressing the mag to
>the mass-market/beginner?

I have to take strong issue with this point. I got my ham license primarily to _experiment_ with digital communications. To me that experimentation revolves around making maximally efficient use of the bandwidth available to me, and I choose to do that by experimenting with software and protocols.

I'll grant there are fascinating (and potentially very useful) modulation techniques, modes, and hardware for digital comm out there, and there are people (like you, Gary, and others) who have the skills, background, and equipment to experiment with them.

I don't, and I resent your your commentary above, which to me reads as "RF engineering/design/construction is important. 'Mass-market' beginners don't have the skills or tools to do this important stuff, so we should ignore them."

Do you feel that the influx of "mass-market" no-code "beginners" is hurting the hobby? Fine. Teach the ignorant newcomers _why_ RF design and construction is important, and how it can be rewarding and useful.

73 de Paul, KD4JZG

--
Paul Robichaux, KD4JZG | NTI doesn't pay for my opinions, and NASA
robichau@lambda.msfc.nasa.gov | doesn't know I have any.
This message printed on recycled phosphors.

3539. Re: IC-W2E battery & antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 16:35:20 UTC
From: kanefsky@src.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.163520.24888@src.honeywell.com>
Source record: 288560

In article <1992Jun13.224754.11686@ica.philips.nl> geertj@ica.philips.nl (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:
>In article <9206111345.AA04082@ttsrv2.ttl> ekho@ttsrv2.ttl.FI (Holmberg Esa ttl) writes:
>
>>> dummyload FA-1443BB that comes with the rig. I don't know what it is made
>>
>> Wonder if you can you recommend any.. ?-)
>I have played with two replacements and they both work fine. The Diamond
>RH77 antenna is a long antenna, 40 cm, but flexible and light. It is a
>5/8 lambda for 70 and a shortned 1/2 lambda for 2m if I remember correct.
>It is about the best of antenna that still makes it a handheld, I think.

I haven't used the Diamond antenna you speak of, but I just got an ANLI AL-800 antenna for my ICOM W2A. It's a 2-in-1 dual-band antenna with up to 3.2db gain on 2m, and 5.6db gain on 440 (presumably these figures are with respect to an isotropic radiator). There's a short bottom section with a gold BNC connector that connects to your HT, and there are two additional sections supplied, either of which you can screw onto the bottom section (hence the 2-in-1 designation). The first is a highly flexible rubber-duck (somewhat more flexible than the standard W2A rubber duck), and the second is a center-loaded telescoping whip. Each section is short enough to carry around in your pocket, so you can walk around with the rubber duck attached and switch to the telescoping whip (or vice versa) in just a few seconds. The entire antenna is 6" with the rubber duck attached, 7" with the whip attached and fully collapsed, and 31" with the whip fully extended (subtract about 2" to get the length of the top section without the base section). The performance of the rubber duck that came with my W2A, the AL-800 with the rubber duck section attached, and the AL-800 with the telescoping whip fully collapsed is roughly the same. With the whip fully extended, a formerly- S2 or S3 signal can easily peak the meter!

The antenna is very nice looking, being all black with gold highlights. I paid about $37 for it at HRO in Phoenix, AZ.

--
Steve Kanefsky
N7YKG/AE

3540. Re: Dark Suckers (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 16:51:09 UTC
From: rwa@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <rwa.708713469@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 288563

rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Roger Taylor) writes:
>rd@hpscit.sc.hp.com (Dick Dowell) writes:
>>On a similar subject to "dark suckers", I recall a few years ago
>>seeing a bogus "data sheet" for a Dark Emitting Diode.
>>This was done up like a real data sheet (before laser printers too) and
>>was very funny. It'd be fun to see it again.
> How about a data sheet for a write-only memory? I even had the
> Fairchild chip at one time. K9ALD

Oh, that one was priceless! It had a wonderful price vs. order-size
curve (carefully plotted on a log scale) with the derating factors for
30 day, 60 day, and "slow-pay" customers. Plus the note that the
recommended cooling was a 6' fan at 6", but that for improved
performance you could increase that :*). Also, V-sub-SD was 117vac on
pin 7. That's V-sub-Self-Destruct, important when building to
mil-spec.

This would be around January of 1974, I belive. We had a heck of a
good laugh over that one.

regards,
Ross VE6PDQ
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq@ve6mgs.ampr.org
"[Un*x] DOS emulators are largely deficient in this area and don't properly
support many of the popular viruses." Richard Foulk, richard@pegasus.com

3541. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 17:20:32 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.708715232@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288562
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu (Jeremiah Wilton) writes:

>In article <wb9omc.708632443@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>, wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane
P Mantick) writes:
>>
>> Well, I don't know (personally) ALL the legal issues or cases
>> surrounding this law in Indiana, I am pretty sure that there have been
>> precious few prosecutions over it. My feeling is that they tend
>> to treat this as a secondary matter, i.e., if you go to the scene of
>> an accident and make a pain in the ass out of yourself, it is a way for
>> the cops to get you AWAY from the scene. They arrest you for violation
>> of the scanner law and haul your ass away.
>>
>> I've known LOTS of people who didn't fall into the excepted categories
>> that DID have scanners in their cars, and not one of them ever got arrested
>> for it. Generally speaking, the cops have better things to do with their
>> time than to go looking for them. I don't personally condone violating
>> the law, mind you.
>>
>> If you are going to do so, though, don't be stupid about it.
>> Stay out of the way of them, and you and the cops will get along pretty
>> well.

>NOT.
>As a matter of fact, as I am writing this, I can see my system manager who
>DID get busted for having a scanner on a traffic stop. He was arrested
>and his radio was confiscated. Lawyers basically said he didn't have a case.

OK, there's ONE......

Duane

3542. Re: Latest 3 land Extra calls?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 17:44:06 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.16.13.44.06.1992.20892@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288565

Actually, the WC<digit> and WE-Z<digit> prefixes are pretty rare.
There are no more than 26 stations with each one. Makes WPX contests
and prefix hunters fun.

Ron (WO2L)

3543. Dual Antennas in proximity - any advice?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 17:45:10 UTC
From: mjr@netcom.com
Message-ID: <+6hl9+n.mjr@netcom.com>
Source record: 288567

Well I'm going to get my ticket any week now (6+ and counting since my CSCE). I'm looking into putting up a VHF/UHF base antenna, probably a dual band favoring VHF as it seems I have many more VHF repeater options in my location then UHF. My base station (an Alinco 580T HT) will normally operate at 5 watts, with possible boost to 35 or 50 watts when/if necessary.

I also have a scanner, and while I'm on the roof of the house, I'd like to put a separate antenna up for it. Given my location, the scanner antenna (receive only) is going to have to be close to the VHF/UHF xmit/receive antenna. I can vary their separation from a couple of inches to maybe 1 meter, but not much more than that. My question is:

Should the scanner antenna be as close as possible to the xmit/receive antenna (a fraction of both xmit wavelengths), or should it be as far as possible from it (about 0.5 lamda for VHF and 1.25 lamda for UHF)? Alternatively, should I give up even trying to mount the scanner antenna anywhere near the VHF/UHF antenna?

Also, I usually operate the scanner from roughly 40Mhz to 460Mhz. Is there a good antenna that covers this wide range for receive purposes only? Right now the scanner is plugged into a 15 meter-long horizontal wire that I use also for world band listening. It works, but I thought if I'm on the roof, I might try to get something better up there for it...

All informed opinion welcome by email or here...

Thank you...

~r .signature
--
matthew rapaport Philosopher/Programmer At Large
mjr@well.sf.ca.us mjr@netcom.com 70371.255@compuserve.com

3544. Santec service or parts??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 17:49:52 UTC
From: rschetge%arrl.org
Message-ID: <167@arrl.org>
Source record: 288481

I am looking for a source(s) of parts/repair for Santec radios. If anyone on the net knows of such, please let me know the details. Thanks.

3545. Re: FT-470 Undoc'd Mods - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 18:28:28 UTC
From: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU
Message-ID: <9206161827.AA04851@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288566

Carl Estey (Skyler.mavd.honeywell.com) suggested posting the results of my query for FT-470 mods.

Several responses were received - two files, each about 600 lines - are the most comprehensive.

1. Brian McMinn (brian@nucleus.amd.com) N5PSS list sent by Mike Abelson <abelsm@rpi.edu> Jun 8, 1992

Yaesu FT-470 MODS Rev C (Apr 6, 1992)

2. John Schubert - KC6OVN (didn't save email id, but I've seen his name on INFOHAMS before).

Since the lists are so long I'm not posting them here, but will send anyone a copy of the lists I have if they email a request to me.

Either of the respondents above might point out where these lists might be available on an updated basis. Thanks to Brian, Mike and John and the others who resonded.
-Rob

ROBERT GIDEN, N7KCG - Wash. St. Univ. Internet: GIDEN@WSUVM1.CSC.WSU.EDU

3546. Yaesu FT-415 Mods?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 18:46:15 UTC
From: n2gj@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us
Message-ID: <sZ6gmB1w164w@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us>
Source record: 288576

Just bought the new mini-HT from Yaesu, the FT-415. I've heard that there's a way to make it receive as far down as 118 MHz (AM Aircraft band) Anyone know how to make this happen? Thanks - 73,
Gerry Jurrens, N2GJ Kingston, NJ

Gerry Jurrens, Princeton High School BBS
DNS: n2gj@phsbbs.princeton.nj.us UUCP: ...!princeton!phsbbs!n2gj
Disclaimer: Author bears full responsibility for this message.

3547. Re: Latest 3 land Extra calls?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 18:57:05 UTC
From: halbert@crl.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.185705.1179@crl.dec.com>
Source record: 288569

>That would mean that the FCC is no longer issuing "W" prefix HAM calls.
>Think about it, in a few (?) years "W" may become a rare prefix :-)

W 2x2 calls (e.g. WA1AA) are scheduled to be distributed when the K 2x2 calls run out. 4-land is well along in giving out K 2x2's, so we might see some in a few years. And W 2x3's (those that haven't already been issued) will take over after K 2x3's run out. But don't hold your breath for that!

Dan, KB1RT

3548. Hidden antennas (was Re: Another letter to Gary)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 19:33:40 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <170@arrl.org>
Source record: 288486

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:

>letter to Gary deleted.

>I REALLY pity the younger ham. Nearly every place they can (afford to) live
>essentially forbids HF, weak-signal VHF/UHF, and microwave work, by means of
>antenna restrictions. This leaves FM-repeaters, and packet as the about ONLY
>practical outlet for many hams, sigh... I encourage the League to continue
>to do ALL it can in the fight against "city hall" and the NIBYs over
>draconian antenna restrictions. I would guess that ALL newer housing
>developments within 40 km (25 miles) of me forbid antennas.

Robert, (and all others who care), I encourage you to make your views known to your Division Director (see page 8 of any recent QST). These are the people who can influence League policy about this matter. Our present policy is essentially "hands off" restrictive covenant prohibitions of antennas. (We do have a good PRB-1 package on antenna-height *ordinances*, available from our Regulatory Information Branch.)

>Should the
>League undertake/encourage a project to encourage the development of good
>residential "stealth" antennas?

Here is a bibliography that may offer some help. Try your local library, or some of the members from your local ham club, for these back issues. Reprints of back-issue articles of QST are available from the Technical Department Secretary (small fee). She can be reached at our address, telephone number or by email at bdicosim@arrl.org.

ARRL Bibliography on Limited-Space Antennas

1960 March QST p. 49
Long Antenna for a Short Lot (80M H&K) 1 page

October QST p. 23
A Limited-Space Antenna (80 & 40 M) 3 pages

1962 August QST p. 34
Retrievable Antennas (Flag. & Gnd-flr) 2 pages

1965 November QST p. 87
Invisible Antennas (Invisible Wire) 2 pages

1967 April QST p. 20
An Antenna for the Traveling Man 2 pages

May QST p. 47
No Room for an Antenna? (75, 20, 10 M) 1 page

(H&K)

June QST p. 42
A Window-Sill Semivertical 3 pages
(80, 40, 20 Meters)

July QST p. 51
Whip Antenna (TC) 1 page

QST p. 49
Alternative Whip for Window-Sill 1 page
Antenna (TC)

September QST p. 45
Indoor Dipole (10, 15, 20, 40 M) (TC) 1 page

1969 February QST p. 24
Limited-Space Antennas & Methods 4 pages
of Coupling

March QST p. 34
Antennas for Travel Trailers & Campers 5 pages

1970 April QST p. 56
1.6 Contacts per Square Foot of Real 2 pages
Estate

August QST p.
Short Antennas for the Lower 5 pages
Frequencies (Part 1-Loading & the Use
of Traps)

September QST p.
Short Antennas for the Lower 2 pages
Frequencies (Part II-Trap Construction
& Adjustment)

1971 October QST p. 34
The Apartment Dwellers Dilemma 3 pages

1972 March QST p. 30
The Renter's Delight (Antenna Mount) 3 pages

December QST p. 47
A Quick-Change Plug for the Apartment 1 page
Dweller's Dilemma (H&K)

1973 September QST p. 11
A Bite Size Beam 4 pages

1974 March QST p. 48
A Cliff Dwellers' Answer to the Antenna 2 pages
Dilemna (H&K)

September QST p. 28
Off-Center-Loaded Dipole Antennas 7 pages

October QST p. 22
Apartment Dwellers Slinky Jr. Antenna 2 pages

December QST p. 15
The Minooka Special 6 pages

QST p. 48
Some Ideas on Antenna Couplers 5 pages

1975 January QST p. 44
Apartment Dweller's Antenna (H&K) 1 page

May QST p. 15
The City Slicker 4 pages

1976 March QST p. 41
Another Cliff-Dweller Antenna (H&K) 1 page

1977 March QST p. 42
A Short Antenna for your Apartment- 1 page
House Balcony

April QST p. 32
The Inverted-L Antenna 3 pages

QST p. 37
Efficient Short Radiators 3 pages

May QST p. 49
Continuously Loaded Helical (H&K) 1 page

June QST p. 46
Dual-Band Operation With A 33-Foot 1 page
Vertical (H&K)

October QST p. 15
Optomizing Vertical Antenna Performance 3 pages

December QST p. 45
Small-Space 160 Meter Antenna (H&K) 1 page

1978 January QST p. 40
Coil Improvement for Off-Center Loaded 1 page
Antenna (H&K)

February QST p. 36
An Inexpensive Antenna Tuner (H&K) 1 page

March QST p. 29
The Flagpole Deluxe

April QST p. 30
Short Ground-Radial Systems for Short 4 pages
Verticals

June QST p. 16
Build This Novice Four-Band Verticle 3 pages

August QST p. 26
Antennas - Keeping Them Up 2 pages

September QST p. 19
Designing a Vertical Antenna 3 pages

October QST p. 35
On "Build This Novice Four-Band 1 page
Vertical" (TC)

1979 February QST p. 33
A 40-Meter Midget

April QST p. 33
A Big Signal from a Small Lot 3 pages

October QST p. 18
Better Results with Indoor Antennas 4 pages

1980 September QST p. 23
The Shooter - A 3-Band Portable Antenna 3 pages

October QST p. 28
A Traveling Ham's Trap Vertical 4 pages

QST p. 38
A Deluxe RV 5-Band Antenna 3 pages

December QST p. 40
Antennas and Grounds for Apartments

1981 February QST p. 15
Antennas for Those Who Can't Have 3 pages
Antennas

1986 June QST p. 33
Small, High Efficiency Loop Antennas 4 pages

1988 March QST p. 33
Hidden Antennas - One Ham's Solution

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

3549. W. E. Van Horne Ref: Tips for teaching 7yr old..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 19:39:58 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GLA8TZI33KG73HNJ@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 288570

W. E. Van Horne writes:

>I had a fascinating experience yesterday when I had a QSO with a young
>ham on his 9th birthday. He has recently received his General class
>license and I was his first RTTY QSO. He has just finished the third
>grade and will go into fourth grade in the fall. His spelling is better
>than many adults I have worked on RTTY and AMTOR. His typing is slow,
>but accurate.

>I am very impressed that a child of that age can type, let alone become
>a general class ham. I am wondering whether he is a prodigy - a Mozart
>or Norbert Wiener - or alternatively, whether I am underestimating how
>much a many young children are capable of doing.

>I think it would be an invasion of privacy to publish his
identity. If
>anyone has a good reason to want it, please E-Mail to me.

>Van - W8UOF

Well either there are 2 identical kids that have just had
the same exact experience or he is talking about my son
(KD4HQV/AG).

Well Van... that was a really big boost for my day reading
the info-ham and just happening to come across your
message.. It may have even made my whole week...didn't have
your direct E-Mail..

Well first of all Danny (KD4HQV/AG) probably isn't a genius.
He really hasn't learned to type ... just hunts and pecks..
but he really has good study habits and studied real hard
for the written every day after school. He has also passed
his 20 wpm CW. The CW came much easier to him. He sends
really well and has good word and character spacing.

He is now taking a break before he tries the Advanced. He has 4
other 8-9 year olds at the schack right now introducing them
to Ham Radio.

I am hoping to work with the University club and the local
elementary school to work Amateur Radio into the Science
curriculum (one of the 4th grade teachers has a General
license).

So Van .. hope you read this...and thanks

73s de Cookeville, TN
Jeff, AC4HF and
Danny, KD4HQV/AG

3550. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 19:44:32 UTC
From: mjd@saul.cis.upenn.edu
Message-ID: <MJD.92Jun16154432@saul.cis.upenn.edu>
Source record: 288573
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics,talk.bizarre

In article <3370@atlas.tegra.COM> vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:
> [Dark suckers, darkons.]

Journal of Irreproducible Results. Email for a complete reference.

You can take this OUT of talk.bizarre now.

Thank you.
--

And for to see, and eke for to be seye
Mark-Jason Dominus mjd@central.cis.upenn.edu

3551. TH27a Mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 19:45:28 UTC
From: Terry.Murphy@bbs.oit.unc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.194528.18571@samba.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 288572

A full review of the Kenwood TH27a ran in the March Issue 1991 of CQ

Keyboard Mods to access AM detector and change band:

Press the ENT key once or twice to place HT in VFO mode and in the 2m band
Depress the F key for 2 secs. (Note flashing F in lower right corner)
Release F key and press MHz key
HT will shift to 118.00 MHz and activate the am detector
Store any freqs from 118-138 into memory
Hit F key till it flashes
Hit MHz key
Your back on 139-170MHz with FM detector

This is a very sophisticated HT and now a great bargin
73-AB4VJ

--
The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the University of
North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Campus Office for Information
Technology, or the Experimental Bulletin Board Service.
internet: bbs.oit.unc.edu or 152.2.22.80

3552. Monthly Solar Terrestrial Review with Six-Month Cycle Outlook

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 20:34:59 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.708726899@honte>
Source record: 288571
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

-- MONTHLY REVIEW OF SOLAR TERRESTRIAL ACTIVITY --

Summary for May 1992 and Six-Month
Solar Cycle Outlook

Data Provided Courtesy of the
Space Environment Services Center, NOAA
and the
NRC / Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory
Penticton, British Columbia, Canada

MONTHLY ACTIVITY SUMMARY AND SOLAR CYCLE OUTLOOK JUNE 1992 - DECEMBER 1992

We are now in month 69 of solar cycle 22. Activity levels were low again, with a total of only five energetic events this month compared to eight last month. Like the previous two months, only one of these energetic events reached major flare calssification. Sunspot number and 10.7 cm solar flux continued to fall as they have since February.

The first two events were attributed to Region 7150 (S07,L=269), the first was an M1/1N Tenflare (140 sfu) at 03/0858 UT followed by an M1/SF at 04/1136 UT. Region 7154 (S25,L=152) produced the remaining three events, beginning with a long duration M1/1N tenflare (400 sfu) at 04/2257 UT. The second flare from Region 7154 was also an M1/1N, this one at 05/2015 UT. Activity was then low until 08 May when Region 7154 erupted with an impressive M7/4B tenflare at 1546 UT. Strong radio emissions were observed across the spectrum, including a 3100 sfu tenflare and a Type IV sweep. An interesting C3/2F Hyder flare at 07/0649 UT from S23E48 was the precursor to a large eruptive prominence at S21E90. The EPL had material visible to .58 solar radii and was associated with strong Type II and IV radio sweeps. The shock velocity from this EPL was estimated as high as 2000 km/sec.

There was one proton event this month and one small proton enhancement. The event began at 09/1005 UT in response to the M7/4B flare. Flux levels continued to slowly rise until 1955 UT, when a dramatic rise in flux levels coincided with a sudden storm commencement. The proton event finally reached a maximum of 4600 pfu at 09/2100 UT (at greater than 10 MeV), making this the largest proton event since March 1991. There were very few higher energy particles associated with this event and the event ended at 11/0615 UT. A polar cap absorption event began at 09/1405 UT, reached an estimated maximum of 20.4 dB at 09/2100 UT and ended at 11/0000 UT. There was a slight enhancement of the greater than 10 MeV protons beginning at 24/0430 UT. Proton levels never surpassed event levels and a source was never determined.

Geomagnetic activity was mostly quiet to active. Two days of storming at mid-latitudes, 10 and 11 May, were attributed to the EPL/Hyder flare of the 7th and the M7/4B of the 8th. A sudden storm commencement of 31 nanotesla was observed at Boulder at 09/1955 UT. Severe storming was reported at many mid-latitude stations from 10/0900 UT until 11/0000 UT.

Activity levels are still expected to plateau at this new lower level before continuing their drop toward solar minimum.

RECENT SOLAR INDICES (PRELIMINARY) OF THE OBSERVED MONTHLY MEAN VALUES
Last Updated June 16, 1992

Sunspot Numbers			Radio Flux			Geomagnetic	
Observed SESC RI	Ratio RI/SESC	Smooth Values SESC RI	Penticton 10.7 cm	Smooth Value		Smooth Ap Value	
YEAR = 1989							
Jan: 203.2	161.6	.80	189.2	141.9	235.4	190.2	19 16.7
Feb: 211.0	164.5	.78	196.0	144.7	222.4	194.0	15 17.0
Mar: 176.8	131.0	.74	204.1	149.4	205.1	199.7	41 17.6
Apr: 172.3	129.3	.75	209.9	153.1	189.6	204.4	23 18.2
May: 207.0	138.4	.67	216.4	156.5	190.1	209.3	16 18.8
Jun: 297.3	196.0	.66	220.1	157.9	239.6	213.1	17 19.2
Jul: 193.9	126.8	.65	221.1	158.1	181.9	212.6	8 19.1
Aug: 243.0	166.8	.69	221.5	157.4	217.1	209.7	20 19.3
Sep: 240.7	176.8	.74	221.3	156.3	225.9	207.2	17 18.8
Oct: 217.4	158.5	.73	223.2	157.1	208.7	206.3	21 18.3
Nov: 255.0	173.0	.68	223.4	157.3	235.1	206.1	19 18.4
Dec: 217.8	166.1	.76	217.3	153.3	213.0	203.3	16 18.4
YEAR = 1990							
Jan: 239.3	177.3	.74	212.4	150.6	210.1	200.4	14 18.6
Feb: 184.7	130.5	.71	213.9	152.9	178.3	200.5	23 18.8
Mar: 198.6	140.3	.71	212.7	152.0	188.8	198.7	23 18.6
Apr: 196.1	140.3	.72	210.5	149.3	185.3	195.6	27 18.3
May: 187.7	132.2	.70	208.1	147.0	189.7	192.4	16 17.6
Jun: 168.9	105.4	.62	205.3	143.8	170.9	189.9	16 16.8
Jul: 204.3	149.4	.73	203.8	140.6	180.7	190.4	14 16.2
Aug: 269.4	200.3	.74	206.3	140.5	222.6	193.9	19 15.4
Sep: 186.4	125.2	.67	211.1	142.1	177.4	198.3	14 15.0
Oct: 219.0	145.5	.66	213.1	142.1	182.0	200.6	15 14.8
Nov: 196.1	131.4	.67	213.7	141.7	184.3	201.2	9 14.4
Dec: 208.0	129.7	.62	216.1	143.9	204.9	202.7	7 15.7
YEAR = 1991							
Jan: 213.5	136.9	.64	220.5	147.6	229.4	205.5	8 17.4
Feb: 270.2	167.5	.62	221.5	147.6	243.0	206.3	10 18.4
Mar: 227.9	141.9	.62	220.7	146.6	230.0	205.9	27 19.1

Apr: 215.9 140.0 .65 220.7 146.5 198.8 206.8 17 20.0
May: 182.5 121.3 .66 219.6 145.5 190.3 207.1 18 21.7
Jun: 231.8 169.7 .73 218.9 145.2 206.8 207.4 44 23.0

Jul: 245.7 173.7 .71 219.5 146.3 212.0 207.7 27 23.6
Aug: 251.5 176.3 .70 218.3 146.5 210.3 206.8 30 24.7
Sep: 185.8 125.3 .67 214.2 144.7 180.6 203.9 20 25.0

Oct: 220.1 144.1 .65 208.4 141.7* 201.3 199.7* 31 24.3*
Nov: 169.0 108.2 .64 202.2 138.1* 172.0 195.3* 33 23.9*
Dec: 217.7 144.4 .66 223.9 15

YEAR = 1992
Jan: 217.9 149.3 .69 217.6 14
Feb: 238.2 159.6 .67 232.1 31
Mar: 160.5 106.9 .67 171.3 14

Apr: 144.0 102.2* .71* 158.3* 11*
May: 106.3 73.5* .69* 125.5* 16*

* = Preliminary estimates, Unmarked = Final Values.

The lowest smoothed sunspot number for Cycle 21, RI = 12.3, occurred in
September 1986. The sunspot maximum for this cycle (cycle 22) occurred in
July 1989, with a peak smoothed sunspot number (RI) of 158.1.

Note: Prior to June 1991, the 10.7 cm solar radio flux measurements
originated from the Algonquin Radio Observatory near Ottawa. From June 1991
onward, the flux has been (and will continue to be) measured from the
Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory at Penticton, British Columbia,
Canada.

DAILY VALUES OF SOLAR FLUX AT 2800 MHz (PENTICTON-DRAO) AT 1900 UT

Data Valid for May 1992

Data Courtesy of the National Research Council of Canada
Herzberg Institute of Astrophysics
Dominion Radio Astrophysical Observatory
Penticton, British Columbia
CANADA

Series D is the best estimate of absolute value and is obtained by using the
multiplier 0.90 recommended by Commission V of URSI.

Observed Adjusted to 1 A.U.

May 1992	Series C	Series C	Series D
1	130.9	133.0	119.7
2	135.8	138.0	124.2
3	125.7	127.8	115.0
4	134.7	137.0	123.3
5	133.0	135.4	121.9
6	130.6	133.0	119.7

7 129.1 131.5 118.3
8 142.6 145.3 130.8
9 126.7 129.2 116.3
10 124.4 126.9 114.2

11 126.3 128.8 115.9
12 125.1 127.8 115.0
13 125.6 128.2 115.4
14 126.5 129.3 116.4
15 122.1 124.8 112.3
16 115.9 118.5 106.7
17 112.9 115.5 103.9
18 117.4 120.2 108.2
19 131.4 134.5 121.1
20 137.0 140.3 126.3

21 141.9 145.5 130.9
22 144.8 148.4 133.6
23 142.0 145.6 131.0
24 133.5 136.9 123.2
25 122.9 126.1 113.5
26 118.9 122.1 109.9
27 114.6 117.7 105.9
28 110.9 113.9 102.5
29 105.2 108.1 97.3
30 99.0 101.7 91.5

31 99.0 101.8 91.6

Mean: 125.4 128.2 115.3

** End of Monthly Report **

3553. Improving CW Speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 21:06:47 UTC
From: brucec@tekgen.bv.tek.com
Message-ID: <859@tekgen.bv.tek.com>
Source record: 288574

I want to get better at CW. In particular, I would
like to be able to send and receive on the air at
25+ wpm. Although I can copy "structured" messages
(like FCC exams) at 20 wpm, practically speaking I am
really operational at only 15 wpm. Does anyone have
a recommendation for a path to get from 15 to 25+?

Here is what I am doing now:

Recording W1AW code practice and listening to it on the
way to work everyday. I try to have a sit-down, hard copy
session every other day.

A QSO/day. I try to squeeze in at least 1 QSO a day on
20 meters.

Learning to 'type/copy'. I have troubling writing at 20 wpm such
that afterwards I can read it! I figure if I am going to break this
barrier, I will have to learn how to type while listening to cw.

Any suggestions for what worked for you would be appreciated. I see
those ads in QST for code-improvement, but they remind me of the
Charles Atlas ads I used to see in comic books. $20 miracle plan to
learn cw while you sleep!! Yeah, right.....

advTNXance

Bruce Cheney NI7M nr Portland, OR

3554. Re: Help to identify callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 21:26:22 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.212622.25820@anasaz>
Source record: 288476

In article <1992Jun9.235405.18889@m2xenix.psg.com> eduardo@m2xenix.psg.com (Eduardo Salom) writes:
>Somobody knows any of the following callsigns?
>I have tried the callsign database but for all of them I got
>'No references found'

>wh6ii
>ka4ybf
>n7wbo

I'll guess that the U.S folks either got their callsigns after the most recent previous callsign project run (more on the current round in a moment), OR they are bogus. REmember that the callsign database is, at best, out of date about a week after it gets posted :-)

On the subject of the CURRENT callsign project, I called NTIS last week, the person I talked to got sick for a week and finally called me back today. They (NTIS) got a tape from the FCC today and were making my tape, will go out tomorrow via UPS (i.e. wait another week before it gets here). I'm hoping that this means that we will be getting data current as of the end of LAST month (May) rather than the BEGINNING of May as I requested.... But, this being the Gov'ment.... I'll let everyone know when I've parsed the database for the most recent update date.

Unfortunately, Fred has left for vacation and will not be back for a little bit (3 weeks? email him, I'm sure he has an autoreply set up), and he is a bit concerned since nobody has actually sent tapes to him (he's the one getting stuck if not enough folks join in this time). He dropped the price $5 in hopes to attract more folks, I hope he does not eat this one :-) and :-(

If folks want to send the tapes to my P.O. box I'll be happy to forward them on to Fred when he gets back. (I told him he should cancel his overseas vacation so he could be here when the tape showed up, but NO, not him :-)

Anyway, I'll post when the tape actually shows up and I know the last entry in the file.

--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu

Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
EEK! The 1992 Summer Callsign Project lives! Details: Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM

3555. SSTV on SAREX

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 21:40:54 UTC
From: kohlwey@nu.sim.es.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.214054.6733@javelin.sim.es.com>
Source record: 288575

How does the SAREX missions use SSTV?

Is it downlink only?, Is it sent on 145.550 FM?

Is it used for school contacts only on unanounced
freqs?

73 N7SFI Randy

3556. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 22:42:14 UTC
From: derry@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <derry.708734534@milton>
Source record: 288577
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Might as well see how wide we can spread the thread! Here in
Washington, the newest rage is the police mobile data terminals
(MDT's) in the police cars. Simply put, coulnd't these be
construed as "distractions" much like a TV. How many police
officers do we know that can drive, type AND talk on the radio
at the same time?

Are they being hypocrites? Place opinions here: _____________

```
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
= =
= Derry Lyons - N7YPG "Sometimes you're the winshield, =
= ...they call it a B.S. sometimes you're the bug." =
= for a reason... -- Dire Straits =
= =
= Call derry@u.washington.edu / If no answer: derry@afsc.noaa.gov =
= =
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
```

3557. Help me Find HAM Software for New HAM BBS, Please!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 23:12:10 UTC
From: lairdpg@lub001.lamar.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.161210.1251@lub001.lamar.edu>
Source record: 288441

Does anybody have any listings of BBSes or nodes here on Internet where I may
be able to find some real good Ham-Radio type Programs for IBM and Commodore
that are shareware/public domain I may use for a Ham related BBS I am starting?

Please Help! QSK QSK QSK QSK QSK ????

es 73 cul

De N5UYH
Phillip

3558. 10GHz transmitters, under $30

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 23:26:55 UTC
From: abeals@autodesk.com
Message-ID: <16006@autodesk.COM>
Source record: 288479

Try looking in Radio Fun.

Maybe 73 too?
--
Andrew Scott Beals abeals@autodesk.com, kc6sss@n6ldl.#nocal.ca.usa.na
50.115MHz
Vivu libere a>u mortu!

3559. Re: Improving CW Speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-16 23:41:57 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <19920616164047CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU>
Source record: 288478

>From: brucec@tekgen.bv.tek.com (Bruce Cheney)
>
>I want to get better at CW. In particular, I would
>like to be able to send and receive on the air at
>25+ wpm. Although I can copy "structured" messages
>(like FCC exams) at 20 wpm, practically speaking I am
>really operational at only 15 wpm. Does anyone have
>a recommendation for a path to get from 15 to 25+?

Try to copy code much faster than you can comfortably
receive. Listen to W1AW on the high-speed days, and
copy the 35 and 30 WPM segments. Or get a good CW
program for your PC and set it to those speeds. I
really like the one by GGTE - it generates really random
QSOs, not hightly predictable ones like many pgms. Don't
worry about 100% copy (or even 50%).

I have no solution for the handwriting speed limit - that's
a problem for me too. On the air, you can copy in your head,
and only write notes, but that doesn't work for copying
bulletins. You could try copying on a PC - I can type a
whole lot faster than I can write longhand.

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

3560. Yaesu FT-470 replacement rumor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 00:40:06 UTC
From: wmb@ulysses.att.com
Message-ID: <16848@ulysses.att.com>
Source record: 288483

I understand that Yaesu is planning to bring out a new dual-band (2m/70cm) handheld, to replace the FT-470, in the near future.

Does anyone know anything about it? When due? Features? Size? Comparison to the FT-470? Relative price? Do they already sell it in Japan or elsewhere? Is it worth waiting for? Is there really such a rumor, or did I just start one..?

Bill Brelsford, K2DI
AT&T, Basking Ridge NJ
wmb@joplin.att.com

3561. DX anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 00:41:12 UTC
From: steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM
Message-ID: <41418.steve@192.9.1.30>
Source record: 288482

I'm curious about the fact that there's not much discussion of DX on this list; is there a separate list for DXers? If not, should there be?

Anyway, the reason I ask is that I'm in need of some advice. I'm planning another personal DXpedition of sorts on my boat (the last one was to Palmyra, Penrhyn (North Cooks) and 3 islands in FO land). This one will be around the world, stopping at rare, semi-rare and not-so-rare places along the way to operate DEPENDING, of course, on accessibility and permissions. I'd like to hear from anyone who has advice or tips to offer on getting a license and permission to operate from any of the QTHs listed below.

I should add that I already have all of the information available in ARRL's files, and the book on operating in the Carribean.

Proposed itinerary (partial; obvious ones like Mexico, Australia, etc. are omitted):

CALL QTH

XF4 Revillagigedo
FO/X Clipperton
A35 Tonga
FW Wallis
3D2 Conway Reef
ZL8 Kermadec
VK9 Lord Howe
VK9 Willis
YF Vanuatu
FK New Caledonia
H44 Solomons
P2 Papua/New Guinea
9V Singapore
9M2 Malaysia
VU4 Andaman/Nicobar
4S Sri Lanka
8Q Maldives
VU7 Laccadives
7Q Yemen
ST Sudan
5B Cyprus
ZC4 UK Sovereign Bases
SV5 Dodecanese
IS0 Sardinia
3V Tunisia
TK Corsica
EA6 Balearics

CT3 Madeira
EA8 Canaries
D44 Cape Verdes
YV/0 Aves Is.
KP1 Navassa
HK0 Malpelo
HC8 Galapagos

I realize that some of these may be impossible (although perhaps not by the time I get there!), but if so, I'd like to know that, too.

And no, sorry, at the moment I don't plan to go around Africa, which leaves out the Seychelles and other islands off the east coast of Africa.

Thanks for any advice you can give me!

Steve, AA6LF

Stephen R. Salmon E-mail: steve@carlyle.com
Carlyle Systems, Inc. Phone: 415-345-2500
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas Fax: 415-349-3874
San Mateo, CA 94403

3562. Ten-Tec OMNI VI (very long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 01:42:04 UTC
From: MOSIER@sdchemi.ucsd.EDU
Message-ID: <01GLBHTHMT1E94DQMB@IRIS>
Source record: 288508

I do hate to post things this long, so I'll apologize in advance. Just hit your return key half a dozen times if you don't want to see it. Several people have asked for it. Most of this is descriptive, but I was unable to figure out from pictures and ads just what various functions the OMNI VI had until I actually got my hands on it. So I thought this would be helpful to those who are seriously interested in the rig.

steve - W3GRG
mosier@uncg.bitnet
mosier@iris.uncg.edu

==========cut here==========

TEN-TEC OMNI VI

SUMMARY OF SPECIFICATIONS (from Ten-Tec)
==========
GENERAL: USB, LSB, CW, FSK or AFSK, FM built-in. All ham bands 160 through 10 meters, (12) 500 kHz segments with 30 kHz overshoot at upper and lower band edges. Seven-digit main display to 10 Hz resolution, with 2 secondary displays for clock, memory channel and offset. LO generated with a crystal oscillator mixed with a low noise 4.97-5.53 MHz phase locked loop. Offset tuning, +/-9.99 kHz, receive and transmit. Dual VFOs with SPLIT mode. 100 duplex memories with battery backup and 1 scratch pad memory. Serial port operation of receive and transmit, with both two line and RS-232 interface running at 1200, 2400, 4800, 9600, or 19200 baud. Frequency accuracy +/-50 Hz @ 25 deg C. Requires 2 A receive, 20 A transmit @ 12-14 VDC. Construction: 20 G10 epoxy glass PC boards, most field replaceable. Extruded aluminum front panel, aluminum chassis, texture painted top & bottom, snap up stainless steel bail. Dimensions: HWD 5.75"x14.75"x17". Weight 16 lbs.

TRANSMITTER: 0-100 watts output, ALC stabilized. 100% duty cycle for up to 20 minutes. Continuous duty with customer supplied air cooling of rear panel heat sink. Mike input 200-50K ohms, accepts microphones with 5mV (-62dB) output. Polarizing voltage for electrets provided. Speech processor with adjustable compression level. PTT or VOX on SSB, switchable FAST or SLOW QSK on CW, delay on SLOW is adjustable. Built-in iambic keyer, adjustable 10-50 WPM, type A or B, weight adjustable from keypad. CW offset programmable 400-990 Hz, DSP generated, sidetone automatically matches offset, volume adjustable independent of AF gain control. FSK shift 170 Hz. FM deviation +/-5 kHz. SSB generation by balanced modulator followed by 9 MHz, 8 pole crystal ladder filter. Carrier suppression 60 dB typical. Unwanted sideband suppression 60 dB typical at 1.5 kHz tone. 3rd order intermod 30 dB below two tone at 100 watts PEP. Spurious output better than 45 dB below peak power output.

RECEIVER: SSB,CW,FSK sensitivity: .15uV for 10dB s/n @ 2.4 kHz.
FM sensitivity: .30uV for 12dB SINAD @ 15 kHz. Selectivity:
2.4kHz@-6dB; 4.5kHz@-60dB; 1.87:1 shape factor
1.8kHz@-6dB; 3.4kHz@-60dB; 1.89:1 shape factor
0.5kHz@-6dB; 1.4kHz@-60dB; 2.80:1 shape factor
.25kHz@-6dB; .85kHz@-60dB; 3.40:1 shape factor
15 kHz@-6dB; 30 kHz@-60dB; 2.00:1 shpae factor (FM).
Dynamic range 97 dB @ 2.4 kHz bandwidth at 20 kHz spacing, 100 dB+ with CW filters. 3rd order intercept +10 dBm. Noise floor -133 dBm @ 2.4 kHz bandwidth. Phase noise -122 dBc @ 1 kHz, -138 dBc @ 20 kHz. S-meter calibrated to 50uV at S9. Passband tuning +/- 1.2 kHz. 9 MHz first IF, 6.3 MHz 2nd IF (455 kHz 2nd IF on FM). Adjustable threshold noise blanker. Automatic DSP notch filter eliminates multiple heterodynes, notch depth automatically selected for each. Manual notch filter 250 Hz to 2.2 kHz, greater than 50 dB. CW DSP lowpass audio filter selectable in 5 steps: 1400, 1200, 1000, 800, 600 Hz, or disengaged. Receive recover time less than 20ms including split mode. Squelch sensitivity less than .6uV. Image rejection >90dB. I-F rejection >90dB. Audio output 1.5 watts @ 4 ohms with less than 2% distortion. Built-in spkr, separate fixed output 1mw@600 ohms. Separate receive antenna input at 50 ohm phono jack, front panel selectable.

USER OPTIONS MENU (see LOCK button under controls)
==========
OPTION
NAME DESCRIPTION SELECTIONS
====== ========== ==========

ID 10-minute ID alert ON, OFF
LP DSP audio lowpass filter OFF, 600, 800, 1000,
(active only in CW mode) 1200, or 1400 Hz
bd Serial port baud rate 1200, 2400, 4800,
9600, or 19200 baud
C-id PC interface address ID 01 - 64
FEP Freq entry priority - sets LO, HI
primary function of numeric
keypad. HI=direct freq entry
LO=band entry. Pressing ENTER
before keypad reverses function.
ANC Keypad audio annunciators. ALL= ALL, OFF, bp
some buttons provide CW, others
single tone; bp=all buttons
single tone. OFF=all off.
CCD Clock display, continuous or on ON, OFF
demand
LCO Linear control relay. ON, OFF
I code Curtis iambic keyer mode. A, B
bCP Band change preference. F=band F, P
change returns to last freq
used; P=only MHz digit changes.
OdP Offset display preference. OFF, ON
OFF=display does not include
RIT/XIT; ON=display follows

RIT/XIT.

REAR PANEL CONNECTIONS
======================
EXTERNAL SPEAKER - 1/4" phone jack
INTERFACE PORT - 25-pin D connector
MARK/SPACE - phono jack
AUDIO IN - phone jack, in parallel with front panel MIC connector
AUDIO OUT - phono jack, 1 mw @ 600 ohms fixed level
SERIAL PORT - 1/8" phone jack, requires serial level converter
POWER - Molex(?) style connector
GND - threaded stud
TX OUT/TX EN - (2) phono jacks for amplifier control lines, with jumper
MUTE - phono jack, manual T/R control to override QSK on CW
PTT - phono jack, manual T/R control on other than CW
KEY - phon jack, for straight key or external keyer
KEYER - 1/8" stereo phone jack, for paddle
AUX - phono jack, +13.5 Vdc, 2 amp max
RELAY [N.O.] - phono jack, control of non-QSK amplifier
AUX RX ANTENNA - phone jack
50 OHM ANTENNA - SO-239, transmit/main receive antenna

FRONT PANEL CONTROLS & FUNCTIONS
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Refer to the picture in the QST ad to see where these controls are located.

Left Side of Radio:
===================
KEYER SPEED (knob)
PROCESSOR (knob) - sets compression level
METER (knob switch) - FWD, SWR, IC (collector current), and PROC
POWER (switch)
ANT (button) - main/aux receive antenna
AGC (button) - on/off
AGC (button) - fast/slow
NOTCH (button) - manual/auto - selects auto notch (voice mode only - removes
any and all heterodynes digitally) or manual notch only (knob below).
Both auto and manual notches can be used simultaneously.
QSK (button) - fast/slow
ATTN (button) - -20dB
N.B./SQUELCH (concentric knobs) - squelch (FM only) and noise blanker level
PBT/NOTCH (concentric knobs) - pass band tuning and manual notch
RIT/XIT (knob) - sets the RIT/XIT offset, as well as the offset/sidetone
frequency when in the ST set mode
PROC (button) - speech processor on/off
MIC/PWR (concentric knobs) - mike gain and RF power output level
AF/RF GAIN (concentric knobs)

Right Side of Radio: (all buttons) (*=speaks to you in CW if selected)
====================
TUNE - switches transmitter ON, in the CW mode, key down. Press on,

press off.
*CW - selects CW mode. All IF filters are usable. The CW DSP filter is
also activated if it has been programmed in the USER OPTIONS menu.
The CW button becomes the SPOT button after CW is selected, turning
on the sidetone for matching the received signal frequency to the
transmit frequency.
*USB - selects upper sideband mode. All IF filters are selectable.
*LSB - selects lower sideband mode. All IF filters are selectable.
*FSK - selects digital modes, with FSK circuitry controlled through the rear
panel MARK/SPACE connector. During receive, the FSK mode receives
LSB and all of the IF filters are selectable.
*FM - selects FM mode. The IF filter defaults to the 15 kHz filter which is
part of the built-in FM circuit. The narrow IF filters and PBT are
not active. In FM mode, MIC gain is converted to a FM deviation
control.
2.4 \
1.8 \ 6.3 MHz IF filters
500 / only the 2.4 is standard
250 /
NAR - select one optional 9 MHz IF filter
*RIT
*XIT
REV - push to listen on your transmit frequency when operating SPLIT
*A=B
*A/B
*SPLIT
LOCK - locks frequency control. Press and hold for one second, and USER
options menu comes up. UP/DOWN buttons make status selections and
ENTER button cycles through menu. Press LOCK again to exit.
*RIT and XIT - each on/off, may be used simultaneously. When both
functions are activated, you are operating simplex at the offset
displayed.
NUMERIC KEYPAD - provides either band switch or direct frequency entry.
UP/DOWN arrow keys change 100 kHz digit, and also set other
functions.
ENTER - reverses numeric keypad mode (frequency <-> band entry).
CLEAR - lets you abort key operations
VOX - turns VOX on and off with main display annunciator
GN - vox gain. When pressed, clock display changes to 2-digit
display between 01-15. Use UP/DOWN buttons to make vox gain
adjustment and press ENTER to save.
DLY - vox delay, same display/set as GN
AV - anti-vox, same display/set as GN
CLK - clock set. Press and hold for 1 second. Use UP/DOWN and ENTER to set.
ST - side tone. When pressed, use UP/DOWN to set level between 00-31 on
upper right hand display. Set frequency (both offset and sidetone)
with RIT/XIT knob, listening to tone and reading tone frequency
(400-990 Hz) on lower right hand display. Press ST again to store
values. Press ST, then press CW: lower right hand display now shows
relative indication of 1.00, equivalent to 3:1 dot/dash ratio on keyer.

Use UP/DOWN to adjust weighting from .6 to 1.4 on the display. Upper
right hand display shows keyer speed. Save weight setting by pressing
ENTER.
DIM - when pressed, select display brightness level between 0-15
on display. Press again to save.
VOICE - announces frequency if Voice Readout Board is installed.
*VFO->M - press and the display prompts for a two digit address number, which
you enter from the keypad. Hold in for one second and the current
data are stored to the scratchpad.
*M->VFO - press and the display prompts for the two digit address. Hold in for
one second and the scratch pad memory is recalled.
*MS - press and use the main tuning knob to scroll through the memories, with
the memory address and frequency displayed. Receiver stays on frequency
in use. Press again to cancel. Press M->VFO to transfer memory to
active. Press and hold MS for one second, and the receiver scans
between the display frequency and the band register frequency for that
band.
*MT - press and use the main tuning knob to tune through the memories, with
the memory address and frequency display, and the receiver active on
each channel as it is displayed. Press again to cancel. Press M->VFO
to transfer memory to active. Press and hold MT for one second, and
the receiver will scan through memory channels automatically, with the
scan rate set by the UP/DOWN buttons.

Main Tuning Knob has very good feel, but is VERY SLIGHTLY eccentric on shaft.
Has finger spinner indent.

MEMORY SYSTEM:
==========
There is one scratch pad memory, a band register memory for each band, and
100 general purpose addressable memories. Each of these 100 will store mode,
filter selection, split info, RIT, and XIT. The band register does not store
split.

GENERAL COMMENTS AFTER ONE WEEK OF USE
====================================

Radio is generally very easy to use. I bought the radio with Ten-Tec's power
supply, all of the 6.3 MHz optional IF filters (1.8, 500, 250 Hz), a 500 Hz
filter for the 9 MHz IF, and the remote tuning dial, which sits on your desk
and connects to the RS-232 port in the rear via a coiled cable. It operates
in parallel with the main tuning dial. Only other accessories available:
ALC beep annunciator, voice frequency readout, 500 Hz filter set for RTTY,
1.8 and 250 filters for 9 MHz IF (only one can be installed). Some things
I like VERY much. There are no rear panel or top panel controls. Everything
is up front. FM is standard, which it wasn't on the OMNI V. The adjustable
offset with tracking sidetone is very nice. Spotting with the CW mode button
is also very easy. No problem getting on frequency quickly on CW. The auto
digital notch is VERY effective on SSB (it doesn't work on CW, unless you
just want to change all the dahs to dits, in which case it works fine).
Interference from lids tuning up on top of a pileup simply doesn't exist

anymore. The manual audio notch is particularly easy to use. The VOX is very impressive (I've had some lousy VOX - most of you probably won't be as impressed). The anti-vox is very good. I have it set fairly low (1/3 up) and yet speaker audio never trips it. I'm using an old D104 mike with base preamp, which I'm powering off of the 4 volts available at the mike connector. I've had several reports saying the audio is about the best ever heard. Then they say it sounds better with the processor on. One station across town said it sounded more like the telephone than SSB. Stability is excellent, with all oscillators slaved to a master oven. The noisy linear relay that you had to clip a wire to turn off in the OMNI V now turns on and off from the USER OPTIONS menu.

When QST reviewed the OMNI V, they thought it was a super basic radio but listed a number of things they wished it had for contesting/DXing, saying that those extras would make it THE radio of choice. The OMNI VI seems to have addressed all of that wish list, including bandstacking registers, addressable memories, RIT/XIT, dial lock, adjustable offset/tracking sidetone, and all front-panel controls (I'm working from volatile memory in recalling that list).

At first, I set the power supply (which has an external speaker) next to the radio. I could hear some hum in the external speaker with the AF gain all the way down, but not noticeable in headphones. Then I set my transmatch in between the power supply and radio and the hum is now gone. I do get some thumping/clicking from the power supply speaker on QSK, but not with headphones. But coupling between the power supply and speaker is probably to be expected, and I may put an external speaker elsewhere. I'm also thinking about pulling the power supply from its cabinet and mounting it elsewhere, leaving only the speaker there. That would then give me some cabinet space for other station accessories.

I got a report the other day of a slight click on CW. I called Ten-Tec and arranged a CW sked with Paul, one of their engineers. He said the waveform did sound a little sharp, and that I should take the bottom cover off and make sure the "CW WAVEFORM" pot was set full CCW. I did and it wasn't, so I did. But I still got a report of a "sharp waveform." Paul said he had gone back and listened to it at some length. He said they did purposely make it a bit sharp to cut through on DX, but said they were now going back and discussing it some more. So now I'm just going to wait and gauge the reaction of users, QSOs, and Ten-Tec to the waveform.

I have found one software glitch so far. The A,B annunciator lights on the main display for the dual VFOs don't switch correctly on VOX when operating split, even though the split frequencies are right. They work fine on PTT. Ten-Tec looked into it and confirmed the problem. Paul said that there would probably be some other software updates as they got feedback from the first radios out and said they would send me new chips before long.

One of the features of a crystal-mixed oscillator rig is that there are a fair number of fire-breathing birdies. OMNI V users had to learn to live with that. Ten-Tec told me they made a special effort on those and reduced them by about half. I never had an OMNI V but I can say that there are birdies in the VI.

Ten-Tec sent a very abbreviated manual to get the rig on the air. The
detailed manual with schematics is still a few weeks away from being finished.

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3563. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 01:48:09 UTC
From: clmorgan@miavx3.mid.muohio.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun16.204810.690@miavx3.mid.muohio.edu>
Source record: 288487

In article <1992Jun11.181554.22465@convex.com>, tonyp@convex.com (tony j. podrasky) writes:
> Well, I found the "R U sick of QRP in QST" thread so enlightening
> that I've decided to post my 2nd belief - to see if I'm wrong, and
> everyone likes it, or if they agree with me.
>
> Many moons ago, back in the dim-time (pre-1968 or there abouts),
> the amateur bands were of two shapes: "Novice", and "everyone else".
>
> The Novices had their chunk, and Generals & up could operate there,
> and the rest of the entire band. There were no class-subdivisions.
>
> There was a General, an Advanced, and an Amateur Extra class of
> license, but it didn't mean anything other than you've accomplished
> taking a high set of tests.
>
> Now somewhere along the line Incentive Licensing came along. I admit
> that I don't know "how". The name says it all. There was now a reason
> to go for the higher class of license: you got something tangible
> in return.
>
> ---
>
> I thought/think Incentive Licensing is unfair.
>
> Once you've passed a set of tests that ensure:
>
> o you have an idea of what you're doing
> o you have an idea of international laws
> o you won't cause interference
> o you won't fry yourself
>
>
> You should have the same privileges as someone who does
> electronics for a living, or has a real knack for it.

Amazing as it may be, lotsa folks that have no contact
with electronics and/or radio (excepting being a ham)
manage the make Extra. Such an excuse is merely that
an excuse!
>
> After all, this is a hobby.
>
> The incentive licensing did work for me, but from a difference

> perspective: I didn't take the AE for more bells & whistles, I
> took it so I wouldn't have to learn any new rules. I didn't want
> to have to look at a chart to see where I was allowed, and where
> I wasn't. Dang Hippie-radical is what I was back then - now I'm
> just a Republican! :-)
>
> tony - WA2EAA
>
> --
> Tony J. Podrasky | What's this thing?
> San Diego , Ca | It's called a MODEM.
> tonyp@convex.com | And what's this button for?
> NNNN NNNN ZCZC | Whatever you do, don't touc{{{7bh6xx!{@%%hxbd&$#)$% NO CARRIER

73/Carl
K8NHE

3564. Re: Improving CW Speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 02:05:19 UTC
From: jsm@n4vu.UUCP
Message-ID: <kBqHmB1w164w@n4vu.UUCP>
Source record: 288238

brucec@tekgen.bv.tek.com (Bruce Cheney) writes:

[stuff about ways Bruce is practicing code deleted]

> Any suggestions for what worked for you would be appreciated. I see
> those ads in QST for code-improvement, but they remind me of the
> Charles Atlas ads I used to see in comic books. $20 miracle plan to
> learn cw while you sleep!! Yeah, right.....

Bruce, the stuff you're doing is just fine (QSO a day, W1AW schedules, etc.) But just a suggestion -- for *part* of your practice, put down the pencil, keyboard, etc. and just copy as much as you can in your head.

I learned code the Navy way -- with a keyboard. They ingrained a pretty reliable ear-->keyboard link at 25wpm and up. Only trouble was, I didn't have to pay attention to the *content* so I never learned to.

When I got a ham ticket, I found QSOs difficult . . . basically, I'd have to type what was coming across, then read it. A bit of a bother. Finally got in the habit of leaving the radio tuned to the low end of 20M all the time when I was puttering around the shack. Without trying, I eventually got to where I could copy pretty well in my head.

So that's my recommendation: take the pressure off yourself, and just listen a lot, and accept whatever you can make out. In time, your speed *will* increase.

Best regards, from the ever-lazy ex-Navy code instructor,

John Miller, N4VU Fayetteville Voice: (404) 676-4189
jsm@n4vu.UUCP (Atlanta) GA, USA Data: (404) 964-5277
---------- A tedious tag overwhelms the sig_nature ----------

3565. RE: Warwick, ZK1WL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 02:06:37 UTC
From: steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM
Message-ID: <35407.steve@192.9.1.30>
Source record: 288484

In Message Mon, 15 Jun 92 12:38:17 PDT,
Info-Hams Mailing List and Newsgroup <uupsi!ucsd.e writes:

>
>ZK1, NORTH COOK ISLANDS. Warwick, ZK1WL, appears to be active again
>from Penryn Island (part of the N. Cook group). It is beleived he may
>be a resident and has been active before. Check 21265 kHz around 0330z
>for activity. QSL to P.O. Box 855, Rarotonga, Cook Island. The length
>of his operation and other status, is unknown at this time.
>
>

Warwick Latham, ZK1WL, is indeed a resident, the only ham on Penrhyn,
operator of the radar and weather stations there, and on top of that he's
a great guy. When I was there, he kindly let me use his shack to guest-
op. Unfortunately for DXers, Warwick is more interested in satellites
and experimenting than in being an "appliance operator" for the Deserving.

73, Steve, AA6LF (also ZK1XP)

Stephen R. Salmon E-mail: steve@carlyle.com
Carlyle Systems, Inc. Phone: 415-345-2500
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas Fax: 415-349-3874
San Mateo, CA 94403

3566. Re: Another letter to Gary

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 02:31:18 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.023118.15557@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288489

In article <9206161209.AA01790@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>
>Gary,
>
>I think the main point of my too-long "open letter" to you was that the
>activites you enjoy do not lend themselves to an operating-news type of
>column such as "The World Above ..." The nearest would be the monthly NCS
>traffic totals found the the SCMs' reports -boorrriiinng to even me.
>As far as the name of the column is concerned, except for a change from "Mc"
>to "MHz", the name has been constant since the beginning of time. I certainly
>see your point and could tolerate a name-change.

I guess I haven't made myself clear. I'm not asking for box score results of "content" to appear in a VHF+ column, though there's nothing wrong with that either. FM/RPT and Section News cover public service communications adequately now, and rag chewers don't care about columns. What I want is a *technical* column that talks about ways to *exploit* radio technique to enhance content.

This appears to be a more difficult concept to explain than I thought. Let me go back to the example I used earlier that a picture is worth a thousand words. When communicating a circuit design to another person over radio, FAX would enhance that particular communications. That's the type of thing I mean by exploiting radio technique to enhance content. We often get bogged down with issues of maximizing distance and bits per baud when what we really want to do is convey an *idea* from one person to another. What I'm asking for is a column aimed specifically at techniques for facilitating idea exchange. This is akin to the fad in the computer world for multimedia. Though pictures aren't always the best way to communicate an idea, they will serve for this example.

>BTW, I don't see much high-tech about amateur VHF-FM. Repeaters, and linked
>repeaters, must be at least a generation old. What else is new ... ? Now I

There is considerable new work with digital methods of enhancing repeater functionality. While there's little new on the RF front, digital speech processing and storage have allowed many new features. A local company, A/D Technologies has a marvel of computer engineering available as a repeater controller. Aside from real time speech processing and voice mail and engineering data like SNR reporting and deviation reporting and TT testing, the controller also offers the possiblility of digital routing and linking of machines for realtime and voice mail delivery. This is new. Linked systems can allow a user to pick up voice mail left for him on any compatible machine from any other compatible machine linked to the system. Voice mail files

are linked and routed via high speed digital links. No longer do you have to have a *superstation* that can access all systems. If you can reach *one* you automatically have access to all.

>WILL admit that ham packet radio is demonstrating practical solutions to many
>REAL problems: addressing, protocol implementations, and the like. Most
>ham packet seems to be FAILING at up-to-date RF and modulation techniques.
>Which just shows that RF engineering/design/construction requires a lot more
>engineering education (and test gear) than protocols and software.
>Only a few, for example W6GN, seem to be pushing the RF front - but they
>never appear in QST. Is this because of a policy of addressing the mag to
>the mass-market/beginner?

Well the GRAPES high speed modem project that I'm involved with is an example of enhancing throughput. We've been pushing this RF modem since 1989. So far most of our sales have been outside the US. The cynic in me says that's because most US hams are caught up in DX fever, but the real reasons are likely that there's no regular forum for keeping the idea before the public. Phil Karn wrote a feature article reviewing the modem for 73 Magazine, and we've been mentioned in a couple of packet newsletters, but packet columns, such as they are, seem to be mired in telling people how to connect Bell 202 TNCs to handy talkies. That technology is obsolete. The throughput is so awful that real *content* of communications is sharply limited.

>I REALLY pity the younger ham. Nearly every place they can (afford to) live
>essentially forbids HF, weak-signal VHF/UHF, and microwave work, by means of
>antenna restrictions. This leaves FM-repeaters, and packet as the about ONLY
>practical outlet for many hams, sigh... I encourage the League to continue
>to do ALL it can in the fight against "city hall" and the NIBYs over
>draconian antenna restrictions. I would guess that ALL newer housing
>developments within 40 km (25 miles) of me forbid antennas. Should the
>League undertake/encourage a project to encourage the development of good
>residential "stealth" antennas?

Antenna restrictions are a serious problem, though they affect mainly the traditional DXer, HF and VHF+. While we should fight such restrictions as much as possible, we should also look at them as an opportunity. Techniques such as AMTOR and now Clover II allow us to communicate with much less elaborate antennas and lower power levels than more traditional methods. The combination of DSP, FEC, and digital signalling offer the possibility of utilizing very weak signals for communications without the need for large antenna arrays.

In addition, networks of stations linked to gateways are now practical. The community satellite access gateway concept should be exploited by clubs. We have the technology to allow HT access to our amateur satellites. What we don't have is the organization to do so. We have the technology to exploit cellular network concepts for voice and data, but lack the organization to realize them. With computer aid, even traditional HF DXing could be done through gateway stations, though how you'd keep "score" is an issue. If we weren't so concerned with competition and

scorekeeping, access to the HF bands could be as simple as access to a local VHF repeater.

Now I know that these ideas are foreign to most traditional amateurs. That's why a new column is needed, to make these ideas, and others, normal and commonplace by their familiarity. The bulk of the editorial material in QST is occupied by gamesters and their scores. That's a dying idea in this day of antenna restrictions and modern electronics. It's time we started looking toward the future instead of the past.

Gary KE4ZV

3567. Re: Advice on TV antenna sought...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 02:49:23 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.024923.15789@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288490
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Let me share my experience with TV receiving antennas. For UHF, theory says that a dish is best, followed by the corner reflector and the multi-bay colinear arrays. However, my practical experience in the field with commercial antennas shows that the cheap four bay bowtie outperforms the others in many cases. Especially when coupled with a antenna mounted preamp. This is likely because commercial dishes and corner reflectors are poorly constructed. To cover the entire UHF band from channel 14 to channel 69, a yagi design is totally unsuitable. Attempts at log periodic arrays are available, but generally are too compromised to be useful.

If you only want to receive one channel, the yagi is an excellent choice with lower wind loading than the arrays, but if you need to span the band, you want a broadband array.

For VHF, dishes and corner reflectors become impractically large. The best compromise for spanning the band is the log periodic array. For weak signals, however, yagis cut to the specific channel are best. If there are many VHF signals that you want to pick up, the collection of yagis can create a windloading problem, not to mention a problem with neighbors who don't appreciate the beauty of aluminum trees. :-)

Location is usually more important than absolute gain. The old rule of the higher the better applies, but there are instances where a lower antenna mounting position performs better. This is because of adverse reflections in the area or because of ground reflection gain enhancement. Often it is necessary to experiment to find the ideal antenna location.

Gary KE4ZV

3568. Contest Program for C64 or C128????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 03:09:33 UTC
From: acct136@carroll1.cc.edu
Message-ID: <3190@carroll1.cc.edu>
Source record: 288485

I am looking for a contest logging program for the commodore 64 or 128. Specifically I want to have the program for field day. In the past the usual pen and paper method worked fine for the smaller contests, but I'm not about to try it for field day! :) Any help in locating a contest program would be greatly appreciated.

Mark

Internet: DIEDRIMD@CNSVAX.UWEC.EDU

3569. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 05:28:25 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <515@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 288433

In article <1992Jun16.123402.12821@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>The reason the Japanese
>industry could flourish was that they had a bigger home market in Japan
>for their products than the entire American market represented. They
>still do, over 1,000,000 Japanese amateurs.

And the question that will stun the geezers is how many of
these are "Morris free" licences. Yes, in Japan, they even have a
Morris free HF licence.

How much has the U.S. been hurt by being about the last country
in the developed world to have a Morris free licence?

In Japan I suppose "Incentive Licencing" means an incentive to
buy a rig.

And I am tired of talking at ham clubs where I am the youngest
person there. I'm old enough to remember AM on HF.

--
Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA
If you can fake sincerity, you've got it made in Hollywood. -Rob Lingelbach

3570. Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 05:47:10 UTC
From: fletcher@moho.uwyo.EDU
Message-ID: <9206170546.AA23435@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288488

In Infohams V92 #620 ucsd.edu!brian@network.UCSD.EDU writes:

>It seems just about the time that it would have taken for all those
>people who hurried up and got their licences just before the new rules
>took effect to be counted. It would be interesting to know just how
>much of that increase was people who did indeed just beat the IL
>deadline.

My thoughts exactly.

Reid

3571. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 16 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 06:20:46 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.708762046@honte>
Source record: 288491
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 168, 06/16/92
10.7 FLUX=119.1 90-AVG=142 SSN=098 BKI=2321 1211 BAI=006
BGND-XRAY=B2.5 FLU1=5.7E+04 FLU10=1.3E+04 PKI=2222 1212 PAI=006
BOU-DEV=014,026,019,007,008,012,008,008 DEV-AVG=012 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C1.0 @ 0344UT XRAY-MIN= B2.3 @ 1930UT XRAY-AVG= B2.9
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 2340UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 1500UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.3%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 1435UT PCA-MIN= -0.8DB @ 1940UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55252NT @ 1251UT BOUTF-MIN=55215NT @ 1759UT BOUTF-AVG=55240NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+105NT@ 1923UT GOES7-MIN=N:-014NT@ 0611UT G7-AVG=+077,+047,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+120NT@ 2216UT GOES6-MIN=E:-016NT@ 1607UT G6-AVG=+090,+004,+033
FLUXFCST=STD:116,113,110;SESC:115,110,110 BAI/PAI-FCST=005,005,010/010,010,010
KFCST=2223 2221 2223 2221 27DAY-AP=010,009 27DAY-KP=3213 2233 2222 2233
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3572. Radar detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 08:13:17 UTC
From: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <fOF5RBy@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 288492

While we are on the scanner discussion again, what about the
use of radar detectors in some states? Does the communications
act of 1934 ensure me that I can use my radar detector in all states?
After all, the thing is just a radio tuned to a certain band is it not?

Anyone know if they are "illegal" in Colorado?
--
Brian Weaver
Internet: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Packet Radio: KD6CFA@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

3573. Reference for Clover system?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 09:32:18 UTC
From: esrlb@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <00jlbl0y@csv.warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 288494

I believe there may have been an article in Communications Quarterly regarding the digital 'Clover' system, and I'm very keen to chase it up, which I can do via 'inter-library loans' here. If somebody could post or mail me the particular issue number and publisher name/city I'd be very grateful.

73 - Simon G0GWA.

3574. Re: What does 30 meters sound like? (signal on 10.128 Mhz)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 10:25:24 UTC
From: kinning@sparc2.cs.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.102524.11801@sunb10.cs.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 288495

>This may sound like a dumb question, but what does the 30 meter band
>sound like? I never had any capabilities to listen there until this
>past weekend. I was playing with a homebrew receiver and found there
>was a awful lot of teletype and other "junk". I did not hear all that
>many HAM signals. I seem to remember that this band is shared with other

The 30m band is only used for CW, RTTY and packet. You can usualy hear CW at
the bottom of the band and packet on 10.145 and 10.147.

I can hear a strong teletype signal on 10.128 Mhz almost continuously from my
QTH here in Illinois. It sounds like RTTY, but I can't decode it. It may be
very fast CW. Does anyone know what this is ?

kinninger@uiuc.edu N9MLK

3575. Defense of posting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 11:49:55 UTC
From: rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov
Message-ID: <9206171150.AA09193@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov>
Source record: 288496

swrinde!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!lambda.msfc.nasa.gov!robichau@network.UCSD.EDU
takes me to task for my recent posting "Another letter to Gary".

>In article <mumble> rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>>Which just shows that RF engineering/design/construction requires a lot more
>>engineering education (and test gear) than protocols and software.
>>Only a few, for example W6GN, seem to be pushing the RF front - but they
>>never appear in QST. Is this because of a policy of addressing the mag to
>>the mass-market/beginner?

>I have to take strong issue with this point. I got my ham license
>primarily to _experiment_ with digital communications. To me that
>experimentation revolves around making maximally efficient use of the
>bandwidth available to me, and I choose to do that by experimenting
>with software and protocols.

At the present time, the vast majority of amateur packet communication uses
FM-FM modulation, surely about the least-bandwidth-efficient choice available.
Can you improve the current bandwidth and required-signal-strength efficiency
by a LARGE factor with improved protocols and software? However, there IS
certainly room for more work on protocols, etc. Develop a really-efficient
multipoint meteor-burst communication protocol, for example. Oh, and yes, I
do understand that trade-off between doing an operation in hardware or
software is an implementation detail (ie: DSP vs. hardware filters), but you
should know both fields to make the better choice.

**** stuff left out ****
>****** I resent your your commentary above, which to me reads as
>"RF engineering/design/construction is important. 'Mass-market'
>beginners don't have the skills or tools to do this important stuff,
>so we should ignore them."

No activity can survive without beginners. The no-code license was sold
partially on the basis that it would bring in loads of technically-advanced
people. I would hope that even the less-technical beginner would want to
learn about how radio/radios work. The mags seem to have dumbed-down for fear
of frightening the beginner with technical mumbo-jumbo. They send the
not-trivial tech stuff to Siberias like QEX. Have you ever seen a copy of QEX?
Not much tech content there, either. Ham mags shouldn't be at the research-
topic level, but the recent emphasis on "connect-these-together", "cw-from-
my-bicycle", "construct-this-....", almost always leaves out any discussion of
the theory of operation or the design choices. This applies to the software
and protocol articles as well. How often do you see commented code
or pseudocode in a ham mag? "Takes too much space."

>Do you feel that the influx of "mass-market" no-code "beginners" is
>hurting the hobby? Fine. Teach the ignorant newcomers _why_ RF design
>and construction is important, and how it can be rewarding and useful.

No, not if they are interested in amateur RADIO, which also answers the second part of your comment. Just look at all the questions on this group which show that anything about antennas/propagation/equipment_internals/etc is black-magic to many hams - and this group represents some of the cream of ham radio. But at least these questions show that some people want to learn about radio. I don't expect pilots to design airplanes, but they should understand the rudiments of aerodynamics, engines, weather.

I think of ham radio as having substantial technical content.
I am out of date?

>73 de Paul, KD4JZG
73 de W3OTC

3576. Standard C-528 accu pack circuit diagram?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 12:23:45 UTC
From: bleher@mikro.ee.tu-berlin.de
Message-ID: <bleher.708783825@tubue>
Source record: 288497

Hello om's

Does someone has a circuit diagram of the interiour of the accu pack (7.2V) for the Standard C-528 handy. I want to build my own charger because the commercial fast charger's price is very high.
Between the accus and the power jack and the two contacts at the bottom rear of the case is some tricky circuitry. Circuit diagrams for similar handies are also welcomed.

Many thanks, Rolf

_____
Rolf Bleher DK7IN |
E-Mail: bleher@mikro.ee.tu-berlin.de | Institute of Microelectronics
Phone: +49 30 314-26705 | Technical University Berlin
Fax: +49 30 314-24597 | Jebensstrasse 1
AX25: dk7in @ db0gr | D-1000 Berlin 12, Germany

3577. Re: Dark Suckers (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 12:48:06 UTC
From: kstuart@oasys.dt.navy.mil
Message-ID: <21181@oasys.dt.navy.mil>
Source record: 288498

W.R.T. the spec sheet for the WRITE-ONLY memory, I think that I still have my copy packed away in a box of goodies in my basement. The version that I have, tho, is for SIGNETICS, not FAIRCHILD.

If anyone has an interest in getting a copy, give me an E-mail.

Ken.

3578. Re: How does 'Trunked radio' work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 12:50:32 UTC
From: alf@dfv.rwth-aachen.de
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.125032.13739@dfv.rwth-aachen.de>
Source record: 288503

geertj@ica.philips.nl (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:

>I heard that last week, the local authorities here have switched their
>old single-channel radios to 'trunked' ones. This as preparation to
>a police force for a much greater area (region instead of city).

>Shure enough, while looking for the signals, I found that something
>has changed. It looks like the rigs change frequency
>every time they make a new call. People complain that they have to
>wait for 1 sec after they have given PTT, apperently to give the rig
>time to tune.

>I would imagine that such a new system would be all digital, keeping
>out the scanner freaks. However, while listning in, I found out that
>the transmissions are clear NBFM. It seems that they also have an
>encryption possibility, sometimes noise (like a G3RUH modem) is heard.
>Why isn't encryption always used? I found that sometimes, people are
>unable to produce a relyable signal (mobile flutter). Would that
>be the reason that encryption is only used on demand?

>Some channels are very loud, some have much less signal strength.
>yet, they seem to be connected somehow. Sometimes a transmission
>is heard on 3 frequencies. Assuming that it is routed somehow,
>how would the installation know to whom a message should be relayed?

>I also found out that the base station can read the ID of the rig
>transmitting. However, I don't hear a startup signal on each
>transmission, so it must be sent elsewhere.

>I think the new units are made by Motorola, but I am not shure.

>Does anybody recognize this system? If true, do you have some literature
>on how it works? Thanks in advance for any information!

Hi out there,

Jan Geert described in his article a trunked mobile radio system. In my
opinion it is an implementation of the MPT 1327. This standard was defined by
the British Ministry of Post and Telecommunication (MPT), Department of Trade
and Industry, Radiocommunications Division in 1988. The standard was overtaken
by several European states, at least France and Germany. In Germany the
"Deutsche Bundespost Telekom' has licensed in several regions (e.g. in the
"Ruhrgebiet") trunked mobile radio systems.

To the technical part of the system:
(I try to summarize the informations I have)
- Structure of the system: cellular; if necessary several cells are combined to

a big system ofr covering an area.
- Diameter of a cell: 10 - 25 km for big areas
5 km for industrial zones
- separate channel for signalling data; e.g. connection establishment, exchange of ID's ...
- Speech transmission analog
- Data transmission: 2400 bit/s, FFSK ("0" - 1800 Hz; "1" - 1200 Hz)
- Signalling data is transmitted digital with 1200 bit/s
- Transmitted power: < 15 W erp (in Germany)
- Frequency range: 410 - 430 MHz (in Germany); the standard allows a freq range from 50 to 500 MHz
- Access to the Signalling channel: S-ALOHA
- possible call types: point-to-point, 'group'-call, broadcast, conference, call redirection, priority calls, emergency calls
- possible access to the telephone system (with tradeoffs caused by the half duplex in TMR)

There are a lot of different manufacturer for these units, the following list is a summary of the manufacturer I know and is not ment as an advertising in any sense.
Bosch, SEL/Alcatel, Nokia, Motorola, Rohde & Schwarz (for base stations [?]) and surely some other ...

I hope this informations helps a bit. The informations I got are mostly taken out of "Funkschau" a newspaper on radio communication (in German).

Bye es 73
Ralf, DD2KZ

--
Ralf Crumbach, DD2KZ | C O M
Communication Networks, Technical University of Aachen | --v-^-v-^-v-^-v--
Phone: +49-241-807919 Fax: +49-241-84964 | N E T S
Email: alf@dfv.rwth-aachen.de | RWTH Aachen, Germany

3579. Re: Improving CW Speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 12:54:03 UTC
From: vbreault@rinhp750.gmr.com
Message-ID: <VBREAULT.92Jun17085403@rinhp750.gmr.com>
Source record: 288499

In article <859@tekgen.bv.tek.com> brucec@tekgen.bv.tek.com (Bruce Cheney) writes:

I want to get better at CW. In particular, I would
like to be able to send and receive on the air at
25+ wpm. Although I can copy "structured" messages
(like FCC exams) at 20 wpm, practically speaking I am
really operational at only 15 wpm. Does anyone have
a recommendation for a path to get from 15 to 25+?
<stuff deleted>

I'm not one to talk, having passed 1(C) by the "Wheel of Fortune"
approach :-) but here's my suggestions:

Put the pen down and head copy. You don't write down the text
of a telephone call, why should a conversation via Morse code
be any different? This will be hard at first (It's certainly is
hard for me) but they tell me that it will become easy "after a
while". I *do* write down the things that I may want to refer
to later (callsign, name, QTH, RST...) but head copy the
rest of the stuff.

While studying, I worked at the 80% point. I used to head copy
random letter sequenced and used the 80% figure (4 out of 5 letters)
to determine how fast to run the machine for that session. On bad
days, I'd have to slow it down to get up to 80% and on good days,
I could raise it to the point where the comprehension dropped to
80%. Overall, the speed went up more than it went down.

I agree completely with your QSO per day method. Nothing beats
getting into regular ragchews to develop the CW skills.

-- --
73 ES GL OM BT CUL DE N8OEF SK

-val-
--

Val Breault - vbreault@gmr.com - N8OEF/AE

The opinions expressed by the author do not necessarily reflect
the position of the General Motors Corporation.

3580. Re: What does 30 meters sound like? (signal on 10.128 Mhz)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 13:01:43 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.130143.13811@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288500

In article <1992Jun17.102524.11801@sunb10.cs.uiuc.edu>,
kinning@sparc2.cs.uiuc.edu (Warren Kinninger) writes:

> I can hear a strong teletype signal on 10.128 Mhz almost continuously from my
> QTH here in Illinois. It sounds like RTTY, but I can't decode it. It may be
> very fast CW. Does anyone know what this is ?
>
> kinninger@uiuc.edu N9MLK

Note: Some of these entries may be stale:

10.1230 kup68_____us: interior, fixed station, 6a9b emission 5kw
[babelthp] (govt rcds)

kup71_____us: interior, fixed station, 6a9b emission 5kw
[saipan, mariana is] (govt rcds)

10.1300 call?_____us: navy, fixed/coastal station, several modes
[bermuda] (govt rcds)

call?_____us: navy, fixed/coastal station, several modes
[garrity, iceland] (govt rcds)

call?_____us: navy, ships, several modes
[atlantic ocean] (govt rcds)

cnl_______us: navy, fixed/coastal station, several modes
[sidivahi, morocco] (govt rcds)

naa_______us: navy, fixed/coastal station, several modes
[cutler, me] (govt rcds)

nam_______us: navy, coastal station, several modes
[driver, va] (govt rcds)

nau_______us: navy, fixed/coastal station, several modes
[sabanasc, pr] (govt rcds)

npn_______us: navy, fixed station, 1.7f1 @5kw, 6a9b @ 20kw
[barrigad, guam] (govt rcds)

nss_______us: navy, fixed/coastal station, several modes
[annapolis, md] (govt rcds)

rbw48_____murmansk meteo, fax
[murmansk, ussr] (others)

10.1350 call?_____us: navy, fixed/coastal station, .1a1 and 1.24f1 emissi
ons 10kw

[manilla] (govt rcds)

call?_____us: navy, fixed/coastal station, .1a1 and 1.24f1 emissi
ons 10kw
[yokosuka, japan] (govt rcds)

npm_______us: navy, fixed/coastal station, .1a1 and 1.24f1 emissi
ons 10kw
[barrigad, guam] (govt rcds)

10.1380 nma_______us: coast guard, atlantic domestic emergency net, fixed
station, several modes
[miami, fl] (govt rcds)

nmf_______us: coast guard, atlantic domestic emergency net, fixed
station, several modes
[otis ang base, ma] (govt rcds)

nmf_______us: coast guard, atlantic domestic emergency net, ship
station or bridge-to-bridge station
[otis ang base, ma] (govt rcds)

nmg_______us: coast guard, atlantic domestic emergency net, fixed
station, several modes
[new orleans, la] (govt rcds)

nmm_______us: coast guard, atlantic domestic emergency net, fixed
station, several modes
[nw, va] (govt rcds)

nmn_______us: coast guard, atlantic domestic emergency net, fixed
station, several modes
[pungo, va] (govt rcds)

nmr_______us: coast guard, atlantic domestic emergency net, fixed
station, several modes
[san juan, pr] (govt rcds)

noz_______us: coast guard, atlantic domestic emergency net, fixed
station, several modes
[elizabeth city, nc] (govt rcds)

10.1400 call?_____us: air force, fixed/land/mobile stations, 6a9b emissio
n 2500w
[usa-wide] (govt rcds)

--
==========
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Laboratories - att!ihlpm!parnass - (708)979-5414

3581. Tektronics 4631 Hard Copy Unit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 13:23:34 UTC
From: sidb@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9206170920.aa18989@AED.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 288501

Hi,

As the source of all kinds of good and valuable information I come
to the gurus of esoterica.

I have a TEK 4631 that does a good job and is still working. We have
a few systems, both Macintosh and PC that could use this to output lots of
useful data. However, we can't find a driver to make it do its stuff with
either the Mac or PC.

Does anybody have a driver or know of one? Commercial, shareware or
freeware?

Please reply directly as I am not on the PC side and generally late
on the Mac BBS side.

Thanx,
Sid Bernstein
sidb@pica.army.mil
201-724-4776/5378

3582. Re: Info-Hams Digest V92 #624

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 13:34:25 UTC
From: cmaddox@imsa.EDU
Message-ID: <9206171333.AA26016@imsa.edu>
Source record: 288502

>Date: 17 Jun 92 00:40:06 GMT
>From: ulysses!ulysses.att.com!wmb@ucbvax.berkeley.edu
>Subject: Yaesu FT-470 replacement rumor?
>To: info-hams@ucsd.edu
>
>I understand that Yaesu is planning to bring out a new dual-band
>(2m/70cm) handheld, to replace the FT-470, in the near future.
>
>Does anyone know anything about it? When due? Features? Size?
>Comparison to the FT-470? Relative price? Do they already sell it in
>Japan or elsewhere? Is it worth waiting for? Is there really such a
>rumor, or did I just start one..?
>
>Bill Brelsford, K2DI
>AT&T, Basking Ridge NJ
>wmb@joplin.att.com
>

Bill & all who are interested,

The rumor that Yaesu is bringing out a new Dual Band HT is TRUE. Yaesu has
been running ad's on the new unit in Radio Fun for the last 2 months or so.
Unfortunatly I do not have a copy of the Mag in my office (took the latest
issue out of by bag this AM :-( ). I believe the new model is called the
FT-530. I'll bring in the mag tomorrow and reply with more info then.

Chuck

Chuck Maddox /// -- N9NON Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy
cmaddox@imsa.edu Computer Technician
(708)-801-6015 voice (708)-801-6004 fax

3583. Re: Radar detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 13:44:21 UTC
From: whs70@dancer.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.134421.10948@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 288504

In article <fOF5RBy@quack.sac.ca.us> bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us (Brian Weaver) writes:
>While we are on the scanner discussion again, what about the
>use of radar detectors in some states? Does the communications
>act of 1934 ensure me that I can use my radar detector in all states?
>After all, the thing is just a radio tuned to a certain band is it not?
>
> Anyone know if they are "illegal" in Colorado?

Only three states have any type of "radar detector prohibition."
Virginia and Connecticut ban their use completely, while New York
has only baned their use by truckers. Virginia also now uses a
"radar detector detector" to try and identify passing cars that
have a radar detector. The "detector detector" is little more
than a very sensitive receiver that indicates the presence
of an RF siignal in the frequency range of the internal oscillator
of the typical radar detector.

As to the 1934 Commuunications Act ensuring your ability to use
a radar detector, that has (to the best of my knowledge) never
been tested before. I have heard, but have nothing specific to
cite, that those few cases where someone chooses to pursue such
a defense have always resulted in the state dropping the charges.
The idea here is that the state would rather let one person off than
risk going to a higher court and having the entire law prohibiting
radar detectors thrown out. This, of course, is only applicable
to Virginia, Connecticut and New York.

I offer the above comments based on my long standing membership in the
National Motorists Association and the information that has been
published over the last few years in the NMA's bimonthly
newsletters.

Standard Disclaimer- Any opinions, etc. are mine and NOT my employer's.

Bill Sohl (K2UNK) BELLCORE (Bell Communications Research, Inc.)
Morristown, NJ email via UUCP bcr!dancer!whs70
201-829-2879 Weekdays email via Internet whs70@dancer.cc.bellcore.com

3584. Re: Tips for teaching a 7yr old enuf for nocode-tech wanted.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 14:24:05 UTC
From: lhurder@arrl.org
Message-ID: <172@arrl.org>
Source record: 288455

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, wvanhorn@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (William E Van Horne) writes:
>
>I had a fascinating experience yesterday when I had a QSO with a young
>ham on his 9th birthday. He has recently received his General class
>license and I was his first RTTY QSO. He has just finished the third
>grade and will go into fourth grade in the fall. His spelling is better
>than many adults I have worked on RTTY and AMTOR. His typing is slow,
>but accurate.
>
>I am very impressed that a child of that age can type, let alone become
>a general class ham. I am wondering whether he is a prodigy - a Mozart
>or Norbert Wiener - or alternatively, whether I am underestimating how
>much a many young children are capable of doing.
>

I've licensed three hundred and six 9-year olds so far. Every
single one of them types -- they're all on packet! So I have no trouble
believing your story. But I don't think it's unusual in the least.
Extremely PLEASANT though!

73 de KY1T

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

3585. Re: Another letter to Gary

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 14:27:46 UTC
From: lhurder@arrl.org
Message-ID: <173@arrl.org>
Source record: 288457

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>
>I REALLY pity the younger ham. Nearly every place they can (afford to) live
>essentially forbids HF, weak-signal VHF/UHF, and microwave work, by means of
>antenna restrictions. This leaves FM-repeaters, and packet as the about ONLY
>practical outlet for many hams, sigh... I encourage the League to continue
>to do ALL it can in the fight against "city hall" and the NIBYs over
>draconian antenna restrictions. I would guess that ALL newer housing
>developments within 40 km (25 miles) of me forbid antennas. Should the
>League undertake/encourage a project to encourage the development of good
>residential "stealth" antennas?
>

Nah. Not so. I don't know of ANY place (aside from prison, maybe, and
I know of several where Amateur Radio is an integral entity!) that
forbids microwave work. If I want to run an IR or little GunnPlexer
unit right through the window of a condo or other place where antennas
are "forbidden" I certainly can.

Further, the notion that HF and FM repeaters is "all that's available"
to young hams just doesn't square with reality. I can recall making
many hundreds of contacts (many of them DX QSOs at that!) with all
my antennas being BELOW GROUND, SUBTERRANEAN, in the basement of my
condo, before I bought my house some years back.

How? The Amateur Satellite Service of course!

In fact, there's LOTS of wonderful things that newcomers can do,
in spite of what what we "Old Timers" incorrectly think of as
brick walls.

Our job, then, as seasoned veterans of the Amateur Radio Service is
to point out the HUGE variety of neat things that newcomers can do,
and strive to keep our negative (often wrong) opinions to ourselves.

Tough thing to do!

LH

N
| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,

MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

3586. Re: Dark Suckers (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 14:28:08 UTC
From: HASSLER@MAINE.MAINE.EDU
Message-ID: <92169.102808HASSLER@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>
Source record: 288512

Anybody remember the NED (noise emitting diode)? Only worked once,
as I recall. Don't remember where I saw it.
jch

3587. Re: What does 30 meters sound like? (signal on 10.128 Mhz)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 14:34:11 UTC
From: abe@mace.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <51660@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288506

In article <1992Jun17.130143.13811@cbnewse.cb.att.com> parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com (Bob Parnass, AJ9S) writes:

An interesting and useful list of 30M stations. Thanks, as usual, Bob.

And don't forget:

10.14410 DK0WCY_____30M low power CW beacon. Does anyone know anything more about this useful propagation indicator?

Vic Abell W9RGB

3588. Field Day rules question (maybe dumb)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 14:39:31 UTC
From: heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.093931.40854@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu>
Source record: 288505

I will be on vacation in Colorado during Field Day this year, and I am presently building a 40-meter QRP rig to take along, in hopes of making a few contacts while I'm there. I've read the Field Day rules, and I'm assuming that since I'll be working Field Day from Colorado, I should identify myself with the Colorado section, even though I live in Kansas. Is this correct? (Forgive me if this is a stupid question--this is only my second Field Day, and I didn't really do much the first time.)

Of course, this may be a moot point if I can't get this rig working...:-)

+---+
Doug Heacock, Academic Computing	heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu
Services, The University of Kansas	heacock@ukanvax.bitnet
Lawrence, KS 66045	N0NZQ
+---+

3589. Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 15:12:02 UTC
From: P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <9206171511.AA01439@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288507

Old-timers used to reckon you could make *anything* radiate if you knew how to couple power to it effectively.
Problem is, hams these days expect to *buy* an antenna, and commercial suppliers will take your cash willingly. Where's the experimenter-spirit that builds antennas out of discarded FM/TV beams (often available at no cost from your local friendly antenna-riggers. Dammit - some antenna riggers almost beg you to take the things away...!).
End-fed rain gutters, shunt-fed aluminum window-frames, base-loaded balcony-rails will all work on HF. For VHF, try an on-glass quad.

---G6WBJ--- Pete Lucas PJML@uk.ac.nsw.ua G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

3590. W1AW CW practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 15:39:00 UTC
From: hansen@jallao.aosg.gsf.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.153900.16081@aosg.gsf.dec.com>
Source record: 288509

Could someone post times, frequencies and wpm's of W1AW code practice broadcasts?

thanks in advance

paul

3591. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 15:49:49 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <174@arrl.org>
Source record: 288456

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>[I hate to get this started up again, but I want to respond to some of
>Jon's points. Please hit N now if you don't want to see this.]

Me too, but...

>In article <162@arrl.org> jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:
>>
>>Let me say first that I think Incentive Licensing (IL) was a bad idea.
>>It added little or nothing of value to ham radio and managed to anger
>>a lot of people--for good reason.
>
>Absolutely true. Not only did it anger people, but many stopped Elmering
>prospective hams. I watched three clubs die over this issue. Clubs were
>the primary recruiting tool for new amateurs during this period. Many
>sponsored high school clubs and held regular licensing classes. That's
>how I got into amateur radio. Much of this disappeared in the angry days
>following IL. Most attempts to bring it back have failed.

If there was any more cut-off-your-nose-to-spite-your-face reaction to
IL than this one, I haven't run across it. I, too, got licensed through
a club--after incentive licensing. I've belonged to several clubs over
the years. Each had a committed Elmering program. If they hadn't, I
wouldn't have belonged to them. Many, many clubs continued to support
ham radio, and I have to say that any club that gave up Elmering because
of IL must not have been very committed to the program--or the
hobby--to begin with. It's one thing to dislike something; it's
something else to pick up your bat and ball and go home in a snit.

>Part of that
>is the changing image of amateur radio, but part is due to the hiatus
>caused by the IL controversy.

Maybe. But you are extrapolating from a small sampling to a sweeping
generalization. You may be right; you may not. My point is that this
is sheer speculation. At least, *I'm* not aware of any real data to
answer the question one way or another. Are you?

>>But I don't buy the argument that
>>it was responsible for any significant loss of growth in the amateur
>>ranks. Even less do I think it had anything to do with the demise of US
>>equipment manufacturers. Keep in mind that at the same time US amateur
>>manufacturers were dying out, so were major US *consumer* electronics
>>manufacturers, and for much the same reasons: offshore competition
>>(initially Japanese) provided lower-cost products that were more
>>attuned to the wants and needs of the consumer. While it is true that

>>this all occurred at about the same time that IL came into being,
>>simultaneity doesn't imply causality. I've seen no compelling argument
>>that IL and the loss of US amateur manufacturers are related. And I'd
>>be curious to know how the Japanese manufacturers managed to flourish
>>in a market that IL had supposedly destroyed.
>
>Look back through QST archives and note when Japanese radios began to
>have a major impact on American hams. It was much later than 1968.
>The Japanese manufacturers moved in to fill an existing vacuum rather
>than actively displacing old line manufacturers.

If IL drove US manufacturers out of the market, how is it that those
manufacturers could operate in a market with a customer base of 260
thousand in 1965 but not in the 1975 market with 260 thousand?

>The reason the Japanese
>industry could flourish was that they had a bigger home market in Japan
>for their products than the entire American market represented. They
>still do, over 1,000,000 Japanese amateurs.

Why wouldn't this have been equally true even if IL had never happened?
The Japanese have driven US manufacturers out of practically every
mature mass electronics market. I know of no reason to think this
wouldn't have happened in the amateur market regardless of regulatory
action--short of restrictive trade legislation. They've even driven
them out of markets where there are far *more* customers in the US
than in Japan. Obviously there are factors at work here other than IL!

>>Now, about the growth question. I'm sure that IL had *some* effect
>>on growth, at least early on. But it's unclear how much. It *is*
>>true that after IL came into being in 1967 (privileges actually changed
>>in 1968 and 1969), growth was slow, it's also true that growth had
>>slowed *before* IL. From FCC PRB figures, here are the number of
>>licensed hams, 1965 to 1982:
>>
>>1965 260,301
>>1966 255,952
>>1967 256,998
>>1968 256,546
>>1969 264,601
>>1970 263,918
>>1971 264,374
>>1972 262,093
>>1973 253,357
>>1974 256,264
>>1975 260,091
>>1976 290,251
>>1977 328,648
>>1978 356,336
>>1979 373,779
>>1980 393,353

>>1981 398,829
>>1982 410,304
>>
>>Note that the biggest increase in the 1965-1975 decade occurred during
>>1969, just after IL took effect.
>
>Remember that amateur licenses ran for 5 years during this period.
>So you have to look at numbers five years down the road to get an idea
>of the effect of incentive licensing. Look at 1973 when the numbers
>dip below the 1968 count.

No, the effect should be immediate, as all those disgusted drop-outs
with one year left on the license (in 1967) failed to renew (in 1968),
with two years (in 1967) failed to renew (in 1969)... and nobody new
got licensed in 1968, 1969... because that horrible IL kept them out.
While the *total* effect would be seen in five years, you would begin
to see the effect immediately. Instead, you see mild growth. (I
wouldn't dwell too much on the +/- 5k deltas. They probably represent
normal variation during a slow growth period.) And you still haven't
explained why growth stopped *before* the advent of IL (see 1965-1967)
if IL is the primary cause of low growth.

>Growth doesn't really pick up until the
>FCC releases more *phone* spectrum to the general and advanced licensees.

I think it's highly likely that the growth boom is coincident with the
CB craze. I doubt that FCC subband tweaking had much to do with it.

>By the 1980s a whole new generation is entering amateur radio who don't
>know much about the debacle of the 60s. As far as they're concerned,
>it's just the way things are done.

Absolutely true. Which means that IL is not *inherently* a killer of
ham radio. It's deleterious effect was primarily in the anger that it
caused.

>>In 1955 there were (esimated) 150,000 amateurs. Obviously there was
>>massive growth between 1955-1965. What caused that growth to slow?
>>I don't know. It would take a serious scientific study to find out.
>>But it *did* slow, and *before* IL came into being. So to argue that
>>IL was responsible is ludicrous. One other interesting item from the
>>data is that there was a growth spurt in the late 70's (sometimes
>>known as "the CB boom"). Since there were no significant changes to
>>the IL structure during this period, it's hard to square the numbers
>>with the theory that IL was responsible for "two decades of stagnation."
>
>The late 1960s did see a substantial portion of the potential amateur
>population visiting Southeast Asia. Another large contingent was in
^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
nice way of putting it! :-)

>the streets of America. This had an impact on amateur growth to be
>sure. Unlike 1945 however, many of the returning radio trained servicemen
>*didn't* become amateurs. I *believe* that this was because they saw
>the IL structure as more of the mickey mouse BS they had been putting
>up with in the military and they'd had enough of that. Most probably
>became those "rebel" CBers of the mid-70s.

You may believe that, Gary, but you haven't put forth any evidence
to demonstrate it. To try to analyze ham radio growth relative only
to IL is hopeless. The external factors you mention almost surely
played a part, as did other economic and social factors. Attributing
everything bad that happened in ham radio from 1967 to 1980 to IL is
just unsupportable.

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |

3592. Ten-Ten-Contests

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 16:06:29 UTC
From: t2262cg@cd1.LRZ-Muenchen.DE
Message-ID: <t2262cg.708797189@cd1>
Source record: 288511

Does anybody know anything about the Ten-Ten-Contests. They must be twice a year (per mode), but I have no information about time and date.

Please mail to me.

73 de DL3RDR

3593. Re: Improving CW Speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 16:11:39 UTC
From: tonyp@cnvxla.COM
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.161139.6676@convex.com>
Source record: 288510

There is a feller out here [west] that runs code practice
continuously around 7.100 Mhz. He has quite a good signal
perhaps you can receive it from your QTH.

He is sending religious text, which I though was considered
inappropriate for amateur radio's non-sectarian policy.

--
The PacketDriller is the finest network router available today and can route
packets using *any* known protocol according to arbitrary specifications. It
will only take you, the sysadmin, about 857 years to learn how to set those
specification. Enjoy. -Truth in advertising

3594. Re: Field Day rules question (maybe dumb)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 17:03:22 UTC
From: wtr@mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.170322.20503@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 288517

heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:

>I will be on vacation in Colorado during Field Day this year, and I am
presently building a 40-meter QRP rig to take along, in hopes of
>making a few contacts while I'm there. I've read the Field Day rules,
>and I'm assuming that since I'll be working Field Day from Colorado, I
>should identify myself with the Colorado section, even though I live
>in Kansas. Is this correct? (Forgive me if this is a stupid
>question--this is only my second Field Day, and I didn't really do
>much the first time.)

There is no such thing as a dumb question - only dumb answers. You should
identify yourself with the section you are physically located in. This is
the case for all contests that I know of that exchange any QTH information.
Good luck with the rig, and I'll see you on 40 CW!!

73 de AI6E
wtr@mitre.org
** Opinions are mine only, and not my employer's **

3595. Re: Wouff-Hong

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 17:12:33 UTC
From: mrb1@cbnewsh.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.171233.11008@cbnewsh.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288513

After following this thread about the "Wouff-Hong" for a while, it finally became apparent. This sort of thing is why amateur radio is soooooo relevant to the youth of today. NOT.

C'mon now. A bunch of people going ga-ga over a couple dirty old pieces of wood hanging on the wall in Connecticut ? Secret initiation rituals ?

No wonder this hobby is known for its geekiness & nerdiness. When are we going to stop thinking that there's anything special about it ? Maybe thirty years ago, when people still sent telegrams and long-distance calls almost always were made by operators at cord switchboards and portable telephones were something only James Bond had in the movies.

Today ..... your major source of new hams (i.e., youth) would say "Get a life!"

I would close by saying that we must do a better job of promoting amateur radio, but after further thought merely ask "Why should we bother?"

WA3ZXO

3596. Re: Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 17:17:08 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.171708.5727@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 288516

In article <9206171511.AA01439@ucsd.edu> P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (Pete Lucas) writes:
>Old-timers used to reckon you could make *anything* radiate if you knew how
>to couple power to it effectively.
>Problem is, hams these days expect to *buy* an antenna, and commercial
>suppliers will take your cash willingly. Where's the experimenter-spirit

Wire antennas are so simple yet somewhat mysterious at the same time. I just cringe a the thought of new hams going out and BUYING a pre-assembled dipole antenna kit. What a waste of money. But many new hams don't believe that simple antennas work VERY well. After all, if it costs more then it has to work better, right :-)

Problems is, to the average person, ANTENNAS ARE BORING. A piece of wire. Big deal.

The manufacturers need to come up with all sorts of fancy gimmicks to convince you that their $89.95 piece of wire will work better than your $5.99 piece of wire :-)

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

3597. Re: Improving CW Speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 17:23:26 UTC
From: tonyp@cnvxla.COM
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.172326.13499@convex.com>
Source record: 288514

If you want to try something different, tune around the shortwave fqys for the commercial stations. I enjoy copying cw from these guys. They send various texts such as weather and traffic, and use machines, so the reception is enjoyable. I listen to several and have the memories programmed in my DELTA II so I can flip through all the channels and find one that is doing something besides a "diddle message". WLO, WCC, KFS, and VAI are my favorites. GL

--
QRA de WA2EAA / QTC? / OBS? / QSX 4 6 8 & 12 MHZ AR

--
To install WordBlurf 9.0 on a network, place the write-enabled installation diskette in drive A and type A:netinstall. WordBlurf 9.0 will install itself on every machine on your network, and nothing will go wrong. Really. We promise.
-A user about to discover the real nature of networking.

3598. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 17:24:40 UTC
From: harp@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <harp.45@bnr.ca>
Source record: 288515

>The IL rules took effect on Nov 22, 1967. Anyone receiving a new
>license in 1969 must have been tested under the incentive licensing
>structure. (I know FCC licensing is slow, but not *that* slow!)
>-------
>Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
>American Radio Relay League |
>225 Main St. |
>Newington, CT 06111 |

I wish DXCC indorsments were as fast as the FCC in issuing licenses.

Talk about slooooooowwww!

****
* Alan Harp K4PB * Bell-Northern Research * CW FOREVER *
* mail: harp@bnr.ca * Research Triangle Park, NC * *
****

3599. Re: Advice on TV antenna sought...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 17:51:16 UTC
From: PAPAI@kcgl1.eng.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.175116.11746@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 288518
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

The advise about positioning intrigues me. My parents
live atop a big hill, and have an antenna in the attic of the
house. The antenna has of course lasted forever out of the
weather. The problem is that the house has aluminum siding, and
I wonder if that impedes good reception. They get the stronger
channels from up to 100 miles away, but I think they might do
better with an exterior mmounted antenna. Does aluminum siding
make an effective Faraday cage?

Thanks
jpp

3600. Re: Improving CW Speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 17:51:32 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.17.13.51.32.1992.5513@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288519

> He is sending religious text, which I though was considered
> inappropriate for amateur radio's non-sectarian policy.

What non-sectarian policy. What's dubious about this guy (and I
believe it's some Krishna stuff), is that by calling it code practice
he can get arount the fact that hams aren't allowed to broadcast.

It's kind of lousy code practice because it's done continuosly at
some relatively low speed like 8 WPM.

-Ron

3601. Re: Dark Suckers (long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 18:03:21 UTC
From: rspear@sookit
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.180321.22472@burns.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 288520

[No readable article body recovered]

3602. What logger for Field Day ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 18:05:20 UTC
From: dale@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.180520.14899@sequent.com>
Source record: 288523

Turns out that Field day is coming up quite soon and I have located a simple lap top computer -- IBM PC compat, 640 K mem, 1.4 MB 3 1/2 inch disk for the event.

Never having used any logging software, I want to know what simple software should I go after to automate our dupe sheet process? Is there some public domain or shareware stuff I can pull off a net? Doesn't need to be fancy, cheap would be nice. I know, I should have thought of this sooner, but with only a week to go I don't have time to write something. (Besides, if a bug at 4 AM wipes out the log I don't want it to be *my* bug! :-)

73, Dale.

dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063
--
dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

3603. Kenwood Tm-241A Schematics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 18:15:24 UTC
From: lafom00@DMI.USherb.CA
Message-ID: <Bq05Dp.Grl@DMI.USherb.CA>
Source record: 288521

I own a Kenwood Tm-241A and I did not get the schematic with it.

Is there someone on Internet who can send me a copy of it.

Thanks a lot

Martin Laforce
Repentigny, Quebec

VE2 MLU

3604. Re: What does 30 meters sound like?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 18:30:08 UTC
From: bill@falcon.cs.uofs.edu
Message-ID: <10839@platypus.uofs.uofs.edu>
Source record: 288430

In article <1992Jun16.131420.23408@gvl.unisys.com>, rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
|> past weekend. I was playing with a homebrew receiver and found there
|> was a awful lot of teletype and other "junk". I did not hear all that
|> many HAM signals.

Why do you assume that "teletype and other 'junk'" is not HAM??
Not every ham is divided between CW and SSB.

bill KB3YV

--

Bill Gunshannon | If this statement wasn't here,
bill@platypus.uofs.edu | This space would be left intentionally blank
bill@tuatara.uofs.edu | #include <std.disclaimer.h>

3605. RE: Signal on 10.128 MHz

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 18:34:56 UTC
From: dwilson@s850.mwc.EDU
Message-ID: <9206171834.AA21025@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288522

The radioteletype signal report as 10.128 is a 50 Bd/850 Hz shift transmission by the USN at Cutler, Maine with center frequency 10.130 MHz. It is simultaneously transmitted on 7.455 and 11.6875 MHz. The callsign for Cutler is NAA. The HF site for Cutler USN is across the street from the huge VLF antenna. The above freqs were confirmned by a personal visit to the area.

--

David L. Wilson dwilson@s850.mwc.edu
Department of Mathematics Amateur: AC4IU (ex-KD4ASW/KO4EQ)
Mary Washington College Home Phone: (703)898-1084
Fredericksburg, VA 22401 Office Phone: (703)899-4744

3606. Re: 10GHz transmitters, under $30

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 18:49:09 UTC
From: abeals@autodesk.com
Message-ID: <abeals.708806949@melange>
Source record: 288524

Yesterday, I wrote:

>Try looking in Radio Fun.

>Maybe 73 too?

Sure enough, they advertise in 73 also. Too bad they're just above 10.5GHz,
but they do appear to be Part 15 devices. Here is the text of the ad.

X-BAND TRANSMITTER

Miniature (2.25 x 3.75 x 1") GaAs microstrip transmitter provides
10 dBm centered at 10.525 GHz. Integrated microstrip patch antenna
eliminates the need for an external antenna. Advanced matching
techniques secured good temperature stability with low frequency pulling.
Great for long-range testing of radar detectors, calibration of radar
recieving equipment, and point-to-point communication links.

Complete Assembled System.....$39.00
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Section 2.7.............Rev 1.9a General Power Readings
Section 3.1.............Rev 1.9a Shift Key
Section 3.1, number 8....Rev 1.9 Step Key
Section 3.1, number 12...Rev 1.9 T.SQL Key
Section 3.1, number 23...Rev 1.9a SCN/PS Key
Section 8.1.1...........Rev 1.9 Program Band Scan
Section 9.1.1...........Rev 1.9 VFO Mode Split
Section 9.1.2...........Rev 1.9 Memory Mode Split
Section 10.7............Rev 1.9 Dialer Rate
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1 INTRODUCTION

We at Alinco would like to thank you for purchasing the ALINCO DJ-580T (US Model)/DJ-580E (European Model). Radios and other products made by ALINCO rank as some finest in the world. Your DJ-580T/E has been manufactured and tested very carefully at the factory and will give you satisfactory operation for many years. We are confident that you will be very satisfied with your choice of this fine ALINCO radio.

1.1 STANDARD ACCESSORIES

When you unpack your ALINCO transceiver, you will find the standard accessories which include:

1. Ni-Cad Battery Pack (7.2V @ 700mAH).EBP-20N
2. AC Wall Charger for EBP-20N.....EDC-24 (120V) DJ-580/T
3. Belt Clip
4. Hand Strap
5. Dual Band Rubber Flex Antenna
6. Schematic Diagram
7. Instruction Manual
8. Warranty registration card

1.2 OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES

To enhance your DJ-580 radio further, optional accessories are available. At ALINCO, we strongly recommend that you purchase appropriate accessories to get full features and performance from your radio.

1. Ni-Cad Battery Pack (7.2V @ 700mAH).EBP-20N
2. Ni-Cad Battery Pack (12V @ 700mAH) .EBP-22N
3. Dry Cell (6-AA) Pack EDH-6
4. Quick Ni-cad battery charger EDC-34
5. Mobile DC Power Cable/Charger
with Noise Filter. . .EDC-36

w/o. EDC-43
6. Earphone EME-6
7. DC cable for power supply. EDC-37
8. Earphone/Earphone. EME-6
9. Earphone/Microphone w PTT. EME-11
10. Speaker/Microphone EMS-2Z
| *11. Remote Control Speaker/Microphone. .EMS-8Z
12. Headset with PTT/VOX EME-10K
13. Soft Case. . . . . .ESC-17 for EBP-20N or EDH-6
14. Tone Squelch Unit. .(580-E). EJ-12U

| * = This Speaker/Mic has 3 keys. One key is marked with an Up arrow, another with a down arrow. These are used to increment and decrement frequency or memory channel. The last key is labeled "A" and toggles between the memory and vfo function.

2 SPECIFICATIONS

The specifications outlined for this product are for use in the amateur bands only. No guarantee or warranty, either specific or implied, will apply to any function or specification outside the amateur bands. Individual radios may experience different performance and/or specification levels. All specifications and features are subject to change without notice or obligation.

2.1 GENERAL SPECIFICATIONS

Channel Spacing: 5, 10, 12.5, 15, 20, 25 kHz steps
Memory Channels: 42 Channels (20 VHF, 20 UHF)
1 VHF Call Channel
1 UHF Call Channel
Antenna Impedance: 50 Ohms unbalanced
Microphone Input Impedance: 2K Ohms
Signal Type: F3
Power Supply Requirements: 13.8 Volts DC
Dimensions (Radio Only):
Height = 140mm (4 1/8")
Width = 58mm (2 1/2")
Depth = 33mm (1 1/2")
Weight: Approximately 410g
DTMF: 16 Button Key Pad
Subaudible Tones: Encode and Decode installed

2.2 U.S. FREQUENCY COVERAGE

The frequency coverage listed as follows applies to the DJ-580T.

VHF Band: 144.000 - 147.995 MHz (TX)
130.000 - 173.995 MHz (RX)
110.000 - 173.995 MHz (RX)* Only after Modification

UHF Band: 440.000 - 449.995 MHz (TX)
420.000 - 479.995 MHz (RX)
850.000 - 975.000 MHz (RX) Only after Modification

| * Band coverage may vary. Refer to "tone frequency decimal point"
for more information.

2.3 EUROPEAN FREQUENCY COVERAGE

The frequency coverage listed as follows applies to the DJ-580E.

VHF Band: 144.000 - 145.995 MHz (TX)
130.000 - 173.995 MHz (RX)
130.000 - 173.995 MHz (RX)* Only after Modification
UHF Band: 430.000 - 439.995 MHz (TX)
420.000 - 479.995 MHz (RX)
850.000 - 975.000 MHz (RX) Only after Modification

| * Band coverage may vary. Refer to "tone frequency decimal point"
for more information.

2.4 TRANSMITTER SPECIFICATIONS

Output Power: 2 Watts with Standard EBP-20N Battery
5 Watts with Optional EBP-22N Battery
Modulation System: Variable reactance FM
Max. Freq. Deviation: +/- 5kHz
Spurious Emission: Less than 60dB below carrier

Tone Frequency: 67.0 to 250.3 Hz (38 selections)
DJ-580T (Subaudible Encoding Tone)
DJ-580E (1,750 Hz Tone Burst)
Microphone: Electret Condenser
Operating Mode:
Simplex:
Duplex: 5kHz steps minimum between 0-15.995 MHz
from receiver frequency.
CTCSS Encoder: Built-in and included as standard
CTCSS Decoder: Built-in and included as standard

2.5 RECEIVER SPECIFICATIONS

Receiver System: Superheterodyne, Dual Conversion
Sensitivity: 12dB SINAD less than - 15dB per microvolt
Intermediate Frequency: VHF - 1st IF 55.05 MHz
2nd IF 455 kHz
UHF - 1st IF 58.125 MHz
2nd IF 485 kHz
Audio Power Output: 250 mw (10% Total Harmonic Distortion)
Speaker Impedance: 8 Ohms

2.6 BATTERY SPECIFICATIONS

The "PO" function selects output power levels. The transmitter output power is determined by battery type and output power setting.

2.6.1 EBP-20N BATTERY SPEC

The EBP-20N is supplied with your radio when purchased.

PO FUNCTION

Battery Capacity: 700 mAh
Output Voltage: 7.2 Volts
PO (Power Output Function): L - 0.25 Watt output power
M - 1.00 Watt output power
H - 2.50 Watts output power

Charge Times and Chargers: EDC-34 (120V) Approx. 1 Hour
EDC-35 (220V) Approx. 1 Hour
EDC-24 (120V) Approx. 14 Hours
EDC-25 (220V) Approx. 14 Hours

Charging Temperature: 0 to +45 Degrees C
Storage Temperature: -20 to +45 Degrees C

2.6.2 EBP-22N BATTERY SPEC

The EBP-22N is supplied with your radio when purchased.

PO FUNCTION

Battery Capacity: 700 mAh
Output Voltage: 12.0 Volts
PO (Power Output Function): L - 0.25 Watt output power
M - 1.00 Watt output power
H - 5.00 Watts output power

Charge Times and Chargers: EDC-34 (120V) Approx. 1.8 Hours
EDC-35 (220V) Approx. 1.8 Hours
EDC-24 (120V) Approx. 14 Hours
EDC-25 (220V) Approx. 14 Hours

Charging Temperature: 0 to +45 Degrees C
Storage Temperature: -20 to +45 Degrees C

2.7 GENERAL POWER READINGS

This subsection is made available to users of the electronic version of the DJ-580 manual only. The author of this manual has made these power readings available to you. These readings are approximate and should be treated as such.

Baseline: 7.2 Volt Pack = 8.50 Fresh Charge

Note: All Ratings are in Milliamps and are approximated.

Low High
--- -----
VHF Only UHF Muted..... 58-65 ma
UHF Only VHF Muted..... 54-57 ma
Both bands active..... 100-105ma

The following ratings are approximated and based on Both bands active.
Item rating Total Reading
Low High Low High
---------- ---------------
Any Key pressed..... 3 - 5 ma 103 - 109 ma
LMP (Lamp On)..... 56 - 61 ma 156 - 162 ma
Squelch open (No volume)..... 10 - 15 ma 110 - 119 ma
Squelch open (Full Volume).... 70 - 77 ma 170 - 181 ma
Function Button Pressed..... .3 - .5 ma 100.3-104.5ma
Battery Saver (Deduction)..... 35 - 70 ma Erratic

3 DESCRIPTIONS

This section will discuss what the function or control is and how to use it. The subsections are broken down into smaller sections for easy access.

3.1 FRONT PANEL CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

The following descriptions are those functions necessary to utilize full functionality of the DJ/580T/E.

(1) LCD DISPLAY PANEL

Refer to Section 3.5 for further details on the LCD display panel.

(2) CONTROL KEYPAD

The control pad includes 16 multi-functional command keys that control and execute various operations for the DJ-580T/E. It also serves as a DTMF keypad.

(3) MICROPHONE

An electret condenser microphone is built into the front panel. When transmitting, speak directly into the microphone from a distance of approximately 5 inches. The speaker/microphone connectors are labeled as follows:

Smaller Jack
(MIC JACK): Tip: PTT Line/Transmit Audio
Ring: 5VDC (for EME-10K option)
Sleeve: Signal Ground

Larger Jack
(SPEAKER JACK): Tip: Receive Audio
Ring: Remote Control (for EMS-8 option)

Sleeve: Signal Ground

If you decide to use the V.U.SP jack while using the SPeaker jack, the VHF audio will not be heard. The VHF audio is routed through the V.U.SP jack.

(4) SPEAKER

The speaker is located below the key pad on the front panel. It's rated at 8 ohms and not in operation when an external speaker is used.

(5) VHF BAND KEY

Pressing this key allows for operation on the 2 meter VHF band.

(6) UHF BAND KEY

Pressing this key allows for operation on the 70 cm UHF band.

(7) SHIFT KEY

The SHIFT KEY is used to change frequency offset and shift.

The symbols - , + and star symbol are used to indicate shifts.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the SHIFT key repeatedly until the desired shift appears on the LCD display.

The - symbol indicates that the transmitter will subtract the offset with the transmitted frequency.

The + symbol indicates that the transmitter will add the offset with the transmitted frequency.

| The star symbol indicates a split offset. Refer to Section 9.1 for more information.

Simplex operation is active when neither the - or + or star symbol is displayed on the LCD display. If OFF appears in place of the frequency during transmit, the selected frequency is out-of-band.

2. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key. The LCD display returns to frequency.

*** NOTE ***

For larger incremental frequency changes press and hold the FUNC key then rotate the Main Tuning dial. This increments the 1MHZ digit.

Amateur radio repeaters utilize separate transmitter and receiver sections. The transmitter frequency may be offset either above or below the receive frequency according to repeater coordination conventions. The standard offset for the 2 meter band is 600 Khz. Offset for the 70cm band is 5 Mhz. Offset direction varies according to established band plans.

EXAMPLE: SHIFT

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the SHIFT key. An offset will be displayed on the LCD display.

3. Rotate the Main Tuning dial or press either arrow key to select the desired offset. For larger incremental frequency changes, press the FUNC key then rotate the Main Tuning dial.

4. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key or PTT key to complete offset procedure.

DJ-580T DJ-580E

VHF: 600 Khz (0.60) VHF: 600 Khz (0.60)
UHF: 5 Mhz (5.00) UHF: 7.6 Mhz (7.60)

(8) STEP KEY

The STEP function is used to select desired incremental changes of receive/transmit frequencies, in steps of 5, 10, 12.5, 15, 20 or 25Khz. Get more information on "GETTING | STARTED" in section 4. The step rate changes when in other | frequency regions (See Airband Receive Modification).

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the STEP key. The channel step will change each time the STEP key is pressed. You can also change the channel step by using the Main Tuning dial, UP ARROW or DOWN ARROW keys.

3. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key to set channel step and return to operating frequency.

After channel step is set, the receive/transmit frequency will increase or decrease by the value selected when you turn the Main Tuning dial.

When the transmit frequency extends beyond permissible limits, Off will be displayed on the LCD display. The transmitter will not transmit when Off is displayed.

Refer to the following OFFSET frequency chart (TABLE 1) before you actually transmit. The transmitting frequency

may differ from the frequency that appears on the lcd display.

LCD DISPLAY FREQUENCY ACTUAL FREQUENCY

***.*02.5 Khz ***.*00.0 Khz
***.*07.5 Khz ***.*05.0 Khz
***.*17.5 Khz ***.*15.0 Khz
***.*22.5 Khz ***.*20.0 Khz
***.*27.5 Khz ***.*25.0 Khz
***.*32.5 Khz ***.*30.0 Khz
***.*42.5 Khz ***.*40.0 Khz
***.*47.5 Khz ***.*45.0 Khz
***.*52.5 Khz ***.*50.0 Khz
***.*57.5 Khz ***.*55.0 Khz
***.*67.5 Khz ***.*65.0 Khz
***.*72.5 Khz ***.*70.0 Khz
***.*77.5 Khz ***.*75.0 Khz
***.*82.5 Khz ***.*80.0 Khz
***.*92.5 Khz ***.*90.0 Khz
***.*97.5 Khz ***.*95.0 Khz

TABLE 1 OFFSET FREQUENCY CHART

(9) REV KEY

The REV key allows instant reversal of the REV function is also useful to check the repeater input to determine if another station is heard directly so you can go simplex. To activate the REV function:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the REV key. The repeater input frequency and opposite SHIFT indicator will appear on the LCD display panel.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the REV key again to cancel the REV function.

If the frequency, as a result of the REV key being activated, is out of band, the beep will sound and no change will take place. The beep won't be heard through the speaker if it has been turned off.

(10) TONE KEY

The Tone Encoder and Tone (Decoder) Squelch function is standard on the DJ-580T/E. Tone Encode and Decode work on the Main Band only. The DJ-580T/E has 38 settings from 67.0 hz to 250.3 hz (TABLE 2). Utilize the TONE key to access these settings. Access to an increasing number of repeaters is restricted by requiring that a sub-audible tone be transmitted with the input signal to open the repeater. To select the needed tone, perform the following:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the TONE key. A tone frequency will appear in the LCD display.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial or either the UP ARROW or DOWN ARROW key to the desired tone frequency.

3. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

4. The tone has now been selected, now you need to enable it. Press the T.SQL key.

Refer to section 9.4 for more information.

Sub-Audible Tone Chart
======================================
67.0 71.9 74.4 77.0 79.7 82.5
85.4 88.5 91.5 94.8 97.4 100.0
103.5 107.2 110.9 114.8 118.8 123.0
127.3 131.8 136.5 141.3 146.2 151.4
156.7 162.2 167.9 173.8 179.9 186.2
192.8 203.5 210.7 218.1 225.7 233.6
241.8 250.3

TABLE 2 SUB-AUDIBLE TONES

(11) PO KEY

Change power output levels by performing the following.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the PO key repeatedly to obtain the desired output power.

When H is displayed it means that the output power is at maximum/high for battery rating. When M is displayed it means that the output power is at mid range for battery rating. When L is displayed it means that the output power is at the lowest range for battery rating. Refer to the battery specifications for more on output levels.

*** WARNING ***

It is possible to cause UHF receive interference while transmitting on VHF. To avoid this from happening, make sure that the VHF frequency x 3 does not equal the frequency on UHF. For example, if VHF transmit frequency is 146.190 the UHF frequency should not be set at 438.570.

(12) T.SQL KEY

The Tone Encoder and Tone (Decoder) Squelch function is standard on the DJ-580T/E. Tone Encode and Decode works on the Main Band only. In other words, it is expected that you can only speak on one band at a time. When changing over to the other band, another tone may be used. Further clarification is made in the cross band repeat section. The DJ-580T/E has 38 settings from 67.0 hz to 250.3 hz (TABLE

3). Utilize the TONE key to access these settings. Access to an increasing number of repeaters is restricted by requiring that a sub-audible tone be transmitted with the input signal to open the repeater. To select the needed tone, perform the following:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the TONE key. A tone frequency will appear in the LCD display.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial or either the UP ARROW or DOWN ARROW key to the desired tone frequency.

3. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the T.SQL key to display T and enable subaudible tone encoding. If T and SQL display, then tone squelch or tone decoding is enabled.

The tone frequency is now stored and will be transmitted with the repeater input frequency.

Sub-Audible Tone Chart
======================================
67.0 71.9 74.4 77.0 79.7 82.5
85.4 88.5 91.5 94.8 97.4 100.0
103.5 107.2 110.9 114.8 118.8 123.0
127.3 131.8 136.5 141.3 146.2 151.4
156.7 162.2 167.9 173.8 179.9 186.2
192.8 203.5 210.7 218.1 225.7 233.6
241.8 250.3

TABLE 3 SUB-AUDIBLE TONES

(13) BEEP KEY

When the BEEP is on, each key pressed will sound a BEEP.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the BEEP key. Each time the BEEP key is pressed the speaker will emit a high or low pitch tone. If the tone is high pitch, the BEEP is disabled, if low it is enabled.

The BEEP function, when set, will be activated on both bands. The BEEP will sound only if the BEEP function is on.

The radio comes preset with a low/soft beep audio level. If you would like to increase this level to high, perform the following.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. The LCD will display FL.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the STEP key. The display will indicate bEEPH, for beep tone high

level audio.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the STEP key. The display will indicate bEEPL, for beep tone low level audio.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key three (3) times to clear FL/PL from the display and exit beep tone level mode.

(14) TMS/VCS KEY

This key is used to select 1 of 3 scan modes. Refer to section 8.3 for more information.

(15) APO KEY

This APO key is used to Automatically Power Off the radio. The APO function prevents inadvertent waste of battery power when the radio is left ON unintentionally. Here's how to use it.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the APO key. You will see APo 30 displayed.

2. The time of 30 minutes is preset from the factory. The time duration can be selected by rotating the Main Tuning Dial. The time is adjustable from 5 to 60 minutes.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the APO key. APO is displayed on the LCD.

If no activity, a beep is emitted after this time and 30 seconds later the LCD display becomes blank. Battery power has now been removed from the radio. To re-initialize APO, turn the radio off and back on again.

4. Exit the APO function, select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key. The APO indicator should still be displayed on the LCD.

5. To cancel APO, press and hold the FUNC key, then press the APO key 2 times. The APO indication should now disappear from the display. Exit the APO function, select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

Any signal received during the APO time period, APO resets back to the beginning.

(16) DOWN ARROW AND FL/PL KEY

The DOWN ARROW toggles different values depending on what task you are utilizing. It is often used to decrease VFO frequency value. If this key is held

down, the value will decrease continuously.

FL stands for Frequency Lock. In this mode the main keypad, SCN/PS and CALL/W keys are locked and don't function.

PL stands for Push To Talk Lock. In this mode both bands are locked from the Push to Talk switch. Frequencies can still be entered and stored.

These are useful features to prevent unauthorized functioning while the radio is in unattended monitoring mode. Here's how to use these features.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the FL/PL key. Each time you press the key, you will toggle the field which will be displayed as follows: FL, PL then FL and PL and finally both functions disabled.

(17) DUAL KEY

This function is used to monitor two particular channels. The possibilities are:

o VFO and MEMORY channels
o VFO and CALL channels
o VFO and VFO channels
o CALL and MEMORY channels

In other words, dual channel monitoring will listen to two channels. Here's how to make it happen for VFO and MEMORY. You can incorporate the same procedure with the other possibilities of DUAL WATCH.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press the MR key. Select the desired memory channel by using the Main Tuning Dial.

The 2 digit memory channel number will blink if it hasn't been programmed. More on memory channel programming can be found in section 6.2.

3. Return to VFO Mode and enter a VFO frequency.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the DUAL key. The PRI indicator will now blink on and off on the display. The radio will cycle alternately between VFO frequency and Memory frequency for 1/2 second.

5. When a signal is received, the signal is held for 5 seconds.

6. To release the DUAL/WATCH function, press the PRI or chosen VFO key.

(18) UP ARROW AND MESS KEY

The UP ARROW toggles different values depending on what task you are utilizing. It is often used to increase VFO frequency value. If this key is held down, the value will increase continuously.

This MESS key is used for Digital Signal messages. Refer to section 11.7.

(19) PRI/DIAL M KEY

PRI stands for Priority. When the PRI key is pressed the priority function is active.

The DIAL M key is used for storing and automatically transmit a sequence of numbers/codes. This would be commonly used for autopatch use. Refer to section 10 for more information.

(20) GP DSQ/DSQS KEY

This key is used in conjunction with DTMF squelch control. More information can be found in section 11.

(21) SKIP/M TO V KEY

The SKIP key is used to skip selected memory channels during a memory scan.

The M to V function of this key is used to copy information from a memory location into the vfo.

(22) MR/MW KEY

MR stands for Memory Read. This function is used to examine what information is in a memory channel.

MW stands for Memory Write. This function is used to write/store frequencies and features into a memory channel. Refer to section 6.2 on for more information.

1. Press the MR key to put the Main Band into Memory Channel mode. A 2 digit memory channel number (0-19) will appear. These 2 digits will flash if nothing has been programmed into the memory channel.

2. Pressing the SCN key will increment each programmed memory channel one at a time. Use the Main Tuning Dial to either increment or decrement scanning.

(23) SCN/PS KEY

The SCN key is used to continually scan frequencies in VFO or memory mode. Press the key down for approximately one second and scan will begin. Scan is active by virtue of the flashing decimal point, just right of the 1 megahertz

digit. To cease scan, press the SCN key once again.

PS stands for Programmable Scan. This is used when you want to scan a range of frequencies. You may scan a range of frequencies on VHF and perform the same for UHF at the same time. Here is how it works.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Now enter the lower range frequency via the keypad.

3. Press the MR key. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial and select memory channel P1.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the MW key. A beep will sound from the speaker and memory channel P1 will stop blinking. P1 has been successfully programmed with the lower frequency.

5. Now enter the higher range frequency via the keypad.

6. Press the MR key. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial and select memory channel P2.

7. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the MW key. A beep will sound from the speaker and memory channel P2 will stop blinking. P2 has been successfully programmed with the upper frequency.

8. Select the Main VFO band as you did in step 1.

9. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the PS key. The display will show scanning of ranges programmed between P1 and P2. The P indicator should begin to blink on the LCD display.

10. Exit programmable scan, select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key or SCN key.

| If you are scanning (SCN) or manually tuning, consider
| the following.

| o When passing a 500kHz boundry, a single beep will be
| heard through the speaker.

| o When incrementing frequencies past a 1MHz boundry, a low
| beep followed by a high beep will be heard through the
| speaker.

| o When decrementing frequencies past a 1MHz boundry, a
| high beep followed by a low beep will be heard through
| the speaker.

o The Battery Saver feature will not function when in the
| SCN function, even though the BS indicator is displayed
| on the LCD.

(24) CALL/CALL.W KEY

Each band has 1 Call channel which is immediately accessible by pressing the CALL key. An often used frequency of interest such as a preferred local repeater, is usually programmed into the Call channel.

The CALL key is used to gain access to the CALL channel.

The CALL.W key is used to write information into the CALL channel.

Refer to section 6.3 for more information.

(25) LAMP KEY

1. Press the LAMP key to illuminate the LCD display. The lamp goes out automatically after five seconds.

2. If you wish for the lamp to remain on, press and hold the FUNC key, then press the LAMP key.

(26) MONI/BS KEY

MONI is short for the word MONITOR or SQUELCH OPEN. Activate this feature as follows:

1. Press and hold the MONI key to override the squelch on the band selected. In this mode, weak signals below the squelch threshold may be heard.

BS is short for Battery Saver. The battery saver feature reduces unnecessary battery drain by alternating between listening and the Battery Saver mode. If there is no operation for a period of 5 seconds the BS mode will listen for a signal for approximately 130 ms then Battery Save for approximately 390 ms. This cycle is repeated continuously. Perform the following to activate or deactivate Battery Save feature. You can set this function in VHF or UHF or both bands together.

1. To activate battery save feature, press and hold the FUNC key, then press the BS key until the symbol S is displayed.

2. To deactivate battery save feature, press and hold the FUNC key, then press the BS key until the S disappears.

*** NOTE ***
Battery Saver is not active during SCN function, even though SCN is displayed on the LCD.

3.2 TOP PANEL CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

(1) BNC ANTENNA CONNECTOR

You should attach a suitable Dual-Band antenna that will yield a low SWR. The antenna connected should satisfy both the 2 meter and 70 cm (440MHz) band.

(2) VHF VOLUME CONTROL

Adjusts the VHF audio level. Rotate control clockwise to increase volume , and counter clockwise to decrease.

(3) VHF SQUELCH

Start by turning the knob fully counter clockwise, then rotate the knob back clockwise until background noise is silent.

(4) POWER ON/OFF AND UHF VOLUME CONTROL

Power is not applied to the radio when the POWER knob is fully counter clockwise. When the POWER knob is rotated clockwise, power is applied to the radio and volume for the UHF band may be adjusted.

(5) UHF SQUELCH

Start by turning the knob fully counter clockwise, then rotate the knob back clockwise until background noise is silent.

(6) MAIN TUNING DIAL

Press the VHF or UHF key to select the Main Band. The Main Tuning dial may be rotated in either direction to select transmit and receive frequencies, frequency steps, subaudible tones and transmit frequency offsets. The frequency will increase/decrease by one MHz depending on the direction of the tuning dial rotation.

(7) SPEAKER JACK

An external speaker rated at 8 ohms may be plugged into this jack. The built-in speaker is disabled when an external speaker is plugged into this jack.

If you decide to use the V.U.SP jack while using the SPeaker jack, the VHF audio will not be heard. The VHF audio is routed through the V.U.SP jack.

(8) MIC JACK

An external microphone may be plugged into this jack.

(9) V.U.SPEAKER JACK

The DJ-580T/E features an external 1/8" stereo jack that makes accessible the audio supplied from each band (UHF/VHF). When a stereo headset is used, each band is heard separately, in each earphone. Separate external speakers may be plugged into this jack by using a mini dual stereo adapter plug. Volume from the VHF band will be heard on the left channel and UHF will be heard on the right channel. It is advisable to use the SPeaker jack when using a mono plug.

*** NOTE ***

When this jack is in use, the speaker jack located on the top of the radio will be disabled.

If you decide to use the V.U.SP jack while using the SPeaker jack, the VHF audio will not be heard. The VHF audio is routed through the V.U.SP jack.

3.3 LEFT SIDE CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

The following controls are located on the left side of the radio as viewed with front panel facing the operator.

(1) FUNCTION KEY

Controls access to secondary functions. These secondary functions are those functions printed in green on the front panel. It is necessary to activate the Function key to access these secondary functions. While holding the FUNC key, press the desired command key.

(2) PTT SWITCH

Press and hold this button to transmit. While holding the PTT SWITCH you may speak into the microphone.

*** NOTE ***

On the DJ-580E the lower portion of the PTT SWITCH is used to transmit Tone Burst, and the upper portion is the PTT SWITCH. On the DJ-580T either button activates PTT SWITCH.

(3) BATTERY LOCK BUTTON

The battery lock button releases the battery from the radio. The battery is keyed in order to avoid the battery from being inserted incorrectly. To attach the battery, slide battery in guides from left to right until the lock snaps battery into place. To remove battery, push and hold the lock button upwards and slide the battery to the left (from vantage point where radio front panel is facing you).

3.4 RIGHT SIDE CONTROLS/FUNCTIONS

The following controls are located on the right side of the radio as viewed with front panel facing the operator.

(2) DC IN JACK

Utilizing this jack will provide maximum output power. Plug an external 13.8 VDC power source into this jack.

*** CAUTION ***

Observe correct plug polarity. The tip of the connector is (+) and the sleeve is (-).

When a voltage source is applied to this jack the battery is cutoff and no charging to the battery will take place.

The EDC-36 or EDC-37 is recommended as optional accessories. Refer to section 1.2 for additional information on OPTIONAL ACCESSORIES.

3.5 LCD DISPLAY DESCRIPTIONS

(1) MEMORY CHANNEL

This 2 digit indicator shows that the selected band is in memory mode and displays the memory channel number.

(2) BATTERY SAVE

The symbol S appears while battery save function is activated.

(3) TONE ENCODER/TONE SQUELCH

The symbol T appears when tone encoder is active and TSQL when tone squelch (Decode) function is activated.

(4) PRIORITY/DUAL WATCH

The symbol PRI appears when PRIORITY/DUAL WATCH function are activated.

(5) AM

This symbol will appear when the aircraft modification has been performed. The symbol AM indicates that the AM detector is active.

(6) SPLIT

The star symbol appears when the split function is activated.

(7) TIMER SCAN

This T symbol appears above the (frequency) 10kHz digit. This symbol indicates that BUSY SCAN is activated. When the T symbol disappears, TIMER SCAN is activated.

(8) OUTPUT POWER

When the symbol L is displayed, LOW power is active. The indicator M is for MID power and H for HIGH power.

(9) DIALER

When the ~ symbol appears, the DIALER MEMORY is activated.

(10) SHIFT

The symbols +, - or star are used by the shift function.

(11) DSQ

When P or G and DSQ are displayed, DSQ functions are enabled. DSQ stands for DTMF squelch control.

(12) VHF

The VHF symbol indicates that the VHF band has been selected.

(13) FREQUENCY INDICATOR

Receive and transmit frequencies, offset and tone frequencies, channel steps, DSQ codes and dialer memory channel numbers are displayed in this area depending on the selected mode.

(14) AUTO POWER OFF

APO appears when AUTO POWER OFF is activated.

(15) ON AIR

The symbol ON AIR appears when transmitting.

(16) S/RF

In receive mode the S/RF symbol and Signal/RF bars will be displayed to show signal strength. When transmitting occurs, the ON AIR symbol and Signal/RF bars indicate RF output power.

(17) FREQUENCY DECIMAL POINT

When receive, transmit or offset frequencies are displayed on the LCD, the decimal point divides MHz and kHz.

(18) TONE FREQUENCY DECIMAL POINT

When the Tone frequency is displayed, the decimal point divides Hz and 0.1 Hz.

*** NOTE ***

This decimal point is also used to indicate that the PLL circuitry isn't locking in on the frequency entered. In

other words, you are unlikely to receive the frequency that you have entered when this decimal point is blinking within the frequency displayed on the LCD.

(19) PL (PTT LOCK)

The PL symbol indicates that the PTT switch is locked. The radio will not transmit even if the PTT switch is pressed accidentally.

(20) FL (FREQUENCY LOCK)

FL stands for FREQUENCY LOCK. When FL is displayed, the command and control function keys are locked out. Utilizing this function prevents accidental use of command and control pad keys.

(21) UHF

This symbol indicates that the UHF band has been selected.

4 GETTING STARTED (RECEIVING)

1. Adjust the following switches and controls on the top of the radio.

o POWER/UHF KNOB: OFF
o VOLUME CONTROLS: Fully Counter Clockwise
o SQUELCH CONTROLS: Fully Counter Clockwise

2. Connect a battery or external 13.8 Volt DC Power Supply to the radio.

3. Connect an antenna with the appropriate antenna connector to the top of the radio. The type of antenna fitting that is expected is a BNC type.

4. Rotate the POWER knob clockwise until power is applied to the radio.

5. Rotate the VHF volume control (left knob) and the UHF volume control (center knob) clockwise until a signal (or noise) is heard through the speaker. The display should be illuminated and indicate frequencies for both bands. The initial factory delivered settings for VHF are found in Table 4, UHF in Table 5.

VHF

VFO Frequency: 145.000 MHz DSQ Setting: None
Memory Frequency: Empty Call Frequency: 145.000 MHz
Channel Step(580T): 5 kHz Tone Setting: None
Channel Step(580E): 12.5 kHz Tone Frequency: 88.5
Shift: None Transmitter Output: Mid
Offset Frequency: 0.6 MHz Call Freq.(580T): 145.000 MHz

Memory Channel: 1 Call Freq.(580E): 145.000 MHz

TABLE 4 VHF DEFAULT SETTINGS

UHF

VFO Freq. 580T: 445.000 MHz DSQ Setting: None
VFO Freq. 580E: 433.000 MHz Call Freq.(580T): 445.000 MHz
Memory Channel: 1 Call Freq.(580E): 433.000 MHz
Channel Step(580T): 5 kHz Offset Freq.(580T): 5 MHz
Channel Step(580E): 12.5 kHz Offset Freq.(580E): 7.6 MHz
Shift: None Tone Frequency: 88.5 Hz
Tone Setting: None Transmitter Output: Mid

TABLE 5 UHF DEFAULT SETTINGS

6. Rotate the Main Tuning dial, and select an open frequency on each band. Rotate the squelch control counterclockwise for each band until the S/RF indicator disappears from each band on the LCD display.

7. Select the desired band by pressing the VHF or UHF buttons. The VHF symbol will display on the LCD when VHF is enabled. The UHF symbol will display on the LCD when UHF is enabled.

*** NOTE ***

When the external power source is connected, make sure you power off the radio before turning off the power supply.

4.1 KEY PAD DIRECT ENTRY

When frequency is selected by key pad direct entry, numbers will appear on the LCD display as they are entered on the key pad.

To enter frequency directly from the key pad, try the following. The following example will use the two meter frequency 146.52.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Enter the 100MHz digit first. Example: 1--.---

3. Enter the 10MHz digit next. Example: 14-.---

4. Enter the 1MHz digit next. Example: 146.---

5. Enter the 100kHz digit next. Example: 146.5--

6. Enter the 10kHz digit next. Example: 146.52-

7. Enter the 1kHz digit last. Example: 146.520

If radio STEP is greater than 10kHz, the 10kHz digit will be the last digit to enter followed by a higher pitch beep.

If radio STEP is selected for 5kHz, enter the last digit.

4.2 STEP KEY

The STEP function is used to select desired incremental changes of receive/transmit frequencies, in steps of 5, 10, 12.5, 15, 20 or 25kHz. Use this feature as follows:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the STEP key. Change the channel step by using the Main Tuning dial, A/UP ARROW or B/DOWN ARROW keys.

3. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key to set channel step and return to operating frequency.

4. After channel step is set, the receive/transmit frequency will increase or decrease by the value selected when you turn the Main Tuning dial.

*** NOTE ***

The following rules apply to channel steps as indicated.

When 5 kHz channel step is selected, keys 0 and 5 are available for entry into the 1kHz digit.

When 10 kHz channel step is selected, keys 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 are available for entry into the 10kHz digit.

When 12.5 kHz channel step is selected, keys 0, 1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7 and 8 are available for entry into the 10kHz digit.

When 15 kHz channel step is selected, keys 0, 1, 3, 4, 6, 7 and 9 are available for entry into the 10kHz digit.

When 20 kHz channel step is selected, keys 0, 2, 4, 6, and 8 are available for entry into the 10kHz digit.

When 25 kHz channel step is selected, keys 0, 2, 5 and 7 are available for entry into the 10kHz digit.

4.3 KEYPAD ENTRY

When frequency is selected by key pad direct entry, numbers will appear on the LCD display as they are entered on the key pad.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Begin by entering the 100 MHz digit.

3. Enter the 10 MHz digit.

4. Enter the 1 MHz digit.

5. Enter the 100 kHz digit.

6. Enter the 10 kHz digit. If the radio is in 10 kHz or higher step, a beep will sound and the band indicator will stop flashing.

7. Enter the 5 kHz digit if the radio is set for 5 kHz step.

4.4 CLEARING ENTRY

To clear an error during key pad entry, you may:

o Press the VHF or UHF band key, or
o Press the PTT key.

4.5 MONO BAND FUNCTION

If you only want to use one band without distraction from the other band, follow these steps for mono band.

1. Switch off the radio.

2. Press either the VHF or UHF key while powering on the radio.

Restore dual band capability by pressing the inactive band key. If VHF is selected for mono band operation, press the UHF key to restore dual band operation.

5 TRANSMITTING

1. Make sure that you follow all steps set forth in the "GETTING READY" section (Section 4) first.

2. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, and PL tone frequency.

3. Check to see if the frequency is in use before transmitting.

4. Select appropriate transmitter output level by the switch located on the rear panel of the radio.

5. Press the PTT switch and speak approximately 5" from the microphone, located on the front of the radio.

5.1 POWER OUTPUT SETTING

There are three power settings on the DJ-580T/E. You may select either High (H), Medium (M) or Low (L) from the PO function on the front panel. Refer to the battery specifications for more on output levels.

Change power output levels by performing the following.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the PO key repeatedly to obtain the desired output power.

*** WARNING ***

It is possible to cause UHF receive interference while transmitting on VHF. To avoid this from happening, make sure that the VHF frequency x 3 does not equal the frequency on UHF. For example, if VHF transmit frequency is 146.190 the UHF frequency should not be set at 438.570.

5.2 LOW LEVEL BATTERY MODE

This function allows for extended use due to power drop in battery. The FULL indicator will begin to flash when battery drops to approximately 6.2 volts. When you operate your squelch just on the threshold, it will begin to open at approximately 4.75 volts. The sensitivity and transmit power will begin to drop at this time compared to normal operation. The radio will continue to operate until approximately 4.50 volts. At this point in time the battery should be charged.

6 TRANSCEIVER MODES

The DJ-580T/E has 3 modes; VFO mode, Memory mode and Call mode.

6.1 VFO MODE (Variable Frequency Oscillator)

The transceiver will be in VFO mode. This mode is used to change frequency and select the desired channel step, offset frequency (up to 10.995 MHz by 5 kHz), tone frequency (38 frequencies in Hz), Dual Watch, etc.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

6.2 MEMORY MODE

The following guidelines will help you to program and manipulate memory channels. In memory mode, memory channels can be reviewed. Other features include Memory Scan, Memory Priority and Dual Watch. To select the memory mode, press the MR key. The memory used last will display:

o Frequency
o Memory channel number
o Other programmed functions

6.2.1 PROGRAMMING A MEMORY CHANNEL (MW KEY)

To write functions to any memory channel, it is necessary to first set those functions in the VFO mode.

o Select VFO mode (VHF or UHF band key).
o Select the receive frequency.
o Select the repeater shift - or + or split
o Select the required offset. Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select the proper CTCSS subaudible tone "T". Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select Tone Squelch (Decoder) "T SQL".
o Select Tone Frequency

After selecting and setting the required functions you can write (store) those functions to a memory channel as follows:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, CTCSS subaudible tone, Tone squelch and Tone frequency.

3. Press the MR key. A two-digit memory channel number will be displayed on the LCD. If these digits are flashing, it means that this channel number has no information stored.

4. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial clockwise to choose the desired memory channel number (clockwise to increase, counter clockwise to decrease). Select the desired memory channel number (0 to 19).

5. Press and hold the FUNC key along with the MW key to write (store) frequency to memory.

6. Press the MR key to exit.

An alternate method for programming the memory channel is provided as follows:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press the MR key. A two-digit memory channel number will be displayed on the LCD. If these digits are flashing, it means that this channel number has no information stored.

3. Turn the Main Tuning Dial clockwise to choose the desired memory channel number (clockwise to increase, counter clockwise to decrease). Select the desired memory channel number (0 to 19).

4. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, CTCSS subaudible tone, Tone squelch and Tone frequency.

5. Press and hold the FUNC key along with the MW key to write (store) to memory.

6. Press the MR key to exit.

6.2.2 SCROLL MEMORY

Scrolling the VHF or UHF bank of memory channels up or down can be accomplished 1 of 2 ways.

MR KEY

1. Press the MR key to put the Main Band into Memory Channel mode. The memory channel number (0-19) will appear. A flashing channel number indicates that no information has been programmed into this memory channel. Turn the Main Tuning dial to increment and decrement the memory channel or use the UP ARROW/DOWN ARROW keys.

2. Press the MR key to exit MEMORY MODE and return to VFO MODE. The two digit memory channel will disappear from the LCD display showing that you have returned to VFO MODE.

You can scan the memory channels with the SCN key, elect to skip any memory channel with the SKIP key, or select the scan type with the TMS key. Refer to the section SCANNING FUNCTIONS (Section 8) for more information.

The DJ-580T/E has two (02) banks of memory channels:

First, the VHF bank has 20 memory channels that are accessed with the MR key.

Secondly, the UHF bank has 20 memory channels that are accessed with the MR key.

6.2.3 CANCELING A MEMORY CHANNEL

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press the MR key.

3. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial to choose the desired memory channel number (clockwise to increase, counter clockwise to decrease). Select a non-flashing memory channel number (0 to 19).

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the MW key to cancel this memory channel. The two digit memory channel number will now begin to flash indicating that the content of this memory channel has been cleared.

6.2.4 ALLOCATION OF MEMORY CHANNELS

Using this feature will allow you to free up memory channels from either band and allocate to the other band for frequency storage.

EXAMPLE: FREE MEMORY CHANNELS

Lets say you wish that you had 25 programmable VHF memory channels but the radio comes defaulted to 20. No problem, that's why this feature has been included. Since the radio has 40 channels in total, 20 for each VFO, it is possible to allocate all 40 channels to one band for memory programming. This scenario would leave the other band with no programmable memory channels. Here is how to make it all happen.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. The symbol FL will appear on the LCD display.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the 1 key. The number of allocated memory channels for each VFO will appear on each band display.

When the Main Tuning Dial is rotated clockwise, the number of possible VHF memory channels will increase. This number will increase while the allocated memory channels from the UHF side will decrease.

When the Main Tuning Dial is rotated counter clockwise, the number of possible UHF memory channels will increase. This number will increase while the allocated memory channels from the VHF side will decrease.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key four (4) times to clear FL/PL from the display and exit beep tone level mode.

6.2.5 MEMORY TO VFO COPY FUNCTION

This function is used to copy details of a memory or call channel into a VFO.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press the MR key.

3. Select a memory channel number by rotating the Main Tuning dial.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the C key. The information from the memory channel has been copied to the VFO, currently displayed.

6.3 CALL MODE

The CALL mode allows a single key to use an immediately desired programmed frequency. Each band has one Call Channel which can be accessed by pressing the CALL key. A preferred local repeater is usually programmed into the Call Channel. The indicator C appears on the LCD when Call Priority and/or Dual Watch function is active.

6.3.1 PROGRAMMING THE CALL CHANNEL (W KEY)

To write functions to a CALL Channel, it is necessary to first set those functions in the VFO mode.

o Select VFO mode (VHF or UHF band).
o Select the receive frequency.
o Select the repeater shift - or +
o Select the required offset. Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select the proper CTCSS subaudible tone "T". Consult your Repeater Directory.
o Select Tone Squelch (Decoder) "T SQL".
o Select Tone Frequency

After selecting and setting the required functions you can write (store) those functions into a CALL Channel as follows:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Select a frequency, shift direction, shift value, CTCSS subaudible tone, Tone squelch and Tone frequency.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the CALL key. The frequency selected in step 2 will be stored into the CALL channel. The C indicator appears on the LCD showing you that your current mode is CALL channel mode.

4. Press the CALL key again to return to previous mode and frequency.

6.3.2 ACTIVATING CALL CHANNEL

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press the CALL key. The CALL indicator C will appear on the LCD display.

3. Press the CALL key again to return to previous mode and frequency.

6.3.3 CALL CHANNEL TO VFO COPY FUNCTION

This function is used to copy details of a memory or call channel into a VFO.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press the CALL key.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the C key. The information from the call channel has been copied to the VFO, currently displayed.

7 PRIORITY FUNCTIONS

The following priority functions are available:

o VFO Priority
o Memory Priority
o Call Priority (Dual Watch)

7.1 VFO PRIORITY

In this mode a VFO frequency is received for 4 seconds and a Memory frequency is received for 1/2 a second. This cycle will repeat continuously. Here is how it works:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Select and enter a frequency.

3. Press the MR key to activate Memory mode. If the memory channel is blinking, it hasn't been programmed.

4. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial to a desired Memory Channel that has been programmed. You may also use the UP ARROW or DOWN ARROW key to change memory channels.

5. Return to the Main Band VFO as you selected in step 1.

6. Press the PRI key to begin priority function. The LCD will display PRI.

7. Press the PRI key to stop the priority function. The LCD will remove the flashing PRI from the display.

*** NOTE ***

When a signal is received on the memory channel a BEEP will be emitted once from the speaker.

In VFO priority, the transmitter may be activated on either frequency. Press the PTT switch when the desired frequency is displayed on the LCD.

7.2 MEMORY PRIORITY

In this mode a Memory frequency is received for 5 seconds and a VFO frequency is received for 2 second in a continuous cycle. Here is how it works:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Select and enter a frequency.

3. Press the MR key to activate Memory mode. If the memory channel is blinking, it hasn't been programmed.

4. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial to a desired Memory Channel that has been programmed. You may also use the up or DOWN ARROW to change memory channels.

5. Press the PRI key to begin priority function. The LCD will display PRI.

6. Press the PRI key to stop the priority function. The LCD will remove PRI from the display.

*** NOTE ***

When a signal is received on the VFO frequency a BEEP will be emitted once from the speaker.

In memory priority, the transmitter may be activated on either frequency. Press the PTT switch when the desired frequency is displayed on the LCD.

7.3 CALL PRIORITY

The VFO frequency or Memory channel is scanned for approximately 1/2 second and the programmed CALL frequency is scanned for approximately 4 seconds.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. If the CALL channel hasn't been programmed yet, refer to section 6.3.1 for more information.

3. Enter a frequency into the VFO or select a Memory channel in memory channel mode.

4. Press the CALL key for approximately 1/2 second. Call priority will begin to cycle between the CALL channel and the selected VFO or memory channel.

5. Press the PRI key to begin priority function. The LCD will display PRI.

6. Press the PRI key to stop the priority function. The LCD will remove PRI from the display.

*** NOTE ***

When a signal is received on the VFO frequency a BEEP will be emitted once from the speaker.

In CALL priority, the transmitter may be activated on either frequency. Press the PTT switch when the desired frequency is displayed on the LCD.

7.4 DUAL WATCH FUNCTION

Unlike priority, there is no period for listening between two modes. Dual Watch is a constant monitoring of two modes.

7.4.1 VFO/MEMORY DUAL WATCH

Perform the following for VFO/MEMORY DUAL WATCH.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key. Enter a desired frequency.

2. Press the MR key and select the desired memory channel.

3. Return to the VFO mode as selected in step #1.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the DUAL key. The radio will begin with the VFO frequency followed by the memory channel frequency. The cycling between these frequencies is approximately .5 second.

5. Press the VFO button as selected in step #1 to stop DUAL WATCH.

*** OPERATING HINT ***

Without stopping DUAL WATCH operation, you can enter a new frequency into the selected VFO and DUAL WATCH will continue automatically. Enter the new VFO frequency via the key pad. DUAL WATCH operation will be suspended while you are entering the new VFO frequency, but will resume operation after you have completed entry.

7.4.2 CALL/VFO DUAL WATCH

Unlike priority, there is no time period for listening between two modes. Dual Watch is a constant monitoring of two modes. Perform the following for CALL/VFO DUAL WATCH.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key. Enter a desired frequency.

2. Press the CALL key. The CALL channel must be programmed.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the DUAL key. The radio will begin with the CALL frequency followed by the VFO frequency. The cycling between these frequencies is approximately .5 second.

4. Press the Main Band key as performed in step 1 to stop DUAL WATCH.

7.4.3 CALL/MEMORY DUAL WATCH

Unlike priority, there is no time period for listening between two modes. Dual Watch is a constant monitoring of

two modes. Perform the following for CALL/MEMORY DUAL WATCH.

1. Press the MR key and select the desired memory channel.

2. Press the CALL key. The CALL channel must be programmed.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the DUAL key. The radio will begin with the CALL frequency followed by the memory channel frequency. The cycling between these frequencies is approximately .5 second.

4. Press the VFO button as selected in step #1 to stop DUAL WATCH.

8 SCANNING FUNCTIONS

The DJ-580T/E offers various scanning options and 3 scanning modes described a little later on in this section. First lets look at the scanning options, they are:

VFO Scan - Scans either band independently.

Program Band Scan (VFO Mode) - Scans programmed lower to upper frequencies. You may scan a range of frequencies.

Memory Scan - Each band may scan memory channels independently.

| Whether you are scanning (SCN) or manually tuning, when;

| o Passing a 500kHz boundry a single beep will be heard | through the speaker.

| o Incrementing frequencies past a 1MHz boundry, a low beep | followed by a high beep will be heard.

| o Decrementing frequencies past a 1MHz boundry, a high

8.1 VFO SCAN

Each band may scan VFO channels independently. When in Band Scan mode the DJ-580T/E scans by Channel step, by 100 kHz or by 1 MHz steps. As the scan passes through any 500 kHz or 1 MHz point a tone will sound if the BEEP function is active.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key twice. The purpose for pressing the band key twice is in the event you are in memory mode by mistake.

| 2. Press the SCN key for approximately 1 second, a beep | will be heard. Release the SCN key. Use the Main Tuning dial or UP ARROW or DOWN ARROW keys to scan in a particular direction.

3. Whether you are cycling upward or downward, during scan the decimal point will flash indicating that scanning has begun.

4. When a signal is received, scanning will stop and remain on that frequency. When channel goes quiet or Main Tuning Dial is rotated clockwise or counter clockwise, scanning will continue.

| 5. To cancel scanning press the SCN key. A beep will not be
| heard when initially pressed, but will be heard when the
| SCN key is released.

All 3 scan types can be applied to Band Scan.

8.1.1 PROGRAM BAND SCAN MODE (VFO MODE)

This scan option allows the scanning of a range of VFO
frequencies. Each band may have independent scan ranges.
| The lower band limit is programmed into Memory Channel P1. The
| upper band limit is programmed into Memory Channel P2. You may
initiate Program Band Scan from either VFO or Memory mode.

EXAMPLE: STORING LOWER/UPPER RANGES

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key, for
example VHF.

2. Enter a desired Lower Frequency via the key pad, for
example "146.000".

3. Press the MR key.

4. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial until P1 is displayed.

5. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the MW key to
store the selected Lower Frequency into memory.

6. Enter a desired Upper Frequency via the key pad like
146.100.

7. Press the MR key.

8. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial until P2 is displayed.

9. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the MW key to
store the selected Upper Frequency into memory.

10. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the SCN key.
The letter P will begin to blink on the display.
Scanning from 146.000 to 146.100 has begun.

11. Press the Main Band key as performed in step 1 to
stop this function. Pressing the SCN key will also
cease this function.

*** NOTE ***

The upper limit frequency and Lower limit frequency may be
stored into either P1 or P2.

8.2 MEMORY SCAN MODE

This scan option allows the user to scan frequencies that
have been programmed in any (or all) of the memory
channels. Bands may be scanned individually or both bands

may be scanned simultaneously.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key twice. The purpose for pressing the band key twice is in the event you are in memory mode by mistake.

2. Press the MR key.

| 3. Press the SCN key for approximately 1 second, a beep | will be heard. Release the SCN key. Use the Main Tuning dial or UP ARROW or DOWN ARROW keys to scan in a particular direction.

4. Whether you are cycling upward or downward, during scan the decimal point will flash indicating that scanning has begun.

5. When a signal is received, scanning will stop and remain on that frequency. When channel goes quiet or Main Tuning dial is rotated clockwise or counter clockwise, scanning will continue.

| 6. Press the Main Band as performed in step 1 to stop this function. To cancel scanning press the SCN key. A beep will not be heard when initially pressed, but will be heard when the SCN key is released.

8.2.1 MEMORY CHANNEL SKIP MODE

Memory Channel Skip permits unwanted memory channels to be skipped during memory scan. This step presumes that you have already programmed some/all memory channels.

1. Press the MR key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning Dial until the memory channel that you want to skip is displayed.

3. Press the SKIP key. The decimal point will disappear from the frequency displayed, indicating this frequency will be skipped. Perform step 2 and 3 for each memory channel that you wish to skip.

4. To cancel Memory Channel Skip, press the SKIP key again. The decimal point will re-appear, and that memory channel will now be restored to scan status.

8.3 SCANNING TYPES

The DJ-580T/E offers 3 different scanning modes as shown below. The initial factory setting is the Busy Channel Scan.

Busy Scan - Stops at a busy channel or frequency until clear. Two seconds after the signal ceases, scanning

resumes.

Timed Scan - Stops at busy channel or frequency, then
resumes scan 5 seconds later even if the
channel remains busy. Scanning will also
resume when a signal received ceases.

Selecting a Scan Type:

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the TMS key. A
black block with a white lettered T will appear,
indicating to you that "Timed Scan" has been selected.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the TMS key
again to leave "Timed Scan". The black block with a
white lettered T will disappear from the LCD display.

The DJ-580 will be in "Busy Scan" when not in "Timed Scan".

8.4 OTHER SCANNING INFORMATION

This subsection talks about all other information pertinent
to radio scan.

8.4.1 DUAL BAND SCAN

You may want to scan both bands at the same time. You can
perform that function by following this example.

EXAMPLE: DUAL BAND SCAN

1. Press the VHF key.

2. Press the UP ARROW key for approx. 1 second.

3. Press the UHF key.

4. Press the UP ARROW key for approx. 1 second.

8.4.2 DUAL BAND SCANNING WITH MEMORY PRIORITY

If you want to activate PRIORITY on both bands while SCANNING,
no problem, follow this example.

EXAMPLE: DUAL BAND SCAN WITH DUAL BAND PRIORITY

1. Press the VHF key.

2. Press the MR key and rotate Main Tuning dial for a
desired memory channel.

3. Press the VHF key.

4. Press the SCN key for approx. 1 second.

5. Press the PRI key.

6. Press the UHF key.

7. Press the MR key and rotate Main Tuning dial for a desired memory channel.

8. Press the UHF key.

9. Press the SCN key for approx. 1 second.

10. Press the PRI key.

9 REPEATER OPERATIONS

Amateur radio repeaters utilize separate transmitter and receiver sections. The transmitter frequency may be offset either above or below the receive frequency according to repeater coordination conventions.

9.1 SPLIT FREQUENCY FUNCTION

When standard offsets will not satisfy an input or output frequency, a split is utilized for this purpose. Split can be configured on the DJ-580 for VFO and MEMORY modes. The split frequency function will not operate in CALL mode.

9.1.1 VFO MODE SPLIT

Perform the following for VFO MODE SPLIT.

1. Select the Main Band (VFO) by pressing the VHF or UHF key. Enter a frequency into the VFO for your output (receive) frequency.

2. Press the MR key. Program or select a frequency in any MEMORY channel for your input (transmit) frequency.

| 3. Enter VFO as selcted in step 1. VFO frequency is used
| for receive and the MEMORY channel is used for transmit.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the SHIFT key
| repeatedly until the star symbol appears on the display.
The split setup is now complete.

9.1.2 MEMORY MODE SPLIT

Perform the following for MEMORY MODE SPLIT.

1. Press the MR key. Program or select a frequency in any MEMORY channel for your input (transmit) frequency.

2. Select the Main Band (VFO) by pressing the VHF or UHF key. Enter a frequency into a VFO for your output (receive) frequency.

| 3. Press the MR key again. MR frequency is used for receive
| and the VFO frequency is used for transmit.

4. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the SHIFT key
| repeatedly until the star symbol appears on the display.
The split setup is now complete.

9.2 REV KEY

In some areas there may be repeaters operating on repeater frequency pairs, the exact reverse of another repeater in the area. That is, the input of one repeater is the output frequency of the other and vice versa. To avoid the inconvenience of reprogramming every time both repeaters are in range, the REV key allows instant reversal of the input and output frequencies and the offset direction. The REV function is also useful to check the repeater input to determine if another station is heard directly so you can go simplex. To activate the REV function:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the REV key. The repeater input frequency and opposite SHIFT indicator will appear on the LCD display panel.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the REV key again to cancel the REV function.

9.3 RESETTING RADIO

*** NOTE ***

Resetting the radio will erase all user programmed information (frequencies,shifts,offsets etc.) Make sure that this information has been written down before proceeding.

1. Make sure radio is powered off.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key in while turning on the radio via the power knob. The LCD will display 145.00 (VHF) and 445.00 (UHF).

*** NOTE ***

If you were to hold the FUNC key in and not let it go while powering up the radio, all display segments will be shown.

9.4 CTCSS ENCODE/DECODE

CTCSS encoding allows you to select the proper tone frequency to open another operators radio receiver or repeater. CTCSS decoding enables another operator to select the tone your receiver requires enabling you to hear them. Unlike Code Squelch operation (Refer to section 11 for details), a specific tone frequency is used. Here's how to use CTCSS Encoding/Decoding.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the TONE key.

3. Rotate the Main Tuning dial to the desired tone.

4. When the tone has been selected enter the Main Band by pressing either the VHF or UHF key.

5. Press and hold the FUNC key, press the T.SQL key repeatedly. Tone settings will cycle each time the T.SQL key is pressed. It cycles as follows on the LCD display:

o The Tone Encoder is Enabled when the letter T is displayed on LCD.

o The Tone Decoder Squelch function is enabled when the letter T and SQL is displayed on the LCD. When this function is active, you would expect a particular tone to open your radio receiver.

o When the T and SQL is not displayed, the encoder/decoder is disabled.

EXAMPLE: TONE ENCODER/DECODER

Radio for Joe Radio for Linda
------------ ---------------
Tone set: 100.0 Tone set: 100.0
T displayed (ENCODE) T and SQL displayed (DECODE)

A) Radio operator "Joe" is calling "Linda". The interesting point here is that when the radio that Linda is using displays T and SQL, nothing will be heard through her radio speaker when squelch is opened up (fully counter clockwise). You will notice however that the S/RF indicator will be shown on the LCD when squelch is opened.

B) The only way that Linda will hear Joe is for Joe to send the proper tone to open Linda's radio receiver. If Joe doesn't send the right tone, Linda's radio will remain silent.

10 AUTOPATCH OPERATION (AUTOMATIC DIALER)

The DJ-580T/E offers three automatic dialer memories. A telephone number may be entered in either the VHF or the UHF frequency mode. The stored telephone number is transmitted on whichever band is selected as the Main Band.

10.1 PROGRAM AUTODIAL NUMBER

To enter a telephone number, perform the following:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key. The selected VFO frequency display will clear and display C1 or C2 or C3. Rotate the Main Tuning dial clockwise or counter-clockwise to obtain a desired dialer memory. The telephone symbol will display on the LCD and flash, indicating that the dialer memory is ready to accept the number to be stored. You may enter up to 16 numbers, letters and symbols, four at a time in four groups.

2. The telephone number or codes should be entered in order from the beginning. The following characters can be used:
0-9, A-D, *, #

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key to store the entered telephone number or codes. The telephone symbol stops flashing and is on steady to show that this function is active.

Proceed to Section 10, 10.4 to transmit the dial sequence. Clear out dialer memory to enter a new sequence.

10.2 CLEAR DIALER MEMORY

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial to the dialer memory you wish to clear.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the C key followed by the A once again.

10.3 CORRECTING CODES IN DIALER MEMORY

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial to the dialer memory you wish to make a correction in.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then rotate the Main Tuning dial until the sequence of digits you wish to correct have just exited the display.

EXAMPLE: CORRECTING DIALER CODES

Programmed number is 123567890, but you forgot 4!

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial to the dialer memory you wish to make a correction in.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then rotate the Main Tuning until the numeral 3 is displayed.

This represents the last digit displayed on the LCD.
| These digits are hidden just right of last digit shown.
v vvvvvv
123 567890

4. Now enter 4567890. After you play with this for awhile
you will see how it works.

10.4 TRANSMIT/CHANGE AUTODIAL NUMBER

After performing the steps in section 10.1, perform the
following steps to transmit the programmed number.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the "A" key.

2. The telephone symbol could be blinking which represents
an unprogrammed dialer memory channel. Refer to Section
10. Otherwise, rotate the main tuning knob to the
desired dialer memory channel.

Verify that the blinking telephone symbol appears on the
LCD display.

3. Press the PTT switch for an instant. This will return
you to VFO mode.

4. To transmit dialer memory channel, Press and hold the
PTT key.

** LOOK AT LCD DISPLAY **

You are now transmitting. The ON AIR symbol should
display on the LCD display.

5. While transmitting press the FUNC key to send/transmit
the autodial sequence.

** LISTEN **

The dialer sequence that you programmed earlier will be
transmitted. You can hear the tones that are being sent
through the DJ-580 speaker.

HIDDEN FUNCTIONALITY

This is where you will have to experiment a bit. You can
change the dialer sequence timing. Refer to Section 10.7
for all of these new details.

10.5 MANUAL DIAL

In some instances you may want to dial a number manually.
perform the following steps.

1. The telephone symbol should not appear on your display.
If it does, press and hold the FUNC key, then press the
A key, the C key and finally the A key again.

2. Press and hold the PTT key.

3. Now dial the number on your keypad as you would a
telephone.

10.6 DISABLE AUTODIAL

Performing the following step will erase a stored
number in the autodialer.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the A key, the C
key and finally the A key again.

You can either clear the dialer channel or not press the
FUNC key during a transmission.

10.7 DIALER RATE ADJUST

The following steps are used for changing the
dialer and dsq tone rates. This function may not
appear/be available on earlier DJ-580 units.

1. Press the * key. The symbol FL will appear on the LCD
display.

2. Press the following keys in sequence: #, 1, 2, 3. The
LCD will display the letter C. If you repeat this step
continiously the letters will change as follows:
C,D,upside down A,H,0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,A,B

| Each of these indicators are associated with a different
| rate during transmission. The fastest begins at 1 and the
| slowest is zero. The letters are variations of slow rates.

11 DIGITAL SQUELCH (DSQ)

DSQ stands for DTMF Squelch Control. DSQ is very versatile
and will allow you to:

o Make a transmission that will specifically be heard by a
particular group (of your choosing, by a code sequence).
o Place a private call to a selected person in a group.
o Call a single operator.
o Straight DSQ transmission

This feature is achieved by use of DTMF Tones that will either open
(or keep closed) the DJ-580T/E. In this section you will learn how
to transmit and receive the DSQ SCHEME! A radio must be DSQ
compatible to take advantage of these features.

11.1 DSQ SCHEME

Before we get started let's look at the DSQ tone structure.
Depending on the transmission type (Group, Private etc.), a
particular tone sequence will be sent. The tone structure
is broken down into the following areas:

o GROUP Code - 3 digit sequence
o OTHER'S Code - 3 digit sequence
o OWN Code - 3 digit sequence
o MISC Codes

The following explanation of each area will help you to fully understand how each is utilized.

3 DIGIT "GROUP" CODE

By programming a 3 digit group code your members of a group would receive a common transmission. Perhaps this group wouldn't want to hear a transmission meant for another group that has another 3 digit code sequence.

EXAMPLE: GROUP CODE

Lets say that you are helping the local police department find a missing child. They have split 10 radio operators into 2-five person teams. Let's call them team 1 and team 2.

Each member of team 1 has a radio with a group code of 111. Each member of team 2 has a radio with a group code of 222.

The police have just found evidence that the child is definitely located in team 2 territory. The central transmission point now needs to contact the members of team 1 and notify them that their search area must be changed. They will send out a 111 group code (tone sequence) to team 1. By virtue of the group code 111, all members of team 1 will hear the message and team 2 will hear nothing on their radios. A separate transmission to group 2 could be placed with specific updated information!

3 DIGIT "OTHER'S" CODE

This code is used as an identifier of another station. In other words, it is the other persons "own" code.

EXAMPLE: OTHERS CODE

Lets say that an individual in team 1 needs to be given some specific information. The receiving stations identifier is referred to as the other's code. We will send that person the information by virtue of their 3 digit "own" code. You must enter their "own" code into your "others" code field.

3 DIGIT "OWN" CODE

A transmitting station uses 3 digits as a personal identification number. A receiving station uses this code to identify who called them.

EXAMPLE: OWN CODE

Lets say that you will receive some specific information. The other person will need to know your "own" code before your radio will receive a private call. Your "own" code is also necessary, because the other person receiving your message will see your "own" code displayed on their radio LCD.

MISC CODES

16 numbers, letters and symbols can be used for coding. Here's what you can use; 0-9, A-D, * and #. An "H" will appear on the LCD when the * is entered and upside down A will appear when the # is entered. The # sign is used as a wild card. Refer to WILDCARD for more information.

11.2 PROGRAMMING ALL DSQ CODES

Place your radio in front of you. The following steps get your radio set for DSQ operation.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the B key. The LCD display will indicate A-000.

3. Enter 3 digits for the group that YOU want to call. In other words, a unique calling code for a specific group.

EXAMPLE: PROGRAM 1ST GROUP CODE

A-123

4. Rotate the Main Tuning dial clockwise until B-000 is displayed on the LCD.

5. Enter 3 digits for another group that YOU might call. This is an additional group calling code.

EXAMPLE: PROGRAM 2ND GROUP CODE

B-456

6. Rotate the Main Tuning dial clockwise until P-000 is displayed on the LCD.

7. Enter 3 digits for your "own" Personal code. This is your unique identification code.

EXAMPLE: PROGRAM YOUR OWN CODE

P-100

8. Rotate the Main Tuning dial clockwise until y-000 is displayed on the LCD.

9. And now you must select the "others" 3 digit code. This is the operator you're calling. Lets say you're calling

operator 200, enter "200" on the keypad.

EXAMPLE: PROGRAM THE OTHERS CODE

y-200

10. Rotate the Main Tuning dial clockwise until nn-00 is displayed on the LCD.

11. Enter a two digit code that will become the Digital Signal Message.

EXAMPLE: DIGITAL SIGNAL MESSAGE

nn-07

12. Press the VHF or UHF key to end setup.

Only radios with DSQ functionality are capable of receiving and/or transmitting DSQ tasks. These tasks are described in the following sub-sections, have fun!

11.3 DSQ MODES

This section will address all functions of DSQ and describe how they should be used. Only through experimentation of DSQ will you get the hang of it. DSQ functionality comes in various flavors, and they are shown in the following table.

DSQ FUNCTION	LCD DISPLAY
Straight DSQ	D.SQ
Group Calling	G D.SQ
Private Calling In A Group	G P D.SQ
Private Call	P D.SQ

11.3.1 TRANSMITTING (CODE SQUELCH)

Coded Squelch is a unique 3 digit sequence, when sent to another unit configured only for D.SQ, will open the receiver for reception. It's always a good idea to have a cheat card that lists each units identifier (own code) and group codes.

1. Select the Main Band by pressing the VHF or UHF key.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the B key.

3. Rotate the Main Tuning dial and select either A- for GROUP A or B- for GROUP B. Each group should have a unique identifier code. If either GROUP A or B doesn't contain the desired 3 digit code, enter it in at this time via the keypad.

4. Return to the Main Band as selected in step 1.

5. Press the B key several times until "D.SQ" displays on the upper right-hand corner of the LCD.

6. When you press the PTT key, the Code Squelch is transmitted automatically. At the conclusion of the 3 digits being transmitted, the operators radio (who you are calling) receiver will accept your transmission.

11.3.2 RECEIVING (CODE SQUELCH)

If the received Code Squelch signal matches the set Code Squelch code, D.SQ will begin to flash on the LCD display. In addition, an audible alert will be heard through the speaker.

If the receiver is on receive mode by code squelch, it is possible to communicate within 1.5 seconds after a received signal is clipped.

11.3.3 TRANSMITTING (GROUP CALLING)

When you select this option, you will be able to contact many operators that collectively make up a group. If operators with compatible DSQ functionality are configured correctly, and all have the same group code programmed, their radios should open and receive your call. It's always a good idea to have a cheat card that lists each units identifier (own code) and group codes. Here's what you have to do.

1. Press the B key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial and select either A- for GROUP A or B- for GROUP B. Each group should have a unique identifier code.

3. Press the B key several times until G D.SQ displays on the upper right-hand corner of the LCD.

4. When you press the PTT switch, the GROUP code selected will be transmitted to all units in the GROUP.

If you are using GROUP A in step 2 and wish to change to GROUP B, follow steps 1-4 again.

The following DSQ code is transmitted as shown:

(3 DIGIT GROUP CODE) * (3 DIGIT OWN CODE)

11.3.4 RECEIVING (GROUP CALLING)

To receive DSQ coded calls in GROUP CALLING, setup your radio for G DSQ as follows:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the B key until G DSQ appears on the LCD display.

When the received DSQ code matches the first 3 digits of your display (group code), the G DSQ indicator will begin to flash. If the BEEP is off, the squelch will open for as long as the calling operator is transmitting. If the BEEP is on, an audible beep will be emitted from the radio and the indicator will display which group is calling. Reset the display by pressing the Main Band key or PTT.

11.3.5 TRANSMITTING (PRIVATE CALLING IN A GROUP)

It's always a good idea to have a cheat card that lists each units identifier (own code) and group codes.

1. Press the B key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial and select either A- for GROUP A or B- for GROUP B. Each group should have a unique identifier code.

3. Press the B key several times until GPDSQ displays on the upper right-hand corner of the LCD.

4. Press the PTT switch to transmit the DSQ code or press the VFO key for the band you are working.

The following DSQ code is transmitted as shown:

(3 DIGIT GROUP CODE) (1 DIGIT OTHERS CODE) * (1 DIGIT OWN CODE)

11.3.6 RECEIVING (PRIVATE CALLING IN A GROUP)

To receive DSQ coded calls in PRIVATE CALL IN A GROUP, setup your radio for GPDSQ as follows:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the B key until GPD.SQ appears on the LCD display.

When the received DSQ code matches the first 3 digits of your group and your own code, the DSQ GP indicator will begin to flash. If the BEEP is off, the squelch will open for as long as the calling operator is transmitting. If the BEEP is on, an audible beep will be emitted from the radio and the indicator will display which group is calling. Reset the display by pressing the Main Band key or PTT.

11.3.7 TRANSMITTING (PRIVATE CALL)

This option would be used when someone is calling only you. This is different from encode/decode because you determine your own identification code and not a subaudible tone. It's always a good idea to have a cheat card that lists each units identifier (own code) and group codes.

1. Press the B key.

2. Press the B key several times until P D.SQ displays on the upper right-hand corner of the LCD.

3. Press the PTT key to transmit the DSQ code or press the VFO key for the band you are working.

The following DSQ code is transmitted as shown:

(3 DIGIT OTHERS CODE) * (3 DIGIT OWN CODE)

11.3.8 RECEIVING (PRIVATE CALL)

To receive DSQ coded calls in PRIVATE CALL, setup your radio for P D.SQ as follows:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the B key until P D.SQ appears on the LCD display.

11.4 ERROR CODE

When the "Other's" private code is not confirmed the LCD display will indicate "Er".

11.5 TIMING CONSIDERATIONS

On occasions you may find that the operation of DSQ through some older repeaters may be unpredictable. This occurs on initial transmit with your DJ-580. When you transmit, a time delay occurs before the repeater is fully transmitting. The DJ-580 will begin to transmit the DSQ tone sequence during the repeater transmit delay. The DJ-580 can delay 450 ms or 750 ms. In addition, the timing period for the tone burst sequence can be adjusted. Please refer to section 10.7 for more information.

It is possible to delay the time to transmit codes to about 750ms after the PTT key is pressed.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. The LCD display will display FL.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the 4 key. The LCD display will display d-750 or d-450. Repeat this step until the desired selection is made.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. Repeat this step until FL and PL is absent from the display.

11.6 DSQ WILDCARDS

The # symbol is a wildcard that may be substituted for any one digit,letter or symbols used in DSQ codes. When the # symbol is entered it appears on the LCD display as an upside down A. The wildcard allows for the combination of many groups. If the first or first and second digits of

several group codes are the same, you can replace the second and third digits (or just third digit) with a # mark, and thus transmit to all those groups.

EXAMPLE: WILDCARDS

1. Enter the 2 meter frequency of 146.520.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the DSQS key. Select any code squelch memory channel.

3. Release the FUNC key now and select a 3 digit code squelch code using the keypad.

Example: Enter the 3 digit code 1#5.

4. Press the FUNC key to return the LCD display to operating frequency.

Example: Now you will see on the LCD display P45.52.

5. Press the D.SQL key repeatedly (2 times) until C appears in the 100 MHz digit location.

Example: C45.620

If the incoming coded calls are anyone with a group code as follows, the call will be received by your radio.

o 105 through 195
o 1A5 through 1D5
o 1*5
o 1#5

6. When you receive a call from another station, the C will flash on and off for as long as the other operator is transmitting. Your radio has already memorized who was calling you, so press the PTT switch and you will transmit to that station directly. When you have completed your QSO, enter the wildcard sequence again to open your radio to all other stations again.

11.7 DIGITAL SIGNAL MESSAGE

This function allows you to send or receive messages consisting of 2 digit codes.

11.7.1 TRANSMITTING DIGITAL SIGNAL MESSAGE

You can retain 1 signal message in the transmitter memory.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the B key.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial and select a message memory channel nn.

3. Enter a 2 digit message code. This is a code that has been predetermined and understood by the operating parties.

4. Press the VHF or UHF key to end setup.

5. Set the appropriate paging function (D.SQ, G D.SQ etc).

6. Press the PTT key to transmit the DSQ code. Continue to hold the PTT key and press the CALL key.

What the receiving operator will see on the display will be the unit number f the calling station followed by the 2 digit code. The following is the sequence sent:

(2 DIGIT SIGNAL MESSAGE)

11.7.2 RECEIVING DIGITAL SIGNAL MESSAGE

1. Set the appropriate paging function (D.SQ, G D.SQ etc).

2. When the appropriate codes are received, your receiver will open to hear the calling operator. When the digital signal message is sent shortly after the initial transmission, you will see on the LCD display the 3 digit calling station followed by a - and then the 2 digit digital signal message.

11.7.3 TRANSMITTING WITH DIGITAL SIGNAL DISPLAYED

While a digital signal message is displayed, press the PTT switch. Your signal will be transmitted back to the station calling by using the displayed DSQ settings. The frequency will return to your LCD display.

11.7.4 REVIEW DIGITAL SIGNAL MESSAGE MEMORY

You can store up to 3 previously received digital signal messages. The first two memories store the messages in received order. The third memory stores the latest message. These messages display the 3 digit calling station followed by the 2 digit message. Here's how to view digital signal message memory.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the MESS key. Select any code squelch memory channel. The latest message will be displayed on the LCD display.

2. Rotate the Main Tuning dial to review the previously sent messages in n1 through n2. You can also use the arrow keys to review these messages.

11.7.5 CLEARING MESSAGE MEMORY

If you find it necessary to clear out messages, proceed with the following steps.

1. Select the memory number and press the C key once to clear out that location.

12 CROSS BAND REPEATER

The DJ-580 is capable of cross band repeat. To simplify matters, it means that when you transmit on one band it is simultaneously heard on the other band. Ok you want to set up a cross band repeater? Here are a few things to remember about cross band repeat:

1. When cross band repeat is active, you cannot change frequencies or utilize other functions with the exception of cross band deactivation.

2. Set squelch threshold before you activate cross band repeat.

3. No radio modification is necessary to activate this function.

4. This isn't a 100% duty cycle repeater. If the radio becomes extremly hot to the touch, the radio should be allowed a cool down time.

5. Use cross band repeat in eith Low or Mid power only.

| 6. Cross band repeat will not allow for different CTCSS
| Encode/Decode tones on each band.

| Using cross band repeat allows a user to enter on one
| band and cross over to the other band. You may use shifts
| or operate in simplex operation.

12.1 ACTIVATE CROSS BAND REPEATER

Here are the steps for cross band repeat.

1. Rotate the volume controls for the VHF and UHF bands fully counter-clockwise.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the FL key. The LCD should display FL.

3. Press each key once as follows: #, 5, 0 and 8. You should notice that the word oPEn displays on the LCD and the opposite band indicator will begin to blink.
The radio is now in cross band repeat. When a signal is received on one band, it will be retransmitted onto the other band.

12.2 DEACTIVATE CROSS BAND REPEATER

To return to original mode perform the following:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then you will press the FL/PL key 4 times. After you press it the first time the LCD will display CLoSE. This indicates to you that cross band repeat has been disabled. The other 3 times that you press the FL/PL key will turn off the FL and PL indicators.

13 FULL DUPLEX OPERATION

The principles of Full Duplex operation is very much like a telephone. The idea behind this is that when you are talking (let's say) on 2 meters you will hear the transmission from the other station on the 440 band. He will hear you on 2 meters.

YOUR STATION OTHER STATION

TRANSMIT ON 2 METERS ------>--------> -------> RECEIVE ON 2 METERS
RECEIVE ON 440 BAND <-----<--------<-------- TRANSMIT ON 440 BAND

13.1 ENABLE SPEAKER FULL-DUPLEX

Enabling the speaker will cause feedback unless an external earphone or headset is used.

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. The LCD should display FL.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the 5 key. The LCD should display Fd-on. Repeat this step until the field indicates Fd-on.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the FL/PL key repeatedly until the FL and PL indicators are absent from the LCD display.

13.2 DISABLE SPEAKER SEMI-DUPLEX

Perform the following steps:

1. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the * key. The LCD should display FL.

2. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the 5 key. The LCD should display Fd-oF. Repeat this step until the field indicates Fd-oF.

3. Press and hold the FUNC key, then press the FL/PL key repeatedly until the FL and PL indicators are absent from the LCD display.

14 AIRCRAFT RECEIVE MODIFICATION

The radio will have to be opened and modified to receive aircraft and some frequencies in the 800 and 900Mhz region. This procedure isn't difficult if you take your time. If

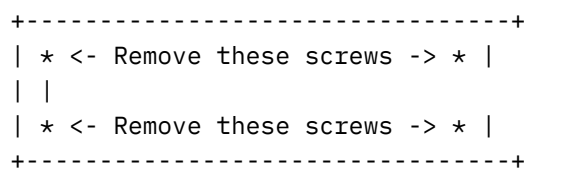
you are unsure of your ability to open and/or perform this mod, please find someone with this know how!

*** NOTE ***

Don't even think of performing this modification unless you have the right tools and temperment.

1. Turn the radio off and remove the battery pack.

2. CAREFULLY remove the 4 phillips screws on the bottom of the radio. These screws represent each corner of the bottom of the radio.



BOTTOM VIEW OF RADIO SHOWN

3. You are about to remove the battery connector plate. There are wires connected to this plate. When moving the plate out of the way, don't pull further then you have to in order to see into the bottom of the radio. Locate | a BRIGHT RED LOOPED WIRE. Remove or cut (tape exposed ends) this jumper. That's all there is folks!

| *** WARNING ***

| You should be extremely careful not to cut the wrong | wire. You may cut the BRIGHT RED LOOPED WIRE. Don't | cut the pink or orange wire by mistake.

4. Take your time and reassemble the radio. Make sure that during reassembly that you:

o Don't forget to place long tension arm (part of the battery connector plate) into the battery lock clip located on the same side of the radio as the PTT switch.

REMEMBER, be patient and take your time. Never force anything together! It came apart easily, it should go back together that way.

5. Reset the radio (Section 9.3) and enjoy a hot airband receiver. You will be able to enter a frequency range from 108-142.995. The receiver will actually begin to receive around 110 MHz. Another way to gain access into the airband is, press the "FUNC" button while pressing the "VHF" key.

*** MULTI BAND RECEIVE ***

| After you modified your DJ-580 for Airband, you also
| enable coverage for some frequencies in the 800 and 900Mhz
| region. To receive coverage in this area, you can enter the
| frequency directly from the keypad or press the "FUNC"
| button while pressing the "UHF" key. The STEP key in
| regions will only allow increments of 10, 12.5, 20 and 25
| kHz.

| *** NOTE ***

| If you see a second decimal point blink in the frequency
| displayed, this means that the PLL circuitry isn't locked.
| Example: 108.0.0
| ^____ This decimal point will blink.

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3608. Re: Field Day rules question (maybe dumb)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 19:13:09 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570420@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288443

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:

>I've read the Field Day rules,
>and I'm assuming that since I'll be working Field Day from Colorado, I
>should identify myself with the Colorado section, even though I live
>in Kansas. Is this correct?

Yes.

AL N1AL

3609. Re: DX anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 19:24:21 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570421@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288442

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM (Steve Salmon) writes:

>Anyway, the reason I ask is that I'm in need of some advice. I'm planning
>another personal DXpedition of sorts on my boat (the last one was to
>Palmyra, Penrhyn (North Cooks) and 3 islands in FO land). This one will be
>around the world, stopping at rare, semi-rare and not-so-rare places along
>the way to operate DEPENDING, of course, on accessibility and permissions.
>I'd like to hear from anyone who has advice or tips to offer on getting a
>license and permission to operate from any of the QTHs listed below.

<Proposed itinerary deleted>

>I realize that some of these may be impossible (although perhaps not by the
>time I get there!), but if so, I'd like to know that, too.

My suggestion would be to contact hams in the country that has jurisdiction
over each DX location and get their aid.

AL N1AL

3610. Re: Re: FT-470 Undoc'd Mods - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 19:25:52 UTC
From: johns@hp-ptp.ptp.hp.com
Message-ID: <19130018@hp-ptp.ptp.hp.com>
Source record: 288388

My notes are updated when-ever I hear of something new. You can get a copy by sending me email. Just specify whether or not your printer can handle PC8 characters.

73's John KC6OVN


```
*****************************************************************************
* John Schubert; Hewlett Packard, ISD | The opinions contained herein *
* Sunnyvale, California | are my own, because nobody *
* INTERNET: jes@hpamsh4.hp.com | else wants them... *
* CompuServe: >INTERNET:jes@hpamsh4.hp.com| *
* or 72007,1334 | "Ban low performance drivers, *
* HPDESK: HP2200/40 | not high performance cars." *
*****************************************************************************
```

3611. Re: Radar detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 19:32:59 UTC
From: derry@milton.u.washington.edu
Message-ID: <derry.708809579@milton>
Source record: 288429

A timely discussion! There's an extensive thread running
through alt.radio.scanner about scanner laws in Indiana (and
other states.) Even though hams are exempt from such laws, I
think it makes for interesting legal reading. :)

```
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
= =
= Derry Lyons - N7YPG "Sometimes you're the winshield, =
= ...they call it a B.S. sometimes you're the bug." =
= for a reason... -- Dire Straits =
= =
= Call derry@u.washington.edu / If no answer: derry@afsc.noaa.gov =
= =
=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=
```

3612. Whistlers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 19:33:26 UTC
From: palmer@cco.caltech.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.193326.6382@cco.caltech.edu>
Source record: 288526

I am interested in something called a 'Whistler' which is
a radio-frequency disturbance varies in frequency across the radio
spectrum with time. I have never heard one (I am not a ham or a swl)
and I have a few very basic questions about them:

1) Are they understood?

2) Do they increase or decrease in frequency? At what rate? over how
wide a frequency band?

3) How long do they stay at any particular frequency?

Any good references?

Thanks in advance.

--
David Palmer palmer@tgrs.gsfc.nasa.gov
I am now at Goddard Space Flight Center/NASA, for whom I do not speak.

3613. Re: Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 19:43:47 UTC
From: tonyp@cnvxla.COM
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.194347.22393@convex.com>
Source record: 288428

In article <1992Jun17.171708.5727@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
}
}just cringe a the thought of new hams going out and BUYING a pre-assembled
}dipole antenna kit.

I bought a G5RV antenna - just to bypass the hassles (as I moved into an apartment, and didn't bring all my junque boxes with me).

I thought I'd get all the bands out of one dipole....

What a waste of money. But many new hams don't
}believe that simple antennas work VERY well. After all, if it costs
}more then it has to work better, right :-)
}

RIGHT! - works better then my CANTENNA for supressing RF radiation...

tony / WA2EAA

--
To install WordBlurf 9.0 on a network, place the write-enabled installation diskette in drive A and type A:netinstall. WordBlurf 9.0 will install itself on every machine on your network, and nothing will go wrong. Really. We promise.
-A user about to discover the real nature of networking.

3614. sending QSL's to the badly injured Soviet Union...still box 88?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 19:52:48 UTC
From: tech@cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <2293@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 288527

I never even did it while the Soviet Union was intact. What is the appropriate ritual here? Do you send them an IRC? A dollar bill? Nothing?

What is the complete address?

?????
Box 88
Moscow, Russia

Is Moscow in Russia? Is Box 88 in Moscow? Is it Box 88? Via the Bureau?

--
Richard Loken VE6BSV : "ISDN (acronym)
Athabasca University, Athabasca, Alberta Canada : Innovations
tech@cs.AthabascaU.CA : Subscribers Don't Need."
{atha|aunro}!cs.athabascau.ca!tech : - some sorehead or other

3615. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 20:01:12 UTC
From: wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil
Message-ID: <9206171600.aa15640@crdec7.apgea.army.mil>
Source record: 288431

> >
> > (c) "Portable Police Radio" means a radio receiving set that is
> > capable of receiving signals transmitted on frequencies assigned
> > by the Federal Communications Commission for police emergency
> > purposes and that:
> > (1) can be installed, maintained, or operated in a
> > vehicle; or
> > (2) can be operated while it is being carried by an
> > individual.
> >
.....

>
> In addition to ANARC's comments, if you look at section c2, it also
> makes it illegal (in my opinion) to have a portable scanner anywhere
> but in your home or business. In other words, if you were walking
> down the street with a scanner, you are breaking the Indiana law.
>
>
This brings up the obvious question of just how they expect people to
buy the thing in the first place, since as soon as you walk
out the door of Radio Shack you would be in violation. If you mail
order, the UPS man might be in violation unless his employer submitted
his name to the Governor.

3616. Re: W1AW CW practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 20:05:38 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360069@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 288389

Hi,
Code practice is send on appx. 1.818, 3.58, 7.08, 21.08, 28.08, 50.08
and 147.555 MHz.

Speeds: 5, 7 1/2, 10, 13, 15 wpm
9 am MWF EST
7 pm MWF "

Speeds: 35, 30, 25, 20, 15, 13 wpm
9 am TTH EST
7 pm TTHSSU
4 & 10 pm MWF

from the log of AA6AD

3617. Re: "E-lamps", a new source of RFI?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 20:32:58 UTC
From: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.203258.10380@sunova.ssc.gov>
Source record: 288432
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics,talk.bizarre

In article <MJD.92Jun16154432@saul.cis.upenn.edu> mjd@saul.cis.upenn.edu
("[*] Inhabitant of Pandemonium") writes:
> In article <3370@atlas.tegra.COM> vail@tegra.COM (Johnathan Vail) writes:
> > [Dark suckers, darkons.]
>
> Journal of Irreproducible Results. Email for a complete reference.
>
> You can take this OUT of talk.bizarre now.
^^^^^^^^^^^^
>
> Thank you.
> --
>
> And for to see, and eke for to be seye
> Mark-Jason Dominus
mjd@central.cis.upenn.edu

Now that's turning the tables on them!!!!!!

Chuck Adams, WB5WRR (The Chuckster)
Not an official document of DOE, SSCL, URA or EG&G
Try Internet brand Tequila - "A worm in every bottle"
Internet: chuck_adams@qmail.ssc.gov (aka 143.202.130.11)

3618. Re: MFJ baluns, was: MFJ Versa-Tuner II

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 20:55:07 UTC
From: pfowler@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com
Message-ID: <20950025@hpdmd48.boi.hp.com>
Source record: 288424

DITO ... BE EXTREAMLY CAREFULL WITH THE DIAL LIGHT !!!!!!!!!!

I also use one for mobile operation. I learned about the dial light problem the hard way. I have a Yeasu 747 GX. I had the light hooked up to the auxillary power out of the Yeasu. I had the rig turned on and noticed that the plug had come un plugged (can you guess what is going to happen to me ???). Well, I just figured I'd plug the little bugger back in. Well now - 12 V from rig hit ground ! I had no fuse in of course (I never do things correct) and vaporised a trace on a circuit board in my rig.

What is the moral of all this ?? Take some extra time and do the job right if you plan to use the little light.

73 Pat N7MPS

3619. Re: Advice on TV antenna sought...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 21:13:48 UTC
From: markz@ssc.wa.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.211348.16652@ssc.wa.com>
Source record: 288449
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Jun17.024923.15789@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>Let me share my experience with TV receiving antennas. For UHF, theory
>says that a dish is best, followed by the corner reflector and the
>multi-bay colinear arrays. However, my practical experience in the field
>with commercial antennas shows that the cheap four bay bowtie outperforms
>the others in many cases.

This is pretty much the same conclusion as in "TV Antennas and
Signal Distribution Systems" by M. J. Salvati. This is a study
done by Sony of TV antennas. Its publishing date is 1979, but
antennas haven't changed much since them. Published by Sams.

Mark Zenier markz@ssc.wa.com

3620. Re: W1AW CW practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 21:32:43 UTC
From: reisert@sttng.mlo.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.213243.3409@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 288435

Here it is, from the ARRL BBS:

W1AW Schedule
April 5 - October 25, 1992

Time (EST) Mode Days
---------- ---- --------------------
12 AM RTTY Daily
12:45 AM VOICE Daily
9 AM CWs Mon, Wed, Fri
9 AM CWf Tue, Thr
10 AM CWb Mon-Fri
11 AM RTTY Mon-Fri

4 PM CWf Mon, Wed, Fri
4 PM CWs Tue, Thr, Sat, Sun
5 PM CWb Daily
6 PM RTTY Daily
7 PM CWs Mon, Wed, Fri
7 PM CWf Tue, Thr, Sat, Sun
8 PM CWb Daily
9 PM RTTY Daily
9:45 PM VOICE Daily
10 PM CWf Mon, Wed, Fri
10 PM CWs Tue, Thr, Sat, Sun
11 PM CWb Daily

Frequencies (MHz)

CW: 1.8180 3.5815 7.0475 14.0475 18.0975 21.0675 28.0675
147.555
RTTY: 3.6250 7.0950 14.0950 18.1025 21.0950 28.0950 147.555
VOICE: 3.9900 7.2900 14.2900 18.1600 21.3900 28.5900 147.555

Notes:
CW frequencies include code practice, Qualifying Run and CW
bulletin freqs.
CWs = Morse Code practice (slow) = 5 - 7.5 - 10 - 13 - 15 WPM
CWf = Morse Code practice (fast) = 35 - 30 - 25 - 20 - 15 - 13 -
10 WPM
CWb = Morse Code Bulletins = 18 WPM
RTTY= Teleprinter = BAUDOT (45.45 baud), ASCII (110 Baud) and
AMTOR-FEC (100 Baud)

Code practice texts are from QST, and the source of each practice
is given at the beginning of each practice and at the beginning of

alternate speeds.
On Fridays, UTC, a DX bulletin replaces the regular bulletin transmissions.
On Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2230 UTC, Keplerian Elements for active amateur satellites will be sent on the regular teleprinter frequencies.
In a communications emergency, monitor W1AW for special bulletins as follows: voice on the hour, teleprinter at hr+15, and CW at hr+30.

W1AW is open for visitors Monday through Friday from 11 AM to 11 PM EDT and on Saturday and Sunday from 4:30 PM to 11 PM EDT. W1AW is available for operation by visitors between 1 and 4 PM Monday through Friday. If you desire to operate W1AW, be sure to bring a copy of your licence. W1AW will be closed on April 17 and May 25.

--
James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@sttng.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!sttng.enet!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

3621. Re: Field Day rules question (maybe dumb)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 21:36:14 UTC
From: Terry.Murphy@bbs.oit.unc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.213614.21955@samba.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 288437

In article <1992Jun17.093931.40854@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu> heacock@kuhub.cc.ukans.edu (Doug Heacock) writes:
>I will be on vacation in Colorado during Field Day this year, and I am
>presently building a 40-meter QRP rig to take along, in hopes of
>making a few contacts while I'm there. I've read the Field Day rules,
>and I'm assuming that since I'll be working Field Day from Colorado, I
>should identify myself with the Colorado section, even though I live
>in Kansas. Is this correct? (Forgive me if this is a stupid
Yes, you would be 1__ Colorado (CO) I left the blank as I did not know
what power source you will be using. As a former 0 , what area will you be
operating near? The ARA (Aurora Radio Assoc) near Denver always puts on a
a nice op...
73 es AB4VJ es FD NA4G Terry.Murphy@bbs.oit.unc.edu GEnie T.Murphy25

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The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the University of
North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Campus Office for Information
Technology, or the Experimental Bulletin Board Service.
internet: bbs.oit.unc.edu or 152.2.22.80

3622. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 21:41:18 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6742@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 288436

In article <515@bongo.UUCP> julian@bongo.info.com (Julian Macassey) writes:
>these are "Morris free" licences. Yes, in Japan, they even have a
>Morris free HF licence.
>in the developed world to have a Morris free licence?

/morris/a:j

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"[...] have you noticed how many people have joined you on the back of
Rosinante to help subdue this particular windmill?" -- Dan Herrick

3623. Unknown Battery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 22:41:00 UTC
From: Bryan.Keithly@f7009.n124.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <708844077.F00001@ocitor.fidonet>
Source record: 288454

I've found a battery in the local swap and trade, yet am not aware
of the type of battery I've found (I think it's a gel-cell)...It's
the size of two six volt lantern batteries, is 12V...4.0 AH, and
runs my HT like a champ, but I don't know how to go about charging
this little baby. It's been going good for about four days now, with
no noticeable loss of power. Any suggestions...?
Thanks and 73's to all, Bryan N5ZKV
* Origin: Com Port 1 - DFW Amateur Radio BBS (214) 226-1181 (1:124/7009)

3624. Re: Driving while ... (was Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 22:45:37 UTC
From: linnig@ra.csc.ti.com
Message-ID: <LINNIG.92Jun17174529@ra.csc.ti.com>
Source record: 288440
Cross-posted to: rec.autos.driving,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Jun16.002707.25063@rice.edu> kossack@owlnet.rice.edu (Jordan Marc Kossack) writes:

> Again, why shouldn't a _passenger_ be able to use a radar
> detector or scanner? The only explanation I can come up with is
> anal-retentive legislators, but I may be missing something...

I use my radar detector because IWANNA. Actually, I am nosey and just want to know what is going on around me (same reason I like scanners). Laws shouldn't be written with the idea you have to prove (to someone) that your reasons are valid; the laws should be written such that you are free to do what you will UNLESS it causes harm to someone else.

-- Mike

(look, only one .sig line -- sorry about the previous "problem")
--
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - +
Mike Linnig, Texas Instruments Inc. | 97.43% of all statistics are made |
Phone: (214) 575-3597 Ham: N5QAW | up; most of them (83.6 percent) |
Internet: linnig@m2000.dseg.ti.com | are wrong. |
--
- - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - + - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - +
Mike Linnig, Texas Instruments Inc. | 97.43% of all statistics are made |
Phone: (214) 575-3597 Ham: N5QAW | up; most of them (83.6 percent) |
Internet: linnig@m2000.dseg.ti.com | are wrong. |

3625. Re: Open letter to Gary, KE4ZV (too long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 23:00:20 UTC
From: tjonz@caliban.Corp.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l3vh04INNg2t@jethro.Corp.Sun.COM>
Source record: 288438

Bob, W3OTC, writes:

> This is a very open letter to Gary KE4ZV....
>
> You...claim to be more interested in the "content" of communication
> than in the distance communicated.

Hmmm. The same could be said of Usenet News postings. ;-)

> Gary, you clearly have the interest and ability; why are you wasting
> your time with your postings to this news group - when you could be
> writing a regular series for some publication?

Now wait a minute! IMHO, were it not for a small handful of regular contributors (like Gary, Phil Karn, Fred Lloyd, Bob Parnass just to name a few I am personally glad to have around) whose postings are consistently informative and well-written, I doubt that I'd consider it worth *my* time to even browse the topics in this newswgroup. To suggest that these folks are wasting their time by posting here is to demean the intrinsic value of this forum.

I plan to start building an OSCAR station during my vacation this summer, and I'll begin by reviewing the lengthy exchange that occurred here a few months ago in which some of the avid bird watchers in this group advocated or warned against various antennas, preamps, etc. in satellite applications. To be honest, this exchange was far more helpful to me than "The Satellite Experimenter's Handbook" in determining how to start equipping an OSCAR station from scratch.

I'd be quite pleased to find this kind of information in the standard publications, but in my experience this doesn't happen very often. The beginner's articles are frequently so simplistic as to insult to be insulting, and the more in-depth articles are often so laden with jargon and to be indecipherable to the uninitiated. Oddly enough, there seems to be a much better balance in this newswgroup than in the ham rags, and none of them can offer anything that even comes close to the opportunity to interact with the authors of articles that appear on this newsgroup.

Although I doubt that Bob was *really* trying to discourage Gary from posting here, I couldn't pass the opportunity to pontificate on the relative merits of QST versus the Usenet. Even with it's poor S/N ratio, this forum offers us many opportunities that commercial print media can't even approximate, and it's folks like Gary that are responsible for this state of affairs.

Todd, KB6JXT

3626. Re: Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 23:04:40 UTC
From: Terry.Murphy@bbs.oit.unc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.230440.25574@samba.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 288439

In article <1992Jun17.171708.5727@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>>Old-timers used to reckon you could make *anything* radiate if you knew how
>>to couple power to it effectively.
>>Problem is, hams these days expect to *buy* an antenna, and commercial
>>suppliers will take your cash willingly. Where's the experimenter-spirit
>
>Wire antennas are so simple yet somewhat mysterious at the same time. I
>just cringe a the thought of new hams going out and BUYING a pre-assembled
>dipole antenna kit. What a waste of money. But many new hams don't
>believe that simple antennas work VERY well. After all, if it costs
>more then it has to work better, right :-)
>
>
>The manufacturers need to come up with all sorts of fancy gimmicks to
>convince you that their $89.95 piece of wire will work better than
>your $5.99 piece of wire :-)
>
Clap, Clap, Clap
I teach a class for the Novice/Tech license here in Durham,NC . Part of my antenna class is devoted to wire antennas. I love to show them my long wire which at 167' at 45'high, worked 136 DXCC sections in the last DX contest. I also bring in all my QSL's and explain why $15.95 of wire and insulators work. Sure, I would love a 100' tower and monobanders but in today's markeet with restrictions etc. a wire makes a very good option

73 AB4VJ Internet terry.murphy@bbs.oit.unc.edu GEnie T.Murphy25

Another homebrew class works on j-poles for VHF/UHF lots of interest!

--
The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Campus Office for Information Technology, or the Experimental Bulletin Board Service.
internet: bbs.oit.unc.edu or 152.2.22.80

3627. Re: k-factor for half-wavelength antennas and conductor size

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 23:35:36 UTC
From: perry@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <19530047@hpfcmgw.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 288419

You might want to look in "Yagi Antenna Design" (?) (Lawson, W4PV?).

Maybe if you poked around in the book you could find what you are looking for. In my UHF antennas, I ended up using the "cut and try" method of design. The grindstone tuning method has always worked for me.

Perry / AA0ET

3628. Re: 10GHz transmitters, under $30

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 23:40:44 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992Jun17.234044.25072@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 288446

In article <abeals.708806949@melange> abeals@autodesk.com (Andrew Scott Beals -- KC6SSS) writes:
>Yesterday, I wrote:
>
>>Try looking in Radio Fun.
>
>>Maybe 73 too?
>
>Sure enough, they advertise in 73 also. Too bad they're just above 10.5GHz,
>but they do appear to be Part 15 devices. Here is the text of the ad.
>

How about a 10ghz receiver for $30?

--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

3629. Re: parallel port

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-17 23:57:30 UTC
From: lance@unix386.Convergent.COM
Message-ID: <8846@unix386.Convergent.COM>
Source record: 288425
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,comp.music

laurm00@DMI.USherb.CA (Mario Laureti) writes:
| Need some documentation on the pin out of the parallel port on IBM-PC
|I need the +5 volt, -5 volt and ground to put some power on a DAC808.

I've run into this one in building a Power Glove interface.
The cleanest way for a hobbyist is to run a disk drive
4-pin power cable into your computer and power it that way.

3630. Re: AZDEN PCS-4000 mobile 2m rig - need info...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 02:31:39 UTC
From: charles@greyrock.mso.colostate.edu
Message-ID: <CHARLES.92Jun17213139@greyrock.greyrock.mso.colostate.edu>
Source record: 288445

Thanks for the replies folks. I was overwhelmed with response. I am looking forward to putting the PCS-4000 to good use when I get my license.

Thank you again,

Charles

In article <CHARLES.92Jun15190227@greyrock.greyrock.mso.colostate.edu> charles@greyrock.mso.colostate.edu (Charles H. Hemstreet IV) writes:

Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Path: yuma!yuma.acns.colostate.edu!charles
From: charles@greyrock.mso.colostate.edu (Charles H. Hemstreet IV)
Sender: news@yuma.ACNS.ColoState.EDU (News Biddy)
Date: Tue, 16 Jun 1992 00:02:25 GMT
Distribution: rec
Nntp-Posting-Host: greyrock.mso.colostate.edu
Organization: Colorado State University

Yesterday I completed my Tech. no-code license. Well, upon coming home a friend of mine approached and congratulated me with the use of an AZDEN PCS-4000 2m mobile rig. Although it's not a handheld it is a 2m rig. Can someone help me out with the operation of this rig? My friend had absolutely no documention for this at all.

Eventually I would like to get a handheld. I know this has got to be an FAQ, but I didn't find it in the listings. Can someone make some recommendations about what a good handheld rig is?

Thanks for the help,

Charles

--
!===!
! Charles H. Hemstreet IV ! internet: charles@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Colorado State University ! NeXTMail: nmhemstr@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Computer Consultant !
!===!
--
!===!
! Charles H. Hemstreet IV ! internet: charles@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Colorado State University ! NeXTMail: nmhemstr@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Computer Consultant !
!===!

3631. Re: 10GHz transmitters, under $30

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 02:57:40 UTC
From: kossack@owlnet.rice.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.025740.21975@rice.edu>
Source record: 288444

In article <abeals.708806949@melange> abeals@autodesk.com (Andrew Scott Beals -- KC6SSS) writes:
-
- Sure enough, they advertise in 73 also. Too bad they're just above 10.5GHz,
- but they do appear to be Part 15 devices. Here is the text of the ad.

Well, according to the tech notes, the trimmer pot should
swing the freq +/- 50MHz. For a larger adjustment, I quote:

This problem can be easily corrected by modifying the length
of the tuning stub T6 on the circuit board. The length of
the stub will adjust the frequency by about 50 MHz for every
.015 inch of length change. If the frequency is too low,
cutting the stub with a razor will raise the frequency. If
too high, a small piece of bare magnet wire (#30) can be
soldered to the stub, and cut appropriately to increase the
length of the stub.

The preceeding was copied from the tech notes and are posted
for informational purposes only. It is offered without any warranty
either express or implied and such information is used at your own
risk. Jordan Kossack's only connection to Innotek is as a customer.
[Sorry for the disclaimer, but some people ...]

-
-
- X-BAND TRANSMITTER
-
- Miniature (2.25 x 3.75 x 1") GaAs microstrip transmitter provides
- 10 dBm centered at 10.525 GHz. Integrated microstrip patch antenna
- eliminates the need for an external antenna. Advanced matching
- techniques secured good temperature stability with low frequency pulling.
- Great for long-range testing of radar detectors, calibration of radar
- recieving equipment, and point-to-point communication links.

--
Jordan M Kossack | My life makes perfect sense
kossack@rice.edu | Lust and food and violence
+1 713 240 2073 | -- Dire Straits

3632. Re: Cross Band repeaters, Legal?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 04:51:58 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.045158.6248@col.hp.com>
Source record: 288447

pdh@netcom.com (Phil Howard) writes:
> bobw@col.hp.com (Bob Witte) writes:
>
>>>I disagree, all you need to do to keep it legal is to say every 10 minutes or less "KJ6NN auxilary" and you have just sent the "ID" for the remote link... This does not have to be done right at the repeater.
>>>
>> As Bryan already pointed out, this method only IDs one side of the crossband
>> repeat. The other side is not IDed. Therefore, in the strict interpretation,
>> its not legal.
>
> OK, so say "KB0CY auxiliary and KB0CY under remote control".
>
> I do not believe that the fact that the ID is in fact being sent in through
> another radio frequency cannot make it legal, nor can I find anything in the
> rules to suggest it.
> --

The scenario I was referring to is when there exists a crossband repeating radio that can transmit on 440 and 144 MHz (in response to a signal on the other band). So, say Mr. Hot Tub has his HT monitoring the 440 MHz side so that he can have good communications with the local 144 MHz repeater. He reaches over and transmits the ID on the 440 MHz side and (probably) correctly IDs the 144 MHz side. However, the 440 MHz transmitter in the crossband radio is not IDed.

As has been pointed out, if Mr. Hot Tub has a dual band HT, he can transmit on the 144 MHz (possibly doubling with the repeater signal on 144 MHz) and ID the 440 MHz side of the crossband repeater-like object. (Apply your own opinion as to how many crossband users actually do this.)

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

3633. Re: Writer's rates (was Re: OK, I'll Write One)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 05:00:26 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.050026.6381@col.hp.com>
Source record: 288448

> >>Sell them to all the mag's. I have seen the same article in all three.
> >
> >I thought that was a no-no. I seem to remember signing something to
> >the effect that my article has not been submitted to any other
> >publication..
>
> At least at ARRL that's the way it works. You are required to sign a
> release form that, in part, states that you haven't submitted the same
> article elsewhere. This promise has been violated once or twice by QST
> authors--former QST authors, that is.

I don't know of any magazines that knowingly accept an article that has been or will be printed in a magazine that serves the same or similar audience. An exception is magazines that are distributed in other countries (only) will accept an article that has already been published in the US.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

3634. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 06:13:32 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.061332.18443@km4ba.uucp>
Source record: 288459

I hate to admit it, but my Kenwood 440-AT gets less use than a neat
little 10w SSB xtal ctl 40 & 80m portable unit I have. (JRC JSB-20)

The kenwood is more effective, but working mobile/portable with 10 watts is
fun!

I have looked far and wide for *SSB* small qrp rigs, but only a few
have been available. (Dentron MLX, Swan MB-40, etc)

A ranger or Uniden in a HF (other than 10 m) monoband would also be fun.

How about some articles to convert these guys down to lower freqs?

The JRC I have is neat because it is self contained. (Batteries and antenna)
It is wild working the next state on a 60" antenna on HF.

Also makes it handy for car use.

I use it while camping to check into nets, and hook up with friends.

I think the single most useful article/kit would be a small, reliable, and
duplicatable 9Mhz sideband generator. This seems to be the missing link.
Superhet rcvrs , PA amps, and VFO's are all well documented/kit'd.

Very few SSB generators.

My thoughts anyway..

73!

Alan Barrow km4ba | I've seen things you people wouldn't believe. Attack
jab@hpuerca.hp.com | ships on fire off the shoulder of Orion. I watched
| C-beams glitter in the dark near the Tannhauser gate.
..!gatech!kd4nc! | All those moments will be lost in time -
km4ba!alan | like tears in rain. Time to die. Roy Batty

3635. Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 07:01:03 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.070103.18771@km4ba.uucp>
Source record: 288461

In <9206161209.AA01790@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:

>BTW, I don't see much high-tech about amateur VHF-FM. Repeaters, and linked
>repeaters, must be at least a generation old. What else is new ... ? Now I

I believe you missed the point. we are back to the content VS the medium
thing here.

No one in the rptr Gary refers to is excited about UHF FM, talking boxes
links, etc. The repeater is a tool.

What is exciting is the discussion on the technical "intercom", as 443.650
is referred to:

1) At least 7 user I know of have unix style multiuser machines. (I have
retired HP-9000 workstation gateway'd onto 56k TCP/IP packet.)

2) Nearly all are involved in state of the art 56k packet operations.
(FYI- Atlanta/GA has at least 6 56k linked "switch's" that
do automatic routing/switching of plain AX.25, netrom, and TCP/IP
network traffic. BBS's play along, and Internet mail is merged nicely
with Amateur mail via the unix boxes.)

The modems were developed here in atl by pretty much the same crowd.)

3) Other popular subjects are: OSCAR, ATV, robotics, automotive computers,
competitive shooting, all forms of computers. At least three have
OSCAR equipment.

embedded micro's seem to be a popular area, with 6-8 folks who work
or have worked with embedded micros. (Myself included. We devide up
into the 6's and the 8's and argue 68705 VS 8751)

4) The rptr has attracted many teckno-codes that have contributed
considerable technical expertise but were not interested in mainstream
ham clubs/repeaters

Bottom Line: Not all FM rptrs are weather/kidneystones monologue machines.

>WILL admit that ham packet radio is demonstrating practical solutions to many
>REAL problems: addressing, protocol implementations, and the like. Most
>ham packet seems to be FAILING at up-to-date RF and modulation techniques.
>Which just shows that RF engineering/design/construction requires a lot more
>engineering education (and test gear) than protocols and software.

No argument. The big problem is that the ham market insists on using
existing 2 mtr/440 radios. I will admit... we have not designed a
kit'able transverter for 440<->28 Mhz. The few we have seen (Hamtronics)

take much work to "clean up", and are questionable for high site trunk use.

So we fight over Microwave Modules Ltd xverters, and wish we had the time
and expertise to make our own. Now that would be something useful!

Kantronics DVR's are a step in the right direction, but we are talking about
new modulation techniques, not FM!

>Only a few, for example W6GN, seem to be pushing the RF front - but they
>never appear in QST. Is this because of a policy of addressing the mag to
>the mass-market/beginner?

I have seen several major league microwave types decline to be involved
in packet projects because it was outside there are of interest. (Some
notable exceptions.) Lots of interest in mountain topping with 'plexors
but nobody will tackle the day to day reality of making tracking AFC's
that would be required for packet "production" use. Thus we stick to 440 &220.

Good stuff on antenna restrictions deleted....

In summary... (bad form, I know) It is fun to pioneer and build that "one
of a kind" super low noise downconverter or stable LO, but very few
want to do the work to incorporate the stuff into usable systems.

It is like reading the RSGB VHF/UHF handbook.... great theory, neat designs, I
have never made one work due to problems with parts availability and
less than robust designs. (IE: hard to duplicate unless you are an RF
engineer that does it on a daily basis.)

Yet with decent kits (PCB and parts only) many have built 56k modems
without Heathkit style handholding. (Yep the modems even have rf stages)

So help us apply your DX expertise. Make your neat designs "duplicatable"
with PCB's and hard to locate parts. I'll build them. Use MMIC's and strip
line. I love it! I can handle FET's correctly, etc...
But depend on connectors/components unavailable to most hams, and it
will not get built.

WRT to VHF/UHF DX.... Having ventured into this area on 2mtrs, there is
still more competition than friendly cooperation going on. Sure not much
encouragement (or patience) for smaller stations that tried hard
to use established "good neighbor" procedure but did not have $5k for
equipment. (Just a TS-9130 w preamp, a yagi, and a 4000 HAAT mtn.)

I understand that the microwave crowd considers 2m SSB the 75m of UHF. :->
But it is what I could justify at the time.

73!

Alan Barrow km4ba | I've seen things you people wouldn't believe. Attack
jab@hpuerca.hp.com | ships on fire off the shoulder of Orion. I watched
| C-beams glitter in the dark near the Tannhauser gate.
..!gatech!kd4nc! | All those moments will be lost in time -
km4ba!alan | like tears in rain. Time to die. Roy Batty

3636. Studying to get my ticket...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 07:03:23 UTC
From: eric@abode.ttank.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.070323.1130@abode.ttank.com>
Source record: 288453

I am currently reading the Radio Shack book 'Now You're Talking!' to start to learn what I need to know to pass the Tech no-code amateur license test. Can someone out there let me know what they think of this book. Am I wasting my time? From what I have read so far it doesn't seem like a bad book.

As far as testing goes, is there a schedule of when they do testing? I live in the San Gabriel Valley (San Gabriel to be exact so a response from the San Gabriel Valley and Pasadena radio clubs would be helpful) so if there is anyone who can tell me when and where they do testing during the next few months (if at all during the next couple of months) I would appreciate it a great deal.

Eric

--
Eric C. Bennett uucp: ..!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!wvus!abode!eric
San Gabriel, Ca Internet: eric@abode.ttank.com

>>> The world is a circus. My friends act like clowns so this must be true. <<<

3637. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 07:05:56 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.070556.18855@km4ba.uucp>
Source record: 288460

In <10t4mcINNpq1@network.ucsd.edu> brian@ucsd.edu (Brian Kantor) writes:

>My impression is that most of the transmitters people use locally are
>completely devoid of any lower sideband filtering. They're filthy.
>Are there, in fact, ANY clean ATV transmitters on the market?
> - Brian

AEA claims to be clean. We have ATV operating very close to 56k packet
with no apparent interference.

SOmething to do with SAW filters. PC Electronics has been much discussed
as being "dirty". OK for ballon use, but unwelcome in a crowded band.

very good reviews for the TX units doing FM ATV on 900 & 1.2G.

Both are in use in atlanta, and are getting rave reviews. The same users
like the AEA units as well. Some issues on the AEA frequency selection.

73!

Alan Barrow km4ba | I've seen things you people wouldn't believe. Attack
jab@hpuerca.hp.com | ships on fire off the shoulder of Orion. I watched
| C-beams glitter in the dark near the Tannhauser gate.
..!gatech!kd4nc! | All those moments will be lost in time -
km4ba!alan | like tears in rain. Time to die. Roy Batty

3638. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 07:10:17 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.071017.18936@km4ba.uucp>
Source record: 288463

>Check out the European Stuff. We only have 432 to 440 to play with so all
>FSTV on 70cms is VSB. Also if there is a USA run on these transmitters we
>can get them out of the satellite band where they are a great nusance.

The ATV'rs are hard headed on this issue. AEA ships xtals that by all
all bandplans I see can/will cause interference to sat bands.

Their answer is that they are not intended for rptr use, but for direct
CATV recption. But.... guess where everyone puts their rptrs!

Kindof like the 10fm crowd in the 28Mhz sat downlink.... They do not hear any
complaints, so think it is ok. Sad....

Alan Barrow km4ba | I've seen things you people wouldn't believe. Attack
jab@hpuerca.hp.com | ships on fire off the shoulder of Orion. I watched
| C-beams glitter in the dark near the Tannhauser gate.
..!gatech!kd4nc! | All those moments will be lost in time -
km4ba!alan | like tears in rain. Time to die. Roy Batty

3639. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 07:13:42 UTC
From: alan@km4ba.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.071342.19026@km4ba.uucp>
Source record: 288462

In <1992Jun10.055738.16089@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:

>FM ATV channels are from 15 to 45 MHz wide depending on the amount of
>FM improvement desired. TV is by nature a wideband activity that requires
>uncrowded spectrum to operate effectively. The 420-450 MHz band is no
>longer uncrowded. Like AM and spark on HF, ATV must give way to narrower
>modes as the bands fill up.

In Atlanta, it turned out that the local railroad had systems licensed
every 20Mhz on 900Mhz to replace the barcode scanners. Also massive intermod
that seemed related to cellular.

No room for ATV here!

1.2 was the answer. Used as rptr input and nasa select feed. Output
on bandplan (OSCAR safe) frequency.

Alan Barrow km4ba | I've seen things you people wouldn't believe. Attack
jab@hpuerca.hp.com | ships on fire off the shoulder of Orion. I watched
| C-beams glitter in the dark near the Tannhauser gate.
..!gatech!kd4nc! | All those moments will be lost in time -
km4ba!alan | like tears in rain. Time to die. Roy Batty

3640. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 17 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 07:46:41 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.708853601@honte>
Source record: 288452
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 169, 06/17/92
10.7 FLUX=130.1 90-AVG=142 SSN=113 BKI=2232 2111 BAI=006
BGND-XRAY=B2.8 FLU1=8.8E+04 FLU10=1.1E+04 PKI=1122 2222 PAI=007
BOU-DEV=012,015,025,012,011,009,009,009 DEV-AVG=012 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C4.8 @ 1847UT XRAY-MIN= B2.4 @ 0108UT XRAY-AVG= B9.9
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1210UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2005UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.1DB @ 2120UT PCA-MIN= -0.3DB @ 1205UT PCA-AVG= -0.0DB
BOUTF-MAX=55254NT @ 2359UT BOUTF-MIN=55225NT @ 1843UT BOUTF-AVG=55243NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+110NT@ 1914UT GOES7-MIN=N:-006NT@ 0728UT G7-AVG=+088,+040,+010
GOES6-MAX=P:+126NT@ 2044UT GOES6-MIN=E:-021NT@ 1644UT G6-AVG=+101,+000,+031
FLUXFCST=STD:125,122,120;SESC:120,115,110 BAI/PAI-FCST=005,010,010/010,010,010
KFCST=2223 3221 2224 3221 27DAY-AP=009,026 27DAY-KP=2222 2233 3444 5443
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3641. Re: Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 08:52:19 UTC
From: ees1mw@ee.surrey.ac.uk
Message-ID: <ees1mw.9@ee.surrey.ac.uk>
Source record: 288451

In article <1992Jun17.230440.25574@samba.oit.unc.edu> Terry.Murphy@bbs.oit.unc.edu (Terry Murphy) writes:

>In article <1992Jun17.171708.5727@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>>>Old-timers used to reckon you could make *anything* radiate if you knew how
>>>to couple power to it effectively.
>>
>Clap, Clap, Clap
>I teach a class for the Novice/Tech license here in Durham,NC . Part of my
>antenna class is devoted to wire antennas. I love to show them my long
>wire which at 167' at 45'high, worked 136 DXCC sections in the last DX
>contest. I also bring in all my QSL's and explain why $15.95 of wire and
>insulators work. Sure, I would love a 100' tower and monobanders but in
>today's markeet with restrictions etc. a wire makes a very good option

Yes, but you have a long antenna at a great hight, no good for restricted spaces common in most Amateur stations. This long wire is not practical for most. At 45' planning permission is needed and who has the space for such a long antenna in a garden, antennas that are small are needed. Traps are not so easy to make and so cheap to buy it is not worth the effort. A G5RV in the UK costs little more than youcould buy the wire for, $20 to $30.

45 ft is a very high mast, quite obvious to the eye. For invisible antennas you need to use the house as the support and thin wire inverted V type dipoles. These work quite well, even with the maximum 400W.

I assume none of the USA readers use full 1.5 Kw in a residential area into a dipole ?

To get anywhere on VHF you need a beam. Easy to make but again to buy costs only a little more than the cost of the aluminium to your average Ham. We do not have a supply of VHF type TV antennas to scavage.
M.J.Willis - CSER - University of Surrey

3642. Re: Improving CW Speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 09:07:28 UTC
From: lhurder@arrl.org
Message-ID: <175@arrl.org>
Source record: 288399

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, brucec@tekgen.bv.tek.com (Bruce Cheney) writes:
>I want to get better at CW. In particular, I would
>like to be able to send and receive on the air at
>25+ wpm. Although I can copy "structured" messages
>(like FCC exams) at 20 wpm, practically speaking I am
>really operational at only 15 wpm. Does anyone have
>a recommendation for a path to get from 15 to 25+?
>
Bruce: There are several fun ways to up the speed of your capability.
Mine was CW traffic handling. You see, when you're on a traffic
net, you MUST be able to copy all that's going on. The peer pressure
-- while very friendly -- is there, and if you miss a character here
or there, it spells the difference between success or failure of what
Net Control is trying to accomplish.

Worse (or better, depending on your point of view) if you're handling
a message in the aftermath of a disaster, large or small, on CW, (yes
it still happens frequently) the difference between "4 units of
A positive blood" and "14 units" of something else could have, um,
well, some severe consequences.

I recall back when I was learning traffic handling procedures. One
fellow who was frequently Net Control would routinely refuse to run
the net more slowly that 35 WPM. At my then-speed of 20, he was a
chore! but we learned. More importantly, we got better -- real
quickly. Now I'm up to about 45-50 for traffic, and honestly, I
thank HIM for that.

As I said before, there are other ways. A heavy weekend of contest
operation (even Field Day) can easily double that 15 wpm of yours.
And even more mundane things like county-hunting (CW of course)
will crank up the speed. I remember bouncing around on back roads
of West Virginia at 3am on many a weekend with a rig (alson bouncing)
on the unsprung passenger seat, and a KEYBOARD bungi-corded to the steering
wheel. but then, I also remember a very puzzled WV state trooper
wondering aloud as to why I could park with two wheels in one
county and two wheels in the other county. My retort that it
WAS a four-wheel drive vehicle, after all, didn't impress him.

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---

lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

3643. Re: Lost at sea

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 09:33:36 UTC
From: niles@parc.xerox.com
Message-ID: <NILES.92Jun18093336@pizzicato.parc.xerox.com>
Source record: 288390

In article <Jun.18.09.17.09.1992.19399@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron Natalie) writes:
>> - Was Eddie a licensed amateur, or do special conditions permit
>> non-amateur stations to use our bands (I'm sure no sane amateur
>> would object in the case of genuine distress anyway...)
>
>I don't know, but it's known that some boats carry the much cheaper
>amateur SSB gear for emergencies. It's not legitimate, but works
>in an emergency. Frankly, I'd rather not base my rescue situation
>on being able to communicate on 20 Meters.

I believe there's a section of the international maritime laws that says that a vessel in distress can use any method for signaling or obtaining help. Presumably this preempts, or is incorporated into, FCC and WARC regs. Unfortunately, I don't have a reference.

-les niles@parc.xerox.com
WA7WJZ

3644. Re: How does 'Trunked radio' work?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 11:31:06 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92Jun18113106@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 288450

In article <1992Jun17.125032.13739@dfv.rwth-aachen.de> alf@dfv.rwth-aachen.de (Ralf Crumbach) writes:

geertj@ica.philips.nl (Geert Jan de Groot) writes:

>I heard that last week, the local authorities here have switched their
>old single-channel radios to 'trunked' ones. This as preparation to
>a police force for a much greater area (region instead of city).

>Shure enough, while looking for the signals, I found that something
>has changed. It looks like the rigs change frequency
>every time they make a new call. People complain that they have to
>wait for 1 sec after they have given PTT, apperently to give the rig
>time to tune.

<Lots of transmission details omitted>

>I think the new units are made by Motorola, but I am not shure.

>Does anybody recognize this system? If true, do you have some literature
>on how it works? Thanks in advance for any information!

Hi out there,

Jan Geert described in his article a trunked mobile radio system. In my opinion it is an implementation of the MPT 1327. This standard was defined by the British Ministry of Post and Telecommunication (MPT), Department of Trade and Industry, Radiocommunications Division in 1988. The standard was overtaken by several European states, at least France and Germany. In Germany the "Deutsche Bundespost Telekom' has licensed in several regions (e.g. in the "Ruhrgebiet") trunked mobile radio systems.

Whatever it is, I'm absolutely sure it isn't anything even close MPT1327/ MPT1343.

Basically the MPT system behaves quite like your plain ole' analogue cellular. On every site there is a control channel telling the mobiles all sorts of tales about the system. In call setup the mobile contacts the system on the control channel and a traffic channel isn't allocated for the call until the B party answers (this is the main difference from cellular). However, when the call is set up, it stays always on the same channel.

What I remember of the Motorola system from an article somebody posted here (or in comp.dcom.telecom) a while ago, it really trunks the calls. Every transmission starts with a short signalling sequence where the mobile IDs and tells the system where to send that transmission. No special traffic channel is allocated to any call but you have to wait until the

signalling ends.

So, in my opinion, it sounds like Motorola.

BTW. we have a MPT 1327 system called AutoNet here in Finland on 450 MHz.
It is operated by the private regional telephone companies. In 1989 when
I started with my current job, I suppose I was the first man in the whole
organisation to be occupied full-time in setting up AutoNet...;-)

73 de Benjamin OH3BK

--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces
"M{ olen mies, jolle ei koskaan tapahdu mit{{n"

3645. Need Ramsey 2 meter kit info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 11:46:49 UTC
From: johns@uhunix.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.114649.9585@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 288458

Drat. As I was reading all the juicy tidbits about the Ramsey
2 meter FM rig, I thought they were interesting, but that I
wouldn't need to save them since I wasn't going to build one.

Now I need a cheap 2 meter packet rig that I can easily modify
for 9600 baud.

And tonight I heard a local guy mention that he is building one,
and he wanted the info too.

So, for the both of us, could someone please send me the postings with
all the various hints and kinks for building and tweaking the thing?

While I'm at it, does anyone have any experience with the thing in a
dense RF environment? If it has trouble with pagers, I don't want
to mess with it.

Thank you very much,
John Shalamskas KJ9U/KH6

3646. Examination Opportunities Scheduled 6/17/92 to 9/14/92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 13:07:15 UTC
From: bjahnke%arrl.org
Message-ID: <178@arrl.org>
Source record: 288401

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES

The following test session information is provided by the ARRL/VEC for the upcoming six to eight week period. For further information, please contact the test session CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided. If necessary, you may contact the ARRL/VEC at 203-666-1541 x282 for additional information. Email may be sent to the ARRL/VEC at:

bjahnke%arrl.org

or

MCI MAIL ID: 215-5052

You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you non-electronic material in answer to your question.

Although the test session information presented here does not indicate whether walk-ins are accepted or not, most test sessions do allow walk-ins. We encourage you, however, to always contact the CONTACT PERSON at the telephone number provided so that the VE Team is aware that you will be attending the test session.

EXAM LISTINGS - DEFINITION OF FIELDS

STATE
Test Date,VEC,City,,Contact Phone,Contact Person

The SECOND field in the following listing specifies the VEC which is coordinating this examination. This single-character designator denotes the VEC as defined below. An "A" (for example) indicates that this examination is coordinated by the ARRL/VEC.

For further information on any examinations listed, you may contact the coordinating VEC.

A = ARRL/VEC, 225 Main St, Newington, CT 06111; (d) 203-666-1541
Test fee for 1992 is $5.40.

X = Anchorage ARC, 2628 Turnagain Parkway, Anchorage, AK 99517;
(d) 907-786-8121, (n) 907-243-2221 (or) 907-276-5121
(or) 907-274-5546

C = Central Alabama VEC, 1215 Dale Dr SE, Huntsville, AL 35801;
205-536-3904

N = Charlotte VEC, 227 Bennett Ln, Charlotte, NC 28213;
704-596-2168

D = DeVry ARS, Temporarily contact the Sunnyvale VEC ARC for
information at PO Box 60142, Sunnyvale, CA 94088-0142;
408-255-9000

E = Golden Empire ARS, PO Box 508, Chico, CA 95927; No phone
Test fee for 1992 is $4.00

G = Greater Los Angeles ARG, 9737 Noble Ave, Sepulveda, CA 91343;
818-892-2068, 805-822-1473. Test fee for 1992 is $3.00.

J = Jefferson ARC, PO Box 73665, Metairie, LA 70033; No phone

K = Koolau ARC, 45-529 Nakuluai St, Kaneohe, HI 96744;
808-235-4132

L = Laurel ARC Inc., PO Box 3039, Laurel, MD 20709-0039;
(d) 301-572-5124, 301-434-6087, (n) 301-588-3924

M = The Milwaukee RAC Inc., 1737 N 116th St, Wauwatosa, WI 53226;
414-774-6999

H = Mountain ARC, PO Box 234, Cumberland, MD 21502; 304-289-3576

P = PHD ARA Inc., PO Box 11, Liberty, MO 64068; 816-781-7313

R = Sandarc-VEC, PO Box 2446, La Mesa, CA 92044; 619-465-3926

S = Sunnyvale VEC ARC, PO Box 60142, Sunnyvale, CA 94088-0142;
408-255-9000

T = Triad Emergency ARC, 3504 Stonehurst Pl, High Point, NC 27260;
919-841-7576

W = Western Carolinas ARS VEC, 5833 Clinton Hwy - Suite 203,
Knoxville, TN 37912-2545; 615-688-7771. Test fee for 1992 is $5.40.

5 = W5YI-VEC, PO Box 565101, Dallas, TX 75356-5101; 817-461-6443
Test fee for 1992 is $5.40.

EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES IN YOUR AREA:

ALABAMA
06/20/92,A,Florence,,205-760-4335,Jack Belew
06/20/92,A,Talladega,,205-236-7440,Bill Wilson
06/27/92,A,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr
07/18/92,A,Decatur,,205-353-8266,Richard Navarre, WB4NKW
07/25/92,A,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr
08/21/92,A,Huntsville,,205-882-2555,Bill Zupko
08/22/92,A,Mobile,,205-433-5703,Lionel Williams
08/29/92,A,Montgomery,,205-269-4201,Leroy Bell Jr

ARKANSAS
06/18/92,A,N. Little Rock,,501-753-2207,Dora Anna Graziani
06/20/92,A,Jonesboro,,501-932-1660,Evelyn E Castleberry

06/20/92,A,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
06/20/92,A,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
06/27/92,A,Pine Bluff,,501-534-0311,George R. Mitchell
06/27/92,A,White Hall,,501-534-0311,Dave Algeo
07/04/92,A,Clinton,,501-363-4383,Jack Oyler
07/04/92,A,Conway,,,Glenn A King - 1 Daniel Ln - Conway AR 72032
07/09/92,A,Gosnell,,501-763-7888,Jack A White
07/11/92,A,Benton,,501-778-5119,Charles James SR
07/11/92,W,West Memphis,,501-739-4029,Gene Bagley
07/14/92,A,Arkadelphia,,501-246-6734,James T Blackmon
07/14/92,A,Searcy,,501-268-3338,Andrew H. Briggs
07/18/92,A,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
07/18/92,A,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
08/01/92,A,Conway,,,Glenn A King - 1 Daniel Ln - Conway AR 72032
08/08/92,A,Fort Smith,,501-632-4276,Mark Manes, WC5I
08/08/92,A,Little Rock,,501-666-6337,William L James
08/08/92,A,Russellville,,501-641-2022,Ben Hillis
08/08/92,W,West Memphis,,501-739-4029,Gene Bagley
08/11/92,A,Arkadelphia,,501-246-6734,James T Blackmon
08/11/92,A,Searcy,,501-268-3338,Andrew H. Briggs
08/13/92,A,Gosnell,,501-763-7888,Jack A White
08/15/92,A,Mountain Home,,501-430-5123,Gerald Gaige
08/22/92,A,Little Rock,,501-888-7517,Chuck Jamison
09/01/92,A,El Dorado,,501-863-6090,J D Burchfield
09/05/92,A,Conway,,,Glenn A King - 1 Daniel Ln - Conway AR 72032
09/08/92,A,Arkadelphia,,501-246-6734,James T Blackmon
09/10/92,A,Gosnell,,501-763-7888,Jack A White
09/12/92,W,West Memphis,,501-739-4029,Gene Bagley

ARIZONA
06/20/92,A,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson
07/25/92,A,Flagstaff,,602-577-1050,Robert E. "Bob" Olson
08/01/92,A,Phoenix,,602-972-8733,Ray Sumner, NW7R
08/08/92,A,Prescott,,602-772-8539,David Rutledge
08/08/92,A,Prescott,,602-772-8539,Dave Rutledge
08/15/92,A,Tucson,,602-577-1050,Robert Olson

CALIFORNIA
06/17/92,A,Yucaipa,,714-797-9374,Carey A Tiewater
06/18/92,A,Corona,,714-735-0284,John Miller, NF6Y
06/18/92,A,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
06/20/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
06/20/92,A,Downey,,213-923-5598,Wesley Printz
06/20/92,A,Fontana,,714-829-4844,Richard Avery
06/20/92,A,French Camp,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
06/20/92,A,Long Beach,,310-431-8998,Ken Newkirk
06/20/92,5,Roseville,,916-645-1663,Lyle Kraft
06/20/92,A,San Bernardino,,714-864-2656,John P Mc Cann
06/20/92,A,Vacaville,,707-446-8376,Irene McClure
06/27/92,A,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
06/27/92,A,Fresno,,209-227-3684,William Post

06/27/92,A,Ridgecrest,,619-375-7245,Lloyd Brubaker
06/28/92,A,Los Angeles,,310-988-0415,Robert F W Hill
06/28/92,A,Malibu,,818-222-7013,Norm Goodkin
06/29/92,A,Gilroy,,408-842-1484,Ed Vines
06/30/92,A,Arnold,,2097950209,Helen Holt KA6RNO
07/04/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
07/04/92,A,Ontario,,818-810-0442,Harry J Kozlowski Jr
07/10/92,A,Bishop,,619-872-0661,Jon Patzer
07/11/92,A,Inglewood,,213-778-4625,Don Cain
07/11/92,A,Redding,,916-243-6339,Kenna Pine
07/11/92,A,Santa Barbara,,805-488-4393,David Gilmore
07/12/92,A,Los Angeles,,818-244-2763,Alfred R. Fernandez
07/16/92,A,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
07/18/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
07/18/92,A,French Camp,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
07/18/92,A,Jackson,,209-295-7947,Barbara Brown
07/18/92,A,San Francisco,,415-753-5368,Dan Young
07/18/92,A,Tehachapi,,Ken Krebs - PO Box 671 - Tehachapi CA 93581
07/19/92,A,Eureka,,707-826-0767,Irma D Ruegg
07/19/92,A,Hercules,,415-467-2467,William C Eugenio
07/25/92,A,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
07/25/92,A,Fresno,,209-227-3684,William Post
07/25/92,A,Riverside,,714-687-7793,Steven C Rathbone, Sr
07/26/92,A,Los Angeles,,310-988-0415,Robert F W Hill
08/01/92,A,Burbank,,818-349-0927,Kenneth Henke
08/01/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
08/01/92,A,Los Angeles,,213-778-6226,Ali Hassan
08/01/92,A,Ontario,,818-810-0442,Harry J Kozlowski Jr
08/01/92,A,San Luis Obispo,,805-528-0703,Morton S Brewer
08/02/92,E,Chico,,916-342-1180,Jacquelyn van de Kamp
08/08/92,A,Camarillo,,805-486-7619,Tom St George
08/15/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
08/15/92,A,French Camp,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
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U.S. VIRGIN ISLANDS
08/08/92,A,St Thomas,,809-774-6663,Klaus Willems

*EOFN
73,

Bart KB9NM

++
Bart J. Jahnke, KB9NM | USENET: bjahnke@arrlhq.org
Manager, ARRL Volunteer | GEnie: ARRL.HQ
Examiner Program | BIX: ARRL
ARRL VEC Dept. | PRODIGY: MGTS39A (c/o Luck Hurder)
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----
* Listings of Examination Opportunities -- bi-weekly postings
* Volunteer Examining procedures - ARRL VE Manual
* Support and Instruction for Volunteer Examiners - Coordinating Exams
* Member, National Conference of VECs Question Pool Committee
* Information on what's required to become an Amateur Radio licensee
* Contributing Editor - QST Magazine - Exam Info column
* On-the-air interests: VHF/UHF/SHF SSB/CW Weak Signal Operating and Contests

*eof

3647. Re: sending QSL's to the badly injured Soviet Union...still box 88?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 13:08:57 UTC
From: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.130857.5571@unixland.natick.ma.us>
Source record: 288469

tech@cs.athabascau.ca (Richard Loken) writes:

>I never even did it while the Soviet Union was intact. What is the appropriate
>ritual here? Do you send them an IRC? A dollar bill? Nothing?

It would be wonderful if you could send them a dollar bill or 2 IRCs. However,
virtually all mail from overseas is opened by customs or postal authorities
in the ex-USSR, and any obvious valuables such as currency -- or even IRCs --
is almost always stolen.

>Is Moscow in Russia? Is Box 88 in Moscow? Is it Box 88? Via the Bureau?

Yes, Moscow is in Russia and box 88 is in Moscow. Box 88 *is* the bureau.

From all I have heard, the bureau is not working very well -- particularly
to republics outside Russia (notably I have heard specific problems in
Ukraine and Belarus). It may or may not be working in Russia now; I'm not
sure. In the Baltics (where you should definitely NOT use Box 88),
the Estonian bureau is working quite well because the
Finns have been allowing the Estonians to use the Finnish bureau. Last
I had heard, the other Baltic republics were still trying to set up
bureaus and they were not up yet, but that was awhile ago and perhaps they
are now set up. Maybe someone else out there has better information?

The best thing to do if you want a QSL from a ham in the ex-USSR is to ask
them how to do it. Some will say direct, and some are still saying via the
bureau. The mail is a problem, though, since not all letters are getting
through.

I have better luck sending postcards, since no one is opening them looking
for anything valuable. You might consider sending your card that way.

Keep in mind that if you can't get return-postage money in, and this is
tough to do (especially in a postcard!), it will be a big financial burden
to a ham in a fairly desirable location to send back cards direct. Postage
is up to 5 rubles. With the average salary around 1,000 rubles a month
and one of my Russian friends telling me that food is so expensive they are
now spending more than half their income to feed their family, you can see
the problem.

You might want to note on your card that you are sorry you couldn't include
return postage because of mail problems, and a return card via the bureau
(when it is working) is OK.

Zhelayu Vam uspekhov (I wish you success)

Sharon KC1YR
--

Sharon Machlis Gartenberg
Framingham, MA USA
email: sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us or uunet!think.com!unixland!sharon

3648. Re: Latest 3 land Extra calls?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 13:18:59 UTC
From: roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.091859.1009@guvax.georgetown.edu>
Source record: 288466

In article <01GL9ZB09XEO95N694@vax5.cit.cornell.edu>, px8x@VAX5.CIT.CORNELL.EDU (Leif Harcke) writes:
> Does anyone on the net know what kind of Extra calls the FCC is handing out
> in the third district? June QST said that as of April 1, they had issued
> WX3something. Have they gotten to the AA3something calls yet?
>
> Thanks in advance,
>
> --
> Leif Harcke, N3EEN/AA/2
> Cornell Synthesis Coalition Lab
> px8x@vax5.cit.cornell.edu
>
>
The other day I heard AA3AC on the air. A pretty nice call, actually.

Bob

++

Robert L. Oakley (Bob) PHONE: (202) 662-9160
Georgetown Univ. Law Library FAX: (202) 662-9202
111 G Street, N.W. BITNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.BITNET
Washington, D.C. 20001 INTERNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.GEORGETOWN.EDU
ARS: WK3C

++

3649. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 13:22:25 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.18.09.22.25.1992.19923@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288468

Yep, I don't think it was incentive licensing that killed off the young interest, I think it was microcomputers. The sort of youngster that was tempted to become a ham radio operator in the 60's was the sort that got seduced by computers in the 70's and 80's. I got my novice ticket in 71 primarily because I'd been half-assed working on it since I was in fourth grade (67). However, I never upgraded, for a number of reasons: one was because they moved the novice bands making all my crystals useless (never got the VFO to work). The other was that I found our county school system had a timeshare minicomputer available...

It wasn't until four or five years ago that we got to the point of bringing the two hobbies back together. And only with the No-Code license was it done properly.

-Ron

3650. Unknown Battery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 13:29:10 UTC
From: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <9206181328.AA02658@ficus.webo.dg.com>
Source record: 288467

How to charge a 12V 4.0 Ah gell-cell.

I you don't have the gell-cell manuals (highly recommended
reading), just charge it with a constant 0.1C current for 10-14 hours.
Actually, if you want to be safe, go a bit on the low side. 250 mA for
24 hours should do it fine.

Peter Simpson, KA1AXY voice: (508) 870-9837
Data General Corp. fax: (508) 898-4212
4400 Computer Dr. E236 INTERNET: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.com [128.221.228.82]
Westboro, MA 01580 #include <std_disclaimer.h>

3651. Re: What logger for Field Day ?dir

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 13:29:14 UTC
From: roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.092915.1010@guvax.georgetown.edu>
Source record: 288471

In article <1992Jun17.180520.14899@sequent.com>, dale@sequent.com (Dale Mosby) writes:
>
> Turns out that Field day is coming up quite soon and I have located
> a simple lap top computer -- IBM PC compat, 640 K mem, 1.4 MB 3 1/2
> inch disk for the event.
>
> Never having used any logging software, I want to know what simple
> software should I go after to automate our dupe sheet process? Is
> there some public domain or shareware stuff I can pull off a net?
> Doesn't need to be fancy, cheap would be nice. I know, I should have
> thought of this sooner, but with only a week to go I don't have time
> to write something. (Besides, if a bug at 4 AM wipes out the log
> I don't want it to be *my* bug! :-)
>
> 73, Dale.
>
>
> dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
> Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
> 15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063
> --
> dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
> Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
> 15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

Dale--

Of course the contest logging software from K1EA has become a sort
of defacto standard for many contests. I am not sure if it covers
field day specifically, however.

In addition, there is another nice little logging program called
"Field Day Logger", which has been specifically designed for field
day. I haven't tested it in operational conditions but it looks nice.

The latest edition of K1EA is available for purchase. See any recent
issue of QST. Earlier editions are freely available on many
ham-oriented BBS's. I picked up Field Day logger the same way--from
my local land line BBS.

Bob

++

Robert L. Oakley (Bob) PHONE: (202) 662-9160
Georgetown Univ. Law Library FAX: (202) 662-9202

111 G Street, N.W. BITNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.BITNET
Washington, D.C. 20001 INTERNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.GEORGETOWN.EDU
ARS: WK3C

++

3652. Re: 49Mhz Cordless Phone Range Extension...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 13:30:06 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.18.09.30.06.1992.20650@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288473
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> I wish to increase the range of my cordless phone by placing the
> base antenna higher up (maybe on the roof) so that I have line-of-sight
> communication with my backyard, which is some 20 feet below the house.

That way people can listen in on your calls over a wider area :-).
Hopefully there aren't too many other people in the area with
phones on the same frequency as your base will hear them just fine.

An easier way, which negates the feedline loss and any match problems
trying to figure out how to connect the feedline into the base unit
is to just run the telephone wire up to the roof and put the entire
base set up there. You'd need some way to charge the batteries in
the handset, but I'm sure the thing is only trickle charged which
is pretty easy to create.

Too be really peverse, I was thinking of putting one in my car,
plugged into my cell phone (I know, it would be easier to just
get a portable cell phone).

-Ron

3653. Re: Studying to get my ticket...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 13:33:26 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.18.09.33.26.1992.20963@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288470

> I am currently reading the Radio Shack book 'Now You're Talking!' to start to
> learn what I need to know to pass the Tech no-code amateur license test. Can
> someone out there let me know what they think of this book. Am I wasting my
> time? From what I have read so far it doesn't seem like a bad book.

The text of the book contains much more spurious information than what
you need to pass the test. Not that it what it presents isn't useful
information for new hams to know. Of course, for priming for the
exam, the best part is in the back where the ACTUAL exam questions
are. If you get these questions down pat after reading the rest of
the book, you WILL pass.

-Ron

3654. Re: Studying to get my ticket...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 13:36:21 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.18.09.36.20.1992.21226@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288472

> I am currently reading the Radio Shack book 'Now You're Talking!' to start to

By the way, the book is done by the ARRL, a national amateur radio
society (some say THE rather than a). Radio Snack just sells it.

Testing schedules are posted to this group periodically, you might
look back in some of the old postings. If you send a SASE to the
ARRL: 225 Main Street Newington CT 06111 they will send you both
information on local clubs (just so you can meet other amateurs)
and testing oppurtunities.

-Ron

3655. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 13:39:01 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.133901.1367@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 288474

One policy of the late 60's that I thought was very inconsistent with the new "incentive licensing" program, was the rule back then (and I guess even before IL ?) which required one to be licensed for 2 years before upgrading to Extra. This requirement was eventually dropped sometime during the 70's.

I got my novice in the fall of 1969. I upgraded to General in about 4 months and then to Advanced about 4 months later. But I wasn't *allowed* to upgrade to Extra since there was this dumb 2 year rule.

I still wonder how different things would have been for me if I did not have to wait 2 years. I probably would have had my Extra shortly after my Advanced since I seem to remember my code speed being in the "upper teens" at that time and the theory was not problem. But I had no "incentive" to immediately get my speed up to 20 WPM since I would not be allowed to take the test for another year and a half :-(

What was a 2 year wait supposed to accomplish other than allow you to loose momentum in your studying? How many people would be advancing on to Extra class today if they still had to wait 2 years??

Also, if I remember correctly, Generals and Advanced were supposed to loose even more frequences in November 1969 but the proposed "second wave" of incentive licensing changes never went through.

Incentive licensing is your classic example of a good idea that was poorly implemented.

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

3656. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 14:13:38 UTC
From: abeals@autodesk.com
Message-ID: <abeals.708876818@melange>
Source record: 288477

Give the man a kewpie doll!

wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil (Bill Jones) writes:

+> >
+> > (c) "Portable Police Radio" means a radio receiving set that is
+> > capable of receiving signals transmitted on frequencies assigned
+> > by the Federal Communications Commission for police emergency
+> > purposes and that:
+> > (1) can be installed, maintained, or operated in a
+> > vehicle; or
+> > (2) can be operated while it is being carried by an
+> > individual.
+> >
+ .....

+>
+> In addition to ANARC's comments, if you look at section c2, it also
+> makes it illegal (in my opinion) to have a portable scanner anywhere
+> but in your home or business. In other words, if you were walking
+> down the street with a scanner, you are breaking the Indiana law.
+>
+>
+This brings up the obvious question of just how they expect people to
+buy the thing in the first place, since as soon as you walk
+out the door of Radio Shack you would be in violation. If you mail
+order, the UPS man might be in violation unless his employer submitted
+his name to the Governor.

You've got it, Bill.

What's next in Indiana? Scanner Registration? Permits for scanner buyers?
A 15 day waiting period, so you don't buy one "in the heat of passion"?
--
Andrew Scott Beals abeals@autodesk.com, kc6sss@n6ldl.#nocal.ca.usa.na
50.115MHz
Vivu libere a>u mortu!

3657. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 14:52:52 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <13097@ksr.com>
Source record: 288475

alan@km4ba.uucp (Alan Barrow) writes:
>I think the single most useful article/kit would be a small, reliable, and
>duplicatable 9Mhz sideband generator. This seems to be the missing link.
>Superhet rcvrs , PA amps, and VFO's are all well documented/kit'd.

All my books are at home, so it's hard to check, but I'm pretty sure there have been articles incorporating this. In Solid State Design for the Radio Amateur centered around page 204 is an article that was (I think) an SSB rig for 80 and 40 with a 9MHz SSB IF (I was interested only in the transmit mixer, so I didn't read the rest of the text :-); QST ran a 14MHz SSB transceiver design that I think made it into QRP Classics.

Of course, more is always better :-).

73,
John, WB7EEL

3658. 56K radio technology [was Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 15:13:01 UTC
From: andyw@aspen32.cray.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.101302.6801@hemlock.cray.com>
Source record: 288381

In article <1992Jun18.070103.18771@km4ba.uucp>, alan@km4ba.uucp (Alan Barrow) writes:
> [...]
> No argument. The big problem is that the ham market insists on using
> existing 2 mtr/440 radios. I will admit... we have not designed a
> kit'able transverter for 440<->28 Mhz. The few we have seen (Hamtronics)
> take much work to "clean up", and are questionable for high site trunk use.
>
> So we fight over Microwave Modules Ltd xverters, and wish we had the time
> and expertise to make our own. Now that would be something useful!
>
> Kantronics DVR's are a step in the right direction, but we are talking about
> new modulation techniques, not FM!

Right on the mark. If Mickey Mouse (tm) transverters were more widely
available, and didn't cost an arm and a leg, I'd have dome 56K a long
time ago.. If only there was an option like the DEM transverters.

I've been wondering lately about directly generating a 440 or 900 MHz
signal using the new moto transmitter chips (13175/6). They would
allow simultaneous AM & FM modulation. It was just a thought, I've got
no idea whether the phase noise would be acceptable. Hell, they could
even generate a 144 MHZ signal for the DEM transverters.. It would
require more familiarity with the modem design than I've got and more
test equipment thatn I'm ever likely to have access to, but I don't
need any of that stuff to think, right :-) :-)

> [more good stuff deleted...]
--
andyw. N0REN/G1XRL

andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835

3659. Yaesu FT-530 HT ad copy

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 15:14:16 UTC
From: cmaddox@imsa.EDU
Message-ID: <9206181512.AA05113@imsa.edu>
Source record: 288378

>From: wmb@joplin.att.com
>Subject: Re: Info-Hams Digest V92 #624
>Chuck,
>
>Yaesu picked the one magazine I don't have ready access to, but I
>assume it will show up in the others before too long. I'll
>appreciate any info you can pass along.
>
>I was going to guess FT-520, after they replaced the 4700 with the >5200..
>
>Thanks & 73,
>
>Bill, K2DI

Bill, et. al.,

Here is the copy from the ad in May 1992 Radio Fun (Inside Back Cover):

"Look at this new FT-530! Simultaneous recieve on VHF and UHF, automatic "on" timer, 82 memory channels..."

"Yaesu did it again!"

"Bright Minds lead to brilliant 'firsts'"

"That's right, brilliant innovative first-time ever features which make the FT-530 our most exciting HT addition.

Exclusive break-through features, too. Like flexible in-band dual recieve. Not just V/U recieve. With the FT-530 you can listen to two, 2-Meter signals at the same time!

To keep you on the air longer, the Smart-TX battery saver circuit automatically reduces power output when a full scale repeater signal is present. And we've added a voltage indicator and programmable battery saver for each band- a powerful handful exclusive features!

Another remarkable first is the Auto On-Timer. Here's how it works. Chuoose the hour you'd like the radio to begin operating. For ecample set the time for the morning, then wake up to your favorite net. What's more the built-in 24-hour clock displays the time when the radio is off.

First out with 82 memory channels included, not an option; a real plus for storing all your favorite frequencies. With this HT, just open the box and QSO.

Be the first at your dealer's door to buy one, and the first to show off your new FT-530. What a bright idea."

Specifications:

"FT-530
Dual Band Handheld

* Frequency Coverage:

2-Meters 130-174MHz RX
140-150MHz TX
70cm 430-450MHz RX/TX

* 82 Memories (41 per Band)
* 4 TX Power Levels
* Dual in-band recieve feature
(V/V, U/U OR V/U Recieve function)
* DTMF Pagine and Coded Squelch included
* AOT Auto On-Timer with built-in clock
* ABS Auto Battery Saver
(Super Battery Life, Each BAnd can have separate battery saver)
* Built-In VOX
* IBS Intelligent Band Select
(Provides automatic TX band select on scan stop)
* Built-In CTCSS with dual decode
* ATS - Automatic Tone Search (displays incomming CTCSS frequency)
* Built-in cross-band repeat function
* APO Auto Power Off
* 5-Watt output w/FNB-27 battery or 12 VDC
* 2 VFO's for each band

Accessories:

NC-42 1-hour Desk Charger
FNB-25 600 mAh Battery (2 watt)
FNB-26 1000 mAh Battery (2 watt)
FNB-27 600 mAh Battery (5 watt)
FBA-12 6 AA Cell Holder
CSC-56 Vinyl Case w/FNB-25
CSC-58 Vivyl Case w/FNB-26/27
E-DC-5 12 VDC Adaptor
YH-2 Headset for VOX
MH-12A2A Speaker Mic
MH-18A2B Lapel Speaker Mic
MH-19A2B LCD Display Mic with Remote Functions
MMB-544 Mobile Mounting Hanger

--

DISCLAIMERS: Ad copy is Yaesu's not mine, Typeing mistakes are mine.
I am not responsible for the accurary of Yeasu's copy.

My HT is an ICOM... ;-)

Chuck

Chuck Maddox /// -- N9NON Illinois Mathematics and Science Academy
cmaddox@imsa.edu Computer Technician
(708)-801-6015 voice (708)-801-6004 fax

3660. Re: Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 15:16:54 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92Jun18151654@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 288465

In article <9206171511.AA01439@ucsd.edu> P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (Pete Lucas) writes:

Old-timers used to reckon you could make *anything* radiate if you knew how to couple power to it effectively.

Most of that is true even with todays VHF/UHF communications. Anything you can match close to 50 ohms and install outside your car or the building you live in makes the rubber dummy indoors bite the dust. A sad thing is that in exception to using brute force there is no way to teach that to some of the worst appliance operators. In the early eighties we had a non-repeater period of almost one year when one of the local old farts donated 'his' repeater to the local Technical Museum. That year was something we will never experience again in the terms of VHF antenna evolution...

Problem is, hams these days expect to *buy* an antenna, and commercial suppliers will take your cash willingly. Where's the experimenter-spirit that builds antennas out of discarded FM/TV beams (often available at no cost from your local friendly antenna-riggers. Dammit - some antenna riggers almost beg you to take the things away...!).

Don't forget the 'Ham's Wholesale Specials', i.e. scrap yards. I got the aluminium material for *four* 31-ele K1FO 70 cm yagis for less than $100. There is plenty of money in the overhead between that and the cost of same amount of gain in commercial antennas to be spent in useful things like the tower, connectors, cables and all sorts of stainless steel hard-ware needed in building such an array. Maybe I can even buy a couple of rounds in the local pub for the crew when everything is working.

But who wants to handle such ugly things as a hacksaw and a drilling machine, let alone 20 ft lengths of heavy aluminium tubing when you can simulate every antenna you can imagine on your 486/50 (the cost of which isn't much more than 100 times the cost of a homebrew VHF long yagi)?

End-fed rain gutters, shunt-fed aluminum window-frames, base-loaded balcony-rails will all work on HF. For VHF, try an on-glass quad.

Or even better, the DL7KM double quad (Doppel-Hybridquad). See the Rothammel Antennenbuch for details. In the good old days the members of OH3TR almost exclusively used the DL7KM design with good results. Well, they tended to move up to the few uppermost floors of the 13-floor dorm building but that's the other side of the coin: if you can't put anything out try at least lift your station and antennas as high as possible...;-)

But, but, but...nothing beats the countryside: no close neighbours,
no computer noise, no antenna restrictions!

---G6WBJ--- Pete Lucas PJML@uk.ac.nsw.ua G6WBJ@GB7SDN.GBR.EU

73 de Benjamin OH3BK
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces
"M{ olen mies, jolle ei koskaan tapahdu mit{{n"

3661. Re: Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 15:24:29 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92Jun18152429@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 288464

In article <1992Jun17.171708.5727@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:

Wire antennas are so simple yet somewhat mysterious at the same time. I just cringe a the thought of new hams going out and BUYING a pre-assembled dipole antenna kit. What a waste of money. But many new hams don't believe that simple antennas work VERY well. After all, if it costs more then it has to work better, right :-)

I'd add a product number with either X, Y or Z and a number no less than 5000. Gold plating of the metal parts is almost essential, but a N con-nector is unneedes luxury.

Problems is, to the average person, ANTENNAS ARE BORING. A piece of wire. Big deal.

Is this a hobby for average persons? How about getting a six-pack from the shop across the street and then back to the good ole' TV set?

The manufacturers need to come up with all sorts of fancy gimmicks to convince you that their $89.95 piece of wire will work better than your $5.99 piece of wire :-)

Besides dBd and dBi we recently found out that there is also dBs: decibels according to the salesman...;-)

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

73 de Benjamin OH3BK
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces
"M{ olen mies, jolle ei koskaan tapahdu mit{{n"

3662. Need Disk Drive

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 15:30:51 UTC
From: jkeller@pica.army.mil
Message-ID: <9206181123.aa12794@COR5.PICA.ARMY.MIL>
Source record: 288379

Desperately seeking Tandy "Disk Drive" or (preferably) "Disk Drive II" for use with Tandy 200 Laptop. Also, could use one or two of the 24K add-on RAM chips for the Tandy 200. Does anyone have these available or can anyone point me to a source? Any info at all on the Tandy 200 would be helpful and appreciated.

Jerry, K1MER (H)201-625-0640 (W)201-724-3455 jkeller@pica.army.mil

(or post to net....there must be other 200 users!!)

Thanks!!!!

3663. Using PVC in antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 15:37:15 UTC
From: dale@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.153715.25402@sequent.com>
Source record: 288382

A friend and I are building a 4 element 20 meter quad for Field Day.
To keep top and bottom of each element extended we are using white
plastic water pipe, 3/4 inch on top, 1/2 inch on bottom. I'm guessing
this is PVC pipe, it is what is commonly used as water line, sprinklers,
and such. It has moderate flex so we have a small harness to keep the
whole thing level. Question is, can the wire of each element actually
run through the pipe or does it need to be suspended slightly below
the pipe? A recent posting implied that such material could not be
used as an antenna insulator. I did see an article in a magazine
not long ago that constructed a vertical by winding such a pipe with
wire -- think that might have been they grey plastic pipe.
Thanks for info.

73, Dale.

--
dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

3664. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 15:57:51 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.155751.7300@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 288383

In article <13097@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
>alan@km4ba.uucp (Alan Barrow) writes:
>>I think the single most useful article/kit would be a small, reliable, and
>>duplicatable 9Mhz sideband generator. This seems to be the missing link.
>>Superhet rcvrs , PA amps, and VFO's are all well documented/kit'd.

I AGREE !!

To some degree I kind of agree with the guy who posted about too many
QRP articles in QST. Actually it is more like "too many CW QRP articles".
^^
Please dont get me wrong... Actually I prefer CW but a little SSB once
in a while is nice too :-)

I keep thinking WHY can's someone make an inexpensive CW/SSB QRP
transmitter/transceiver? There are tons of CW rigs. It is not all
that much harder to make a SSB generator.

Take these $150 20 and 40 meter CW transceiver kits that have been showing
up lately (MFJ, A&A, Oak Hills, etc). How hard would it be to make a
CW *and* SSB version for an extra $50, if that much. I think it would make
a neat project. That is why I am working on one myself :-)

I would love to make one for 10 meters, if we were heading towards a sunspot
maximum instead of a minimum. But QRP on 10 meters at the sunspot minimum
is kind of rough :-(

==
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==

3665. Re: Unknown Battery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 16:02:21 UTC
From: ees1mw@ee.surrey.ac.uk
Message-ID: <ees1mw.10@ee.surrey.ac.uk>
Source record: 288384

In article <9206181328.AA02658@ficus.webo.dg.com> pzs@ficus.webo.dg.COM (Peter Z. Simpson) writes:

> How to charge a 12V 4.0 Ah gell-cell.

> I you don't have the gell-cell manuals (highly recommended
>reading), just charge it with a constant 0.1C current for 10-14 hours.
>Actually, if you want to be safe, go a bit on the low side. 250 mA for
>24 hours should do it fine.

>
> Peter Simpson, KA1AXY voice: (508) 870-9837
> Data General Corp. fax: (508) 898-4212
> 4400 Computer Dr. E236 INTERNET: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.com [128.221.228.82]
> Westboro, MA 01580 #include <std_disclaimer.h>

Ignore the above, it is wrong. Never constant current charge a lead acid battery. I assume this is what you have. Also never fully discharge it, and if the volts get low, recharge immediately. Most are not designed for cyclic operations but for standby float charging. A cheap and easy way to charge it is to take a standard car battery charger at 14.5 Volts, a small 12 V lamp (up to say 5W for your battery from the autospares store) and connect the battery to the charger via the bulb. Wait for the battery volts to reach 14. 5 V (at this point the bulb will be out) and then disconnect the charger. If you like you can float charge, still via the bulb, at 13.8 V.

Why the Bulb ?

It acts as a current limit, under normal charging the bulb will be out as there will only be a couple of volts across it. As bulbs are non-linear resistors, it will have a low impedance. Should you short circuit the charger or PSU (eg the regulator fails) it will limit the current glowing normally. If you connect the battery the wrong way round the bulb will blow as a fuse. Do not buy a spare bulb, and the required trip to get a new one will teach you never to connect the wrong way again.

Do all this in a well ventilated area.

If you do not have a voltmeter you can use a lower voltage torch bulb when nearing the end of the charge period. Say a 0.5 W 2.5 V to replace the 12 V bulb and give a better indication of when the battery if charged.

73 Mike
M.J.Willis - CSER - University of Surrey

3666. Re: Yaesu FT-470 replacement rumor?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 16:02:43 UTC
From: johan@ECE.ORST.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.160243.4762@talon.ucs.orst.edu>
Source record: 288385

No, it's not a rumor...
It is exactly what I was told by a Yeasu rep. at the SeaPac hamconvention
in Seaside, Or, this past weekend.
I can't remember the type number it will be, but he said it would feature
-separate volume/squelch for both receivers
-i say receivers, because it will be able to receive the same band on
both primary and secondary receiver (ie. 2 2m freq's or 2 70cm freq's)
-active band indication on rx (a big miss on the 470)
-3 powerlevels, with 'auto power control'
This last is a feature that reduces the output power automatically
depending on the receive sig strength, they call is 'transmit battery saver'
or something like that...
This things is still in the patent process and it is the final step before
release of the radio, i've been told...

Sounds pretty interesting. The rep was expecting it late summer or this fall,
but who know :-)

Take it for what it's worth...

73
Johan, wg7j

3667. Whistlers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 16:18:56 UTC
From: HWells.El_Segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"18-Jun-92..9:18:06.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 288386

Dave Palmer asked about whistlers:

I recall reading a very good disertation on the subject of whistlers in one of the old Popular Electronics magazines. The year of issue escapes me, but believe it was around 1970-75. Some libraries and collectors have the old issues on file. In addition to information about whistlers, the article also covered a simple regenerative receiver project for listening to them. I believe the frequency range was around 10-20khz.

As for sounds, the frequency does vary with delta T. Some signals vary up and some down. From the discription, the signals were best described as sounding like a meteor/comet flying through your headphones.

73

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

3668. Re: Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 16:32:38 UTC
From: perley@trub.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <PERLEY.92Jun18113238@trub.crd.ge.com>
Source record: 288380

In article <1992Jun18.124602.11357@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:

2. Using pieces cut from bleach bottles as antenna insulators. This plastic is about the only thing I have find that survives being out in the sun for years on end. It works as well as the ceramic stuff, but it also is a bit more springy. Don't ever use PVC pipe whatever you do.

I have been using some 2 part plastic electric fence insulators. THey aren't free like bleach bottle strips, but I got a big bag of them for about $5. I figure they are intended to stay out in the sun, and the way the 2 parts screw together you can attach it to a pre-existing loop on a wire without untwisting or unsoldering.

-don perley - ke2tp
--
perley@trub.crd.ge.com

3669. Announcement: Colo 14er Event

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 16:36:37 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.163637.9402@col.hp.com>
Source record: 288387

COLORADO 14ER RADIO EVENT ANNOUNCEMENT

The 1992 Colorado 14er Radio Event, sponsored by The Pikes Peak FM Association, will be held Sunday, August 30th. During the event, a group of amateur radio operators will operate portable from the summits of various Colorado 14000 foot mountains. The operating times will be from 9 AM to 12 Noon local time. The net control station will be located on Pikes Peak. The net control frequency will be 146.55 MHz with adjacent simplex frequencies used for 14er QSOs. During last year's 14er Event, 18 summits were on the air and between 150 and 200 different stations were heard that day.

Radio amateurs are encouraged to work as many of the mountaintop stations as possible. A special event QSL card can be obtained by QSLing to the mountaintop station's home QTH.

Radio operators with high altitude hiking experience who wish to participate should contact Bob, KB0CY at (719) 488-0859 or 18070 Sunburst Drive, Monument CO 80132. To avoid having multiple stations on the same peak, radio amateurs that want to participate must coordinate with KB0CY.

3670. Re: Whistlers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 17:21:25 UTC
From: ptrei@bistromath.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.172125.15495@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 288391

If I recall an old Scientific American article, whistlers are created by very distant lightning. The various frequencies of RF are sorted out (in the time domain) by a prism like effect as the RF travels towards you, bouncing between the earth and the ionosphere.

Peter Trei

3671. Re: Whistlers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 18:31:36 UTC
From: BACS Data Communications Group <commgrp@silver.ucs.indiana.edu>
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.183136.9615@bronze.ucs.indiana.edu>
Source record: 288392

David Palmer palmer@tgrs.gsfc.nasa.gov writes:

>I am interested in something called a 'Whistler' which is
>a radio-frequency disturbance varies in frequency across the radio
>spectrum with time. I have never heard one (I am not a ham or a swl)
>and I have a few very basic questions about them:
>...

See excellent article about whistlers, including references and
receiver schematics in current issue of _Science Probe_ magazine
(available at better newsstands).

A recent flight of the Space Shuttle carried a 7-ampere electron
gun which, among other things, was to attempt to create
artificial whistlers by bombarding the atmosphere with a "virtual
antenna" of electrons modulated at audio rates. The equipment
failed after only a few shots. What happened to Kirchoff's law?
How was the charge to be replenished??

--

____
) | Frank Reid NSS 9086F W9MKV
| |
| | reid@ucs.indiana.edu
| |
| |
| * |
| __-
} __- Indiana - A grand tradition of keeping
/_- Lake Michigan out of Kentucky.

3672. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 18:36:13 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.708892573@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288394

wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil (Bill Jones) writes:

>> >
>> > (c) "Portable Police Radio" means a radio receiving set that is
>> > capable of receiving signals transmitted on frequencies assigned
>> > by the Federal Communications Commission for police emergency
>> > purposes and that:
>> > (1) can be installed, maintained, or operated in a
>> > vehicle; or
>> > (2) can be operated while it is being carried by an
>> > individual.
>> >
> .....

>>
>> In addition to ANARC's comments, if you look at section c2, it also
>> makes it illegal (in my opinion) to have a portable scanner anywhere
>> but in your home or business. In other words, if you were walking
>> down the street with a scanner, you are breaking the Indiana law.
>>
>>
>This brings up the obvious question of just how they expect people to
>buy the thing in the first place, since as soon as you walk
>out the door of Radio Shack you would be in violation. If you mail
>order, the UPS man might be in violation unless his employer submitted
>his name to the Governor.
>
I think this really pushes the limit of facetiousness. While
strictly according to the WORDS, you are rright, but I cannot
imagine such a thing not being thrown totally out of court by any
sane judge. Purchase and delivery were, I think rather obviously,
not part of the *intent* of the law.

Duane
WB9OMC

3673. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 18:38:38 UTC
From: wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <wb9omc.708892718@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288396

alan@km4ba.uucp (Alan Barrow) writes:

>A ranger or Uniden in a HF (other than 10 m) monoband would also be fun.

In point of fact, a Uniden HR2510 on 10 meters *IS* fun, as
some of the DX cards on my wall would attest to.

But I agree wholeheartedly, a similar radio with a similar pricetag
for, say, 40 or 80 meters would be a blast. Aside from that, I could
afford it - right now, I just cannot justify going out and dropping big
bucks for a mega-rig.....

Duane
WB9OMC

3674. Indiana anti-scanner law

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 18:40:29 UTC
From: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.COM
Message-ID: <9206181839.AA02826@ficus.webo.dg.com>
Source record: 288393

(c) "Portable Police Radio" means a radio receiving set that is
+> > capable of receiving signals transmitted on frequencies assigned
+> > by the Federal Communications Commission for police emergency
+> > purposes and that

Someone had better clue these bozos in to the fact that just about
any UHF TV tuner will tune to the channels around channel 14, which
were, I believe, reallocated to land mobile in the "x" largest
metropolitan areas. I guess that means you can't have a TV in your car
either. Well, that's probably just as well, since if you tuned up to
channel 83 or so you'd be breaking the ECPA by listening to cellular
calls. Looks like it's just getting too dangerous for us normal
citizens to own RF receiving gear...

[this posting closed-smilied for the humorously challenged]

Keep listening!
Pete

Peter Simpson, KA1AXY voice: (508) 870-9837
Data General Corp. fax: (508) 898-4212
4400 Computer Dr. E236 INTERNET: pzs@ficus.webo.dg.com [128.221.228.82]
Westboro, MA 01580 #include <std_disclaimer.h>

3675. Re: Airplane security (was Re: HTs on Airplanes)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 18:43:32 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920094@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 288409

Airport security is an unpredictable situation. I have been stopped and asked to open baggage because a totally innocent item looked odd on their X-ray. I also carried an HT to Scotland and back not long after the tragic incident.

My advise. If you have an HT, take it. You will have a chance to make new friends. Just make sure you have the proper license or permit for a different country. Allow a few extra minutes for the security people, and if they ask something, smile and co-operate. After all they are just doing their job which is to help YOU get to your destination in one piece!

73, Paul AA6PZ

3676. Help teach my kid for license?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 18:44:20 UTC
From: penneys@pecan.cns.udel.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.184420.7283@udel.edu>
Source record: 288395

I have a wonderful, bright nine year old who is interested to get his license. He's picked up the code, but books such as "Now You're Talking" are really a little to grown up for him.

Since his easiest path is the Novice ticket, I want to find a way to present the written material to him on disk (Mac or PC), tape (VHS or audio) and/or on paper.

I'm sure this is a common situation and that some of you have had success in t this area. Please let me know.

Thanks --- Bob WN3K

3677. Re: W1AW CW practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 18:45:40 UTC
From: lhurder@arrl.org
Message-ID: <180@arrl.org>
Source record: 288420

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, hansen@jallao.aosg.gsf.dec.com (Paul Hansen AOSG) writes:
>Could someone post times, frequencies and wpm's of W1AW code practice
>broadcasts?
>

You betcha.

W1AW Schedule
April 5 - October 25, 1992

Time (EST) Mode Days
---------- ---- --------------------
12 AM RTTY Daily
12:45 AM VOICE Daily
9 AM CWs Mon, Wed, Fri
9 AM CWf Tue, Thr
10 AM CWb Mon-Fri
11 AM RTTY Mon-Fri

4 PM CWf Mon, Wed, Fri
4 PM CWs Tue, Thr, Sat, Sun
5 PM CWb Daily
6 PM RTTY Daily
7 PM CWs Mon, Wed, Fri
7 PM CWf Tue, Thr, Sat, Sun
8 PM CWb Daily
9 PM RTTY Daily
9:45 PM VOICE Daily
10 PM CWf Mon, Wed, Fri
10 PM CWs Tue, Thr, Sat, Sun
11 PM CWb Daily

Frequencies (MHz)

CW: 1.8180 3.5815 7.0475 14.0475 18.0975 21.0675 28.0675
147.555
RTTY: 3.6250 7.0950 14.0950 18.1025 21.0950 28.0950 147.555
VOICE: 3.9900 7.2900 14.2900 18.1600 21.3900 28.5900 147.555

Notes:
CW frequencies include code practice, Qualifying Run and CW
bulletin freqs.
CWs = Morse Code practice (slow) = 5 - 7.5 - 10 - 13 - 15 WPM
CWf = Morse Code practice (fast) = 35 - 30 - 25 - 20 - 15 - 13 -
10 WPM
CWb = Morse Code Bulletins = 18 WPM

RTTY= Teleprinter = BAUDOT (45.45 baud), ASCII (110 Baud) and
AMTOR-FEC (100 Baud)

Code practice texts are from QST, and the source of each practice
is given at the beginning of each practice and at the beginning of
alternate speeds.
On Fridays, UTC, a DX bulletin replaces the regular bulletin
transmissions.
On Tuesdays and Saturdays at 2230 UTC, Keplerian Elements for
active amateur satellites will be sent on the regular teleprinter
frequencies.
In a communications emergency, monitor W1AW for special bulletins
as follows: voice on the hour, teleprinter at hr+15, and CW at
hr+30.

W1AW is open for visitors Monday through Friday from 11 AM to 11
PM EDT and on Saturday and Sunday from 4:30 PM to 11 PM EDT. W1AW
is available for operation by visitors between 1 and 4 PM Monday
through Friday. If you desire to operate W1AW, be sure to bring
a copy of your licence. W1AW will be closed on April 17 and May
25.

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

3678. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 19:00:16 UTC
From: jeffj@cbnewsm.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.190016.2277@cbnewsm.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288397

In article <1992Jun18.133901.1367@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>One policy of the late 60's that I thought was very inconsistent with the
>new "incentive licensing" program, was the rule back then (and I guess even
>before IL ?) which required one to be licensed for 2 years before upgrading
>to Extra. This requirement was eventually dropped sometime during the 70's.
>
>I got my novice in the fall of 1969. I upgraded to General in about 4 months
>and then to Advanced about 4 months later. But I wasn't *allowed* to upgrade
>to Extra since there was this dumb 2 year rule.

I just upgraded to Extra and what I found is that the idea of "incentive licensing" is probably one of the dumbest ideas that I have ever seen! The content of tests have no real ryhme or reason outside of the Novice test. That I found to be most useful of the lot. It actually educates a new comer. But the rest of them are probably the most useless waste of time I have seen in a while. The series of them have no logical sequence. If the series of tests is meant to educate then they have failed and if they were meant to act as a filter to cut down on the number of people upgrading then they have succeeded beyond their wildest dreams. The series of the tests need some rational people to take a hard look at them, consider what exactly they are trying to accomplish and then scrap the lot and go to 2 tests. Nocode and a code HF license. Now that make sense.

Jeff

--
Jeff Jones KC6SKV/AE | On CW no one can hear you scream!
jeffj@seeker.mystic.com |
Infolinc BBS 415-778-5929 |

3679. Re: sending QSL's to the badly injured Soviet Union...still box 88?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 19:17:20 UTC
From: winter@Apple.COM
Message-ID: <68938@apple.Apple.COM>
Source record: 288398

One encouraging note: I sent a QSL to UJ8JCQ just a few weeks ago and got a response already. (I included a handful of IRCs. Even though they can't be exchanged at post offices over there, I figure the hams can sell them or use them in their own outgoing cards. Seems to work.)

So some mail is getting through both ways intact!

Maybe the former USSR republics will now consider joining the Postal Union so they can actually use IRCs.

Patty

--

:::
:: Patty Winter N6BIS Internet: winter@apple.com ::
:: Sunnyvale, California AMPRNet: 44.4.0.44 ::
::

3680. Multi-band Handheld Scanner question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 20:38:33 UTC
From: dreuben@eagle.wesleyan.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.163833.1@eagle.wesleyan.edu>
Source record: 288400

Hi-

I finally decided to get a handheld scanner, and could use some help in selecting a good one based on the following specifcations:

1. Covers most Novice and Technician bands.
2. Covers CB channels
3. Covers Cellular (note: I am not trying to listen in on other calls or anything - my old TV on UHF can do that! :) I just need to find out what channel my old cell phone is on - it does not tell me this as some newer ones do...)
4. Covers the old mobile phone svc called "IMTS"
5. Covers fire, police, emergency, etc.
6. Covers aircraft (ie, general aviation)
7. Covers Marine band (VHF only, no "High Seas" or SSB stuff required.)

Does such a thing exist? I've been told that Uniden makes rather good handhelds, but their sales reps were not all too sure if it covered all (or some, such as IMTS...) of the service bands I specified.

(BTW, anyone have an old IMTS phone they want to sell me? Or know were I can get a few cheap??)

Anyhow, if there is anything in a handheld (or maybe a very small and easily transportable mobile unit) which meets these needs (or a good portion of them) I'd appreciate hearing from you...

Thanks in advance!

-Doug

3681. Re: Whistlers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 20:56:39 UTC
From: pazar@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570422@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288412

Dave,
I'll take a crack at it, but its been a while... Basically whistlers are triggered by lightning strikes. The electro-magnetic energy released is transmitted along the magnetic fields going from pole to pole. Somehow, these signals are reflected back and forth along the magnetic path. Neat stuff! I believe all you need is a coil of wire (lots of turns) and LOTS of audio gain. Oh, also a VERY quiet (radio-wise) area. There was an article in Popular Electronics (I think) a number of years ago. A few years back I took a Stanford class which was being taught by the guy that did much of the research on whistlers. Apparently the gov't was interested in its use as a reliable global comm system. If I can find my notes from the class, or get anyth

any other info, I'll pass it on.

Steve Pazar WA4DUT/6
pazar@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com

3682. Re: Advice on TV antenna sought...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 21:03:48 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.210348.25480@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288406
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Jun17.175116.11746@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
PAPAI@kcgl1.eng.ohio-state.edu (Jonathan Papai) writes:
>
> The advise about positioning intrigues me. My parents
>live atop a big hill, and have an antenna in the attic of the
>house. The antenna has of course lasted forever out of the
>weather. The problem is that the house has aluminum siding, and
>I wonder if that impedes good reception. They get the stronger
>channels from up to 100 miles away, but I think they might do
>better with an exterior mmounted antenna. Does aluminum siding
>make an effective Faraday cage?

No, too many holes for windows, doors, etc. It does interfere with
radio/TV reception however. Even a typical builtup roof of wood and
shingles attenuates RF. In the vein that better is the enemy of good
enough, it's clear that the attic mounted antenna is working.

To give you an idea of how a well mounted antenna *can* perform, I'll
tell you about the antenna I use at my farm in western Kentucky near
Evansville Ind. It's four Channel Master super deep fringe antennas
on an H frame mounted on a 60 foot tiltover homebrew tower for VHF
and four 4 bay bowties for UHF mounted above that. The farmhouse is
on the highest hill in the county. I can receive perfect pictures from
Terre Haute, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Cape Giradeau, Paducah, Nashville,
Bowling Green, Louisville, Evansville, and several other places in between.
A total of 37 VHF and UHF stations that are clear and watchable over
a 150 mile radius. It would be more but several of the stations in range
are on the same channel.

By contrast, in the hills of North Georgia where I'm currently living,
all I can get is the Atlanta channels and occasionally Macon. That's
what terrain blocking can do at VHF/UHF. During band openings, the
big array at the farm becomes useless since it becomes overwhelmed
with too many signals. I have watched a Denver station from Georgia
during an opening however.

Gary KE4ZV

3683. PHONE LINE RC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 21:33:45 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360070@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 288375

QST or CQ published an artical on remote control by PHONE LINE and
Mfg. of such unit. Any help to locate the artical and /or adress
of manufacturer will be appreciated.

from the log of AA6AD

3684. Re: Multi-band Handheld Scanner question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 21:41:45 UTC
From: protein@garfield.catt.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <protein.708903705@garfield.catt.ncsu.edu>
Source record: 288423

dreuben@eagle.wesleyan.edu writes:

>Hi-

>I finally decided to get a handheld scanner, and could use some help in
>selecting a good one based on the following specifcations:

>1. Covers most Novice and Technician bands.
>2. Covers CB channels
>3. Covers Cellular (note: I am not trying to listen in on other calls or
>anything - my old TV on UHF can do that! :) I just need to find out what
>channel my old cell phone is on - it does not tell me this as some newer
>ones do...)
>4. Covers the old mobile phone svc called "IMTS"
>5. Covers fire, police, emergency, etc.
>6. Covers aircraft (ie, general aviation)
>7. Covers Marine band (VHF only, no "High Seas" or SSB stuff required.)

>Does such a thing exist? I've been told that Uniden makes rather good
>handhelds, but their sales reps were not all too sure if it covered all (or
>some, such as IMTS...) of the service bands I specified.

>(BTW, anyone have an old IMTS phone they want to sell me? Or know were I can
>get a few cheap??)

>Anyhow, if there is anything in a handheld (or maybe a very small and easily
>transportable mobile unit) which meets these needs (or a good portion of them)
>I'd appreciate hearing from you...
>
>Thanks in advance!

>-Doug

I have only seen one handheld scanner that made it into the HF bands... that
was the Radio Shack Pro-38... and it only barely got part of the 10m band.
Chris Blackmon, N4VGK || In this business, you either lead, follow
protein@catt.ncsu.edu || or get the hell out of the way.

"pour aller ou personne n'est jamais alle'...."

3685. Re: Defense of posting

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 21:46:06 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.214606.25808@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288413

In article <9206171150.AA09193@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov> rc@cmr.ncsl.nist.gov (Robert Carpenter) writes:
>
>At the present time, the vast majority of amateur packet communication uses
>FM-FM modulation, surely about the least-bandwidth-efficient choice available.
>Can you improve the current bandwidth and required-signal-strength efficiency
>by a LARGE factor with improved protocols and software? However, there IS
>certainly room for more work on protocols, etc. Develop a really-efficient
>multipoint meteor-burst communication protocol, for example. Oh, and yes, I
>do understand that trade-off between doing an operation in hardware or
>software is an implementation detail (ie: DSP vs. hardware filters), but you
>should know both fields to make the better choice.

Actually, if something like Phil Karn's cellular packet approach can be made to work, low power FM stations *can* give very high utilization of the spectrum. Weak, narrow bandwidth signals aren't the only way to achieve maximum communications effectiveness. Now it's true that the *current* way that packet is done is horribly inefficient, but that's not just an issue of modulation bandwidth. Since packet is TDMA, you can trade high speed versus high bandwidth for optimum spectrum usage. Or, with cellular style power control and FM capture, you can also do frequency reuse in adjacent geographic cells. Other than rapid T/R timing, most of these techniques require software control and protocol development rather than narrow band weak signal RF approaches. Hams need to throw out their DXer mentality to make packet radio *networking* systems work efficiently.

>No activity can survive without beginners. The no-code license was sold
>partially on the basis that it would bring in loads of technically-advanced
>people. I would hope that even the less-technical beginner would want to
>learn about how radio/radios work. The mags seem to have dumbed-down for fear
>of frightening the beginner with technical mumbo-jumbo. They send the
>not-trivial tech stuff to Siberias like QEX. Have you ever seen a copy of QEX?
>Not much tech content there, either. Ham mags shouldn't be at the research-
>topic level, but the recent emphasis on "connect-these-together", "cw-from-
>my-bicycle", "construct-this-....", almost always leaves out any discussion of
>the theory of operation or the design choices. This applies to the software
>and protocol articles as well. How often do you see commented code
>or pseudocode in a ham mag? "Takes too much space."

I agree with these concerns. The magazines are preoccupied with DX scoreboxes and have little room left for meaty technical topics. The few technical articles that are published are dumbed down to the point that they contain little content. Amateur radio is a *communications* service, however, so emphasis on *just* RF engineering is inadequate. It's necessary to take a *systems* approach to designing methods for increasing system throughput.

Failure to do so can cause systems to fail because excessive concern with distance covered can interfere with frequency reuse a la cellular, or with totally different approaches to spectrum utilization like spread spectrum, or high speed TDMA sharing. The question is not how far you can work, it's how much *content* you can effectively transfer from the originator to the ultimate destination. Some of the no code amateurs entering our ranks from the computer world understand these concepts better than older traditional hams. The American Radio *Relay* League should be able to grasp these ideas however.

Gary KE4ZV

3686. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 22:36:52 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.223652.2801517@locus.com>
Source record: 288422

In article <1992Jun18.133901.1367@gvl.unisys.com> rossi@gvlf8-m.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
>
>Incentive licensing is your classic example of a good idea that was
>poorly implemented.
>

Why is incentive licensing an example of a good idea?

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

3687. Re: Multi-band Handheld Scanner question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 22:41:47 UTC
From: gary@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.224147.25015@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 288411

The AR1000XLT will cover all of this. Watch for the new scanner from Radio Shack which supposedly will cover 25Mhz to 1Gig. The ICOM R1 will over this spectrum as well.

Gary
--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@N9HSI.IL.USA.NA
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

3688. Re: Multi-band Handheld Scanner question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 22:43:21 UTC
From: au297@cleveland.Freenet.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.224321.20647@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 288402

The AOR AR-1000 covers all you listed!!.. Covers from 500 kHz - 1.3 GHz CONTINOUS!!.. Nothing locked out!.. They run about $429 from Ace Communications 1-800-445-7717... (If you look around, you may find it a LITTLE cheaper..)

--
ZZzzz-Ya! | -TSA- Member:
(KB8NHT) ...Jim |
<: Dies Irae :> | COMBAT ZONE BBS
-> usr1118a@tso.uc.edu <- | (513)367-1522

3689. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 22:46:23 UTC
From: cs00wlh@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <4802@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 288403

Heck, some of these states that have stiff laws against scanners probably DON'T have strict laws against handguns. Without getting into the merits of gun control, or lack thereof if you are in that camp, if you were a HP officer, which would you rather be confronted with.

I think these laws are both unrealistic and out of proportion. There are probably more instances of listeners HELPING law enforcement than evading it. Also, someone using a scanner to evade the police is not terribly concerned about the legality of his scanner: the getaway car driver doesn't care about the speed limits either.

What I think is funny about these laws is these legislators trying to write laws about a technology that is mysterious to them, but really is decades old. "Devices capable of receiving...". Ha! Every car has a radio that is CAPABLE of receiving police bands, with a tweak in the filters and maybe a LO. For that matter, RS sells kits for kids that do the same. If they outlawed scanners altogether, would they confiscate all electronics books and close all the libraries so that noone would learn that it doesn't take much to build a radio receiver? I can just see teenagers making money selling contraband transistors! What we have here is lawyers writing laws to give themselves the illusion of power, or at least of accomplishing something.

If they weren't so dangerous, they would be amusing.

3690. Re: Using PVC in antennas (a long discussion on plastics)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 23:01:45 UTC
From: ornitz@kodak.kodak.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun18.230145.23140@kodak.kodak.com>
Source record: 288410

In article <1992Jun18.153715.25402@sequent.com> dale@sequent.com
(Dale Mosby) writes:
>A friend and I are building a 4 element 20 meter quad for Field Day.
>we are using white plastic water pipe... I'm guessing this is PVC pipe...
>Question is, can the wire of each element actually run through the pipe...
>A recent posting implied that such material could not be used as an antenna
>insulator.

The question of whether polyvinyl chloride can be used as an antenna insulator has been blown far out of proportion by many hams who really know little about dielectrics. Having had a major research project a few years ago on the measurement of dielectric properties of plastics in the 1 to 200 MHz range, I think I can answer this question.

Running your quad wires through the PVC will work fine. In the normal square quad (horizontal wires connect to the feedpoint), the spreader ends are not at high RF potentials. Even in a diamond quad where the horizontal spreaders are at voltage maxima, you will have no problem. Remember that old timers like myself used to use wood and bamboo spreaders - materials with far higher dielectric losses than PVC.

You may run into problems with PVC if you use it as the dielectric in a coaxial capacitor for a gamma match, or in antenna traps, or wherever a high dielectric strength is needed. If you have much RF current going through the PVC, it will heat. But for many ham applications, it is fine.

Most other plastics have lower dielectric losses than PVC. Unfortunately many of these are subject to problems from exposure to the weather and ultraviolet light. Polyethylene, for example, has excellent dielectric properties but cannot tolerate UV well - even with antioxidants and UV inhibitors. Outdoors, polyethylene rarely lasts more than two years. Polypropylene is similar, hence the short life of ski rope as an antenna support.

Speaking of ropes, nylon is better than polypropylene but it does stretch and is subject to UV degradation. Nylon is similar to PVC in regards to its RF dielectric properties. Do not use it where it will be subjected to high RF fields. Probably the best ropes for antenna use are the polyester ropes. Dacron is the DuPont trade name for their poly(ethylene terephthalate) fiber. Chemically this is basically the same plastic as Mylar. The fellows that sell rope at hamfests get a premium for the name Dacron, but many companies make equivalent polyesters under other names (we make Kodel, for example). The plastic PET soft drink bottles are the same plastic. Rings cut from these bottles make good, light weight end-insulators for wire dipoles. Someone else mentioned using the plastic from bleach bottles in a similar application. This is polyethylene which would normally not hold up well except that the

high white pigmentation protects it from UV. The PET bottles are subject to UV attack too. When choosing rope, look for black or olive-drab for the best UV resistance. White polyester rope containing lots of titanium dioxide pigment also resists UV fairly well.

Some of the best plastic materials for outdoor antenna use are the acryllics. These are the Lucites and Plexiglass materials. Not only do they generally have good dielectric properties, they are also UV resistant. Acryllic spray paint, such as Krylon, does a good job of protecting antennas from corrosion. You can often extend the life of plastic parts on commercial antennas by carefully cleaning them after a year or two of use and painting them with acryllic paint. You often have to wait out the year of exposure to the elements for the plastic surfaces to oxidize (and surface craze) enough for the paint to stick.

Unsaturated thermosetting polyesters, a.k.a. fiberglass resins, normally do a good job in RF applications. I once built an antenna using bamboo spreaders that I liked so much, I wrapped each spreader with fiberglass tape and impregnated it with resin to stiffen them and make them last outdoors. The main problem was the added weight. Fiberglass is a better performer with RF than phenolics, but since both are thermoset type materials, heating of the plastic by RF usually does not cause too many problems.

I tend to agree with others on the net who laugh at hams who BUY rather than build their own wire antennas. The ARRL Antenna Book is one of the best investments a ham can make. Buy the book; then start experimenting. Use whatever materials are handy or available in the local building supply store. My discussion above should give you a few guidelines about what plastics are suitable for your applications.
73, Barry WA4VZQ


```
-----------------
| ___ ________ | Dr. Barry L. Ornitz WA4VZQ
| | / / | | Eastman Kodak Company
| | / / | | Eastman Chemical Company Research Laboratories
| |< < K O D A K| | Process Instrumentation Research Laboratory
| | \ \ | | P. O. Box 1972, Building 167B
| |__\ \________| | Kingsport, TN 37662 615/229-4904
| | INTERNET: ornitz@kodak.com
-----------------
```

3691. Re: Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-18 23:16:32 UTC
From: rwa@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca
Message-ID: <rwa.708909392@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca>
Source record: 288404

ees1mw@ee.surrey.ac.uk (Mike Willis) writes:

>45 ft is a very high mast, quite obvious to the eye. For invisible
>antennas you need to use the house as the support and thin wire
>inverted V type dipoles. These work quite well, even with the maximum
>400W.

Auughh, 45' is a big deal? Tuesday I threw a rope over a tree branch
at 50' (measured, not estimated). By hand no less. This is holding
up one end of an eight-element 15m Sterba curtain that Richard VE6BSV
and I threw together in about two hours of fairly relaxed work. The
other end is supported by my 88' tower :-). The funny thing is, that
unless you're specifically looking for them, neither the tower nor the
curtain are at all prominent. They blend into the background of trees
around my home amazingly well.

I also put a pulley and counterweight into another tree at 68' (again,
measured not estimated height). It was a pleasant climb. Aren't
there any trees in England?

BTW, I really enjoy building and using wire antennas. The sterba
curtain seems to be working well, I think I will make one for 20m as
well.

regards,
Ross VE6PDQ
--
Ross Alexander rwa@cs.athabascau.ca (403) 675 6311 ve6pdq@ve6mgs.ampr.org
"[Un*x] DOS emulators are largely deficient in this area and don't properly
support many of the popular viruses." Richard Foulk, richard@pegasus.com

3692. Re: Re: Using PVC in antennas (a long discussion on plastics)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 00:14:03 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920095@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 288421

Good luck with the PVC for an antenna. Generally that stuff is very flexible, and not even capable of holding up its own weight for a length of more than 8 or 10 feet.

Your posting reminded me of a FD quad antenna a friend tried. The spreaders were so limp that people held onto the wire to keep the them from bending as the antenna was being erected. Well, the whole thing collapsed. There was a great picture in QST!

73, Paul
AA6PZ @ N6IIU-1.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

3693. Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 00:30:19 UTC
From: steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM
Message-ID: <47145.steve@192.9.1.30>
Source record: 288407

>>>
>>>Let me say first that I think Incentive Licensing (IL) was a bad idea.
>>>It added little or nothing of value to ham radio and managed to anger
>>>a lot of people--for good reason.
>>
>>Absolutely true. Not only did it anger people, but many stopped Elmering
>>prospective hams. I watched three clubs die over this issue.

>>>But I don't buy the argument that
>>>it was responsible for any significant loss of growth in the amateur
>>>ranks.

I don't understand this thread, and I don't understand where it's getting
us.

I'm a fairly new ham (four years) and I never HEARD of "incentive
licensing." I went on to General, then Advanced, then Extra Class because
I WANTED those privileges, especially since I'm a DXer, NOT because I
wanted to learn all that math--so I guess you'd have to say that in my
case it worked like a charm. Furthermore, many of those I've taught in
Novice classes have gone on to General, Advanced and Extra because of
those same privileges.

So what's the problem?

Steve, AA6LF

Stephen R. Salmon E-mail: steve@carlyle.com
Carlyle Systems, Inc. Phone: 415-345-2500
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas Fax: 415-349-3874
San Mateo, CA 94403

3694. Flame form

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 00:30:45 UTC
From: steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM
Message-ID: <48727.steve@192.9.1.30>
Source record: 288408

Since we don't seem to be able to avoid FF (frequent flaming), I offer herewith a standard form to make it more efficient. If there's enough interest, maybe I'll submit it to ANSI for consideration as a possible standard:

STANDARD INFO-HAMS REPLY FORM

To :_____
From:_____

I have read your recent post concerning_____.
I regret that due to severe time constraints I am unable to respond to your posting directly. However, I would like to advise you that I believe that your posting:

__contains an unacceptable ____logic
number of errors in: ____fact
____math
____theory
____spelling/grammar

__is based on stereotypes of: ____race, ethnic, national origin
____hams
____regionalisms
____employer affiliations
____age

__violates commonly-accepted ____.signature size
net standards concerning: ____posting to subjects not of general interest
____cross-posting
____editing of quoted material

__is uninteresting because it ____contains hackneyed expressions
____contains outright stupidities
____is inherently self-contradictory
____reflects inadequate intellectual
development or maturity
____reiterates points made better by others
____is a gratuitous attack on an obvious
provocateur

__reflects serious mis- ____the function of info-hams
understandings concerning: ____the basic purposes of the INTERNET
____the basic purposes of amateur radio
____basic theories of radio
____the need for experimentation
____licensing

____the law
____ARRL
____basic human nature
____the profit motive of vendors
____other's interest in your thoughts

__is an unjustified, unprovoked and thoughtless response to my previous posting, which was careful, moderate and well-reasoned.

(Adapted from another list; I think it was rec.humor.funny)

Stephen R. Salmon E-mail: steve@carlyle.com
Carlyle Systems, Inc. Phone: 415-345-2500
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas Fax: 415-349-3874
San Mateo, CA 94403

3695. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 00:44:33 UTC
From: sean@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.004433.22863@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 288405
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <wb9omc.708631409@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu> wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:
:Sec. 12.(a) A person who knowingly or intentionally posesses a portable
:police radio commits unlawful use of a police radio, a Class B
:misdemeanor.
: (b) This section does not apply to:
: (8) a person:
: (a) who is regularly engaged in newsgathering
: activities;

I strongly resent newspeople having any privileges I would not. They are private citizens working for a private corporation. We should have exactly the same rights.

Sean

--
|``Wind, waves, etc. are breakdowns in the face of the
Sean Casey | commitment to getting from here to there. But they are the
sean@s.ms.uky.edu | conditions for sailing -- not something to be gotten rid
U of KY, Lexington| of, but something to be danced with.''

3696. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 02:43:18 UTC
From: dbushong@wang.com
Message-ID: <bq2nk7.dyq@wang.com>
Source record: 288415

wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:

>wejones@crdec7.apgea.army.mil (Bill Jones) writes:

>>> >
>>> > (c) "Portable Police Radio" means a radio receiving set that is
>>> > [...]

>>>
>>> In addition to ANARC's comments, if you look at section c2, it also
>>> makes it illegal (in my opinion) to have a portable scanner anywhere
>>> but in your home or business. In other words, if you were walking
>>> down the street with a scanner, you are breaking the Indiana law.
>>>
>>>
>>This brings up the obvious question of just how they expect people to
>>buy the thing in the first place, since as soon as you walk
>>out the door of Radio Shack you would be in violation. If you mail
>>order, the UPS man might be in violation unless his employer submitted
>>his name to the Governor.
>>
> I think this really pushes the limit of facetiousness. While
>strictly according to the WORDS, you are rright, but I cannot
>imagine such a thing not being thrown totally out of court by any
>sane judge. Purchase and delivery were, I think rather obviously,
>not part of the *intent* of the law.

The intent of the law is to keep criminals from listening to the
cops while they (the criminals) are breaking the law, therefore
learning when they may have been detected. Do you think you could
go into court and say "I know the law says (so-and-so) but what
it really meant was..." For example, "It says 55 mph, but it really
meant 'don't go so fast that you endanger other people.'"

30 days, plus time served. Or, 20 dollars for ever mph over the limit.

"But your honor, that's 300 dollars!"

"I'm glad to see you can add fast, too!"

:)

Dave
--
==
Dave Bushong, KZ1O@K1UGM.MA + "Now that I've gone through the
Wang Laboratories, Inc. + alphabet, my variables will have

Internet: dbushong@wang.com + to be TWO letters long. Darn!"
==========

3697. Re: Flame form

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 03:24:08 UTC
From: bobw@col.hp.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.032408.10964@col.hp.com>
Source record: 288414

steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM (Steve Salmon) writes:
> Since we don't seem to be able to avoid FF (frequent flaming), I offer
> herewith a standard form to make it more efficient. If there's enough
> interest, maybe I'll submit it to ANSI for consideration as a possible
> standard:
>
> STANDARD INFO-HAMS REPLY FORM
>
> To :_____________________
> From:_____________________
>
> I have read your recent post concerning_____________________________.
> I regret that due to severe time constraints I am unable to respond to
> your posting directly. However, I would like to advise you that I
> believe that your posting:
>
> __contains an unacceptable ____logic
> number of errors in: ____fact
> ____math
> ____theory
> ____spelling/grammar
>
> __is based on stereotypes of: ____race, ethnic, national origin
> ____hams
> ____regionalisms
> ____employer affiliations
> ____age
>
[remainder deleted]

A great idea. But to minimize the consumption of net bandwidth, please code the answers with numbers. Thus, we can flame each other with a nice efficient string of digits (such as 1 5 7 2 9 9). I am sure that someone will write a script to expand the digits back into the full text for maximum impact. Better yet, let's reduce all flames into a single ASCII "F" and save us a lot of trouble.

Bob Witte / HP Colo Springs / bobw@col.hp.com / KB0CY

3698. Re: Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 04:29:59 UTC
From: Terry.Murphy@bbs.oit.unc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.042959.4124@samba.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 288416

I missed following up on this message. I have no tower at 45' as I live in
a apartment complex. I used a pine tree and a painted insulator (brown)
and a very thin but strong wire .24 gauge-16 strand with a grey poly cover.
I have to really look for it and I know where it is ?
I have painted J-poles and put them into the pine trees...and no one knows
they are there....
When you get Lemons, make Lemonaide.....Terry.Murphy@bbs.oit.unc.edu

73 AB4VJ

--
The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the University of
North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Campus Office for Information
Technology, or the Experimental Bulletin Board Service.
internet: bbs.oit.unc.edu or 152.2.22.80

3699. Icom 735 owners wanted...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 04:39:35 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <5206@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 288417

Hi. I just bought an ICOM 735 transceiver (first new radio in
25 years). I'd be interested in talking with other 735 owners
on some ideas I have for it. I've retrieved all the ftp mods,
but would still like to investigate further whether, for example,
the firmware would be relatively easily reprogrammable to add/
subtract features, etc.

If there is sufficient interest, I might start a mailing list.
Please drop an email note to the address below.

THANKS

- Bob Wier

---------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
home of the mc68hc11 mailing list
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
"Springtime in the Rockies - time to smell flowers, ride trains
mow the clover, sleep late, count the stars, watch the birds"

3700. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 05:34:47 UTC
From: johana!tsw@apple.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.053447.23199@mumbo.apple.com>
Source record: 288418
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <wb9omc.708631409@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu>, wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:
>
> jeremiah@yang.earlham.edu (Jeremiah Wilton) writes:
>
> >Well, I have a car again, and you know what that means.. I want to put my
> >equipment in it. There's just one problem... Everything is legal except
> >my scanner. I want to carry my scanner mobile in the car, but it is
> >illegal to receive police frequencies in Indiana.
>
> Just so we don't make any false assumptions.....
>
> Here is the Indiana Statute as I have it, accurate unless it has been
> changed since I got a copy.....
>
> It falls under a title of "Interference With Government"
>
> 35-44-3-12 Unlawful use of a police radio; exemptions; "portable
> police radio" defined
>
> Sec. 12.(a) A person who knowingly or intentionally posesses a portable
> police radio commits unlawful use of a police radio, a Class B
> misdemeanor.
>

Note that a normal television set that has UHF channels (most do these days) can, if properly tuned, receive some public safety/police frequencies. Those above 470 Mhz up to about 512 Mhz are actually TV channels 14-20, and some of the 'overflow' is put up there. What happens is that they 'de-allocate' a UHF channel and then use it for all sorts of things. The thing to ask the judge (in any state that has monitoring laws) if having a portable TV is illegal. I suspect that TECHNICALLY in some states transporting a TV in a car might be illegal, even if it isn't plugged in. Something to remember when you are pulled over.....

Tom Watson WA6HCW
johana!tsw@apple.com

3701. Beam Antenna for Cellular Phone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 09:46:05 UTC
From: roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.134606.1025@guvax.georgetown.edu>
Source record: 288338

Colleagues--

Here's one that came to me recently.

Has anyone tried using a beam antenna with a cellular phone?
A friend of a friend has a cabin in the woods. Said cabin has no
access to a phone, but the owner does have a cellular phone in his
car. Unfortunately, the little vertical on the car won't do the job
out there in the woods so a few of us were wondering if they got a
beam antenna and got it up high enough if they could make it invoke a
cell.

What do people think about this? If it seems workable, would any
regular antenna using all the standard formulae work? Or would
something special be required.

Bob

++

Robert L. Oakley (Bob) PHONE: (202) 662-9160
Georgetown Univ. Law Library FAX: (202) 662-9202
111 G Street, N.W. BITNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.BITNET
Washington, D.C. 20001 INTERNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.GEORGETOWN.EDU
ARS: WK3C

++

3702. Need design for UHF beam antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 12:16:34 UTC
From: mwandel@bnr-rsc.UUCP
Message-ID: <13103@bnr-rsc.UUCP>
Source record: 288335
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Suppose I want to watch an UHF TV station whose signal is very weak.
I have a primitive "loop" antenna that is just that -- a loop of wire
about 1ft in diameter hooked up to the 300ohm UHF antenna inputs
that is just fine for the other, strong UHF signals available. Just
one gives me trouble. I'd happily build a dedicated antenna that is
tuned to that frequency, aimed in the right direction, and used for
that station only. It's actually more a scientific experiment than
such a pressing need to watch that station.

It occurs to me that the multi-element directional antennas that people
used to have on their rooftops must be MUCH more efficient than the
simple un-tuned loop. I mean the type that has one or two dipoles, a
whole bunch of "directors" and "reflectors", to give the appearance of
a ladder pointing toward the station. I want to make such a thing.
Shouldn't be too hard using the scientific construction materials available:
bits of wood, wire coathangers, screws, nails, staples, etc.

So, does anyone have a design (i.e. geometry) for such an antenna that
is easily adapted to a given UHF frequency and can feed 300 ohm twinlead?

I don't have a copy of the ARRL handbook and the library considers it
an unborrowable reference work and charges $much for photocopies.

Any info would be appreciated.

Markus Wandel
mwandel@pinetree.org <-- NOT where this posting comes from.

3703. ARRL HQ Email list

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 13:44:44 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <182@arrl.org>
Source record: 288363

The following ARRL HQ staffers AND ONLY THESE STAFFERS can be contacted directly via the net at the addresses shown. I've also included a brief mention, where appropriate, of some of the specific duties of the staff member so that you'll know who to contact.

Staff member, call, title address
------------------------------------ ---------------
Jon Bloom, KE3Z, Laboratory Supervisor jbloom@arrl.org
(arrlhq postmaster)

Steve Ford, WB8IMY, Assistant Technical sford@arrl.org
Editor (Operating Manual, packet and
satellite books)

Mike Gruber, WA1SVF, Laboratory Engineer mgruber@arrl.org
(product testing)

Jerry Hall, K1TD, Associate Technical jhall@arrl.org
Editor (Antenna books, propagation)

Ed Hare, KA1CV, Senior Laboratory Engineer ehare@arrl.org
(RFI)

Rus Healy, NJ2L, QST Senior Assistant rhealy@arrl.org
Technical Editor (Product Review)

Luck Hurder, KY1T, Field Services Dept. lhurder@arrl.org
Deputy Manager (Clubs, Field
Organization)

Chuck Hutchinson, K8CH, Membershipship chutch@arrl.org
Services Manager (Contests, awards,
DXCC etc.)

Bart Jahnke, KB9NM, Volunteer Examiner bjahnke@arrl.org
Department Manager (Exams, VE
coordination, etc.)

Jim Kearman, KR1S, Assistant Technical jkearman@arrl.org
Editor (license manuals)

Joel Kleinman, N1BKE, Associate Technical jkleinma@arrl.org
Editor (in charge of editing technical
books)

Zack Lau, KH6CP, Laboratory Engineer zlau@arrl.org
(RF/microwave circuit design, QRP)

Steve Mansfield, Public Relations Manager smansfie@arrl.org
(news stories, etc.)

Dave Newkirk, WJ1Z, QST Senior Assistant dnewkirk@arrl.org
Technical Editor (Hints & Kinks)

Paul Pagel, N1FB, QST Associate Technical ppagel@arrl.org
Editor (in charge of QST technical
editing, Technical Correspondence)

Rick Palm, K1CE, Field Services Manager rpalm@arrl.org
(Field Organization matters)

Bob Schetgen, KU7G, Assistant Technical rschetge@arrl.org
Editor (Handbook)

Barry Shelley, Chief Financial Officer bshelley@arrl.org

Dave Sumner, K1ZZ, Executive Vice President dsumner@arrl.org
(policy matters, HQ administration)

Rosalie White, WA1STO, Educational rwhite@arrl.org
Activities Department Manager (info on
becoming a ham/training/SAREX)

Perry Williams, W1UED, Washington Area 2242662@mcimail.com
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Larry Wolfgang, WR1B, Senior Assistant lwolfgan@arrl.org
Technical Editor (Beginner's books)

Tammy-Beth Zimmerman, KA1WWP, Membership tzimmer@arrl.org
Services Administrative Assistant
(DXCC, awards, QSL buro)

In addition to these specific people, we've also set up the following
accounts:

Technical Information Service (Technical tis@arrl.org
questions)

DXCC dxcc@arrl.org

Awards (WAS, etc.) awards@arrl.org

Contests contests@arrl.org

Outgoing QSL Bureau buro@arrl.org

QEX Magazine qex@arrl.org

W1AW 76067.3724@compuserve.com

Other questions and messages to other specific HQ staff members should continue to be addressed to "2155052@mcimail.com" which will result in their receipt in the "front office" here at ARRL HQ. You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you nonelectronic material in answer to your request.

Other useful addresses:

Tom Frenaye, K1KI, Vice President 2349723@mcimail.com

Frank Butler, W4RH, Southeastern Division 3113659@mcimail.com
Director

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, QST (Packet horzepa@evax.gdc.com
Perspective) and QEX (Gateway)
columnist

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |

3704. Performance of Attic antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 13:49:14 UTC
From: losee@ils.unc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.134914.25059@samba.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 288426

Having recently purchased a house, I would like to operate as
discretely as possible so as not to upset the neighbors.

Would anybody have any theoretical or practical comparisons
of (1) a dipole in an attic with no insulation between it
and the stars (but with roofing nails, I hope!!) and
(2) a dipole in the great outdoors at the same height?

Any recommendations about modifications to
the length of a dipole that is folded into a horizontal "V"
shape, e.g., dividing by a factor other than 468?

Bob Losee, KO9V

3705. Bob, WN3K...helping the young get license

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 13:54:13 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GLE5IP4JV490MTK8@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 288427

Bob,

Would have written direct...didn't leave your E-Mail
Address.

My 9 year old (8 when he got his General and passed his
20wpm), used the computer exclusively to pass the written
elements. If you have access to a MAC the testing programs
are Hypercard stacks and work much better than the
commercial PC programs I have tested. The MAC stacks are
freeware...not shareware..so you can get your copy legally.
The are on the SIMTEL: servers I believe or I can E-Mail you
the address of the author who will send you a copy or we can
arrange for you to get a copy. There is also a shareware PC
testing version. I have found out that the algorithms that
they use on the PC versions don't work that well. I have
found a number of people using the PC computer versions only
can fail because there is a group of questions that they
have never seen.

My suggestion: have your son keep going thru the Hypercard
stack till he can score over 80% on the computer generated
tests...he should then have no problem passing the test.
What I did was to have my son do 2 practice tests a night
for about 2 months (he was just 8 when we started and the
wording was pretty hard for him) and then about 3-4 weeks
before the test session had him do 4 practice sessions a
nite..then right before the test upped it to 6. Your
situation might be different...my son was really not very
motivated and not that much into ham radio. With a motivated
person may only take a few weeks.

I think the Novice is much better than the Tech...but a lot
of kids really like packet...only need to pass one more
written to get it though.

If I can help you out...let me know.

73s and good luck de Cookeville, TN
Jeff, AC4HF
JMG@TNTECH

3706. Re: Whistlers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 13:54:37 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.135437.28832@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288337

In article <1992Jun17.193326.6382@cco.caltech.edu> palmer@cco.caltech.edu (David Palmer) writes:
>I am interested in something called a 'Whistler' which is
>a radio-frequency disturbance varies in frequency across the radio
>spectrum with time. I have never heard one (I am not a ham or a swl)
>and I have a few very basic questions about them:
>
>1) Are they understood?

I believe they are understood, but not by me. :-)
I gather that lightning generates them and that they are a form of
plasma oscillation in the ionosphere. Somebody who really knows may
correct me.

>2) Do they increase or decrease in frequency? At what rate? over how
>wide a frequency band?

The ones I've monitored have decreased in frequency slowly, moving
across the receiver passband in a couple of seconds.

>3) How long do they stay at any particular frequency?

They pass downward in a couple of seconds or faster.

>Any good references?

Sorry no. I would remark that these seem to be primarily low frequency
phenomina mostly heard below the AM broadcast band. I recall there was
an article about them in QST in years past. Maybe one of the League
guys can give a reference.

I wouldn't have answered your query with this pitiful amount of information,
but no one else was responding so I thought I'd pass on the little I know.

Gary KE4ZV

3707. Re: Radar detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 13:59:18 UTC
From: rogerm@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM
Message-ID: <103360092@hpfcso.FC.HP.COM>
Source record: 288328

Radar detectors are not illegal in Colorado but in many cases they won't do
you much good either. Most of the highways in Colorado are patroled by aircraft
and the state patrol and many local municipalities are now using IR laser guns
wich by the time you detect one it's time to pull over and get your ticket.
Your best bet is to get a scanner and listen to them to find out where they
are at.
Roger Mitchell
N0MCR

3708. Re: Examination Opportunities Scheduled 6/17/92 to 9/14/92

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 14:16:34 UTC
From: tcs@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.141634.16166@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 288331

Actually, We will be "Doing" Field day when the Ft. Devens exam on the 28th
was scheduled. So come join us instead at Mt. Wachusetts, and come examine
the next Sunday.

Tom
--

```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
/-/-/-/-/ | VE Sessions every Sunday 15:00 EST
/-/-/-/-/ /---/---/ @ Navy Barracks @ Fort Devens, Ma. &
| x | Second & Fourth Mondays of the month.
/--/--/ x /---/---/ @ Lura A. White School Shirley, Ma.
x . x x E-Mail or call 617-981-3474 (Work)
x | x x Call in: 145.41, 145.45, 448.625 Mhz.
x | __x x
x_______|_______||x x Ham Radio (Elmer) Night @ 19:00 EST
/ ||x\ / \ First, Third, (Fifth) Mondays.
/-----------------/||x \ /___ ___\ Thomas C. J. Sefranek WA1RHP
| [ ] [ ] ## [ ]| ||x | || | | || 112 Great Road Shirley, Ma. 01464
| ## | ||x | || | | || Home Phone: 508-425-6672
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

3709. Re: Studying to get my ticket...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 14:34:56 UTC
From: lhurder@arrl.org
Message-ID: <181@arrl.org>
Source record: 288361

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, eric@abode.ttank.com (Eric C. Bennett) writes:
>I am currently reading the Radio Shack book 'Now You're Talking!' to start to
>learn what I need to know to pass the Tech no-code amateur license test. Can
>someone out there let me know what they think of this book. Am I wasting my
>time? From what I have read so far it doesn't seem like a bad book.
>

I'm biased, of course, as it's my employer who produces Now You're
Talking. But I'll make the following observation:

ANY book that has ALL the questions and ALL the answers for the
exams you'll be taking can't be ALL bad!

>As far as testing goes, is there a schedule of when they do testing? I live in
>the San Gabriel Valley (San Gabriel to be exact so a response from the San
>Gabriel Valley and Pasadena radio clubs would be helpful) so if there is
>anyone who can tell me when and where they do testing during the next few
>months (if at all during the next couple of months) I would appreciate it a
>great deal.
>

The ARRL Volunteer Examiner Coordinator's office just submitted the
every-other-week listing of California (and all other known-to-us)
exams to the INternet. But for your specific benefit, here's the
California listing again.

AMATEUR RADIO EXAMINATION OPPORTUNITIES • California

CALIFORNIA
06/20/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
06/20/92,A,Downey,,213-923-5598,Wesley Printz
06/20/92,A,Fontana,,714-829-4844,Richard Avery
06/20/92,A,French Camp,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
06/20/92,A,Long Beach,,310-431-8998,Ken Newkirk
06/20/92,5,Roseville,,916-645-1663,Lyle Kraft
06/20/92,A,San Bernardino,,714-864-2656,John P Mc Cann
06/20/92,A,Vacaville,,707-446-8376,Irene McClure
06/27/92,A,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
06/27/92,A,Fresno,,209-227-3684,William Post
06/27/92,A,Ridgecrest,,619-375-7245,Lloyd Brubaker
06/28/92,A,Los Angeles,,310-988-0415,Robert F W Hill
06/28/92,A,Malibu,,818-222-7013,Norm Goodkin
06/29/92,A,Gilroy,,408-842-1484,Ed Vines
06/30/92,A,Arnold,,2097950209,Helen Holt KA6RNO
07/04/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
07/04/92,A,Ontario,,818-810-0442,Harry J Kozlowski Jr

07/10/92,A,Bishop,,619-872-0661,Jon Patzer
07/11/92,A,Inglewood,,213-778-4625,Don Cain
07/11/92,A,Redding,,916-243-6339,Kenna Pine
07/11/92,A,Santa Barbara,,805-488-4393,David Gilmore
07/12/92,A,Los Angeles,,818-244-2763,Alfred R. Fernandez
07/16/92,A,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
07/18/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
07/18/92,A,French Camp,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
07/18/92,A,Jackson,,209-295-7947,Barbara Brown
07/18/92,A,San Francisco,,415-753-5368,Dan Young
07/18/92,A,Tehachapi,,Ken Krebs - PO Box 671 - Tehachapi CA 93581
07/19/92,A,Eureka,,707-826-0767,Irma D Ruegg
07/19/92,A,Hercules,,415-467-2467,William C Eugenio
07/25/92,A,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
07/25/92,A,Fresno,,209-227-3684,William Post
07/25/92,A,Riverside,,714-687-7793,Steven C Rathbone, Sr
07/26/92,A,Los Angeles,,310-988-0415,Robert F W Hill
08/01/92,A,Burbank,,818-349-0927,Kenneth Henke
08/01/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
08/01/92,A,Los Angeles,,213-778-6226,Ali Hassan
08/01/92,A,Ontario,,818-810-0442,Harry J Kozlowski Jr
08/01/92,A,San Luis Obispo,,805-528-0703,Morton S Brewer
08/02/92,E,Chico,,916-342-1180,Jacquelyn van de Kamp
08/08/92,A,Camarillo,,805-486-7619,Tom St George
08/15/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
08/15/92,A,French Camp,,209-952-5996,Ed Stevens
08/15/92,A,Long Beach,,310-431-8998,Ken Newkirk
08/20/92,A,Fountain Valley,,714-846-6984,Cam Harriot
08/29/92,A,Fairfield,,916-662-0801,Gerald D Newton
08/29/92,A,San Pedro,,310-539-5040,William Marple
08/30/92,A,Los Angeles,,310-988-0415,Robert F W Hill
09/01/92,A,Culver City,,213-292-6423,C Lutz
09/05/92,A,Cupertino,,408-984-8353,ARRL Info Hotline
09/05/92,A,Los Angeles,,213-778-6226,Ali Hassan
09/05/92,A,Ontario,,818-810-0442,Harry J Kozlowski Jr
09/05/92,A,Sacramento,,916-925-0159,Lyle B Aufranc
09/11/92,A,Bishop,,619-872-0661,Jon Patzer
09/12/92,A,Modesto,,209-883-2968,Chet Jensen
09/12/92,A,Novato,,415-897-8950,Nels Lecklikner
09/12/92,A,Oakhurst,,209-683-8772,Robert Tauxe, W6JTA
09/12/92,A,Redding,,916-243-6339,Kenna Pine
09/12/92,A,Santa Barbara,,805-488-4393,David Gilmore

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,

MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

3710. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 14:36:10 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.19.10.36.10.1992.24432@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288330

> The content of tests have no real ryhme or reason outside of the Novice test.

You're nicer than I am. Much of the novice test is completely
useless. It would be much more important to ask a novice how
close to 28.5 he can get with a USB signal than asking him to
label the parts of a vacuum tube.

-Ron

3711. Re: Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 14:45:07 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.19.10.45.07.1992.25004@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288329

I've got a 10M Lazy-H (actually my wife has, she's the 10 M buf). The only way I can find the antenna is to start at the house and follow the ladder line up. I only know where the antenna is by looking for the center insulators. It's still damn hard to see the antenna itself. Me, I've got a rather low 20M dipole, the one that used to be in the attic of the other house. Took about 10 minutes to build and about 20 to get in place. When it was in the attic I worked Diego Garcia on it. Now it seems to work Australia and New Zealand exclusively. But y'know, that 10M Lazy-H does load up pretty well on 20...

Some day when Lazy-Ron gets his act together I'll hang the rest of the wire antennas I've got sitting in the shack including my old 40 M dipole, and an 80M and multiband dipole we built for Margy's father's station.

-Ron

3712. Re: Multi-band Handheld Scanner question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 14:57:37 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.19.10.57.37.1992.25847@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288332

The thing to look for is to make sure that the radio in addition to going below 30MHz (which is where CB and the Ship-to-shore, and long distance ham bands are), is that it also does SSB. Many of the radios that tune down there on the consumer market are AM only. While this is just fine for listening to the BBC, you'll be unable to listen to most Amateur and nautical stations.

The R1 does not have SSB or CW modes in it.

One happy medium is to buy two radios. The VHF/UHF scanner market is wide open with products for this range. For the HF frequencies, there are a number of portable SSB/AM rigs. One nice one is the Sangean ATS803/Radio Snack DX440 (they're the same radio). Sony makes some others. Again make sure that any radio you buy for HF (below 30 MHz) has SSB if you want to listen to Hams.

-Ron

3713. Re: Airplane security (was Re: HTs on Airplanes)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 14:58:53 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <518@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 288371

It must be summer again.

How do I know?

The annual drivel about can I take my walkie-talkie on a plane.

This annual thread will address the following points:

1. Can I take it in carry on baggage?

2. Must I disconnect the batteries?

3. Can I use it on the plane?

Maybe someone should put together a file on walkie-talkies and
planes - with some notes on laptops and cellular phones. We can then
post it three times per week and keep this old chestnut under control.

I wonder if I can talk to Craig Shergold when flying over
England?

--
Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA
If you can fake sincerity, you've got it made in Hollywood. -Rob Lingelbach

3714. WANTED: Manual for MFJ-752C audio filter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 15:28:17 UTC
From: morris@ucunix.san.uc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.152817.19604@ucunix.san.uc.edu>
Source record: 288333
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.swap

This is the "Signal Enhancer II" audio filter. Will pay for photocopy, mailing. Even just the schematic would be a start--in replacing a burned-beyond-recognition resistor!

Theodore Allan (Ted) Morris, University of Cincinnati Medical Center, 513-558-0177V, 558-0758F, MORRIS@UCUNIX.SAN.UC.EDU, MORRISTA@UC.EDU, NTS WB8VNV. Call me up and I'll talk data to ya!

3715. Re: PVC in antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 16:09:19 UTC
From: dale@sequent.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.160919.10361@sequent.com>
Source record: 288334

Thanks to all who responded to question about using the white PVC water pipe in an antenna. We are building a 4 element 20 meter quad, but are NOT using the pipe for the classic X shaped spreaders. The pipe forms the top edge of the square quad, and is held at middle and ends with a rope harness. The antenna is not mast mounted. It is hung from a rope connected to two points. (I can't take credit for the clever design, but then again if it falls down I won't be taking the blame, right Jim?)

We ran the element wires through the top piece of 3/4 inch pipe, and then have a second piece of 1/2 inch pipe forming the bottom of the square with the wire running through that. The element wire holds the ends of the lower pipe and a rope drops down to the middle of the lower pipe to hold it up.

We haven't actually hoisted this in the air yet, but my Field Day partner assures me it will work, and that if we hurry and get it up next Friday I should be able to use it to easily get my DXCC before Field Day.

BTW, as to my question about Field Day logging programs. We downloaded the WR9R program from ARRL BBS and that is the likely software for our station. Thanks for the suggestions.

73, Dale.

--
dale@sequent.com OR uunet!sequent!dale
Dale Mosby 503-578-9842 N7PEX // Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.
15450 SW Koll Parkway // Beaverton, Or. 97006-6063

3716. Re: Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 16:44:02 UTC
From: cs00wlh@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <4803@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 288336

For 2m at home I use a 5/8-over-5/8 J-pole that I built myself. The design is a modification of one in the ARRL antenna book. I probably could have bought an antenna for less, but I had a lot of fun building it from hardware-store materials and it works great.

This antenna is a little over 3 meters long (I don't design antennas in feet, but it is about 10 feet) and mounted on the chimney. It hardly qualifies as a "stealth" antenna, but painted with black epoxy spray paint it is not particularly noticable against a backdrop of Carolina pines. Even I don't see it unless I look for it: it just doesn't jump out at you.

I don't live in an area with restrictions, an lots of houses have cruddy TV antennas corroding away, but I don't believe in excessive "advertising", as it were. I was really amazed to find out how little visibility something as thick as 1/2" pipe has when painted black. A thin wire would really disappear.

3717. Re: 56K radio technology [was Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 16:56:46 UTC
From: mleech@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.165646.12172@bwdls61.bnr.ca>
Source record: 288339

In article <1992Jun18.101302.6801@hemlock.cray.com>, andyw@aspen32.cray.com (Andy Warner) writes:
|> [stuff deleted...]. Hell, they could
|> even generate a 144 MHZ signal for the DEM transverters.. It would
|> require more familiarity with the modem design than I've got and more
|> test equipment thatn I'm ever likely to have access to, but I don't
|> need any of that stuff to think, right :-) :-)
|>
DEM now make a 70cm transverter with either 10m or 2m IF.

I saw one at Dayton, so it's real.

--
Marcus Leech, 4Y11 Bell-Northern Research |opinions expressed
mleech@bnr.ca P.O. Box 3511, Stn. C |are my own, and not
ml@ve3mdl.ampr.org Ottawa, ON, CAN K1Y 4H7 |necessarily BNRs

3718. FCC proposes relaxation of rules

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 17:14:05 UTC
From: lhurder@arrl.org
Message-ID: <184@arrl.org>
Source record: 288362

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street NW
Washington DC 20554

June 18, 1992 - Action in docket case. FCC proposes relaxing restrictions on permissible communications in Amateur Service.

The FCC has proposed amending its rules for the amateur service by lessening restrictions on the scope of the permissible communications that amateur stations may transmit. Specifically, the proposal includes greater flexibility to transmit communications for public service projects and personal matters.

The Commission noted that many individuals in the amateur community appear to strongly support relaxing one or more of the existing restrictions on the scope of amateur services communications. The restrictions were designed to protect the non-commercial character of the amateur service and ensure its basis and purpose i.e., as a reservior (sic) of volunteer communicators, technicians and electronics experts dedicated to advancing the radio art, to provide public service communications particularly in times of emergencies, and to enhance international goodwill, could be carried out. While eliminating some of the existing restrictions would provide the flexibility to expand public service activities and satisfy the personal communications interests, the potential for commercial exploitation and abuse of the amateur service's allocated frequencies could increase.

Specifically, the Commission proposed the revision suggested by the American Radio Relay League. This revision would allow amateur stations to transmit occasionally certain types of communications that are now prohibited. The intent of the suggested revision is to allow amateur operators who so desire greater flexibility to increase their public service communications activities, for example, in support of parades, races, and other such public gatherings. The general prohibition against amateur stations transmitting messages for hire, or for material compensation, direct or indirect, however, would remain in the rules.

These proposals are not intended to alter in any way
the nature and purpose of the amateur service. The
proposed changes, however, would increase the amateur
community' responsibilities for self-regulation and
cooperation in the use of their allocated frequencies.

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---

lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

3719. FCC proposes relaxation of rules

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 17:14:05 UTC
From: lhurder@arrl.org
Message-ID: <183@arrl.org>
Source record: 288364

Federal Communications Commission
1919 M Street NW
Washington DC 20554

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------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
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lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

3720. ARRL Email addresses (addendum)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 17:38:52 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <185@arrl.org>
Source record: 288366

Apologies for leaving the most important ARRL HQ address off of the
list of email addresses!

Bridget DiCosimo, Technical Department bdicosim@arrl.org
Secretary (article reprints, orbit
calendars, PC templates etc.)

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |

3721. Re: Performance of Attic antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 17:45:38 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.19.13.45.38.1992.5949@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288341

My house was exactly a 20 M halfwave long. The day I got my new rig (we had been both off the air HF-wise for some time) it was pouring down rain. We built a 20 M dipole and ran it from the curtain rod on one end of the house down the hall to the window shade on the other side. The feed line ran down the stairs. It worked great. Others in the house prevailed upon us to put the antenna in the attic. It was supported on it's ends and center with nylon rope into screw eyes. I routed the coax through the bedroom closet.

It worked great. I worked a lot of DX (though I'm not a DX type). I even worked Diego Garcia Island on 20M AMTOR. This is about as DX as you can get from our place. It also seeked to load up just fine on 10 for local traffic.

Being inside as opposed to outside is not as much of a problem. Sure the radiation pattern is going to be screwy. But most people don't get their dipoles far enough away from the ground to get the ideal behavior anyway.

To work the lower bands, I strung a 40M dipole from the peak of my roof (really kind of an toppled over V). It was near invisible. People were much more inclined to notice my 2m isopole or my TVRO dish. I currently have the IsoPole clamped to the deck railing. It looks like one of those citronella torch things.

Another thing you may wish to try is something like an CushCraft R5/R7, mounted close to the ground in the back yard if that is relatively well screened from your neighbors. I helped someone else install their R7, it looks like a real nice deal. Then there is always the AEA Isoloop, but I have no experience with one of those.

-Ron

3722. Re: 56K radio technology [was Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 18:01:34 UTC
From: jbloom@arrl.org
Message-ID: <186@arrl.org>
Source record: 288365

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, andyw@aspen32.cray.com (Andy Warner) writes:
>
>Right on the mark. If Mickey Mouse (tm) transverters were more widely
>available, and didn't cost an arm and a leg, I'd have dome 56K a long
>time ago.. If only there was an option like the DEM transverters.
>
>I've been wondering lately about directly generating a 440 or 900 MHz
>signal using the new moto transmitter chips (13175/6). They would

Has anyone considered mixing the 56k modem output up to (down from)
144 MHz and connecting it to something like Rick Campbell's 902-MHz
transverter (July 1991 QST, available from DEM)?

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |

3723. Random Wire Tuner or cheap tuner

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 18:46:35 UTC
From: delusion@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.184635.3193@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 288342
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,rec.ham-radio.swap

Does anyone have a random wire tuner or other cheap unbalanced wire
tuner that they would be able to sell *CHEAP* to someone operating QRP?
Thanx in advance for any replies!

<<delusion

3724. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 18:48:31 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.184831.1634@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 288358
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Jun19.004433.22863@ms.uky.edu> sean@ms.uky.edu (Sean Casey) writes:
>In article <wb9omc.708631409@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu> wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:
>:Sec. 12.(a) A person who knowingly or intentionally posesses a portable
>:police radio commits unlawful use of a police radio, a Class B
>:misdemeanor.
>: (b) This section does not apply to:
>: (8) a person:
>: (a) who is regularly engaged in newsgathering
>: activities;
>
>I strongly resent newspeople having any privileges I would not. They
>are private citizens working for a private corporation. We should have
>exactly the same rights.

HMMM.. newsgathering and regularly? Lets see I gather over
40mb a day in news, so I guess I regularly engage in newsgathering
activities. problem solved.

--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

3725. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 19:28:48 UTC
From: goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.183032.7141@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 288340

Jon Bloom's argument that IL didn't cause the drop-off is a wonderful
example of how Statistics are the third class of mendacity, above
Damn Lies.

>1965 260,301
>1966 255,952
>1967 256,998
>1968 256,546
>1969 264,601
>1970 263,918
>1971 264,374
>1972 262,093
>1973 253,357

By starting in 1965, he doesn't show what happened in the preceding
years. Hey, while IL TOOK EFFECT in 1967, it was ANNOUNCED by the FCC
in 1966 and PROPOSED BY THE ARRL!!! (not by Wayne Green or CQ) in 1964.
So in '64, there was this big Sword of Damocles hanging over Amateur
Radio in the US. And the dropoff began.

Fred R. Goldstein goldstein@carafe.tay2.dec.com
k1io or goldstein@delni.enet.dec.com voice:+1 508 952 3274
Standard Disclaimer: Opinions are mine alone; sharing requires permission.

3726. Vertical Antenna: Recommendations or Advise sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 19:40:31 UTC
From: megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.194031.15340@chinet.chi.il.us>
Source record: 288349

As a recent upgrade from Tech to Tech+, I'm looking to get my HF station on the air. After discussing this with my wife and my housing association, it looks like some vertical antenna is the best possible antenna solution for me.

Anyone have an recomendations for any one vertical over another? How about ground mounted radials, which need them which do not? Are any of them able to be mounted on a TV pole mast on top my house?

As far as bands are concerned, I'm most interested in what I can work right now, 80-40-15-10, however, I will upgrade to general sometime. I could leave off 160-80 if I need to in order to get the right weight/height requirements out of an antenna.

Are their any comparisons or shoppers guide for antennas in general on the market?

--

"Is he strong? Listen bud, he's got radioactive blood!"
Mark E. Sunderlin: Technocrat in Winchester, Virginia KD4HRI
aka Dr. Megabyte: megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us (703) 722-9330

3727. Re: Whistlers? (Summary of responses)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 20:02:46 UTC
From: palmer@cco.caltech.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.200246.14646@cco.caltech.edu>
Source record: 288346

Thanks to everyone who replied to my question about whistlers.
A summary of the responses is:

Whistlers are the result of large electromagnetic events in
the atmosphere. These events produce broadband noise, and the
various frequency components of the noise propagate from the source to any
given receiver with a speed which depends on the frequency. Thus
the frequency varies over a range of 0-20 kHz in a few seconds.

20 kHz and below is in the Very-Low-Frequency (VLF) part of the radio spectrum.
If you convert it from radio to acoustic waves you can hear these
things. According to one post, if you just make a large coil
antenna and plug it in to an audio amplifier, you can hear them
directly. (I would guess that you'd have to filter
out the 60 Hz first.) The same post mentioned that a recent
'Science Probe' magazine had an article about this.

The original source of the whistler is typically a lightning strike,
however they have been artificially generated.

References mentioned include:

Author: Helliwell, Robert A.
Title: Whistlers and related ionospheric phenomena [by] Robert A.
Helliwell. Stanford, Calif., Stanford University Press, 1965.

The journal 'Radio Science'

From Scientific American
"Whistlers" by L.R.O. Storey, Feb 1956
"The Dynamic Aurora" by S.I. Akasofu, May 1989

And various VLF radio periodicals:
The Lowdown, monthly by the Longwave Club of America
45 Wildflower Rd
Levittown PA 19057

The Northern Observor by Herb Balfour
91 Elgin Mills Rd
Richmond Hill, Ontario, L4CMC1, CANADA

Thanks to everyone for their help.

--
David Palmer palmer@tgrs.gsfc.nasa.gov
I am now at Goddard Space Flight Center/NASA, for whom I do not speak.

3728. Dual Band Choices/Performance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 20:19:14 UTC
From: bsplaine@mtmtl8.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <23860006@mtmtl8.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288356

I am looking for suggestions to help me decide on a couple of major
purchases. I get into a lot of Public Service events, sometimes in
quite difficult terrain which will be one of the considerations....

1. First need/want is a cross-band repeat type of 2m/70cm mobile unit.
This unit probably will come with most bells and whistles, but
I don't need many. I have heard good things about the Kenwood
TM-741. What have you heard about it? Pro/Con....

Any other preferences? Why? Is Standard worth the extra $$$?

2. Next is the antenna.... Have been thinking about the Diamond SG7900.
That is a long antenna with good gain 5/7.6... but it IS long.
I don't have my AES catalog here, but I remember another
Diamond that is about 4' long that has about 1/2 the above gain.
Anyone have experience/preferences for a good gain mobile?

How about attaching one of these to the vehicle? I have a Ford
Explorer with one of those wide bar luggage racks. Are the
thru-the-roof mounts strong enough to handle the wind resistance
of these long antennas ok?

3. Finally, as mentioned above, I would like to xband repeat thru the
mobile. Maybe stick the vehicle on a high hill or mountain top
and use 70cm input and output on 2m.
Seems like Yaesu FT470 has been a good bang-for-the-buck. I
also recently read there will be a somewhat imminent replacement
coming out for this model.

As you can see, I have some major decisions to make. I can't take these
things home and try them for a while sooooo, I need help.

73 and thanks in advance for any replies.

Bill, N6GHG

3729. Re: sending QSL's to the badly injured Soviet Union...still box 88?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 20:23:58 UTC
From: reisert@sttng.mlo.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.202358.10349@PA.dec.com>
Source record: 288343

I got 4 cards direct from UO5ON yesterday, after about 2 months. I
also enclosed IRCs, and think I taped the envelope shut. Mail *does*
get through.

73 - Jim AD1C

--
James J. Reisert Internet: reisert@sttng.enet.dec.com
Digital Equipment Corp. UUCP: ...decwrl!sttng.enet!reisert
146 Main Street Voice: 508-493-5747
Maynard, MA 01754 FAX: 508-493-0395

3730. Size of dish for satellite AUDIO services?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 20:53:57 UTC
From: keith@radio.nusc.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <194@radio.nusc.navy.mil>
Source record: 288344

I realize that this isn't _directly_ ham radio related, but I know that a lot of hams also play with satellite TV. I've seen some references lately to various satellite audio services, and I know there are a lot of radio stations that have feeds on the satellites as well.

Here's my question... can you receive the audio services on a given satellite with a much smaller dish than is required for the video services? I'm guessing that you can, since the bandwidth should be much less than for video. If this is the case, just how small a dish could I get away with and still get acceptable audio?

Thanks for any info,

Keith (WA2Q)

keith@radio.nusc.navy.mil
kanoun@vsdec.nusc.navy.mil

3731. Re: Open letter to Gary, KE4ZV (too long)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 20:59:39 UTC
From: michael@vk2bea.UUCP
Message-ID: <965@vk2bea.UUCP>
Source record: 288231

Bob, W3OTC, writes:
>
> This is a very open letter to Gary KE4ZV....
>
> Gary, you clearly have the interest and ability; why are you wasting
> your time with your postings to this news group - when you could be
> writing a regular series for some publication?
>

I would, personnally, prefer to read a posting from someone who knows
what he's talking about than some of the ill-thought out replies that
are, alas, all to frequent here.
I presume if Gary has better things to do, he will do them but as long
as he is willing to post to this group, I'll be pleased to read his
postings!

--
Michael Katzmann > Broadcast Sports Technology Inc.
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~ < Crofton, Maryland. U.S.A
Amateur Radio Stations: >
NV3Z / VK2BEA / G4NYV < opel!vk2bea!michael@uunet.uu.net
~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~~

3732. ORBS$172.2liners

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 21:14:58 UTC
From: n3fkv@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <237@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 288345

```
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-172.N
2Line Orbital Elements 172.AMSAT

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR AMATEUR SATELLITES IN NASA FORMAT
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 20, 1992 BID:$ORBS-172.N

DECODE 2-LINE ELSETS WITH THE FOLLOWING KEY:
1 AAAAAU 00 0 0 BBBBB.BBBBBBBB .CCCCCCCC 00000-0 00000-0 0 DDDZ
2 AAAAA EEE.EEEE FFF.FFFF GGGGGGG HHH.HHHH III.IIII JJ.JJJJJJJJKKKKKZ
KEY: A-CATALOGNUM B-EPOCHTIME C-DECAY D-ELSETNUM E-INCLINATION F-RAAN
G-ECCENTRICITY H-ARGPERIGEE I-MNANOM J-MNMOTION K-ORBITNUM Z-CHECKSUM

TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-10
1 14129U 83 58 B 92147.53833974 -.00000077 00000-0 99998-4 0 8752
2 14129 26.4822 81.8252 6055508 347.0359 2.5496 2.05883970 39335
UO-11
1 14781U 84 21 B 92167.10698222 .00000483 00000-0 86998-4 0 2858
2 14781 97.8519 203.0131 0013101 87.8434 272.4284 14.68580078442839
RS-10/11
1 18129U 87 54 A 92170.98543945 .00000175 00000-0 18085-3 0 2442
2 18129 82.9251 147.0557 0010179 243.6287 116.3812 13.72288325250032
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 92151.59699146 .00000000 00000-0 91072 0 0 4294
2 19216 57.0888 22.4235 7300681 287.1632 9.9428 2.09717044 30334
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 92159.22614616 .00000005 00000-0 40397-4 0 3751
2 20480 99.0755 79.6170 0540064 215.3938 141.0172 12.83211008109227
AO-21
1 21087U 91 6 A 92170.94907289 .00000078 00000-0 76069-4 0 4409
2 21087 82.9443 321.6195 0034811 316.1807 43.6575 13.74487094 69541
RS-12/13
1 21089U 91 7 A 92170.52707823 .00000040 00000-0 36557-4 0 2830
2 21089 82.9241 191.7648 0029263 340.5736 19.4304 13.73994660 68580
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 92170.71634054 .00000152 00000-0 67389-4 0 5912
2 20437 98.6401 252.5385 0010832 165.8576 194.2915 14.29647510125499
AO-16
1 20439U 90 5 D 92168.42270573 .00000137 00000-0 61110-4 0 4807
2 20439 98.6440 250.8514 0011186 170.2671 189.8733 14.29712209125179
DO-17
1 20440U 90 5 E 92169.42529597 .00000151 00000-0 66657-4 0 4811
2 20440 98.6442 251.9645 0011381 167.3713 192.7759 14.29838686125327
WO-18
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1 20441U 90 5 F 92169.39123337 .00000133 00000-0 59666-4 0 4812
2 20441 98.6443 251.9769 0011854 168.3563 191.7894 14.29830754125322
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 92169.41515596 .00000146 00000-0 64526-4 0 4802
2 20442 98.6444 252.1128 0012341 167.9905 192.1577 14.29914077125338
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 92169.74011051 .00000184 00000-0 69320-4 0 1811
2 21575 98.5082 244.9906 0007320 312.2130 47.8435 14.36665311 48337
NOAA-9
1 15427U 84123 A 92168.17829082 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-5 0 1130
2 15427 99.1421 195.1511 0016099 117.7539 242.5299 14.13403304387079
NOAA-10
1 16969U 86 73 A 92168.18087182 .00000258 00000-0 12719-3 0 9613
2 16969 98.5347 187.7026 0012262 307.5350 52.4714 14.24671953298516
MET-2/17
1 18820U 88 5 A 92170.93605916 .00000048 00000-0 36883-4 0 7316
2 18820 82.5429 127.8432 0018591 65.8100 294.5001 13.84638305221571
MET-3/2
1 19336U 88 64 A 92167.39484678 .00000001 00000-0 -11199-4 0 9360
2 19336 82.5425 121.5047 0016521 296.7040 63.2387 13.16947865186939
NOAA-11
1 19531U 88 89 A 92168.44989134 .00000455 00000-0 26619-3 0 8518
2 19531 99.0810 132.0859 0012640 31.9062 328.4199 14.12703495192037
MET-2/18
1 19851U 89 18 A 92170.95221441 .00000069 00000-0 56215-4 0 6835
2 19851 82.5194 4.4888 0015585 106.7360 253.5511 13.84289397166935
MET-3/3
1 20305U 89 86 A 92170.78072503 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 5837
2 20305 82.5530 61.2558 0015285 304.9188 55.0496 13.15997336127305
MET-2/19
1 20670U 90 57 A 92170.73083595 .00000111 00000-0 94443-4 0 4328
2 20670 82.5479 67.0627 0017197 35.9385 324.2928 13.84127925 99840
FY-1/2
1 20788U 90 81 A 92168.17951428 -.00000099 00000-0 -54125-4 0 3946
2 20788 98.8944 198.3934 0014081 236.8599 123.1214 14.01248846 91329
MET-2/20
1 20826U 90 86 A 92170.91544006 .00000074 00000-0 61725-4 0 4349
2 20826 82.5256 5.3918 0012275 294.2952 65.6925 13.83501614 87059
MET-3/4
1 21232U 91 30 A 92170.93203408 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 2316
2 21232 82.5427 324.5961 0017191 214.6083 145.3922 13.16808692 55519
NOAA-12
1 21263U 91 32 A 92168.18001163 .00000379 00000-0 18855-3 0 3112
2 21263 98.6949 198.0892 0012839 188.1319 171.9648 14.22055233 56624
MET-3/5
1 21655U 91 56 A 92166.07222775 -.00000415 00000-0 -10952-2 0 2967
2 21655 82.5579 274.4761 0012844 225.2016 135.0588 13.16800991 39971
MIR
1 16609U 86 17 A 92171.09022285 .00012992 00000-0 18080-3 0 3663
2 16609 51.5991 237.2542 0022598 184.1377 175.9443 15.57049953362570
```

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HUBBLE
1 20580U 90 37 B 92170.55237192 .00001732 00000-0 15399-3 0 7763
2 20580 28.4711 245.6018 0004849 191.7491 168.2906 14.91560171117155
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 92170.74457608 .00017291 00000-0 21769-3 0 6277
2 21225 28.4625 35.3001 0005782 255.3382 104.6568 15.57987205 68231
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 92164.09391956 .00000786 00000-0 27472-3 0 2991
2 21578 98.5107 239.6400 0004844 339.1110 20.9874 14.37781021 47530
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 92159.67025757 -.00001064 00000-0 -82976-4 0 1738
2 21701 56.9816 242.3386 0004960 106.5803 253.5659 14.96257256 40239
/EX
```

3733. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 21:22:55 UTC
From: levin@star-trek.bbn.com
Message-ID: <l44k1flNNlvp@news.bbn.com>
Source record: 288347

chuck@eng.umd.edu (Chuck Harris - WA3UQV) writes:

>Well, prior to incentive licensing, you had two sets of operating privileges:

>novice - which was restricted in freq's, power and to CW, and
>general - which had all privileges.

>advanced and extra existed as classes of licences, but had no additional
>privileges.

So why would one have gone for advanced or extra? Just to prove that
one could take a harder test and do faster code (assuming the
requirements were similar then)?

/JBL
=
Nets: levin@bbn.com | "How does a mouse let me move the cursor anywhere
pots: (617)873-3463 | I want?" "What are address busses?" "How do
N1MNF | icons work?" --Time-Life Books

3734. Stolen HT - PA/OH/W.NY

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 21:39:41 UTC
From: DBornemann.Pittsburgh@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"19-Jun-92.15:24:01.EDT".*.Donald_C._Bornemann.Pittsburgh@Xerox.com>
Source record: 288348

On June 17, between 13:00 and 17:00 my Yeasu FT-726R (s/n not immediately available) was stolen from the parking lot at Conneaut Lake Park in Conneaut, PA. Also stolen was:
Yaesu Dual Band Rubber Duck Antenna
Yaesu FNB-4A (?) Nicad Battery Pack
Yaesu MH-12 (?) Speaker Mike
Yaesu Mobile Bracket
Earphone (25 ft. shortened to 8 ft. with twist-tie)
ARRL Repeater Directory, 88 or 89 edition (Green Cover)
with small yellow Post-It notes marking Pittsburgh repeaters
Blue Map Case with AAA maps of Pittsburgh and Penna
with silver AAA sticker on the outside

If anyone has any information, please contact me during working hours at (412) 937-2411.

Thanks and 73s,
Don Bornemann
KC6OKU

3735. Re: Beam Antenna for Cellular Phone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 21:46:00 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun19.214600.12528@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 288228

In article <1992Jun19.134606.1025@guvax.georgetown.edu>, roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu writes:
|> Has anyone tried using a beam antenna with a cellular phone?
|>A friend of a friend has a cabin in the woods. Said cabin has no
|>access to a phone, but the owner does have a cellular phone in his
|>car. Unfortunately, the little vertical on the car won't do the job
|>out there in the woods so a few of us were wondering if they got a
|>beam antenna and got it up high enough if they could make it invoke a
|>cell.

Should work, and makes sense. Andrews shows in its catalog some "rural fixed cellular subscriber" antennas which seems to be intended precisely for this "cabin in the woods" scenario. One they show is just a simple corner reflector; another is a small "grid" type dish, i.e., a dish with the surface made up out of vertical rods bent into the right shape, similar to what's sometimes used for UHF TV.

|> What do people think about this? If it seems workable, would any
|>regular antenna using all the standard formulae work? Or would
|>something special be required.

No magic here. It's simple polarization (vertical), modest bandwidth -- so any familiar gain antenna should work. Yagi, dish, corner reflector, pick anything.

paul, ni1d

|>Bob
|>
|> ++
|>
|> Robert L. Oakley (Bob) PHONE: (202) 662-9160
|> Georgetown Univ. Law Library FAX: (202) 662-9202
|> 111 G Street, N.W. BITNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.BITNET
|> Washington, D.C. 20001 INTERNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.GEORGETOWN.EDU
|> ARS: WK3C
|>
|> ++

3736. Voice Read-out for HTs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 22:15:58 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.708975188.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 288350

Hello, Netland.

The current discussion of dual-band HTs has piqued my interest. My question is this: with all the bells and whistles some of these little marvels boast, do any of the current crop of HTs (single- or dual-band) implement synthetic speech readout of frequencies, functions and the current state of HT settings?

Thanks in advance.

Mike Freeman <K7UIJ> | Internet: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
301 N.E. 107th Street | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Vancouver, WA 98685 USA | FidoNet: Mike Freeman at 1.105/126
Telephone (206)574-8221 | All your movements are controled by physics.

3737. Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 22:16:08 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.708972154.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 288351

In Info-hams Digest V92 #627, Julian Macassey opines:

JM> And I am tired of talking at ham clubs where I am the youngest
JM>person there. I'm old enough to remember AM on HF.

Me, too. Mr. Macassey has a point. I do not know whether or not my experience is typical but our local club seems to have a disproportionate number of people over fifty years of age. There is a smattering of younger folks (the President is a bit younger) but I do not see the plethora of young hams that I remember in the club during the 1960's/1970's when the club was *much* smaller. Whether this shift is due exclusively to the loss of popularity of ham radio among the young is debatable but I think not. If my club is any indication, we'd better think in terms of revitalizing clubs as welcoming institutions for prospective hams as well as rehashing the now-moot point of whether incentive licensing should have been instituted.

Incidentally, I did not like incentive licensing at the time but took my higher-class license exams/passed them in order to keep the privs I already had. It is also useful, while we're on the subject, to remember that, prior to 1952, the 80-meter and 20-meter phone bands were only available to Class A (now Advanced) amateurs and the 1952 opening up of these bands to all hams was done in contemplation of giving Amateur Extra hams privileges not yet extant; this promise has never really ben fulfilled even with the introduction of the so-called WARC bands (10, 18 & 24 mHz). I would be interested to know whether the 1952 FCC action to open the bands to all classes of amateur except Novice and Tech resulted in a disproportionate increase of hams. Interesting material here for someone's sociology thesis.

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3738. Wouff-Hong

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 22:16:10 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.708972321.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 288352

In Info-hams Digest V92 #627, WA3ZXO opines:

>After following this thread about the "Wouff-Hong" for a while, it finally
>became apparent. This sort of thing is why amateur radio is soooooo
>relevant to the youth of today. NOT.
>
>C'mon now. A bunch of people going ga-ga over a couple dirty old pieces
>of wood hanging on the wall in Connecticut ? Secret initiation rituals ?

I agree. In fairness, however, could not one say the same for the
Exalted Order of Elks, the Moose, the Shriners, the Nights of Columbus,
the Oddfellows, etc. etc. etc. How about *all* organized religion? In
other words, while I agree that the Wouff-hong business is pretty hokey,
I think that there are a lot of people who would criticize who are
probably sitting in glass houses without knowing it.
>
>No wonder this hobby is known for its geekiness & nerdiness. When are we
>going to stop thinking that there's anything special about it ? Maybe
>thirty years ago, when people still sent telegrams and long-distance calls
>almost always were made by operators at cord switchboards and portable
>telephones were something only James Bond had in the movies.
>
>Today ..... your major source of new hams (i.e., youth) would say "Get a
>life!"

Perhaps. It is, however, arguable that ham radio is superior to drugs, gangs,
crime and teenage sex (though, I suppose, this is also debatable :-)).
>
>I would close by saying that we must do a better job of promoting
>amateur radio, but after further thought merely ask "Why should we bother?"

Yeah. If we don't believe in the hobby ourselves, we certainly aren't
going to convince anyone else of its virtues.

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3739. Re: Whistlers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 22:26:54 UTC
From: cs00wlh@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <4804@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 288372

I may be completely wrong about this, so I would APPRECIATE being corrected. It seems like I read something about the phenomemon a long time back.

Lightning discharges take the form of (a series of alternating) impulses, with a fairly short rise and fall time. Like an ideal square wave has all odd harmonics, and ideal impulse has all harmonics, which is how some marker generators work. I have been told that lightning has RF components up into VHF. Its "signal" has a very broad spectrum.

When travelling through a refracting medium, EM waves of different frequencies travel at slightly different speeds. (This is the operating principle of a prism, and a problem for fiber-optic lines.) The lightning signal can bounce around for a long time, although I am not sure of the mechanism. I think it has to do with both ionospheric effects and the Earth's magnetic fields, like the plasma oscillation Gary mentioned. Considering the initial field strength was in the 1000s of v/m, it can stand a lot of attenuation. As it travels, the low frequency components outpace the high frequency part (or is it the other way around?). The impulse spreads out. I assume the whistling effect is due to the slope of this hump.

Well, thats the impression I got as to the mechanism. I really should go to the library and read up on it.

3740. ORBS$172.AMSAT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 23:28:38 UTC
From: n3fkv@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <235@tomcat.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 288353

```
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-172.O
Orbital Elements 172.OSCAR

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR OSCAR SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 20, 1992 BID:$ORBS-172.O
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: AO-10
Catalog number: 14129
Epoch time: 92147.53833974
Element set: 875
Inclination: 26.4822 deg
RA of node: 81.8252 deg
Eccentricity: 0.6055508
Arg of perigee: 347.0359 deg
Mean anomaly: 2.5496 deg
Mean motion: 2.05883970 rev/day
Decay rate: -7.7e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3933
Checksum: 325

Satellite: UO-11
Catalog number: 14781
Epoch time: 92167.10698222
Element set: 285
Inclination: 97.8519 deg
RA of node: 203.0131 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0013101
Arg of perigee: 87.8434 deg
Mean anomaly: 272.4284 deg
Mean motion: 14.68580078 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.83e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 44283
Checksum: 304

Satellite: RS-10/11
Catalog number: 18129
Epoch time: 92170.98543945
Element set: 244
Inclination: 82.9251 deg
RA of node: 147.0557 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010179
Arg of perigee: 243.6287 deg
Mean anomaly: 116.3812 deg
Mean motion: 13.72288325 rev/day
```

Decay rate: 1.75e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 25003
Checksum: 302

Satellite: AO-13
Catalog number: 19216
Epoch time: 92151.59699146
Element set: 429
Inclination: 57.0888 deg
RA of node: 22.4235 deg
Eccentricity: 0.7300681
Arg of perigee: 287.1632 deg
Mean anomaly: 9.9428 deg
Mean motion: 2.09717044 rev/day
Decay rate: .00000000 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3033
Checksum: 291

Satellite: FO-20
Catalog number: 20480
Epoch time: 92159.22614616
Element set: 375
Inclination: 99.0755 deg
RA of node: 79.6170 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0540064
Arg of perigee: 215.3938 deg
Mean anomaly: 141.0172 deg
Mean motion: 12.83211008 rev/day
Decay rate: 5.0e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 10922
Checksum: 273

Satellite: AO-21
Catalog number: 21087
Epoch time: 92170.94907289
Element set: 440
Inclination: 82.9443 deg
RA of node: 321.6195 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0034811
Arg of perigee: 316.1807 deg
Mean anomaly: 43.6575 deg
Mean motion: 13.74487094 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.8e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6954
Checksum: 323

Satellite: RS-12/13
Catalog number: 21089
Epoch time: 92170.52707823
Element set: 283
Inclination: 82.9241 deg

RA of node: 191.7648 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0029263
Arg of perigee: 340.5736 deg
Mean anomaly: 19.4304 deg
Mean motion: 13.73994660 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.0e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6858
Checksum: 316

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-172.D
Orbital Elements 172.MICROS

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR THE MICROSATS
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 20, 1992 BID:$ORBS-172.D
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: UO-14
Catalog number: 20437
Epoch time: 92170.71634054
Element set: 591
Inclination: 98.6401 deg
RA of node: 252.5385 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0010832
Arg of perigee: 165.8576 deg
Mean anomaly: 194.2915 deg
Mean motion: 14.29647510 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.52e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12549
Checksum: 304

Satellite: AO-16
Catalog number: 20439
Epoch time: 92168.42270573
Element set: 480
Inclination: 98.6440 deg
RA of node: 250.8514 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011186
Arg of perigee: 170.2671 deg
Mean anomaly: 189.8733 deg
Mean motion: 14.29712209 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.37e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12517
Checksum: 303

Satellite: DO-17
Catalog number: 20440
Epoch time: 92169.42529597
Element set: 481
Inclination: 98.6442 deg
RA of node: 251.9645 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011381

Arg of perigee: 167.3713 deg
Mean anomaly: 192.7759 deg
Mean motion: 14.29838686 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.51e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12532
Checksum: 333

Satellite: WO-18
Catalog number: 20441
Epoch time: 92169.39123337
Element set: 481
Inclination: 98.6443 deg
RA of node: 251.9769 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0011854
Arg of perigee: 168.3563 deg
Mean anomaly: 191.7894 deg
Mean motion: 14.29830754 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.33e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12532
Checksum: 327

Satellite: LO-19
Catalog number: 20442
Epoch time: 92169.41515596
Element set: 480
Inclination: 98.6444 deg
RA of node: 252.1128 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012341
Arg of perigee: 167.9905 deg
Mean anomaly: 192.1577 deg
Mean motion: 14.29914077 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.46e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12533
Checksum: 312

Satellite: UO-22
Catalog number: 21575
Epoch time: 92169.74011051
Element set: 181
Inclination: 98.5082 deg
RA of node: 244.9906 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0007320
Arg of perigee: 312.2130 deg
Mean anomaly: 47.8435 deg
Mean motion: 14.36665311 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.84e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4833
Checksum: 278

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-172.W

Orbital Elements 172.WEATHER

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR WEATHER SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 20, 1992 BID:$ORBS-172.W
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: NOAA-9
Catalog number: 15427
Epoch time: 92168.17829082
Element set: 113
Inclination: 99.1421 deg
RA of node: 195.1511 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016099
Arg of perigee: 117.7539 deg
Mean anomaly: 242.5299 deg
Mean motion: 14.13403304 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.0e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 38707
Checksum: 298

Satellite: NOAA-10
Catalog number: 16969
Epoch time: 92168.18087182
Element set: 961
Inclination: 98.5347 deg
RA of node: 187.7026 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012262
Arg of perigee: 307.5350 deg
Mean anomaly: 52.4714 deg
Mean motion: 14.24671953 rev/day
Decay rate: 2.58e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 29851
Checksum: 327

Satellite: MET-2/17
Catalog number: 18820
Epoch time: 92170.93605916
Element set: 731
Inclination: 82.5429 deg
RA of node: 127.8432 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0018591
Arg of perigee: 65.8100 deg
Mean anomaly: 294.5001 deg
Mean motion: 13.84638305 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.8e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 22157
Checksum: 301

Satellite: MET-3/2
Catalog number: 19336
Epoch time: 92167.39484678
Element set: 936

Inclination: 82.5425 deg
RA of node: 121.5047 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0016521
Arg of perigee: 296.7040 deg
Mean anomaly: 63.2387 deg
Mean motion: 13.16947865 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.0e-08 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 18693
Checksum: 327

Satellite: NOAA-11
Catalog number: 19531
Epoch time: 92168.44989134
Element set: 851
Inclination: 99.0810 deg
RA of node: 132.0859 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012640
Arg of perigee: 31.9062 deg
Mean anomaly: 328.4199 deg
Mean motion: 14.12703495 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.55e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 19203
Checksum: 303

Satellite: MET-2/18
Catalog number: 19851
Epoch time: 92170.95221441
Element set: 683
Inclination: 82.5194 deg
RA of node: 4.4888 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015585
Arg of perigee: 106.7360 deg
Mean anomaly: 253.5511 deg
Mean motion: 13.84289397 rev/day
Decay rate: 6.9e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 16693
Checksum: 334

Satellite: MET-3/3
Catalog number: 20305
Epoch time: 92170.78072503
Element set: 583
Inclination: 82.5530 deg
RA of node: 61.2558 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0015285
Arg of perigee: 304.9188 deg
Mean anomaly: 55.0496 deg
Mean motion: 13.15997336 rev/day
Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 12730
Checksum: 294

Satellite: MET-2/19
Catalog number: 20670
Epoch time: 92170.73083595
Element set: 432
Inclination: 82.5479 deg
RA of node: 67.0627 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017197
Arg of perigee: 35.9385 deg
Mean anomaly: 324.2928 deg
Mean motion: 13.84127925 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.11e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9984
Checksum: 331

Satellite: FY-1/2
Catalog number: 20788
Epoch time: 92168.17951428
Element set: 394
Inclination: 98.8944 deg
RA of node: 198.3934 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0014081
Arg of perigee: 236.8599 deg
Mean anomaly: 123.1214 deg
Mean motion: 14.01248846 rev/day
Decay rate: -9.9e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 9132
Checksum: 339

Satellite: MET-2/20
Catalog number: 20826
Epoch time: 92170.91544006
Element set: 434
Inclination: 82.5256 deg
RA of node: 5.3918 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012275
Arg of perigee: 294.2952 deg
Mean anomaly: 65.6925 deg
Mean motion: 13.83501614 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.4e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 8705
Checksum: 292

Satellite: MET-3/4
Catalog number: 21232
Epoch time: 92170.93203408
Element set: 231
Inclination: 82.5427 deg
RA of node: 324.5961 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0017191
Arg of perigee: 214.6083 deg
Mean anomaly: 145.3922 deg
Mean motion: 13.16808692 rev/day

Decay rate: 4.3e-07 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5551
Checksum: 276

Satellite: NOAA-12
Catalog number: 21263
Epoch time: 92168.18001163
Element set: 311
Inclination: 98.6949 deg
RA of node: 198.0892 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012839
Arg of perigee: 188.1319 deg
Mean anomaly: 171.9648 deg
Mean motion: 14.22055233 rev/day
Decay rate: 3.79e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 5662
Checksum: 315

Satellite: MET-3/5
Catalog number: 21655
Epoch time: 92166.07222775
Element set: 296
Inclination: 82.5579 deg
RA of node: 274.4761 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0012844
Arg of perigee: 225.2016 deg
Mean anomaly: 135.0588 deg
Mean motion: 13.16800991 rev/day
Decay rate: -4.15e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 3997
Checksum: 321

/EX
SB KEPS @ AMSAT $ORBS-172.M
Orbital Elements 172.MISC

HR AMSAT ORBITAL ELEMENTS FOR MANNED AND MISCELLANEOUS SATELLITES
FROM N3FKV HEWITT, TX June 20, 1992 BID:$ORBS-172.M
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Satellite: MIR
Catalog number: 16609
Epoch time: 92171.09022285
Element set: 366
Inclination: 51.5991 deg
RA of node: 237.2542 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0022598
Arg of perigee: 184.1377 deg
Mean anomaly: 175.9443 deg
Mean motion: 15.57049953 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.2992e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 36257

Checksum: 331

Satellite: HUBBLE
Catalog number: 20580
Epoch time: 92170.55237192
Element set: 776
Inclination: 28.4711 deg
RA of node: 245.6018 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0004849
Arg of perigee: 191.7491 deg
Mean anomaly: 168.2906 deg
Mean motion: 14.91560171 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.732e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 11715
Checksum: 297

Satellite: GRO
Catalog number: 21225
Epoch time: 92170.74457608
Element set: 627
Inclination: 28.4625 deg
RA of node: 35.3001 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0005782
Arg of perigee: 255.3382 deg
Mean anomaly: 104.6568 deg
Mean motion: 15.57987205 rev/day
Decay rate: 1.7291e-04 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 6823
Checksum: 301

Satellite: SARA
Catalog number: 21578
Epoch time: 92164.09391956
Element set: 299
Inclination: 98.5107 deg
RA of node: 239.6400 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0004844
Arg of perigee: 339.1110 deg
Mean anomaly: 20.9874 deg
Mean motion: 14.37781021 rev/day
Decay rate: 7.86e-06 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4753
Checksum: 312

Satellite: UARS
Catalog number: 21701
Epoch time: 92159.67025757
Element set: 173
Inclination: 56.9816 deg
RA of node: 242.3386 deg
Eccentricity: 0.0004960

```
Arg of perigee: 106.5803 deg
Mean anomaly: 253.5659 deg
Mean motion: 14.96257256 rev/day
Decay rate: -1.064e-05 rev/day^2
Epoch rev: 4023
Checksum: 303

/EX
```

3741. Re: Kenwood HT mike question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 23:40:51 UTC
From: bmp@hp-ptp.ptp.hp.com
Message-ID: <19130019@hp-ptp.ptp.hp.com>
Source record: 288237

SMC-30 wiring.

Small plug - 2 conductor
Tip- audio out
Shield (shell) - Audio out common and PTT line

Large plug - 3 conductor
Tip - DC to run some accessories like VOX
Ring - Mic in
Shield (shell) - Mic common

Ptt is keyed by shorting the shell on the 3 conductor
plug to the shell on the 2 conductor plug.

I don't have schematics for smc 31 or 32. SMC 31 was
supposed to be the same as smc 30 except with a
right angle plug. I use the SMC-32 interchangeably with
my SMC-30 on my many HT's. The SMC-32 has an LED wired to
something but otherwise is the same.

Brian
N6RSW

3742. Re: Tips for teaching a 7yr old enuf for nocode-tech wanted.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 23:41:20 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <LN4mmB1w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 288368

wvanhorn@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu (William E Van Horne) writes:

> I had a fascinating experience yesterday when I had a QSO with a young
> ham on his 9th birthday. He has recently received his General class
>
> I am very impressed that a child of that age can type, let alone become
> a general class ham. I am wondering whether he is a prodigy - a Mozart
> or Norbert Wiener - or alternatively, whether I am underestimating how
> much a many young children are capable of doing.

Being one of those who learned to read at the age of three, this subject has fascinated me for many years. I'm convinced most 'prodigies' just had some advantages most people didn't. Being born into a household containing radios and computers today, with parents who answer questions instead saying 'no', should make one a prodigy in short order. I have a friend whose son, N5RSE (terry@k5qwb.lonestar.org) is a good example. Novice and Tech at 6, computer literate before that. He's 8 now. Real handy when dad needs help with his computer. :-)

I also met a lady several years ago who was involved with this very question in a pre-school. She observed the only correlation between the kid's apparent IQs was the age at which they were brought into a setting in which they were 'allowed to learn'.

Fortunately, by the time I got to public school I knew how much fun learning was as they never managed to stop me. :-)

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

---------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo ----------

3743. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-19 23:54:14 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <494mmB2w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 288367

ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron) writes:

> > I talked with the
> > chief engineer in charge of enforcement. He flat out said that NO state ha
> > the right to control ANY receiver of ANY type.
>
> Just because a federal agency can preempt the localities, doesn't mean
> that they always will do so. There are already numerous exceptions in
> both the Communications and Transportation areas that I am aware of.

It's a principle of our law: If the feds CAN regulate it, the states
CAN'T. Just the fact that the FCC considered making it obvious would
give your lawyer the ammo he needs. That doesn't make it economical.

The real issue isn't radios anyway; it's WHO controls the government
employees. See .sig for details. :-)

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

3744. RFI on Telephone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 00:02:35 UTC
From: a3272@mindlink.bc.CA
Message-ID: <m0lysrT-0005GCC@rsoft.rsoft.bc.ca>
Source record: 288354

I got the man from the telephone company out to inspect his Telco set, and
he discovered that my modem(?!) was rectifying the RF and inserting audio
into the phone lines at an ear-splitting level. The way my modem works is
that it plugs into the phone jack, and the phone plugs into the modem.
The interference was equally loud whether the modem was ON or OFF. The
technician suggested that I unplug my modem when using my transmitter or
the modem could generate enough audio to inductively couple into the other
circuits in the apartment building. He threatened to bill me for non-Telco
equipment if he received another complaint to my address. I informed the
DOC, and they wanted the DOC approval number (550 2111 A) on the modem
(a US Robotics HST dual standard s/n 0066-16043349 013191)
--

Ya'akov Miles,
VE7-ALQ,
<a3272@mindlink.bc.ca.>

3745. Casio B.O.S.S. pinouts/signals/protocols?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 00:31:12 UTC
From: Chris_F_Chiesa@cup.portal.com
Message-ID: <60812@cup.portal.com>
Source record: 288355
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,sci.electronics

Hi gang.

I recently acquired a Casio "Business Organizer Scheduling System" (BOSS), one of those "electronic DayTimer" type things. One of its more interesting capabilities is a serial communication with other BOSS's through a direct-connect plug-and-plug cable, and to an IBM-PC running appropriate software with yet another cable, this one having some kind of Black Box inline.

The physical connector on the BOSS itself appears to be the same as a "Walkman-type" stereo headphone plug -- what I'd call a "stereo miniature phone plug." That's all I know, but I'd like to be able to write my own PC (and other computer) software to talk to this thing. I assume I need to know which of the BOSS pins carries "receive," "data," and "ground" (not too hard, there are only three conductors), at what levels (also not TOO hard to figure out, with a scope and a captive electrical engineer), but most importantly I will probably need to match THOSE levels to RS232 AND figure out the transmission "protocol" -- i.e., "send THIS sequence to indicate MEMO data on its way," etc. etc. etc...

I'd be really interested in opening a dialog with anyone who has done this, or who has any suggestions as to how I might proceed to work it out for myself. I definitely don't want to spend $100+ for a BOSS-to-PC cable and someone else's software that I can't modify!

Chris Chiesa
Chris_F_Chiesa@cup.portal.com

3746. Re: Whistlers?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 00:33:08 UTC
From: lance@lancea.actrix.gen.nz
Message-ID: <709000388snx@lancea.actrix.gen.nz>
Source record: 288357

palmer@cco.caltech.edu writes
in article <1992Jun17.193326.6382@cco.caltech.edu>:
>
> I am interested in something called a 'Whistler' which is
> a radio-frequency disturbance varies in frequency across the radio
> spectrum with time. [etc]

Lightning generates electromagnetic radiation right across the
spectrum. The audio frequencies travel along lines of force in
the Earth's geomagnetic field, so a thunderstorm in the Northern
Hemisphere will be received in the Southern. High frequencies
travel faster, so the received-pitch goes down with time. The
time between frequencies is related to the length of the path,
and to the electron density (particularly that furthest from
the Earth).

They sound really good, with the sort of spookiness that
whale-song has. Duration is (I think) 1-3 seconds.

It's a long time since I was at a receiving station, but I
think the antenna was a large loop. The loop was located
well away from sources of electrical-noise, on an island
400 miles from the mainland. The actual receiver is simply
an audio amplifier.

I remember an attempt was made to produce artificial whistlers.
Pulses were fed into an uncommissioned length of power line. The
line was on high pylons, and ran 100's of kilometres. The receiving
station was only about 8 degrees of latitiude away, and I don't
think anything was heard. It may well have been received in the
opposite hemisphere though.

References: J.A. Ratcliffe's "Sun, Earth and Radio" (World
University Library, 1970) has a bit. I think there was
an article (late 80's?) in the US magazine Popular Electronics.

--
_______ Email: lance@lancea.actrix.gen.nz
//// ZL2AJH Wellington, New Zealand

3747. Things to See

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 03:19:33 UTC
From: edg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <6dmlrs=.edg@netcom.com>
Source record: 288359

On August 1, I'll embark on the "Five Week Cross Country Motorcycle Oddysey (tm)" travelling from the SF Bay Area to the east coast and (hopefully) safely home again.

I'd like any suggestions of what to see while on my route that is related to ham radio.

My route is roughly SF via I80 to Salt Lake City, then via I70 to Denver, then I-70 to St. Louis, then I-64 to Norfolk, then up the East Coast to New Jersey and New York, after a stop at Washington DC. Return is via Upstate New York, Canada (north of Lake Erie), Across Michigan, through Chicago, then west some undetermined route that is north of I-80. I'll wind up in Yellowstone, then into Reno, NV for Labor Day Weekend, and home.

I don't plan to travel those Interstates, I just mention them as a baseline for the approximate states and areas I plan to traverse.

Good roads are also a plus, so if you know of any in my direction of travel, please speak up.

I'd appreciate Email so it's easier to catalog your responses. If you'd like to post here though, I'll get it.

Thanks
-edg
--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0511 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

3748. ftping files without ftp

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 03:27:45 UTC
From: mont@netcom.com
Message-ID: <+fml0fa.mont@netcom.com>
Source record: 288360

mwilson@crash.cts.com says:

>
> Yes, but there are LOTS of people who cannot use FTP for various
>reasons (I am one, there must be others!).
>

This is not true. Even if you do not have direct access to FTP you can still use FTP. Let me explain. There are special servers out there that accept FTP command files as e-mail and will execute the command file for you. One such site is "ftpmail@decwrl.dec.com".

First you should send an e-mail with only "help" in the body of the message. It will then send you back a list of detailed instructions on how to use it.

One note, for binary files you need to request the server to uuencode it for you before sending it. Then when you receive it you will need to uudecode it back to a binary file. This also means that you will need the executable uudecode. Check and see if you have this command available at your site, if not then let me know and I will see what I can do to get you a copy.

FTP mail servers are a blessing to those who only have e-mail access. And they work pretty good. There is some time delay and it's not as neat as having real FTP access, but it makes a pretty good second.

For more informations look into the FAQ #3 posted in this news group.

Happy FTPing and 73s,
Mont - KD6JJB/AA

3749. Re: Beam Antenna for Cellular Phone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 07:33:46 UTC
From: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <fOOqOEM@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 288369

roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu writes:

>Colleagues--

> Here's one that came to me recently.

> Has anyone tried using a beam antenna with a cellular phone?
>A friend of a friend has a cabin in the woods. Said cabin has no
>access to a phone, but the owner does have a cellular phone in his
>car. Unfortunately, the little vertical on the car won't do the job
>out there in the woods so a few of us were wondering if they got a
>beam antenna and got it up high enough if they could make it invoke a
>cell.

It works. You can pick up a beam for cell phone off the top of
any call box on highway 80 near Sacramento. <grin>

--
Brian Weaver
Internet: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Packet Radio: KD6CFA@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

3750. * SpaceNews 22-Jun-92 *

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 09:34:53 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.DE.COM
Message-ID: <9206192135.AA27490@ka2qhd.de.com>
Source record: 288370

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $SPC0622
* SpaceNews 22-Jun-92 *

Bulletin ID: $SPC0622

=========
SpaceNews
=========

MONDAY JUNE 22, 1992

SpaceNews originates at KD2BD in Wall Township, New Jersey, USA. It
is published every week and is made available for unlimited distribution.

* MORE HAMS AT NASA *
====================
Three more NASA astronauts have passed their technician
examinations. All three took the test at the Ham Com convention in
Houston the weekend of June 6, and are scheduled to join pilot Ken
Cameron, KB5AWP, on a shuttle mission in March 1993.

The three new ham-astronauts are Ellen Ochoa, Mike Foale, and Ken
Cockrell. Foale is reported to have bought a 2-meter rig at the
convention and is gnashing his teeth waiting for his ticket to
arrive.

Cameron last flew on STS-37 in April 1991, a Shuttle Amateur Radio
EXperiment flight reported in QST for July, 1991, pages 14-15.

[Info via ARRL Headquarters]

* MIR NEWS *
============
In packet radio messages to Dave Larson, N6JLH, Mir cosmonaut Alex, U8MIR
is reporting that an EVA has been scheduled for July. The cosmonauts are
having some trouble with Mir's attitude control system at the present time,
and this is having an impact on their geophysical and astrophysical
research experiments. Mir is rotating like a free body with a period of
0.15 to 0.20 degrees per second.

In the meantime, the cosmonauts are keeping busy conducting technical and
medical experiments and making small repairs within the space station.

[Info via Dave, N6JLH]

* FO-20 NEWS *
==============
A software reload was completed on 16-Jun-92 at 04:55 UTC by FO-20

spacecraft controllers.

The FO-20 operation schedule is as follows:

June 16th to 23rd: Fast Telemetry Transmission
Mailbox is closed
Digital repeater available

June 23rd : Mailbox will be re-activated

Mode JA analog transponder operation is expected to occur according to the following schedule:

24-Jun-92 01:50 UTC -to- 25-Jun-92 02:10 UTC
27-Jun-92 02:50 UTC -to- 29-Jun-92 01:35 UTC

[Info via Kazu Sakamoto, JJ1WTK]

* TELECONFERENCE UPDATE *
==========
Arthur C. Clarke, AMSAT member # 2001, and the man whose imaginative mind conceived communications satellites decades before the first such machine was built and placed into orbit will be a special guest on an upcoming National Teleconference Radio Net scheduled for 6 - 8 PM Eastern Daylight time on July 12. AMSAT-N.A.'s Director of Development Joe Schroeder, W9JUV, has announced that the futurist and writer has accepted an invitation to appear with other AMSAT notables on this "town meeting of the air" of 1992 that is being devoted to space relay communications.

The July NTRN will be a plain language discussion of communications satellites in general and the planned AMSAT Phase IIID in particular. Technical talk will be kept to a minimum, with emphasis placed on the utilization of these birds by the amateur community worldwide in a wide variety of situations including emergency communications, education, information dissemination and just plain rag chewing.

Other guests expected to be on-line include Schroeder, former Astronaut Tony England W0ORE, AMSAT-NA President Bill Tynan, W3XO, Executive V.P. Ray Soifer W2RS, Phase IIID Projct Manager Dick Daniels W4PUJ and Education Director Rich Ensign N8IWJ. Former NBC Network News science editor, correspondent and producer Roy Neal K6DUE will moderate the program. Both Clarke and net participant Astronaut and Antarctic explorer Tony England, W0ORE are appearing on the invitation of K6DUE. Pre-net audio again supplied by Steve Bauer, KC0HF.

A major topic to be discussed during the two hour session will be the new Phase IIID Amateur Radio satellite, currently in its final design stage by AMSAT groups worldwide. Phase IIID has been dubbed "the first ham satellite for he average amateur" and is a very ambitious and costly project for AMSAT. Phase IIID will cost a bit over five million dollars to construct and launch, with hams in North America expected to donate at least $1.5 million of that amount before

the anticipated 1995 orbiting of the new bird. Once in orbit, Phase IIID will use its highly directional high-gain antennas an multiple transponder array to provide almost unprecedented high-quality space relay communications for he worlds radio amateurs. Exactly how this will be accomplished will be explained during the NTRN session.

[Prepared for the WESTLINK REPORT, June 1992 by Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF. Copyright material. Reproduction permission granted to SpaceNews.]

* JERS-1 INFO *
==========
JERS-1 Information No. 12

June 5, 1992 (14:00)
MITI/NASDA HQ., Tokyo Japan

INITIAL FUNCTIONAL VERIFICATION TEST COMPLETED

The Japanese Earth Resources Satellite (JERS-1/Fuyo-1)'s initial functional verification tests of the onboard equipments were completed on May 31. As a result, the regular operation of the satellite, such as observing the Earth with the onboard-mission instruments, started on June 1, 1992.

The JERS-1 was launched on February 11, 1992, by the National Space Development Agency of Japan (NASDA) from its Tanegashima Space Center.

The initial functional verification tests of the bus equipments and the optical sensors (OPS) were carried out in February and March, respectively. Also, the tests related to the Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR) were conducted after its antenna deployed on April 4, 1992. The results of the above tests were satisfactory.

NASDA is going to conduct the interface verification tests between the mission instruments and the ground-facilities for the next approximately three months while hoping to start the data distribution to the users as soon as possible.

JERS-1 is a joint development program between NASDA and the Ministry of International Trade and Industry (MITI). NASDA developed the satellite bus while MITI undertook the mission instruments development.

[Info via Yoshiro Yamada]

* TNX FOR REPORTS! *
==========
Thanks to the following amateurs for sending their messages of appreciation to SpaceNews:

VE7CTW VK1KLB VK6JBL

* FEEDBACK/INPUT WELCOMED *
==========
Mail to SpaceNews should be directed to the editor (John, KD2BD) via any of the following paths:

FAX : 1-908-747-7107
UUCP : ...ocpt.ccur.com!ka2qhd!kd2bd
BITNET : ...princeton!ocpt!ka2qhd!kd2bd
PACKET : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
INTERNET : kd2bd@ka2qhd.de.com -OR- kd2bd%ka2qhd@ocpt.ccur.com

MAIL : John A. Magliacane, KD2BD
Department of Electronics Technology
Advanced Technology Center
Brookdale Community College
Lincroft, New Jersey 07738
U.S.A.

<<=- SpaceNews: The first amateur newsletter to be read in space! -=>>

/EX

--
John A. Magliacane FAX : (908) 747-7107
Electronics Technology Department AMPR : KD2BD @ NN2Z.NJ.USA.NA
Brookdale Community College UUCP : ...!rutgers!ka2qhd!kd2bd
Lincroft, NJ 07738 USA VOICE: (908) 842-1900 ext 3607

3751. Re: Hidden Antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 11:29:31 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun20.112931.3329@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288373

In article <1992Jun18.124602.11357@news.larc.nasa.gov> kludge@grissom.larc.nasa.gov (Scott Dorsey) writes:
>
>2. Using pieces cut from bleach bottles as antenna insulators. This plastic
> is about the only thing I have find that survives being out in the sun
> for years on end. It works as well as the ceramic stuff, but it also is
> a bit more springy. Don't ever use PVC pipe whatever you do.

I've never tried bleach bottles, what brand do you recomend? I agree that the white PVC pipe weathers badly, but the blue stuff (hey, I'm no plumber) works fine. I use barbed 1/2 inch tees for center insulators and they stay up for years.

Gary KE4ZV

3752. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 12:04:38 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun20.120438.3586@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288374

In article <13097@ksr.com> jfw@ksr.com (John F. Woods) writes:
>alan@km4ba.uucp (Alan Barrow) writes:
>>I think the single most useful article/kit would be a small, reliable, and
>>duplicatable 9Mhz sideband generator. This seems to be the missing link.
>>Superhet rcvrs , PA amps, and VFO's are all well documented/kit'd.
>
>All my books are at home, so it's hard to check, but I'm pretty sure there
>have been articles incorporating this. In Solid State Design for the Radio
>Amateur centered around page 204 is an article that was (I think) an SSB
>rig for 80 and 40 with a 9MHz SSB IF (I was interested only in the transmit
>mixer, so I didn't read the rest of the text :-); QST ran a 14MHz SSB
>transceiver design that I think made it into QRP Classics.

I thought to myself that of course the Handbook would have one, but
after paging through the 92 edition all I found was a partial circuit
in the theory section, nothing but CW in the project section. By the way,
a better index for the new handbooks would be appreciated.

Falling back to the 1963 handbook I found two designs, filter and
phasing. Tube type of course. I started checking other years, and
found what you want in the 1986 Handbook on page 30-30. A 9 MHz SSB
generator module, complete with a circuit board available from Circuit
Board Specialists. It looks like a simple design made from parts still
commonly available. The speech amp is a 741, carrier oscillator is a
MPF102 followed by a 2N2222 buffer, the mixer is an active FET design
using a pair of 40673s, and another 2N2222 couples the mixer to the
crystal filter. Missing is a post amp for the filter.

This circuit could stand considerable updating. I expect there are
single chip circuits available today that could replace the messy
discretes. Personally I just scavenge the SSB section out of old
CB sets.

Gary KE4ZV

3753. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 13:03:50 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun20.130350.3977@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288376

In article <174@arrl.org> jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:
>In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>Look back through QST archives and note when Japanese radios began to
>>have a major impact on American hams. It was much later than 1968.
>>The Japanese manufacturers moved in to fill an existing vacuum rather
>>than actively displacing old line manufacturers.
>
>If IL drove US manufacturers out of the market, how is it that those
>manufacturers could operate in a market with a customer base of 260
>thousand in 1965 but not in the 1975 market with 260 thousand?

Perhaps because the numbers *did* stay around 260,000 for ten years
after IL. There weren't enough newcomers to buy their dated designs.
There wasn't much innovation in American ham gear during this period
so there wasn't much incentive for existing amateurs to get new rigs.

Note that the Japanese sneaked into the market initially via VHF FM
rigs, something the old line American manufacturers never did well.
The low *caste* amateurs entering under IL didn't have the HF phone
priviledges once granted to all. Many stayed on VHF where they
bought Japanese equipment. That gave the Japanese a name recognition
foothold that eventually translated to HF sales against the declining
old line American brands.

>>The reason the Japanese
>>industry could flourish was that they had a bigger home market in Japan
>>for their products than the entire American market represented. They
>>still do, over 1,000,000 Japanese amateurs.
>
>Why wouldn't this have been equally true even if IL had never happened?
>The Japanese have driven US manufacturers out of practically every
>mature mass electronics market. I know of no reason to think this
>wouldn't have happened in the amateur market regardless of regulatory
>action--short of restrictive trade legislation. They've even driven
>them out of markets where there are far *more* customers in the US
>than in Japan. Obviously there are factors at work here other than IL!

Certainly the Japanese were attempting to take over the consumer markets
in the US, and they've succeeded remarkably well. They used predatory
pricing and dumping to gain market share. The US amateur market has never
been large like the TV and stereo markets, and the margin on amateur
equipment is small. The tactics used to gain share in the large consumer
markets aren't cost effective in the comparatively tiny amateur market.
Instead they came in by the back door and filled a vaccum as it appeared.

>>The late 1960s did see a substantial portion of the potential amateur
>>population visiting Southeast Asia. Another large contingent was in
> ^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^^
>nice way of putting it! :-)
>
>>the streets of America. This had an impact on amateur growth to be
>>sure. Unlike 1945 however, many of the returning radio trained servicemen
>>*didn't* become amateurs. I *believe* that this was because they saw
>>the IL structure as more of the mickey mouse BS they had been putting
>>up with in the military and they'd had enough of that. Most probably
>>became those "rebel" CBers of the mid-70s.
>
>You may believe that, Gary, but you haven't put forth any evidence
>to demonstrate it. To try to analyze ham radio growth relative only
>to IL is hopeless. The external factors you mention almost surely
>played a part, as did other economic and social factors. Attributing
>everything bad that happened in ham radio from 1967 to 1980 to IL is
>just unsupportable.

While I haven't done a scientific study, I did live through that period as an amateur. All I can go on is my own experience and that of others I've talked to then and now about the subject. I am convinced that IL was *the* factor *in* amateur radio that contributed to the stagnation of amateur radio during that period. I haven't contended that it was the *only* factor, just the one *directly* connected to amateur radio. I'm sure external factors played a role, but they are outside our control. The ARRL brought IL on itself, and US amateur radio, without any outside aid.

I've quit trying to visit the sins of the fathers on the current ARRL organization, but I'm always ready to *remind* people of the kinds of effects that elitest regulation can have. It could happen again if we aren't vigilent. Not in the same form, but in the same way. For example the League is still fighting a rear guard action with respect to legally mandated band plans that hold back amateur radio from flexibly managing it's spectrum as communications technology changes. I lobby hard to break down the barriers emplaced to separate radio amateurs into castes based on arbitrary criteria like CW speed for more voice spectrum. I note with some pride that things are slowly beginning to turn around and that I've played a small part in that.

Gary KE4ZV

3754. Re: Unknown Battery

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 13:24:21 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun20.132421.4177@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288377

In article <9206181328.AA02658@ficus.webo.dg.com> pzs@ficus.webo.dg.COM (Peter Z. Simpson) writes:
>
> How to charge a 12V 4.0 Ah gell-cell.
>
> I you don't have the gell-cell manuals (highly recommended
>reading), just charge it with a constant 0.1C current for 10-14 hours.
>Actually, if you want to be safe, go a bit on the low side. 250 mA for
>24 hours should do it fine.

Gell cells are lead acid batteries, not Nicads. They should be charged with a constant *voltage* charger, not a constant *current* charger.

Gary KE4ZV

3755. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 15:15:14 UTC
From: tkelso@afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Jun20.151514.10696@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 288046

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated daily (when possible). Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (also updated daily) and some documentation and software are available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space.news and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

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- Current Two-Line Element Sets #006 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 92159.43302561 .00000093 00000-0 10254-3 0 5791
2 00424 80.4618 294.8039 0022663 216.5383 143.4216 13.67708751481279
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 92167.59909477 -.00000079 00000-0 99999-4 0 7854
2 03029 14.0328 14.6757 0012634 243.5010 116.3577 1.00272906 90102
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 92170.73096469 .00053811 24438-4 19786-3 0 5064
2 04966 51.5001 357.9128 1662988 242.3711 99.8921 12.41031492677201
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 92167.02795056 -.00000072 00000-0 -88312-5 0 4280
2 07646 49.8213 162.5235 0205578 78.4421 283.9528 13.82176690876583
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 92164.69284993 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 4343
2 08820 109.8420 243.9644 0043549 82.5375 278.0239 6.38664351120243
ETS-2
1 09852U 77014 A 92152.00000000 -.00000180 00000-0 99999-4 0 6763
2 09852 10.7172 50.4655 0001167 211.7634 326.9425 1.00021487 2992
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 92169.57816924 -.00000262 00000-0 99999-4 0 7913
2 10061 9.7464 54.6918 0000880 332.4106 27.5562 1.00279222 56348
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 92169.72433705 -.00000190 00000-0 99999-4 0 5506
2 10637 33.4437 106.8262 1343957 13.9699 349.2712 1.00236638 5560
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 92169.18830113 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-4 0 8831
2 10684 64.2161 67.2729 0066342 164.2104 196.0487 1.98069919 90470
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 92170.18573237 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 6378
2 10893 63.9626 307.6513 0203150 12.1565 348.2697 2.01628608103377
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GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 92154.94186149 .00000107 00000-0 99999-4 0 4468
2 10953 8.6101 57.5310 0003596 70.3696 289.5345 1.00249650 4266
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 92166.58164648 .00000215 00000-0 11369-3 0 8398
2 10967 108.0238 25.8245 0001703 241.3390 118.7587 14.37633479731067
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 92166.61609196 -.00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 7062
2 11054 63.5002 303.6839 0069401 119.9564 240.7092 2.00572475100294
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 92160.75363289 .00000038 00000-0 50020-4 0 9793
2 11080 99.1456 57.4143 0008427 317.4423 42.6077 13.83675422687957
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 92168.39154852 -.00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 4379
2 11141 64.1912 67.3134 0049787 22.0426 338.0777 1.92895182 98904
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 92166.93003316 -.00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 3811
2 11690 64.5802 69.4126 0133297 201.2301 158.2180 2.00549374104853
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 92113.08123957 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 6729
2 11783 63.1246 304.4863 0196643 28.9912 332.0945 2.03456675 87966
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 92165.66412956 -.00000231 00000-0 99999-4 0 3327
2 12472 5.2296 66.7080 0003797 337.4518 22.2520 1.00311057 39526
Cosmos 1383
1 13301U 82 66 A 92160.33341396 .00000050 00000-0 51338-4 0 9281
2 13301 82.9319 131.4591 0027894 335.0839 24.8965 13.68011893496404
LandSat 4
1 13367U 82 72 A 92171.09153009 -.00000264 00000-0 -53379-4 0 3478
2 13367 98.2816 227.3507 0007259 1.6222 358.4994 14.57083143528034
IRAS
1 13777U 83 4 A 92169.51064441 -.00000086 00000-0 -47495-4 0 1881
2 13777 98.9968 3.8708 0012832 166.4307 193.7203 13.99120853149195
Cosmos 1447
1 13916U 83 21 A 92169.53268163 .00000066 00000-0 63199-4 0 79
2 13916 82.9467 191.3139 0036481 262.9547 96.7468 13.74254877463115
TDRS 1
1 13969U 83 26 B 92169.89547787 .00000123 00000-0 99999-4 0 7015
2 13969 6.1898 58.7832 0004334 24.7662 334.3831 1.00268962 6742
GOES 6
1 14050U 83 41 A 92169.82233998 .00000101 00000-0 99999-4 0 7020
2 14050 4.0014 69.2598 0002647 291.5224 68.1624 1.00286256 5477
OSCAR 10
1 14129U 83 58 B 92147.53833974 -.00000077 00000-0 99998-4 0 8752
2 14129 26.4822 81.8252 6055508 347.0359 2.5496 2.05883970 39335
GPS-0008
1 14189U 83 72 A 92170.61046950 -.00000003 00000-0 99999-4 0 2393
2 14189 63.7762 64.9038 0137271 231.2301 127.5950 2.00563304 65451
LandSat 5
1 14780U 84 21 A 92171.13713694 .00000254 00000-0 61418-4 0 1514
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2 14780 98.1895 231.4501 0002893 13.1568 346.9638 14.57132393441459
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1 14781U 84 21 B 92167.10698222 .00000483 00000-0 86998-4 0 2858
2 14781 97.8519 203.0131 0013101 87.8434 272.4284 14.68580078442839
GPS-0009
1 15039U 84 59 A 92169.29313669 -.00000004 00000-0 99999-4 0 6104
2 15039 63.5375 63.9587 0035534 217.5458 142.2122 2.00569950 58709
Cosmos 1574
1 15055U 84 62 A 92160.29527563 .00000053 00000-0 50277-4 0 2281
2 15055 82.9557 249.9103 0028532 111.4369 248.9834 13.73554481399197
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1 15271U 84 97 A 92166.73872535 -.00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 3000
2 15271 62.7994 302.2466 0122406 339.2921 20.1916 2.00560613 55767
Cosmos 1602
1 15331U 84105 A 92169.64456030 .00000992 00000-0 11823-3 0 8926
2 15331 82.5360 40.2859 0022728 89.9342 270.4499 14.83222408416328
NOAA 9
1 15427U 84123 A 92168.17829082 -.00000001 00000-0 99999-5 0 1130
2 15427 99.1421 195.1511 0016099 117.7539 242.5299 14.13403304387079
GPS-0011
1 16129U 85 93 A 92169.95443064 -.00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 9910
2 16129 64.3094 65.5539 0126168 144.2553 216.6178 2.00565539 49030
Mir
1 16609U 86 17 A 92171.09022285 .00012992 00000-0 18080-3 0 3663
2 16609 51.5991 237.2542 0022598 184.1377 175.9443 15.57049953362570
SPOT 1
1 16613U 86 19 A 92171.01185120 .00000173 00000-0 90296-4 0 7291
2 16613 98.7172 244.3951 0001179 139.1144 221.0142 14.20037826 13214
Cosmos 1766
1 16881U 86 55 A 92168.29248967 .00001052 00000-0 12821-3 0 7422
2 16881 82.5189 99.9347 0021178 110.7377 249.6110 14.82347748317131
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1 16908U 86 61 A 92165.08865596 -.00000025 00000-0 99999-4 0 5763
2 16908 50.0125 181.3009 0011711 242.0218 117.9432 12.44404281265360
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1 16969U 86 73 A 92168.18087182 .00000258 00000-0 12719-3 0 9613
2 16969 98.5347 187.7026 0012262 307.5350 52.4714 14.24671953298516
MOS-1
1 17527U 87 18 A 92171.14562611 .00000099 00000-0 86850-4 0 1915
2 17527 99.0313 241.1793 0000841 75.6539 284.4752 13.94902565271448
GOES 7
1 17561U 87 22 A 92160.65197993 .00000119 00000-0 99999-4 0 964
2 17561 0.1779 332.7568 0320919 94.2593 295.4021 1.00020644 2558
Kvant-1
1 17845U 87 30 A 92170.76931393 -.00043730 00000-0 -58913-3 0 262
2 17845 51.5999 238.8678 0022663 183.3901 176.6768 15.57023543362525
DMSP B5D2-3
1 18123U 87 53 A 92170.82867295 -.00002165 00000-0 -11056-2 0 4855
2 18123 98.8019 1.7047 0015609 96.6572 263.6570 14.15148655257987
RS-10/11
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1 18129U 87 54 A 92170.98543945 .00000175 00000-0 18085-3 0 2442
2 18129 82.9251 147.0557 0010179 243.6287 116.3812 13.72288325250032
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1 18312U 87 68 A 92170.78302578 .00000101 00000-0 85435-4 0 8836
2 18312 82.5559 69.5302 0013293 3.4304 356.6945 13.83950298244307
Meteor 2-17
1 18820U 88 5 A 92170.93605916 .00000048 00000-0 36883-4 0 7316
2 18820 82.5429 127.8432 0018591 65.8100 294.5001 13.84638305221571
DMSP B5D2-4
1 18822U 88 6 A 92170.73561176 .00000097 00000-0 51629-4 0 3771
2 18822 98.5407 41.0035 0005752 316.1016 43.9759 14.22668300226937
Glonass 34
1 19163U 88 43 A 92169.25209895 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 5275
2 19163 64.9280 134.8378 0007198 197.4341 162.5069 2.13102025 31109
Glonass 36
1 19165U 88 43 C 92167.43121348 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 7756
2 19165 64.9188 134.8834 0004374 319.5292 40.4017 2.13102620 31681
METEOSAT 3
1 19215U 88 51 A 92166.40695955 -.00000257 00000-0 99999-4 0 4334
2 19215 0.2772 56.4945 0001342 183.1021 120.3291 1.00278401 2640
AO-13
1 19216U 88 51 B 92151.59699146 .00066671 00000-0 91072+0 0 4290
2 19216 57.0888 22.4235 7300681 287.1632 9.9428 2.09817044 30368
OKEAN 1
1 19274U 88 56 A 92167.14991254 .00000622 00000-0 78100-4 0 4456
2 19274 82.5185 200.0968 0018538 258.7672 101.1458 14.81284834212672
Meteor 3-2
1 19336U 88 64 A 92167.39484678 .00000001 00000-0 -11199-4 0 9360
2 19336 82.5425 121.5047 0016521 296.7040 63.2387 13.16947865186939
Glonass 39
1 19503U 88 85 C 92167.45263842 -.00000021 00000-0 99999-4 0 7740
2 19503 65.6348 13.9538 0005668 179.9172 180.1332 2.13102383 29172
NOAA 11
1 19531U 88 89 A 92168.44989134 .00000455 00000-0 26619-3 0 8518
2 19531 99.0810 132.0859 0012640 31.9062 328.4199 14.12703495192037
TDRS 2
1 19548U 88 91 B 92166.44112044 -.00000257 00000-0 99999-4 0 4367
2 19548 0.5903 78.1952 0002328 18.2094 263.6194 1.00270979 1015
Glonass 40
1 19749U 89 1 A 92170.30969016 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 6514
2 19749 64.8745 134.4344 0007453 273.4105 86.4729 2.13101701 26763
Glonass 41
1 19750U 89 1 B 92169.42861604 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 7017
2 19750 64.8926 134.4995 0007614 257.4846 102.3961 2.13101886 26749
GPS BII-01
1 19802U 89 13 A 92166.81543235 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 4368
2 19802 55.0465 168.6882 0042232 172.5624 187.5087 2.00555533 24365
Akebono
1 19822U 89 16 A 92169.56566840 .00020722 00000-0 13259-2 0 5286
2 19822 75.0781 225.0423 3939481 94.8142 310.1674 7.54531434 53315
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Meteor 2-18
1 19851U 89 18 A 92170.95221441 .00000069 00000-0 56215-4 0 6835
2 19851 82.5194 4.4888 0015585 106.7360 253.5511 13.84289397166935
MOP-1
1 19876U 89 20 B 92165.27531939 .00000013 00000-0 99999-4 0 3832
2 19876 0.2433 333.6776 0001300 101.7974 284.5778 1.00268604 8021
TDRS 3
1 19883U 89 21 B 92170.37267695 -.00000239 00000-0 99999-4 0 4442
2 19883 0.0343 47.3508 0002948 52.7053 259.9707 1.00269559 82199
GPS BII-02
1 20061U 89 44 A 92169.14676554 -.00000033 00000-0 99999-4 0 4394
2 20061 54.9088 346.1519 0106051 193.3858 166.3359 2.00562538 22158
Nadezhda 1
1 20103U 89 50 A 92163.92636499 .00000035 00000-0 30754-4 0 5815
2 20103 82.9598 109.9658 0036723 175.2948 184.8560 13.73788701147351
GPS BII-03
1 20185U 89 64 A 92169.48262810 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 3856
2 20185 54.8632 169.3179 0012826 196.5557 163.4058 2.00561219 20734
GMS 4
1 20217U 89 70 A 92154.91137064 -.00000253 00000-0 99999-4 0 4274
2 20217 0.3213 355.8236 0001121 127.1476 237.0416 1.00276376 10677
GPS BII-04
1 20302U 89 85 A 92169.51864143 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 3841
2 20302 54.0849 287.0494 0017029 332.9026 27.0279 2.00565343 19530
Meteor 3-3
1 20305U 89 86 A 92170.78072503 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 5837
2 20305 82.5530 61.2558 0015285 304.9188 55.0496 13.15997336127305
COBE
1 20322U 89 89 A 92169.07484742 .00000120 00000-0 87963-4 0 5352
2 20322 99.0097 182.5315 0009381 127.5624 232.6395 14.03344894131980
Kvant-2
1 20335U 89 93 A 92170.76931283 .00007207 00000-0 99999-4 0 1234
2 20335 51.5999 238.8678 0022667 183.3880 176.6729 15.57024198362527
GPS BII-05
1 20361U 89 97 A 92168.03513710 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 3363
2 20361 55.1598 111.3913 0064479 79.9933 280.6933 2.00562768 8988
SPOT 2
1 20436U 90 5 A 92170.68907358 .00000148 00000-0 78393-4 0 8732
2 20436 98.7427 244.9616 0001323 106.1502 253.9829 14.20029717124705
UO-14
1 20437U 90 5 B 92170.71634054 .00000152 00000-0 67389-4 0 5912
2 20437 98.6401 252.5385 0010832 165.8576 194.2915 14.29647510125499
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1 20438U 90 5 C 92167.73653064 .00000088 00000-0 42409-4 0 4792
2 20438 98.6413 249.2377 0009801 175.6014 184.5256 14.29047036125034
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1 20439U 90 5 D 92168.42270573 .00000137 00000-0 61110-4 0 4807
2 20439 98.6440 250.8514 0011186 170.2671 189.8733 14.29712209125179
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1 20440U 90 5 E 92169.42529597 .00000151 00000-0 66657-4 0 4811
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2 20440 98.6442 251.9645 0011381 167.3713 192.7759 14.29838686125327
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1 20441U 90 5 F 92169.39123337 .00000133 00000-0 59666-4 0 4812
2 20441 98.6443 251.9769 0011854 168.3563 191.7894 14.29830754125322
LO-19
1 20442U 90 5 G 92169.41515596 .00000146 00000-0 64526-4 0 4802
2 20442 98.6444 252.1128 0012341 167.9905 192.1577 14.29914077125338
GPS BII-06
1 20452U 90 8 A 92167.44248547 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 3849
2 20452 54.2048 226.3021 0047429 64.6746 295.9027 2.00557921 17477
MOS-1B
1 20478U 90 13 A 92171.11867408 .00000035 00000-0 39210-4 0 8939
2 20478 99.1155 245.0896 0000749 104.8341 255.2868 13.94859577 41142
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1 20479U 90 13 B 92167.79368466 .00000010 00000-0 52299-4 0 4277
2 20479 99.0759 86.6234 0540223 196.0059 162.3370 12.83279283110322
FO-20
1 20480U 90 13 C 92159.22614616 .00000005 00000-0 40397-4 0 3751
2 20480 99.0755 79.6170 0540064 215.3938 141.0172 12.83211008109227
MOS-1B R/B
1 20491U 90 13 D 92167.36926525 .00000354 00000-0 71203-3 0 5390
2 20491 99.0640 109.7762 0470537 121.9655 242.8096 13.02939006111358
LACE
1 20496U 90 15 A 92171.09626428 .00004624 00000-0 18126-3 0 9620
2 20496 43.1195 211.0571 0017853 342.5083 17.5138 15.26786332129978
RME
1 20497U 90 15 B 92145.58642918 .18013465 46671-4 10410-3 0 1471
2 20497 43.0765 100.9498 0013311 175.3001 186.8951 16.53538343128949
Nadezhda 2
1 20508U 90 17 A 92170.22832032 .00000031 00000-0 27236-4 0 5368
2 20508 82.9535 240.0686 0046092 108.3892 252.2279 13.73420258115480
OKEAN 2
1 20510U 90 18 A 92170.37870859 .00000987 00000-0 13505-3 0 8958
2 20510 82.5264 141.3092 0021380 53.4312 306.8868 14.77433106124012
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1 20523U 90 21 A 92169.36812838 -.00000229 00000-0 99999-4 0 9274
2 20523 0.5562 265.3297 0047369 232.1574 222.9719 1.00262480 1320
GPS BII-07
1 20533U 90 25 A 92168.84407602 -.00000033 00000-0 99999-4 0 3839
2 20533 55.1968 346.4919 0039914 91.6105 268.8574 2.00560783 16270
PegSat
1 20546U 90 28 A 92169.71641153 .00010271 00000-0 35563-3 0 538
2 20546 94.1396 250.9450 0100020 174.6244 185.6145 15.25148041120551
HST
1 20580U 90 37 B 92170.55237192 .00001732 00000-0 15399-3 0 7763
2 20580 28.4711 245.6018 0004849 191.7491 168.2906 14.91560171117155
MACSAT 2
1 20608U 90 43 B 92170.04855659 .00000545 00000-0 94044-4 0 5875
2 20608 89.9136 186.4129 0108934 117.3502 243.8877 14.64049397112571
Glonass 44
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1 20619U 90 45 A 92170.67961550 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 1528
2 20619 65.2426 13.8166 0022713 211.6374 148.2723 2.13102486 16235
Glonass 45
1 20620U 90 45 B 92169.85914162 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 2076
2 20620 65.2354 13.8520 0008530 43.0649 317.0528 2.13102541 16224
Glonass 46
1 20621U 90 45 C 92169.91973643 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 846
2 20621 65.2471 13.8631 0012466 198.5775 161.4175 2.13101870 16220
Kristall
1 20635U 90 48 A 92170.76931349 -.00041965 00000-0 -56497-3 0 9236
2 20635 51.5999 238.8678 0022667 183.3880 176.6766 15.57024198362521
ROSAT
1 20638U 90 49 A 92167.03712674 .00001500 00000-0 12426-3 0 6492
2 20638 53.0006 39.9451 0012844 19.7624 340.3877 15.04914127111755
Meteor 2-19
1 20670U 90 57 A 92170.73083595 .00000111 00000-0 94443-4 0 4328
2 20670 82.5479 67.0627 0017197 35.9385 324.2928 13.84127925 99840
CRRES
1 20712U 90 65 A 92170.40099838 .00001816 00000-0 23383-2 0 8998
2 20712 17.7202 122.4941 7194251 5.5623 359.2030 2.34059188 8770
GPS BII-08
1 20724U 90 68 A 92167.16687843 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2838
2 20724 54.6849 167.2150 0098621 139.8954 220.8472 2.00563905 13661
Feng Yun1-2
1 20788U 90 81 A 92168.17951428 -.00000099 00000-0 -54125-4 0 3946
2 20788 98.8944 198.3934 0014081 236.8599 123.1214 14.01248846 91329
Meteor 2-20
1 20826U 90 86 A 92170.91544006 .00000074 00000-0 61725-4 0 4349
2 20826 82.5256 5.3918 0012275 294.2952 65.6925 13.83501614 87059
GPS BII-09
1 20830U 90 88 A 92169.21232122 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 3351
2 20830 55.0884 109.4634 0068518 110.5589 250.1546 2.00561055 12784
GPS BII-10
1 20959U 90103 A 92169.11565770 .00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 2356
2 20959 54.8999 168.8582 0061216 218.3812 141.1803 2.00566875 11379
DMSP B5D2-5
1 20978U 90105 A 92170.64961848 .00000504 00000-0 19734-3 0 6865
2 20978 98.7860 217.9386 0080444 143.6009 217.0681 14.31954538 80821
Glonass 47
1 21006U 90110 A 92170.42535439 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 7990
2 21006 64.8419 133.8273 0060703 188.2691 171.5857 2.13102345 11918
Glonass 48
1 21007U 90110 B 92170.60580608 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 8440
2 21007 64.8720 133.8637 0037526 182.1315 177.8217 2.13100401 11911
Glonass 49
1 21008U 90110 C 92170.02004173 .00000018 00000-0 00000+0 0 8029
2 21008 64.8587 133.8384 0011483 287.2876 72.5535 2.13100700 11900
INFORMTR-1
1 21087U 91 6 A 92170.94907289 .00000078 00000-0 76069-4 0 4409
2 21087 82.9443 321.6195 0034811 316.1807 43.6575 13.74487094 69541
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Cosmos 2123
1 21089U 91 7 A 92170.52707823 .00000040 00000-0 36557-4 0 2830
2 21089 82.9241 191.7648 0029263 340.5736 19.4304 13.73994660 68580
MOP-2
1 21140U 91 15 B 92168.27608874 -.00000012 00000-0 99999-4 0 2325
2 21140 0.5415 347.8419 0003314 119.3743 252.8067 1.00272678 4210
Nadezhda 3
1 21152U 91 19 A 92170.94866019 .00000041 00000-0 37384-4 0 3373
2 21152 82.9272 146.5644 0043527 80.1963 280.4105 13.73448113 63713
Almaz-1
1 21213U 91 24 A 92171.05355381 .00044532 00000-0 28320-3 0 217
2 21213 72.6521 59.0281 0009956 190.8024 169.3171 15.76171292 70794
Glonass 50
1 21216U 91 25 A 92170.44431463 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 7538
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Glonass 51
1 21217U 91 25 B 92170.50449519 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 7492
2 21217 64.9717 13.8377 0009338 236.7877 123.1695 2.13102474 9416
Glonass 52
1 21218U 91 25 C 92170.62155690 -.00000021 00000-0 00000+0 0 7434
2 21218 64.9697 13.8208 0007933 307.1544 52.8156 2.13102651 9417
GRO
1 21225U 91 27 B 92170.74457608 .00017291 00000-0 21769-3 0 6277
2 21225 28.4625 35.3001 0005782 255.3382 104.6568 15.57987205 68231
Meteor 3-4
1 21232U 91 30 A 92170.93203408 .00000043 00000-0 99999-4 0 2316
2 21232 82.5427 324.5961 0017191 214.6083 145.3922 13.16808692 55519
NOAA 12
1 21263U 91 32 A 92168.18001163 .00000379 00000-0 18855-3 0 3112
2 21263 98.6949 198.0892 0012839 188.1319 171.9648 14.22055233 56624
OKEAN 3
1 21397U 91 39 A 92170.20279932 .00000767 00000-0 10941-3 0 5621
2 21397 82.5268 51.0893 0024748 111.8175 248.5662 14.75464294 55986
GPS BII-11
1 21552U 91 47 A 92167.89231147 .00000007 00000-0 99999-4 0 1916
2 21552 55.4125 106.8537 0042227 225.2299 134.3988 2.00577360 6942
ERS-1
1 21574U 91 50 A 92171.14077498 .00000236 00000-0 10253-3 0 4040
2 21574 98.5546 245.1176 0001225 94.9791 265.1532 14.32250816 48449
UO-22
1 21575U 91 50 B 92169.74011051 .00000184 00000-0 69320-4 0 1811
2 21575 98.5082 244.9906 0007320 312.2130 47.8435 14.36665311 48337
ORBCOMM-X
1 21576U 91 50 C 92170.75135144 .00000259 00000-0 96395-4 0 2361
2 21576 98.5083 245.5916 0003619 321.9240 38.1691 14.36001177 48457
TUBSAT
1 21577U 91 50 D 92162.71613309 .00000133 00000-0 52631-4 0 1784
2 21577 98.5089 237.8803 0006518 335.4717 24.6157 14.36251562 47319
SARA
1 21578U 91 50 E 92164.09391956 .00000786 00000-0 27472-3 0 2991
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2 21578 98.5107 239.6400 0004844 339.1110 20.9874 14.37781021 47530
TDRS 4
1 21639U 91 54 B 92166.75224877 .00000112 00000-0 99999-4 0 1878
2 21639 0.0099 27.0517 0002492 47.1942 285.5947 1.00275379 1316
Meteor 3-5
1 21655U 91 56 A 92166.07222775 -.00000415 00000-0 -10952-2 0 2967
2 21655 82.5579 274.4761 0012844 225.2016 135.0588 13.16800991 39971
UARS
1 21701U 91 63 B 92159.67025757 -.00001064 00000-0 -82976-4 0 1738
2 21701 56.9816 242.3386 0004960 106.5803 253.5659 14.96257256 40239
DMSP B5D2-6
1 21798U 91 82 A 92170.71511674 .00000619 00000-0 34857-3 0 1671
2 21798 98.9337 164.7492 0013861 43.6318 316.5891 14.13464359 28693
Glonass 53
1 21853U 92 5 A 92169.89733405 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1856
2 21853 64.7883 133.6178 0006911 210.0624 149.8653 2.13102353 3007
Glonass 54
1 21854U 92 5 B 92169.25210785 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1836
2 21854 64.7954 133.6181 0016935 6.6550 353.3342 2.13101974 2986
Glonass 55
1 21855U 92 5 C 92169.78007949 .00000018 00000-0 99999-4 0 1886
2 21855 64.7930 133.6070 0007395 219.3922 140.5214 2.13101969 2982
JERS-1
1 21867U 92 7 A 92171.11715194 .00003169 00000-0 26824-3 0 2460
2 21867 97.7097 246.3459 0002974 89.5857 270.5687 14.98734692 19336
GPS BII-12
1 21890U 92 9 A 92167.35222614 -.00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 908
2 21890 54.6372 286.7751 0061436 140.8945 219.5482 2.00573354 2301
Soyuz TM-14
1 21908U 92 14 A 92170.76931338 .00014419 00000-0 19999-3 0 1334
2 21908 51.5992 238.8699 0022589 183.0515 177.0088 15.57033842 14595
GPS BII-13
1 21930U 92 19 A 92169.05933971 -.00000019 00000-0 99999-4 0 878
2 21930 55.0984 47.1185 0083585 143.7649 216.4563 2.00559110 1334
ProgressM12
1 21946U 92 22 A 92170.76931441 .00014426 00000-0 19999-3 0 731
2 21946 51.5993 238.8668 0022774 182.9900 177.0815 15.57037857 9363
1992 028B
1 21968U 92 28 B 92170.64538979 .00404670 71227-4 78950-3 0 387
2 21968 46.0346 347.5003 0084923 128.7487 232.1063 15.92969479 4693
Cosmos 2186
1 21973U 92 29 A 92171.08069703 .00728380 40194-4 30650-3 0 467
2 21973 62.8397 39.6003 0102162 66.7633 294.5604 16.10898630 3413
Cosmos 2187
1 21976U 92 30 A 92170.95289549 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 57
2 21976 74.0051 251.2325 0049885 85.8484 274.8269 12.55543682 1993
Cosmos 2188
1 21977U 92 30 A 92170.69129663 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 71
2 21977 74.0091 251.5133 0057661 76.9840 283.7675 12.57361089 1964
Cosmos 2189
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1 21978U 92 30 C 92170.97446205 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 55
2 21978 74.0052 251.2523 0040076 85.1908 275.3719 12.53836675 2007
Cosmos 2190
1 21979U 92 30 D 92170.99651633 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 59
2 21979 74.0049 251.3310 0031249 89.7365 270.7264 12.52097132 2008
Cosmos 2191
1 21980U 92 30 E 92170.93410771 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 49
2 21980 74.0053 251.6871 0018519 199.0856 160.9501 12.44397115 1991
Cosmos 2192
1 21981U 92 30 F 92170.98738864 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 52
2 21981 74.0047 251.5593 0008932 164.3706 195.7620 12.46518870 2008
Cosmos 2193
1 21982U 92 30 G 92170.69964955 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 76
2 21982 74.0050 251.7674 0021285 94.0175 266.3342 12.50274021 1973
Cosmos 2194
1 21983U 92 30 H 92170.96475543 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 55
2 21983 74.0073 251.5232 0016839 127.0102 233.2492 12.48298965 1994
1992 030J
1 21984U 90 30 J 92170.32447117 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 157
2 21984 74.0168 253.3258 0131867 243.6230 115.7141 12.22055093 1860
EUVE
1 21987U 92 31 A 92160.00683609 .00002007 00000-0 99999-4 0 25
2 21987 28.4336 322.1176 0010629 194.2925 165.7498 15.14820424 42
1992 031B
1 21988U 92 31 B 92170.39342824 .00094541 00000-0 61756-3 0 168
2 21988 30.2082 240.5729 0173551 63.6135 298.2207 15.56576298 1667
1992 032A
1 21989U 92 32 A 92169.89790194 -.00000051 00000-0 99999-4 0 75
2 21989 2.6906 78.6517 1945438 180.5179 178.4122 1.30830714 27
1992 032B
1 21990U 92 32 B 92167.90282642 .00043762 00000-0 46829-2 0 67
2 21990 26.5013 78.2789 7289107 182.0084 171.2447 2.29234753 146
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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3756. RACES Bulletin #227

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 19:28:23 UTC
From: enge@almaden.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9206201927.AA01742@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288229

Msgid: $RACESBUL.227

TO: ALL EMERGENCY MANAGEMENT AGENCIES/OFFICES VIA THE ARS
INFO: ALL RACES OPERATORS IN CA (ALLCA: OFFICIAL)
ALL AMATEURS U.S. (@ USA: INFORMATION)
FROM: CA STATE OFFICE OF EMERGENCY SERVICES (W6HIR @ WA6NWE.CA)
2800 Meadowview Rd., Sacramento, CA 95832 (916)427-4281
RACESBUL.227 DATE: June 22, 1992
SUBJECT: MGT: Activation of a RACES unit. Part 3/3

- Hazardous material spill or incident.
- Rainfall/stream level observation and reports during a storm.
Severe weather observations and reports. (Prior training from the
National Weather Service is required.)
- ATV (Amateur Television) from the National Weather Service
forecast office to the EOC for periodic briefings during severe
weather incidents.
- Hostage situation. (ATV transmits high resolution color pic-
tures back to the EOC or law enforcement HQ for training pur-
poses.)
- Forest and wild fires.
- Floods.
- Point-to-point links during telephone outages.
- Interstate mutual aid missions: forest fires, etc.
- Landslides with long detours in remote areas: provide phone
patches for the inconvenienced motorists.

Almost any activity conceivable to the Radio Officer can be justified
to train the RACES members if the situation is approached and handled
in the right manner. Studied carefully and prudently, almost any
activity can be one in which a RACES unit can function, although
it takes effort by the RO and close coordination with the Emer-
gency Services Manager for the RACES unit in your jurisdiction.
Essentially, it depends on how it is handled and structured. For
helpful details, refer to Bulletins-By-Topic, print version
[available from State OES, Sacramento at cost; $10 check payable
to the State of California includes mailing expense.]
EOM

RACES Bulletins are archived on the Internet at ucsd.edu in hamradio/races
and can be retrieved using FTP.

3757. RTTY DX Notes for week ending 19 June, 1992 (BID RTDX0619)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 20:31:16 UTC
From: gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us
Message-ID: <1992Jun20.203116.3956@n8emr.columbus.oh.us>
Source record: 288230

```
============================================================
| Relayed from packet radio via |
| N8EMR's Ham BBS, 614-895-2553 |
============================================================

SB DX @ ALLBBS $RTDX0619
RTTY DX Notes 19 June
RTTY DX Notes for week ending 19 June, 1992 (BID RTDX0619)

Due to family commitments, I will not be producing the DX notes for
the next two weeks. That is the weekend 26 June and the weekend of 03
July. I am happy to say that our dear friend Luciano I5FLN, has
agreed to accept the responsibility to produce these notes for those
2 weeks. I thank him from the bottom of my heart for his efforts in
the past and we hope in the future. So please direct your DX
information to Luciano for this period. We thank you in anticipation.
I am sure that he will do his usual excellent job.

Our thanks this week go to CE3GDN, I5FLN, N4JVP, TG9VT, UT5RP, VK2EG,
VK5QD, W2JGR and the Twin-Cities DX Packet cluster network and W2CJL.
We thank you all for your assistance, and please for the next two
weeks send your information Luciano I5FLN. I am sure that he will
appreciate it.

Bandpass

Friday 12

0014-14086 EF92EXPO Olympic station in Spain
0142-14083 VP5JM
1410-14089 9M8ZZ
1540-14083 TA2FT/3
1944-14088 CN8NP
2120-21074 TY1PS ARQ
2304-14088 TU2BB
2344-18106 9K2EC

Saturday 13

0014-14080 9K2KA
0016-14090 UZ9CWA
0049-14084 FG4FI
0807-14086 ES7AH
0910-21083 5H3AS
0948-21086 BV4AA
1141-14088 FO4OD via Box 158, Papeete Tahiti
1145-14087 ZS6NW
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1419-21088 9Y4VU via W3EVW
2041-14086 UO5OIN
2242-14083 VQ9YA

Sunday 14

0324-21087 VR6BX Brian Young, Box 21 Adamstown, Pitcairn Island
0328-21084 FO5OD
1102-21082 5N3ZIP
1110-14091 VK9CB via VK6LA
1317-21074 VP8BFH
1415-21090 AO5CTS
1443-21085 CM3JG
1458-21085 FG4FI
1500-14083 UC2OS
1523-21083 ZD8LII
1533-21083 VP8CKB South Georgia via K1IED
1625-21084 EA9MY

Monday 15

0050-14086 8P6SM
0241-14086 4X6UO
0411-14088 UT5RP
0625-14080 5N3ZIP
1019-14070 V63YM box 687 Yap Island Central Pacific Ocean

Tuesday 16

0125-21076 P29BT
0135-21084 VR6BX
0354-14083 UO5OK
1208-14082 5U7M
1305-21072 TY1PS ARQ
1501-21090 3C1EA
2153-14088 LZ2TU via WB2RAJ
2304-14082 OX3BV
2311-14083 JU83OC

Wednesday 17

0120-14087 UJ8J
0320-14085 VR6BX
0940-14085 FM5CZ via F6FNU
1308-14093 VK9CB
1321-14085 VQ9YA
1608-21090 A71BS box 1556, Doha Qatar
2339-21079 HL5BRQ
2350-14085 RH0W/UA4FDS box 555 Penza 440061

Thursday 18

0924-14080 V63YM
1015-14085 P29BT
1521-21093 3C1EA

Notes of interest.

VP8CBK (South Georgia) Keith reports that he has been listening on 14 MHz Sundays and Tuesdays with very little results. So now he is going to listen on 21085 Khz and 28085 Khz Sundays and Tuesdays between 1500z and 1700z. But do not panic, Keith will be there until April, 1994.

D2ACA (Angola) cards. Dima UT5RP reports that RT5UY is the QSL manager for this operation and guarantees 100% QSL for all cards received. His address is N.K. Usoltsev, Box 73, Kiev-79 242209 Ukraine Republic (DO NOT USE THE WORD RUSSIA).

Dame rumor has it that there will be operation from ZL8 during November, but by whom or exactly when is not known. The same rumor says that A35 should be on the air around the same time.

Don't forget that ALL information for these DX notes goes to Luciano, I5FLN @ I5FLN.ITA.EU for the next two weeks. Thank you.

GL DE DX1 (VK2SG)

Normally forward RTTY DX news tips to VK2SG @ VK2AGE.NSW.AUS.OC, but for the next two weeks the info goes to I5FLN @ I5FLN.ITA.EU.
/EX

--
Gary W. Sanders gws@n8emr.columbus.oh.us, 72277,1325
N8EMR @ N8JYV (ip addr) 44.70.0.1 [Ohio AMPR address coordinator]
HAM BBS 614-895-2553 (1200/2400/V.32/PEP) Voice: 614-895-2552 (eves/weekends)

3758. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-20 21:57:04 UTC
From: jmiller@afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Jun20.215704.12515@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 288050

In article <115pt0INN5r0@sixgun.East.Sun.COM> nick@sunpix.East.Sun.COM (Nick England - Sun NC Development Center) writes:
>
>You can do better than that - most any good hamfest or issue of the
>yellow sheets will have a Drake C-line for sale (R4C + T4XC + p/s) for
>around $500 or so. No, it isn't NEW, but who cares - it`s a really
>really good rig. It isn't hard to find them in very good shape - they
>were expensive when new and people generally took good care of them.
> (good words about Drake C-line deleted)

If you get lucky, like I did, you can pick up a set for $200. A T-4XC, R-4C, MS/AC-4, and a C-4 went begging on the Honolulu Swap net for months because (apparently) no one knew what they were...

Of course, they're now sitting, along with most of the rest of my worldly possessions, in large crates in a warehouse here in Dayton...

(that's right, I'm back on the net, sporting a new address, significantly more computing power, but no time to use it ;-( )

73, Jeff NH6ZW/N8

--
==========
Jeffrey C. Miller, NH6ZW/N8, AFA8JM | The Air Force is
AFIT School of Engineering ^^^^^^ | paying me to be a
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH soon to be | student, not write this

3759. Delivery Failure Report

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 00:22:16 UTC
From: POSTMSTRISC.SSW.DEcnet@wiz.mke.ab.COM
Message-ID: <9206211422.AA29316@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288241

From: POSTMSTR @SSW
To: SYSTEM @MRGATE
WINS%"INFO-HAMS @UCSD.EDU" @MRGATE @OZ

Author: WINS%"Info-Hams@UCSD.Edu"
Sender: WINS%"INFO-HAMS @UCSD.EDU"@ISC@ATDECC@MRGATE@OZ
Subject: Info-Hams Digest V92 #640
Message Class:

Recipients:

DLLARNER@ABSMTP

The MAILbridge Server/DEC was unable to deliver mail
from Sender WINS%"INFO-HAMS@UCSD.EDU"@ISC@ATDECC@MRGATE@OZ.
Please contact your Soft-Switch E-Mail Administrator to register this user
in the Name Translate Directory.

3760. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 01:38:17 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570424@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288233

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, goldstein@carafe.enet.dec.com (Fred R. Goldstein) writes:

Re Incentive licensing:

>Hey, while IL TOOK EFFECT in 1967, it was ANNOUNCED by the FCC
>in 1966 and PROPOSED BY THE ARRL!!! (not by Wayne Green or CQ) in 1964.

It is worth mentioning that what ARRL originally proposed bore little
or no resemblance to the complicated sub-band system the FCC eventually
came up with. As I recall, ARRL's idea was simply to re-instate the
old Advanced class license where two of the HF phone bands were
Advanced only.

AL N1AL

3761. Re: Things to See

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 01:47:18 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570425@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288232

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, edg@netcom.com (Ed Greenberg) writes:

>On August 1, I'll embark on the "Five Week Cross Country
>Motorcycle Oddysey (tm)" travelling from the SF Bay Area to the
>east coast and (hopefully) safely home again.

>I'd like any suggestions of what to see while on my route that is
>related to ham radio.

You might visit my hometown, Gettysburg, PA. Besided the FCC Amateur
& CB licensing office, if you're interested in American history, you
could tour the battlefield.

AL N1AL

3762. Re: Icom 735 owners wanted...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 03:56:43 UTC
From: danr@ais.org
Message-ID: <Bq6GAK.GFy@ais.org>
Source record: 288234

In article <5206@naucse.cse.nau.edu> rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert Wier) writes:
>
> Hi. I just bought an ICOM 735 transceiver (first new radio in
> 25 years). I'd be interested in talking with other 735 owners
> on some ideas I have for it. I've retrieved all the ftp mods,
> but would still like to investigate further whether, for example,
> the firmware would be relatively easily reprogrammable to add/
> subtract features, etc.
>
> If there is sufficient interest, I might start a mailing list.
> Please drop an email note to the address below.

I'd be interested in a mailing list.

While we are talking about the IC-735, I'm starting to have a funny problem with mine. The power relay seems to be getting sticky. It takes anywhere from 30 to 90 seconds for it to pull in after I push the POWER switch. Anyone else have this problem? Is there anything I can do short of replacing the relay?

Thanks, Dan KB6NU

3763. From NASDA Press Release

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 04:29:36 UTC
From: kd2bd@ka2qhd.DE.COM
Message-ID: <9206202120.AA01784@ka2qhd.de.com>
Source record: 288235

SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $NASDA1
LE-7 Engine Trouble Seen

From NASDA PRESS RELEASE:
June 18, 1992
NASDA Tokyo Japan

LE-7 Engine Trouble Seen
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1. History

The National Space Development agency of Japan (NASDA) has been conducting a series of engine firing tests using the engine Qualification Test Model EG304 in the Tanegashima space Center.

On June 2, 1992, NASDA conducted a 20-second engine firing test, and also carried out a 365-second engine firing test both on June 5 and 10, 1992. Their results were successful.

On June 18, NASDA conducted a 10-second firing test following after the liquid hydrogen turbopump exchange.

2. Test Date & Time:

Ignited at 17:32, June 18, 1992

3. Trouble Observed:

Fire was seen outside of the engine at 5 seconds after the 10-second firing test started. However, the fire was soon extinguished.

4. Present Status:

It is under investigation.

5. Others:

The next news on this engine trouble will be released by NASDA in the afternoon of June 19, 1992, (Friday).

/EX
SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $NASDA2
LE-7 Engine Trouble (Second Info)

From NASDA PRESS RELEASE:
June 19, 1992
NASDA Tokyo Japan

LE-7 Engine Trouble (Second Information)
---

1. Outline:

NASDA conducted an H-II LE-7 engine firing test whose using EG304 on June 18, 1992.

Although the engine was ignited at 17:32, June 18, the following phenomena were observed:

(1) The fire was suddenly seen outside of the whole engine at 5 seconds after the 10-second firing test started.
(2) However, the fire was extinguished after one minute since the fire started.
(3) It, however, has been confirmed that the measurement data, such as, pressure, temperature, quantity of flow, a number of revolution, vibration, etc. during the above five-second firing time were normal.

2. Status of Engine and Facilities:

(1) LE-7 Engine

The engine was cut off at the gimbal (interface part between the engine and the facilities), and dropped down from the test stand.

The engine model was dropped into the pool of cooling water located in the lower part of the facilities (the depth is 23 m from the ground). NASDA has been trying to retrieve the model. Moreover, a part of the engine model was left on the stand ground.

(2) Test Facilities

It seems that no damage has been seen over the test stand structure. No pipe damage observed since the high pressure gas system facility was covered with heat-resistant tape. No functional problem viewed over the valves even though a small amount of the dissolved materials attached over them. However, the cables for measurement and small pipes have been damaged. Coating of the measuring equipment came off.
The functional status of the other equipment are under investigation.

NASDA has been investigating to find out the cause of the fire this time.
We will issue a press release soon after we will have found the cause.

/EX
SB NEWS @ AMSAT < KD2BD $NASDA3
NASDA-DARA First Conference Results

From NASDA PRESS RELEASE:
June 18, 1992
NASDA Tokyo Japan

NASDA-DARA First Conference Results

NASDA and the German Space Agency (DARA: Deutschen Agentur fur Raumfahrtangele-genheiten GmbH) had the first conference between June 15 and 16, 1992, in

Berlin, Germany.

The conference was led by both Mr. Matsui, the NASDA Vice-President, and Prof. Dr. Wild, the DARA Director-General, who played a role of chairman at each side.

In addition to general discussions on mutual cooperation, the member of both delegations talked about earth observation, space experiments, and the future plans.

As a result, the participants between the two countries agreed to start detailed examination from now onward on the following fields considered having a possibility of cooperation:

(1) Earth observation data exchange, and the future earth observation satellite plan

(2) Interexchange of microgravity experiment research, and the future manned plan

(3) R & D information exchange of space robots, etc.

The second conference will be held in Tokyo during the next year. A theme, "safety and quality assurance" will be added to the agenda from the next time.

Yoshiro Yamada | tel : +81-45-832-1166
Astronomy Section | fax : +81-45-832-1161
Yokohama Science Center | e-mail : yamada@ysc.go.jp
5-2-1 Yokodai Isogo-ku |
Yokohama 235, JAPAN |

/EX

3764. Fun 25WPM code practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 06:00:12 UTC
From: tonyp@convex.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.060012.17804@convex.com>
Source record: 288236

I copy the following station nightly. They send CW around 25 WPM
for 15 to 30 minutes. The text is clear but abbreviated and consists
of weather reports for the Northwest Pacific. It is QRR (automatic
or computer generated). When the "guys" send by hand, well, I think
one of them broke/lost the straight key, and are either using a toggle
switch, or maybe touching 2 bare ends of a wire together... then again,
it could be Japanese Katakana code*.

CKN / 12.753MHZ / 0530-0545,0600 / 25WPM / WX

If anyone wants other frequencies I can supply them.

* QV: ARRL publication, circa 1968, "Bill Novice".

tony / WA2EAA

--
To install WordBlurf 9.0 on a network, place the write-enabled installation
diskette in drive A and type A:netinstall. WordBlurf 9.0 will install itself
on every machine on your network, and nothing will go wrong. Really. We promise.
-A user about to discover the real nature of networking.

3765. HT's on Planes

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 07:26:00 UTC
From: coolguy@unkaphaed.UUCP
Message-ID: <22gPmB2w165w@unkaphaed.UUCP>
Source record: 288239

Today I went through Domestic Airport Security with no problems.�o�
The guard just wanted me to turn it on. Go figure that great security!

Guy

--
coolguy@unkaphaed.UUCP (Guy Shechter)
Unka Phaed's UUCP Thingy, (713) 943-2728
1200/2400/9600/14400 v.32bis/v.42bis

3766. Re: 56K radio technology [was Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 12:35:36 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.123536.8122@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288246

In article <1992Jun18.101302.6801@hemlock.cray.com> andyw@aspen32.cray.com (Andy Warner) writes:
>
>Right on the mark. If Mickey Mouse (tm) transverters were more widely
>available, and didn't cost an arm and a leg, I'd have dome 56K a long
>time ago.. If only there was an option like the DEM transverters.
>
>I've been wondering lately about directly generating a 440 or 900 MHz
>signal using the new moto transmitter chips (13175/6). They would
>allow simultaneous AM & FM modulation. It was just a thought, I've got
>no idea whether the phase noise would be acceptable. Hell, they could
>even generate a 144 MHZ signal for the DEM transverters.. It would
>require more familiarity with the modem design than I've got and more
>test equipment thatn I'm ever likely to have access to, but I don't
>need any of that stuff to think, right :-) :-)

Actually, it would be possible to modify our old beta RF boards to directly produce 144 MHz output. These boards can be identified by the coax phasing line. If the 1496s were replaced with SBL-1 mixers, the phasing line shortened, and a post amp added (MMIC), it should work fine.

That's still not a general solution. The reason 28 MHz was chosen in the first place was that there were several transverters available at the time to carry the signal to the band of choice. Unfortunately most of these sources have dried up since the design was finalized. Using transverters is still the way to go because of the modularity it promotes, but somebody needs to get busy and start producing them again.

Gary KE4ZV

3767. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 12:53:58 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.125358.8356@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288247

In article <Jun.18.09.22.25.1992.19923@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron Natalie) writes:
>Yep, I don't think it was incentive licensing that killed off the
>young interest, I think it was microcomputers. The sort of youngster
>that was tempted to become a ham radio operator in the 60's was the
>sort that got seduced by computers in the 70's and 80's. I got my
>novice ticket in 71 primarily because I'd been half-assed working
>on it since I was in fourth grade (67). However, I never upgraded,
>for a number of reasons: one was because they moved the novice bands
>making all my crystals useless (never got the VFO to work). The other
>was that I found our county school system had a timeshare minicomputer
>available...

Microcomputers certainly took their toll *later*, but there's still a
ten year gap between the onset of IL and the wide availability of home
computers.

>It wasn't until four or five years ago that we got to the point of
>bringing the two hobbies back together. And only with the No-Code
>license was it done properly.

Absolutely! It's the best thing to happen, regulatorially, to amateur
radio in 22 years. Well done QCWA, well done KA9Q, and well done to
a bunch of other people. We're back on track now and the numbers prove it.
We're even getting new CW addicts out of this crowd as they mix with
current hams and catch the DX disease.

Gary KE4ZV

3768. Re: Performance of Attic antenna?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 13:07:11 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.130711.8464@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288248

In article <1992Jun19.134914.25059@samba.oit.unc.edu> losee@ils.unc.edu (Bob Losee) writes:
>
>Having recently purchased a house, I would like to operate as
>discretely as possible so as not to upset the neighbors.
>
>Would anybody have any theoretical or practical comparisons
>of (1) a dipole in an attic with no insulation between it
>and the stars (but with roofing nails, I hope!!) and
>(2) a dipole in the great outdoors at the same height?

There are two deficits to attic antennas. When the roof is wet, attenuation will be greater than for an antenna outside. Dry wood is relatively lossless at HF. The second problem can be more serious. Since house power wiring normally is routed through the attic, you get a lot more coupling between the antenna and your AC system. This can lead to increased RFI and to degradation of the antenna's output and pattern.

It's still better than no antenna at all. What you should do to get your neighbors used to the idea that they live next to a ham though is to get a RS push up mast and install it fully collapsed. Putter around it ostentatiously with a watering can. Slip out at night and push it up a few inches each week. Soon your neighbors will become accustomed to the metal tree growing in your yard and you can start to add branches and leaves. :-)

I used a different approach. My tower arrived via motor freight the day after a neighbor's house was struck by lightning. I told the neighbors that I was installing a community lightning rod and they all pitched in to help. It didn't hurt that I had to get rid of the rusting Chevy that was up on blocks where I wanted to put the tower. Even the neighbors' wives like the tower better than the old car. I thought it added a certain touch of rural Southern charm to the house. :-)

Gary KE4ZV

3769. Wanted: Kit recomendations.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 15:26:29 UTC
From: neal@lrc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.112629.66@lrc.edu>
Source record: 288281

I would like to build a mobile 2 meter rig.
Is such a thing availabe?

Any recomendations/experiences/warnings would be
greatly appreciated.

73

neal george
neal@lrc.edu
(704) 327-0045

3770. Re: Things to See

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 15:34:41 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.21.11.34.41.1992.25084@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288240

There are (or used to be) amateur radio stations in the Maryland Science Center and the Franklin Institute (Philadelphia). Theres also the ARRL headquarters, and the Marconi site on Cape Cod. You could also stop at TenTec in Tennesee (Sevierville?).

US 6 through the Rockies is parallel to and more scenic than I-70, however they become one at a couple of points. However US-6 goes via Loveland Pass (over) rather than the Eisenhower tunnel (through) the divide.

-Ron

3771. Alinco DJ-580T or Kenwood TH-77A or ????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 15:52:07 UTC
From: charles@greyrock.mso.colostate.edu
Message-ID: <CHARLES.92Jun21105207@greyrock.greyrock.mso.colostate.edu>
Source record: 288242

Hey Folks,

I am interested in purchasing an HT with 2m and 70cm. I have looked at the Alinco DJ-580T and the Kenwood TH-77A as my finalists. They are $399 and $479 respectively. Can you offer me some pro's and con's please why I should by one of these radios? Any other suggestions?

Sorry if this is an already covered discussion but I am pretty new to this group and haven't seen it come up yet. If there are some summaries from previous discussions, I'd be happy to read them. I'll also summarize if I get enough response.

Thanks for the help,

Charles

--
!===!
! Charles H. Hemstreet IV ! internet: charles@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Colorado State University ! NeXTMail: nmhemstr@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Computer Consultant !
!===!

3772. Ham Testing Program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 15:55:16 UTC
From: eric@abode.ttank.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.155516.1303@abode.ttank.com>
Source record: 288245

I am looking for the ham radio testing program. I don't know if it is public domain, shareware or what. NOT a morse code tutor. I have one of those. I want the one that will give me sample tests for the novice and tech class licenses. If anyone can send me information on where I could get this I would appreciate it.

Eric

--
Eric C. Bennett uucp: ..!elroy.jpl.nasa.gov!wvus!abode!eric
San Gabriel, Ca Internet: eric@abode.ttank.com

>>> The world is a circus. My friends act like clowns so this must be true. <<<

3773. AM rigs: info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 17:26:18 UTC
From: wmc@phx.mcd.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.172618.26326@phx.mcd.mot.com>
Source record: 288243

Back when 10 meters used to open, I enjoyed listening to some
of the "new AMers". Some of these guys had broadcast quality
audio!

Anyway, I decided I'd like to start looking for an AM rig so I
can join them when 10 comes out of its summer doldrums.

I'd like to hear suggestions/opinions on AM transmitters that
are likely to be found at swap meets. Plate modulated rigs would
be my first choice, but I'm open-minded at this point. What models
should I be looking for?

Thanks in advance for any info. (And I'll be happy to summarize
for the net if anybody else is interested.)

Wayne Cronin WA5VIF
wmc@phx.mcd.mot.com

3774. T/R relays still made?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 17:31:13 UTC
From: wmc@phx.mcd.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.173113.26395@phx.mcd.mot.com>
Source record: 288244

I'm thinking about putting together an "old-fashioned" type station, and one of the items I'll need is a T/R relay.

Is Dow-Key still in business? I'd really like to obtain a NEW relay if possible, since the flea-market types all seem to be WELL worn. I know I can just get any old relay and put it in a box with connectors, but the "all one piece" relay seems like a better way to go. Besides, I'm lazy!

Wayne Cronin WA5VIF
wmc@phx.mcd.mot.com

3775. SUMMARY: Line Voltage Cooling Thermostats (keep my rigs cool!)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 19:14:29 UTC
From: peterson@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.191429.14097@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 288250

Here is a summary of reponses to my posting on what is available in the way of AC line voltage cooling thermostats, (preferably packaged like a 24 hour security timer). Thanks again to all who responded!

I didn't get any responses that mentioned thermostats already packaged exactly the way I had envisioned, so I ended up building my own. I received info on three different line voltage thermostats, summarized below. I bought one by Dayton Electric intended for mounting in a standard electrical box and mounted it externally over an appropriately sized project box. I added an AC line cord and outlet, fuse holder, and a small neon lamp. I plug a couple of 4" AC muffin fans into the outlet that I strategically place near my gear. I like the fact that the muffin fans are pretty quiet. Of course, if noise doesn't bother you, buying a box fan with a thermostatic control built in (readily available) certainly works just as well.

Summary of line voltage thermostats:

Description: Temperature switch
Manufacturer: Hoffman
Catalog #: D-TEMA
Volts: 120/240
Amps: 12.5/8.0
Range: 70 to 140 deg F +/-3 deg
Cost: approx. $25
Availability: (try local electrical supplier)

Description: Line Voltage Thermostat with SPDT switch (heating or cooling)
Manufacturer: Dayton Electric
Catalog #: 2E158A
Volts: 120/250
Amps: 22 Amps at 120V
Range: 50 to 90 F
Cost: $16.17
Availability: W.W. Grainger (Item 2E158)

Description: Digital Thermometer/Controller
(note: 1.5V power and relay required for 120V applications)
Catalog #: 277-123
Cost: $19.95
Availability: Radio Shack

----- original posting -----
From: peterson@crash.cts.com (John Peterson)

I'm looking for a simple, general purpose, line voltage *cooling* thermo-
stat. Basically, I'm getting my equipment together for a packet base station,

and it would be nice to have some extra fans kick in, should the room start
to warm up. Has anybody seen a *cooling* thermostat packaged similar to those
24 hour security timers (what I'm using now!), that you can plug your fan of
choice into. I've looked around quite a bit, found a similar gadget for
heating applications, but nothin' for cooling. I would think this is of
general interest, so respond by e-mail, I *will* post a summary.

73's DE KD6EKQ John <peterson@crash.cts.com>

----- beg summary of replies -----
From: carndt@nike.calpoly.edu

Hoffman Engineering makes several lines of electrical equipment
cabinets and accessories. One of the accessories is a thermostat
such as you describe. (I use 'em at work, so I can vouch for them.)

Hoffman stuff is available from electrical wholesalers. They can get you
a catalog. If you need more info from me (I can get you part # and approx
cost) Email me back. I'm at home and the info is at work.

73

Chris KD6DSI carndt@pan.calpoly.edu

From: mark@ve6mgs.ampr.ab.ca

Honeywell makes a line that works for us. We purchase the thermostats
at a local Electronic Parts Supply House (Cardinal Industrial Elec.).

We use a cooling thermostat to trip in the fans, then a heating thermostat
to cut off power to the electronics when the temperature rise gets out
of hand (some roadside cabinets just can not be cooled :-).

I would recommend looking in your Electronic Component section of the
Yellow Pages, followed by Heating/Cooling manufacturers and distributors.

Ciao, 73 de VE6MGS/Mark -sk-

From: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com (John Brewer)

In article <1992May23.194834.8804@crash.cts.com>, peterson@crash.cts.com (John Peterson)
writes...
>
> I'm looking for a simple, general purpose, line voltage *cooling* thermo-
>stat. Basically, I'm getting my equipment together for a packet base station,
>and it would be nice to have some extra fans kick in, should the room start
>to warm up. Has anybody seen a *cooling* thermostat packaged similar to those

Sure! look in your hardware emporium for a swamp cooler
themostatic switch. I have one in the house...they kick on
the swamp (evaporative) cooler when the rooms get too warm. Might
me a bit tough to find if you are in costal san diego, though!

| John Brewer | Internet: brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com |
| wb5oau | Packet | wb5oau@wb2ars |

From: willy@hale.cts.com (Tom Williams)

peterson@crash.cts.com (John Peterson) writes:
> I'm looking for a simple, general purpose, line voltage *cooling* thermo-
> stat ... Has anybody seen a *cooling* thermostat packaged similar to those
> 24 hour security timers (what I'm using now!), that you can plug your fan of
> choice into ...

John,
A thermostat that would prevent overheating usually is not found as
part of a home-improvement idea. Most thermostats, if not all, are to
prevent underheating. The options you have, as I see them are:

1) Obtain a heating/cooling thermostat. Most of these operate in the
30 volt range, and you can use a spare 24-30v relay to operate your
fan(s). The heating portion would not be used.

2) Obtain a thermostat, schmitt trigger, FET, and relay, and build your
own. This is about the only way to get a small, reliable unit, which
could then be fitted into a plug-in type unit of your choice.

3) Obtain a heating thermostat and power a relay with it. When your
equipment gets too hot, the thermostat shuts off, CLOSING the relay
contacts and powering the fans.

4) Radio Shack offers a panel-mount digital thermometer which can be
configured as a thermal-controlled switch. I don't remember the price of
this unit, but if your station ends up in a luggable box, this might be a
nice addition to your array of panel meters. It is apparently able to
close a contact (unknown specs) at whatever temperature you designate,
and should be selecatable for cooling or heating.

Just my $1.50 worth of $.02 gathering dust.

HALE TELECOMMUNICATIONS - Public Access Node, San Diego CA 619/660-6734 HST
willy@hale.cts.com (Tom Williams) 24-May-92 at 5:32a

From: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca

brewer@anarky.enet.dec.com (John Brewer) writes:
>
> In article <1992May23.194834.8804@crash.cts.com>, peterson@crash.cts.com (Joh
> >
> > I'm looking for a simple, general purpose, line voltage *cooling* thermo
> >stat. Basically, I'm getting my equipment together for a packet base station
> >and it would be nice to have some extra fans kick in, should the room start
> >to warm up. Has anybody seen a *cooling* thermostat packaged similar to thos
>
> Sure! look in your hardware emporium for a swamp cooler

> themostatic switch. I have one in the house...they kick on
> the swamp (evaporative) cooler when the rooms get too warm. Might
> me a bit tough to find if you are in costal san diego, though!

Or if you can't find one of them, use a relay to invert the output of
your norml 'el-cheapo' wall thermostat.....

Robert Smits VE7EMD Ladysmith B.C.
Ph (604) 245-2553 e-mail: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

From: Claton.Cadmus@f100.n282.z1.tdkt.kksys.com (Claton Cadmus)

JP> I'm looking for a simple, general purpose, line voltage *cooling* thermo
JP>stat. Basically, I'm getting my equipment together for a packet base station

John, W.W. Grainger has one that can be used for cooling, it has a SPDT
switch in it. Grainger No. 2E158 $15.10 (good price!). They have
several locations in the San Diego and LA areas.

Hope this helps!

73 de KA0GKC Claton Cadmus
* SLMR 2.1a * de KA0GKC Claton Cadmus, it's cold in Minnesota!

* Origin: HAM>link< RBBS 612/HAM-0000 Saint Paul, MN (K0TG) (1:282/100)

From: carndt@nike.calpoly.edu (Chris Arndt)

John:

I got your reply at work. It's just as easy to push the 'r' key down
and send you what I can find here. (plus I'll be gone and unable to
check my mail for a week and a half or so.)

Hoffman
Description: Temperature switch
Catalog #: D-TEMA
Volts: 120/240
Amps: 12.5/8.0
Range: 70 to 140 deg F +/-3 deg
Cost: approx. $25

From: bat@gdstech.grumman.com

I needed a cooling thermostat some years ago, and went looking thru
jusk boxes. All I could find was heating thermostats. One was the
standard mercury tube type on a bimetal strip. I removed the tube,
and put it back in its holder backwards. Now, when the ambient temp
went down, the bimetal moved, and the mercury dropped onto its
contact electrodes. The fan then came on. You can also do this
with any bimetal strip with built-in electrode. Just remove from
holder, reverse it, and mount it on a piece of wood if necessary.

-KE2LJ
----- end summary of replies -----

3776. RFI problems with Infrared Motion Detector Security Light

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 19:37:18 UTC
From: peterson@crash.cts.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.193718.14807@crash.cts.com>
Source record: 288249

The summary pretty much says it all: I have one of those Infrared Motion Detector Security lights installed outside, and ever since I set up my 2m base station antenna, the light kicks on (after dark of course) when I transmit. :-(

The unit is an Intelectron model BC 870K that has a plastic housing, so its obviously not too well shielded. Giving consideration to the possibility that volatge spikes were coming in over the AC line I tried several experiments with ferrite chokes. I even pulled the unit off the electrical box, spliced on some extra wire and wrapped it a jillion times around one of those rectangular chokes. Didn't help. :-(So, RFI over the AC line probably isn't the cause.

Anybody had this problem, and tracked it down? Replacing the Motion Detector with one that is better shielded is certainly an option (probably my only one!)

73's DE KD6EKQ / John

3777. Looking for a good dual bander

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 19:57:33 UTC
From: dem@meaddata.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.195733.7804@meaddata.com>
Source record: 288251

I'm looking for a good 144 and 440 dual bander to use as a base radio. I'd appreciate any comments or criticisms of the Kenwood 741 and 732, the Alinco 599, the Icom 2410, and 3230, or any other radio you have experience with. Particular features I'm interested in are simultaneous receiving on each band (I think all of these radios do this), simultaneous frequency display for each band (ditto), and lots of memories that can be used for simultaneous scanning on each band. Also, since I already have a dual band antenna up, it would be helpful to know whether these radios have separate outputs for each band and that I'd need some sort of adapter to use them with my existing antenna. Your responses via E-mail will be greatly appreciated! Thanks!

--
David Myers (513) 865-1343
Mead Data Central No news is Fabrication Systems
P.O. Box 933 bad news. dem@meaddata.com
Dayton, Ohio 45401 ...!uunet!meaddata!dem

3778. IC720a amtor mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 22:03:46 UTC
From: wa2ise@cbnewsb.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.220346.23559@cbfsb.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288252

copied from packet:
Msg# TSF Size #Rd Date Time From MsgID To
13671 BF 3430 0 07-Jun 2137 IK3BVD 21902_I3YPJ MODS@WW ()
Sb: AMTOR MODS. FOR ICOM 720A

I PRESENT HERE AGAIN THE MODS FOR AMTOR OPERATION
FOR THE ICOM 720A TRANSCEIVER.
I RECEIVED THIS INFOS IN THE YEAR 1984-1985 !

ON MY ICOM 720A I DID THE FIRST SET OF MODS (BY G4ICM)
AND NOW MY ICOM 720A WORKS WELL IN AMTOR AND PACKET !

I HOPE THAT THIS INFOS ARE USEFUL FOR SOMEONE!

73 DE IK3BVD OP.ENRICO

MODS FOR THE ICOM 720A:
THERE ARE 4 SETS OF MODS. SOME DUPLICATION WILL BE OBVIOUS.

BY G4ICM

MAIN BOARD: CHANGE C40 C42 C43 C54 TO 0.1 MF
CHANGE C69 TO 0.01MF.

I.F. BOARD: C87 MAY BE 33MF, BUT SHOWN AS 0.0047MF, WHICH IS ON
PRINT SIDE.
CHANGE C87 TO 2.2MF, LEAVE 0.0047 ON PRINT SIDE.

R.F. BOARD: REMOVE C169 C127. CHANGE C165 TO 0.47MF.

NOISE BLANKER UPDATE. (CHECK IF DONE)
CHANGE C116 TO 10MF
CHANGE C171 TO 0.01MF

IF IN DIFFICULTIES CALL ENGLAND 2273 63859

BY KB9IS

DELETE C40 AND C43 ON MAIN UNIT

CHANGE C42 AND C43 (10MF AND 2.2MF) TO 1MF.

DISABLE A.F.MUTING- LINK SHORT-C69.

DELETE CAP. CT14 AT PIN 6 OF IC3 ON I.F. UNIT.

REARRANGE THE R9V TO TR Q22 ON I.F. UNIT
SO THAT IT IS CONNECTED TO UNSWITCHED "9VOLTS SUPPLY.

DO A SIMILAR MOD. TO THE "9 VOLT SUPPLY TO THE A.F. UNIT TO OVERCOME
SURGE PULSE.

GOOD LUCK DE " RON " GM3SAE

BY HB9XJ

MAIN UNIT: DELETE C40,C43
IF UNIT: DELETE C87 AT PIN 6 OF IC 3
PICK UP AUDIO FROM ACCESSORY SOCKET (600 OHM)

BY PA3AXO

CONNECTIONS TO ACC. JACK ON THE BACK OF THE TANSCEIVER:

PIN 3 KEYLINE (NOTE THAT 200 MA CURRENT CAPABILITY IS REQUIRED
SO A DIL RELAY MAY GIVE PROBLEMS)
PIN 4 AF TO CONVERTOR
PIN 9 FSK INPUT TTL LEVEL
PIN 8 GROUND

ON MAIN BOARD:REMOVE C40/42/43/54 AND REPLACE BY 0.1 UF
REPLACE C69 BY 10 NF
ON RF BOARD :REMOVE C169 AND 127 AND REPLACE C165 BY 0.68 UF
WHEN DESIRED THE RELAY TO CONTROL AN EXTERNAL LINEAR AMP
CAN BE DISCONNECTED TO REDUCE THE CLICKING NOISES

GOOD LUCK AND BEST 73 DE JACK PA3AXO

Note: I haven't tried or verified this, proceed at your own risk. WA2ISE

3779. Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 22:48:15 UTC
From: steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM
Message-ID: <44985.steve@192.9.1.30>
Source record: 288253

>
>In article <47145.steve@192.9.1.30> steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM (Steve Salmon) writes:
>>I don't understand this thread, and I don't understand where it's getting
>>us.
>>
>>I'm a fairly new ham (four years) and I never HEARD of "incentive
>>licensing." I went on to General, then Advanced, then Extra Class because
>>I WANTED those privileges, especially since I'm a DXer, NOT because I
>>wanted to learn all that math--so I guess you'd have to say that in my
>>case it worked like a charm. Furthermore, many of those I've taught in
>>Novice classes have gone on to General, Advanced and Extra because of
>>those same privileges.
>>
>>So what's the problem?
>
>Well, prior to incentive licensing, you had two sets of operating privileges:
>
>novice - which was restricted in freq's, power and to CW, and
>general - which had all privileges.
>
>advanced and extra existed as classes of licences, but had no additional
>privileges.
>
>So I guess you prefer taking 4 steps to get all privileges instead of 2?
>
>>
>>Steve, AA6LF
>
>Chuck Harris - WA3UQV
>chuck@eng.umd.edu
>

My point was that it seems to do what I assume it's intended to do--act as
an incentive. And not just for me. I know it's provided an incentive for
a number of my students to learn more about radio and to improve their
code speed. And I think that's a good thing.

Steve, AA6LF

Stephen R. Salmon E-mail: steve@carlyle.com
Carlyle Systems, Inc. Phone: 415-345-2500
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas Fax: 415-349-3874
San Mateo, CA 94403

3780. $ANS-172 BULLETINS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-21 23:46:53 UTC
From: cowdin@pogo.DEn.mmc.COM
Message-ID: <9206212337.AA21989@AMSAT.ORG>
Source record: 288254

SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-172.01
CALL FOR PAPERS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 172.01 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 20, 1992 BID:$ANS-172.01
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

1992 AMSAT-NA Space Symposium Call For Papers

Papers are being solicited for the 1992 AMSAT-NA Space Symposium to be held in Washington, D.C. on October 9-11 at INTELSAT Headquarters. If are interested in presenting a paper at the Symposium, please contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters or Steve Todd (K2IYQ) at the INTERNET or CompuServe address listed below. Final manuscripts are due by July 30 in the AMSAT-NA office.

To assist authors, papers may be submitted via CompuServe, or INTERNET as ASCII files. Papers may also be submitted in CAMERA READY form. These papers are required to have minimum 1 inch borders on ALL sides. Illustrations may be hand drawn or machine drawn with the same 1 inch border requirements. By prearrangement, K2IYQ can accept papers via 2400 baud telephone modem (E-7-1) with up to MNP-5 data compression. AMSAT Headquarters may also accept FAX, if necessary.

Please contact AMSAT-NA Headquarters or respond to k2iyq@amsat.org to indicate your interest.

AMSAT-NA Steve Todd, K2IYQ
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Silver Spring, MD 20910 INTERNET:k2iyq@amsat.org
Voice:(301) 589-6062 Voice:(301) 253-4172
FAX: (301) 608-3410 Data/FAX:(301) 990-7147 (Prearrange)

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-172.02
MORE STS-50/SAREX INFORMATION

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 172.02 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 20, 1992 BID:$ANS-172.02
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

STS-50 Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX) From NASA Press Kit

The Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment (SAREX) is designed to demonstrate the feasibility of amateur shortwave radio contacts between the Space Shuttle and ground amateur radio operators. SAREX also serves as an educational opportunity for schools around the world to learn about space firsthand by speaking directly to astronauts aboard the Shuttle via ham radio.

Contacts with certain schools are included in planning the mission.

Ham operators may communicate with the Shuttle using VHF FM voice transmissions, slow scan television and digital packet. Several selected ground stations also will be able to send standard television to the crew via SAREX. The television uplink will be used to send video of the crew's families and of the launch.

The primary voice frequencies to be used during STS-50 are 145.55 MHz for transmissions from the spacecraft to the ground and 144.95 MHz for transmissions from the ground to the spacecraft. Digital packet and slow scan television (SSTV) will operate on the same frequencies, while the fast scan television (FSTV) uplink will be limited to the UHF ham band at 450 MHz.

Equipment aboard Columbia will include a low-power, hand-held FM transceiver, spare batteries, headset, an antenna custom designed by NASA to fit in an orbiter window, interface module and an equipment cabinet.

SAREX has flown previously on Shuttle missions STS-9, STS-51F, STS-35, STS-37 and STS-45. SAREX is a joint effort by NASA, the American Radio Relay League (ARRL), the Amateur Radio Satellite Corp. (AMSAT) and the Johnson Space Center Amateur Radio Club. Information about orbital elements, contact times, frequencies and crew operating times will be available from these groups during the mission and from amateur radio clubs at other NASA centers.

Ham operators from the JSC club will be operating on HF frequencies and the ARRL (W1AW) will include SAREX information in its regular HF voice and teletype bulletins. The Goddard Space Flight Center Amateur Radio Club (GARC) in Greenbelt, Md., will operate 24 hours a day during the mission, providing information on SAREX and retransmitting live Shuttle air-to-ground communications. In addition, the NASA Public Affairs Office at the Johnson Space Center will have a SAREX information desk during the mission.

STS-50 SAREX Operating Frequencies

Location Shuttle Transmission Shuttle
Reception

U.S., Africa 145.55 MHz 144.97 MHz
South America 145.55 144.95
and Asia 145.55 144.91

Europe 145.55 MHz 144.80 MHz
145.55 144.75
145.55 144.70

Goddard Amateur Radio Club Operations
(WA3NAN SAREX Information and Shuttle Audio Broadcasts)

3.860 MHz 7.185 MHz
14.295 MHz 21.395 MHz
28.650 MHz 147.450 MHz (DC/Baltimore)

SAREX information also may be obtained from the Johnson Space Center computer bulletin board (JSC BBS), 8-N-1 1200 baud, at (713) 483-2500 and then type 62511.

[Excerpted from the NASA STS-50/SAREX Press Kit]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-172.03
NTRN TO FEATURE '2001' AUTHOR

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 172.03 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 20, 1992 BID:$ANS-172.03
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

SATELLITE NTRN TO FEATURE ARTHUR C. CLARKE
By Bill Pasternak, WA6ITF
Amateur Radio Newsline

Arthur C. Clarke, AMSAT member #2001, and the man whose imaginative mind conceived communications satellites decades before the first such machine was built and placed into orbit will be a special guest on an upcoming National Teleconference Radio Net (NTRN) scheduled for 6-8 PM Eastern Daylight Time on July 12. AMSAT-NA's Director of Development Joe Schroeder, W9JUV, has announce that the futurist and writer has accepted an invitation to appear with other AMSAT notables on this 'town meeting of the air' of 1992 that is being devoted to space relay communications.

The July NTRN will be a plain language discussion of communications satellites in general and the planned AMSAT Phase-3D in particular. Technical talk will be kept to a minimum, with emphasis placed on the utilization of these birds by the amateur community worldwide in a wide variety of situations including emergency communications, education, information dissemination and just plain rag chewing.

Other guests expected to be on-line include Schroeder, former Astronaut Tony England (W0ORE), AMSAT-NA President Bill Tynan (W3XO), Executive V.P. Ray Soifir W2RS, Phase-3D Projct Manager Dick Daniels (W4PUJ) and Education Director Rich Ensign (N8IWJ). Former NBC Network News science editor, correspondent and producer Roy Neal (K6DUE) will moderate the program. Both Clarke and net participant Astronaut and Antarctic explorer Tony England (W0ORE) are appearing on the invitation of K6DUE. Pre-net audio again supplied by Steve Bauer (KC0HF).

By way of background, Arthur C. Clarke was born in Minehead, England in 1917. He is probably best known as the author of the time-travel science fiction novel '2001 - A Space Odyssey' which in turn was based on an earlier Clarke short story titled 'The Sentinel.' '2001' was later made into a motion picture by Director Stanley Kubrick, and was the first of a trilogy of Clarke works that includes '2010 - Odyssy Two' and '2061 - The Year We Made Contact.' Other books by Clarke include 'Earthlight', 'Rendezvous With Rama', 'Imperial Earth', 'The Fountains of Paradise, and 'The Songs of Distant Earth', and many others.

Arthur C. Clarke has also been honored by the science community by having the Clarke Belt named after him. The Clarke Belt, is the "Parking Orbit" for geostationary earth satellites located about 22,000 miles above the Equator.

In one of his early works, Clarke laid out the basic tenants that needed to be included in space relay communications, and went on to illustrate the way in which such man made satellites could serve the communications needs of its creator.

Clarke, who now lives in Sri Lanka, accepted the invitation to take part in the NTRN after a brief telephone conversation with Schroeder on Thursday, June 4th. According to Schroeder, he was attempting to FAX the letter of invitation to Clarke when the phone was answered by voice. Joe explained the reason for the call and in seconds Arthur C. Clarke was on-line and accepted the AMSAT-NA invitation. He also told W9JUV that he could not stay on the telephone very long, because a monsoon with gale force winds was raging outside and this particular phone line was his only connection to the outside world!

During the NTRN, Clarke is expected to explain how he first thought up the idea of communications satellites.

Another famous guest will be Dr. Anthony England (W0ORE). Tony attained great notoriety as the first radio amateur to operate on-orbit, and the first to successfully operate two-way amateur slow-scan television (SSTV) transmissions from a space shuttle. His 1985 flight aboard the shuttle Challenger proved the viability of two-way spaceborne SSTV as a method of transferring mass quantities of data to and from an orbiting shuttle, and led to further official experimentation in this mode by NASA and radio amateurs allied to the space transportation shuttle system. England's STS-51F flight was also where the term "SAREX" which stands for Shuttle Amateur Radio Experiment came into being. Tony left the shuttle program several years ago to become a Professor at the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, but remains active in Amateur Radio and scientific projects allied to the service.

A major topic to be discussed during the two hour session will be the new Phase-3D Amateur Radio satellite, currently in its final design stage by AMSAT groups worldwide. Phase-3D has been dubbed "the first ham satellite for the average amateur" and is a very ambitious and costly project for AMSAT. Phase-3D will cost a bit over five million dollars to construct and launch, with hams in North America expected to donate at least $1.5M of that amount before the anticipated 1995 orbiting of the new bird. Once in orbit, Phase-3D will use its highly directional high-gain antennas and multiple transponder array to provide almost unprecedented high-quality space relay communications for the world's radio amateurs. Exactly how this will be accomplished will be explained during the NTRN session.

As in the past, the Darome Connection Inc. will be making available its Minneapolis based multi-port interactive teleconference bridge, and John Desmond K0TG, will be on-site to oversee its operation.

The Teleconference itself will originate from numerous cities around the country and will include taped reports by key AMSAT Phase-3D personnel in various countries involved in the satellite project. The interactive nature of the teleconference bridge network permits listeners to become active participants by asking questions of the panelists and receiving answers in real time.

In addition to the 200 interactive ports on the Darome Connection teleconference bridge, AMSAT-NA is also joining forces with the 'Lets Talk Radio Network.' The 'Lets Talk Radio Network' has been purchased by a consortium of hams headed by Blair Alpert (KA9SEQ) and Frank Collins (N6TAF) and will be carrying the entire NTRN as a one-way non-interactive program for those repeaters who wish to listen only and not interact with the guests. The NTRN will be heard over the regular Lets Talk Radio transponder 21 (6.2 MHz Wideband Audio) on the GTE Spacenet III communications satellite.

The Amateur Radio Newsline Inc. of Los Angeles California is overall producer of the NTRN for AMSAT-NA and will be providing both technical and creative services for the event. Bill Pasternak (WA6ITF) is serving as Executive Producer and Director.

Due to the limited number of interactive ports on the teleconference bridge, these will only be made available to repeater groups wishing to actively participate in a two-way exchange with the guest panelists and will be assigned on a first-come, first serve basis. To reserve a teleconference bridge interactive port, please send a self addressed postal card and a letter of request that gives the repeater callsign, its location, name address, callsign and telephone number of its trustee/licensee and its estimated user base (number of users likely to take part in the NTRN) to the 1992 Satellite NTRN, % Newsline Radio, 28197 Robin Avenue, Saugus CA 91350. Alternately, port assignments may be requested by MCI Electronic Mail sent to the 'NEWSLINE' mailbox on that service. The cut off date for reservations is June 30, 1992. (Note: No reservations can be accepted on any other E-Mail service, and requests by mail that are not accompanied by a self addressed stamped postal card will not be answered. No requests will be accepted or assignments made by telephone.)

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/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-172.04
NOMINATIONS FOR AMSAT-NA BOD CLOSE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 172.04 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 20, 1992 BID:$ANS-172.04
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

Candidates For The AMSAT-NA Board-of-Directors (BOD)

The following AMSAT-NA members have been nominated to run for the three seats which will expire this November '92 on the AMSAT-NA BOD. The following names will appear on the ballot:

Joe Kasser (W3/G3ZCZ)
Tom Clark (W3IWI)
Eric Rosenberg (WD3Q)
Dick Daniels (W4PUJ)
Mike Crisler (N4IFD)
Joe Holman (KA7LDN)
Bob Diersing (N5AHD)
Andy McAllister (WA5ZIB)

Each elected board member serves a two year term. Look for your ballot to be included in an upcoming issue of the AMSAT Journal.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-172.05
AO-21/RUDAK-II FREQUENCIES

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 172.05 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 20, 1992 $ANS-172.05
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-21/RUDAK-II Frequencies

Downlink: 145.983 (1200 baud PSK)
Uplink 1: 435.016 (1200 baud FSK)
Uplink 2: 435.155 (2400 baud PSK)
Uplink 3: 435.193 (4800/9600 baud RSM)
Uplink 4: 435.041 (DSP multi mode)

Uplinks 3 & 4 are currently not in use. On Uplink 1 you can use the usual JAS 1200 baud configuration. Uplink 2 requires a special PSK modem and a TNC configured for split RX/TX bitrate (1200 baud up and 2400 baud down). The downlink might also transmit the 400 baud AO-13 block format during maintenance procedures. To read this data you need a 400 baud PSK demodulator (e.g., G3RUH 400 baud PSK modem).

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank DL2MDL for this bulletin item.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-172.06
FO-20 STATUS

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 172.06 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 20, 1992 BID:$ANS-172.06
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

FO-20 Software Upload And Operation Schedule

A software reload was completed on 16-Jun-92 at 04:55 UTC by FO-20 spacecraft controllers.

The FO-20 operation schedule is as follows:

June 16th to 23rd: Fast Telemetry Transmission
Mailbox is closed

Digital repeater available

June 23rd : Mailbox will be re-activated

Mode JA analog transponder operation is expected to occur according to the following schedule:

24-Jun-92 01:50 UTC -to- 25-Jun-92 02:10 UTC
27-Jun-92 02:50 UTC -to- 29-Jun-92 01:35 UTC

[The AMSAT News Service (ANS) would like to thank Kazu Sakamoto (JJ1WTK) and Space News Editor (KD2BD) for the information in this bulletin.]

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-172.07
AO-13 OPERATIONS NET SCHEDULE

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 172.07 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 20, 1992 BID:$ANS-172.07
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AMSAT-NA Operations Net Schedule

AMSAT Operations Nets are planned for the following times. Mode B Nets are conducted on AO-13 on a downlink frequency of 145.950 MHz and Mode J/L on a downlink of 435.970 MHz.

Date UTC Mode Phs NCS Alt

5-Jul-92 02:00 B 118 W9ODI N7NQM
11-Jul-92 23:00 B 225 W5IU WA5ZIB
19-Jul-92 00:00 B 164 WJ9F WA5ZIB
1-Aug-92 20:00 B 168 VE2LVC W9ODI

Guest commentators are planned. Join the Net if you have questions. In the unlikely event that either the NCS or the alternate do not call on frequency, any participant is invited to act as the Net Control Station.

****

Slow Scan Television on AO-13

The SSTV Net will meet on a downlink frequency of 145.925 MHz, Mode B at MA 165, UTC Sundays. Also try Mode J, UTC Saturdays at MA 165, on a downlink frequency of 435.980 MHz. Try the various AMSAT Nets for scheduling at other times.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-172.08
SUMMER AO-13 TRANSPONDER SCHED

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 172.08 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 20, 1992 BID:$ANS-172.08
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-13 Late Summer Schedule Announced

The current schedule for AO-13 is as follows:

```
N QST 1992 May 08 AO-13 Transponder Schedule Jun 10 - Jul 20
Mode-B : MA 000 to MA 165 ! Mode-JL on Mon, Wed !
Mode-JL : MA 165 to MA 200 ! Fri and Sat UTC only. ! Alon/Alat
Mode-LS : MA 200 to MA 215 ! S Beacon on "L" days ! 210/1
Mode-B : MA 215 to MA 256 ! S Transp on "B" days +----------/
Omnis : MA 250 to MA 060 ! Mode L OFF after Jun 29 until
Aug 17. Next attitude change Jul 20, to 150/0 until Sep 21.
73 de Peter DB2OS, James G3RUH and Graham VK5AGR.
```

```
AO-13 Transponder Schedule 1992 Aug 17 - Sep 21
----------------------------------------------------------------
Mode-B : MA 0 to MA 40 ! from 1992 Aug 17 until Sep 21
Mode-S : MA 40 to MA 50 !<- S transponder; B trsp. is OFF!
Mode-LS : MA 50 to MA 55 !<- S beacon + L transponder
Mode-JL : MA 55 to MA 70 ! This schedule operates
Mode-B : MA 70 to MA 256 ! every orbit, every day.
Omnis : MA 160 to MA 10 ! Alon/Alat 150/0
Please DON'T uplink to mode-B MA 40-50; interferes with mode S.
----------------------------------------------------------------
```

```
Calendar of events for Oscar-13 to the end of 1992
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
Suns Position
Date Event Modes Sun Angle SEL/SAZ
-----------------------------------------------------------------
1992 Jun 29 [Mon] JLS OFF B -- - 24 -33/149
1992 Jul 20 [Mon] Move to 150/0 B -- - 43 to 44 -34/176
1992 Aug 17 [Mon] JLS ON B JL S 28 -26/208
1992 Sep 21 [Mon] Move to 180/0 B JL S -1 to 29 -2/241
1992 Nov 23 [Mon] Move to 210/0 B JL S -29 to -4 33/305
1992 Dec 14 [Mon] JLS OFF B -- - -27 33/333
1992 Dec 28 [Mon] t.b.a. 43 29/351
-----------------------------------------------------------------
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AO-10 is currently available for Mode B operation when it is view of your QTH. PLEASE DO NOT attempt to use AO-10 if you hear the beacon or the transponder signals FMing.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-172.09
AO-16 EXPERIMENTER'S DAY

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 172.09 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 20, 1992 BID:$ANS-172.09
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

AO-16 Experimenter's Day Resumes In September.

The AO-16 Command Team has announced that the weekly Wednesday Experimenter's Day activities will take a summer break. Routine

Experimenter's Day operations will be suspended for June, July, and August. However, the AO-16 Command Team urges all users to continue QRP Day operations each Wednesday by limiting their uplink power to 20-25 watts EIRP.

Experimenter's Day activities will resume in September.

/EX
SB SAT @ AMSAT $ANS-172.10
1992 AMSAT FD COMPETITION

HR AMSAT NEWS SERVICE BULLETIN 172.10 FROM AMSAT HQ
SILVER SPRING, MD JUNE 20, 1992 BID:$ANS-172.10
TO ALL RADIO AMATEURS BT

1992 AMSAT Field Day Competition Announcement

Believe it or not, Field Day is once again just around the corner on June 27th, and we are proud to announce the 1992 AMSAT Field Day competition. This year, we have implemented some special rules for the AMSAT competition to encourage the use of all amateur satellites, including the digital satellites. Here are the rules for the 1992 AMSAT Field Day competition.

1. ANALOG TRANSPONDERS

Each satellite is considered a separate band. All phone QSOs and all CW QSOs on a given satellite are considered separate bands. All packet/RTTY /ASCII/AMTOR QSOs are counted as CW QSOs. Phone QSOs count for one point and CW QSOs count for two points. Cross-mode contacts are not allowed. The use of more than one transmitter at the same time in a single band is prohibited.

2. DIGITAL TRANSPONDERS

Each satellite is considered a separate band. The following uploads/downloads each count as a CW contact (two points): (a) Download of the AMSAT Field Day file from the broadcast rotation on the MicroSats, (b) Upload of the Satellite Field Day Greetings file, and (c) Download of Satellite Field Day Greetings files. Satellite digipeat QSOs do not count for any score. The use of gateway stations to uplink/downlink is not allowed.

SAMPLE SATELLITE FIELD DAY GREETINGS FILE:

"Greetings from W8XYZ Field Day Satellite station in Egypt, OH with 28 participating members. Good luck & 73s."

3. OPERATING CLASS

Stations supplied only with emergency power are in a separate operating class from those that utilize commercial power.

Work is currently in progress to get the AMSAT Field Day file uploaded and included in the broadcast rotation of the MicroSats or in the text frame of the digital-capable satellites. A

Satellite Summary Sheet may be found in the March/April issue of The AMSAT Journal on page 27. Please submit your AMSAT Field Day competition results to AMSAT headquarters, 850 Sligo Avenue, Silver Spring, MD 20910-4703 by August 28, 1992.

Competition was tough in 1991 and should be even tougher in 1992. We hope this competition provides satellite operators with the practice necessary to be able to set up a ground station and effectively operate the satellites in an emergency situation. Remember that Field Day also provides a good opportunity to give some newcomers a chance at operating the satellites. Most of all, it should be a lot of fun for all who participate.

GOOD LUCK ON FD

/EX

3781. Re: Ham Testing Program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 00:19:21 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.21.20.19.21.1992.2598@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288255

I don't know anything about them but AES has some IBM-PC study programs in it's catalog.

Someone has done a freely available set of Hypercard stacks. I don't know where you can get them on the Internet. They are on CompuServe.

-Ron

3782. Power transistor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 02:13:23 UTC
From: rmb3@iastate.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.021323.8542@news.iastate.edu>
Source record: 288256

I need help finding out the specs on a PA from a GE Master Exec II.
The PA is model PL19D423206G1 REV . I am trying to find a replacement
for the first power trans. I has printed on it

C
4060-1
BS780

This is all the information that I have. Information on all three power
trans. would be great.

Richard Bassett (N2MIX)

3783. Field Day rules question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 02:33:56 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <19920621193252CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU>
Source record: 288257

The following may sound like a dumb question, but:

For the optional Novice/Tech station, does each novice
segment count as a separate "band"? Eg, if my novice
station works someone on both 40cw and 80cw, is that
a dupe, or two separate contacts?

I would have thought the answer was obviously that they were
separate non-dupe contacts. However, this is not the way that
CT scores them - CT only has one category called "novice", not
separate bands.

Another reason I began to wonder is that FD has other peculiar
definitions of what's a band and what's not. For example,
satellite is only one band -- you can't count the same station
on both sat cw and sat ssb for credit. This seemed so bizarre
we called HQ last year for clarification and they said "Yup."
We asked them to clarify the rules in the May QST, but they
didn't bother - this year's rules are no clearer on this point.
We wasted a lot of effort last year on what turned out to be
worthless dupes on satellite. Oh well. By the way, CT also
scores this incorrectly, but that's understandable, given the
confusion.

What do the rest of you think?

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

3784. Re: Beam Antenna for Cellular Phone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 03:35:22 UTC
From: dreuben@eagle.wesleyan.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.233522.1@eagle.wesleyan.edu>
Source record: 288261

In article <1992Jun19.134606.1025@guvax.georgetown.edu>, roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu writes:

> Colleagues--
>
> Here's one that came to me recently.
>
> Has anyone tried using a beam antenna with a cellular phone?
> A friend of a friend has a cabin in the woods. Said cabin has no
> access to a phone, but the owner does have a cellular phone in his
> car. Unfortunately, the little vertical on the car won't do the job
> out there in the woods so a few of us were wondering if they got a
> beam antenna and got it up high enough if they could make it invoke a
> cell.
>
> What do people think about this? If it seems workable, would any
> regular antenna using all the standard formulae work? Or would
> something special be required.
>
> Bob
>
> ++
>
> Robert L. Oakley (Bob) PHONE: (202) 662-9160
> Georgetown Univ. Law Library FAX: (202) 662-9202
> 111 G Street, N.W. BITNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.BITNET
> Washington, D.C. 20001 INTERNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.GEORGETOWN.EDU
> ARS: WK3C
>
> ++
>

3785. Ignore above, RE: Beam ant fro cell

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 03:38:14 UTC
From: dreuben@eagle.wesleyan.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun21.233814.1@eagle.wesleyan.edu>
Source record: 288262

In article <1992Jun19.134606.1025@guvax.georgetown.edu>,
roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu writes:

> Has anyone tried using a beam antenna with a cellular phone?
> A friend of a friend has a cabin in the woods. Said cabin has no
> access to a phone, but the owner does have a cellular phone in his
> car. Unfortunately, the little vertical on the car won't do the job
> out there in the woods so a few of us were wondering if they got a
> beam antenna and got it up high enough if they could make it invoke a
> cell.

Although I am by no means an expert on radio theory (even though I have a Novice class license from years ago, but I was only 10 then and forgot most of that!), I am quite famiuliar with cellular.

In my experience, service in fringe areas is VERY transitory and spotty. You can have a perfectly clean signal in one spot, when 3 feet a way you get "No SVC". This is usually due to intereference and propogation patterns of cellular in areas lacking a good degree of signal saturation, such as a remote area which can only "see" one tower, maybe many miles away.

(Anyone who lives in Western Mass who uses a cellphone will tell you that they can pick up the Boston system from the hills west of North Adams, simply because the tower in North Adams does not get a clear line to your cellphone.)

Thus, a few things:

If it is a handheld, and you see like 4 or 5 bars, remember that a handheld will only put out .6 watts, not the full 3 watts, unless your handheld has some sort of adapter to boost the signal to 3 watts. Thus, your phone may receive the tower just fine, but it may not be strong enough to contact the tower in return. If it can not "talk" back to the tower (ie, send "overhead" and other call set-up info), you will not be able to make or receive a call. If your switch uses "autonomous registration", you may not even be able to be "found", ie, if you are on the NACN or similar network, simply because you get 5 bars does not mean the cell system knows who you are, as your signal is too weak.

If you do not have a handheld, but rather a full 3-watt phone, you may want to try moving the phone around a bit and see where you get the best signal. IE, go on the roof (if possible) and see where the signal is strongest, ie, where you can make a call (try "611" or just some nonsense number like "233" or whatever so you don't get billed). You may even find a spot in the cabin that has OK reception. (Note that these spots can change due to poor weather, or when the cell co. retunes the antennas.)

If you find a spot, then run an antenna from that spot, or just leave the phone there. I have tried using larger antennas than those normally associated with cell phones. Most recently, I tried one of a boat. For me at least, these did not help all too much. The main problem is getting the signal from YOUR phone back to the tower (assuming you are getting service), and although a highly-placed antenna may do the trick in some cases, don't count on it. (I trust you are using an atenna matched for cell freqs, correct?)

Note that if you are getting "No SVC" quie regularly in that general area, no matter what atenna or mechanism you use, you will probably just not get service until the cell co. puts up a tower nearby. Cell is not like AM radio or SW, and if you are too far away from the tower to set up a two-way path of reasonable quality, you will simply not be able to make/receive calls.

Finally, your cell co. may have a threshold set for calls which is above what they will normally allow before a call is dropped. IE, if you are already talking, you can get pretty staticky before you're dropped, but if you try to initiate a call in the same spot, the call will be refused.

If you tell me where (reasonable proximity) the cabin is, I may be able to tell you if there is coverage there and who provides it.

Good luck!

-Doug

dreuben@eagle.wesleyan.edu
dreuben@wesleyan.bitnet

3786. Re: Ham Testing Program

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 04:02:28 UTC
From: mont@netcom.com
Message-ID: <3fplmdj.mont@netcom.com>
Source record: 288259

In article <1992Jun21.155516.1303@abode.ttank.com> eric@abode.ttank.com (Eric C. Bennett) writes:
>I am looking for the ham radio testing program. I don't know if it is public
>domain, shareware or what. NOT a morse code tutor. I have one of those. I want
>the one that will give me sample tests for the novice and tech class licenses.
>If anyone can send me information on where I could get this I would appreciate
>it.

I've seen a freeware/shareware test program on the net somewhere but it was cumbersome to use and did not include the schematic diagram questions. Try looking on wsmr-simtel20.army.mil. Also, the questions pools in text form can be ftped from uxc.cso.uiuc.edu.

The best one I've seen is one I bought for $30 at HRO called:

"HAM OPERATOR Education Package"

It contains all the tests including all the questions with schematic diagrams. The manual contains pictures of the schematics to go along with the on screen questions. It was very easy to use and had lots of options. For example, just a few options you have are:
1) You can test on screen;
2) Make printed copies of tests;
3) You can make random tests similar to real VEC tests;
4) Test yourself on each complete subelement;
5) After taking test, you can quickly review failed questions using the Go-Wrong command key;
6) You can have it tell you immediately if your answer is wrong or wait till your done to tell you which ones are wrong.

Well anyway, you can tell I really liked it. I bought it about 6 weeks ago and have passed all the written exams.

Also, I used the AMECO books along with the software. These books contain each question followed by the multiple choice answers, the correct answer, and explaination of the answer along with any formulas needed. These books make a very good companion or alternate to the software and are pretty cheap ($5-$6).

73s,
Mont Pierce
+---+
| Ham Call: KDGJJB/AA Internet: mont@netcom.netcom.com |
| bands: 80/40/20/2 IBM vnet: nrpierce@scrvm2.vnet.ibm.com |
| modes: cw,ssb,fm Religion: Jehovah's Witnesses |
+---+

--
Mont Pierce

+---+
| Ham Call: KDGJJB/AA Internet: mont@netcom.netcom.com |
| bands: 80/40/20/2 IBM vnet: nrpierce@scrvm2.vnet.ibm.com |
| modes: cw,ssb,fm Religion: Jehovah's Witnesses |
+---+

3787. Antenna Tuners?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 04:19:13 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <5208@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 288258

Desiring to run a mobile HF rig, I've bought sevearl HAMSTICKS for different bands. However, it's getting to be a real pain to switch them out (even with a quick disconnect). So I'm thinking about an antenna tuner which hopefully could be run in an auto (maybe with a 102" CB whip?) I've searched the indices and find reviews (but don't have on hand) on Ten Tec and AEA (don't know if the AEA is auto, though). I also see ads for an SGC unit (list $595). I'd be curious to exchange notes with anyone using any of these. THANKS!

- Bob Wier

---------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
home of the mc68hc11 mailing list
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH
"Springtime in the Rockies - time to smell flowers, ride trains mow the clover, sleep late, count the stars, watch the birds"

3788. Re: Wouff-Hong

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 05:34:51 UTC
From: davros@ccwf.cc.utexas.edu
Message-ID: <74351@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 288260

OK ...
About this secret ritual thing: I've always wondered exactly what it is, I guess that's why it's a secret. Well ... I think it's rather an interesting thing myself. I really don't think something like it would turn young people off; it's merely another thing to do. It is not ham radio. Ham radio goes far beyond secret rituals, and, indeed, this is a VERY small part, very insignificant. I think that ham radio has so much to offer to anyone that some people will find something to fire 'em up. Secret rituals or no. I didn't know about this till I got my ticket, and so what? I've been a ham since I was 14--close to 5 years now. It's been lots of fun. I've met lots of interesting peoople. I've learned a good deal, and I've learned to appreciate things ... radio, code ... history too, or at least history of radio, how far we've gotten and all that. It's gotten me out of a jam or three as well. I think that all of this is what ham radio is, and more, and it overshadows whatever "geekiness" is found in some secret ceremony held in the dead of night or whatever. To argue that this is why teens and young people in general are not involved in ham radio, IMHO, (I think I can say this--I am a teen no less) is silly!
As I've said, I've gotten plenty of enjoyment out of ham radio. If you're interested, then you are; if you aren't, then well...you're not ... and probably because you don't care about radio or don't feel like putting in the effort, adult or youngster.

Enough from me...it is late and I think I am not making much sense. It's too bad my last post on this subject was aborted; it was much better. ;)
73
Buddy Brannan, KB5ELV

3789. Help with EIA-222D-86 for Tower permit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 13:08:46 UTC
From: majewski@spsd630a.erim.org
Message-ID: <MAJEWSKI.92Jun22130846@spsd630a.erim.org>
Source record: 288285

Hello-

I am in the process of applying for a building permit to put up a self-supporting tower on my property. My local building inspector has requested information that shows how my chosen tower complies with standard EIA-222D-86 for wind load, ice load and uplift. He is unable to provide me with the specifics of the standard.

I have called the tower mfgr (Heights) -- they have a full set of engineering backup, but were unfamiliar with the specific EIA standard.

Can anyone send me the text of this EIA standard? Alternatively, can anyone cite a book/publication that would have this?

Thanks in advance for your help and 73!

Ron (wb8ruq)
majewski@erim.org
--

Ron Majewski (majewski@erim.org)

The Environmental Research Institute of Michigan

3790. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 13:32:48 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.133248.12266@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288273

In article <CMM.0.90.0.708972154.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU (Mike Freeman) writes:
>In Info-hams Digest V92 #627, Julian Macassey opines:
>
> JM> And I am tired of talking at ham clubs where I am the youngest
> JM>person there. I'm old enough to remember AM on HF.
>
>Me, too. Mr. Macassey has a point. I do not know whether or not my
>experience is typical but our local club seems to have a
>disproportionate number of people over fifty years of age. There is a
>smattering of younger folks (the President is a bit younger) but I do
>not see the plethora of young hams that I remember in the club during
>the 1960's/1970's when the club was *much* smaller.

That's probably because they are the *same* guys, twenty five years older.

>Whether this shift
>is due exclusively to the loss of popularity of ham radio among the
>young is debatable but I think not. If my club is any indication, we'd
>better think in terms of revitalizing clubs as welcoming institutions
>for prospective hams as well as rehashing the now-moot point of whether
>incentive licensing should have been instituted.

The clubs of which I'm a member have rapidly growing memberships *now*.
Many of the new members are new Techs in their 20s and 30s. Most are
from technical fields, some are in leadership positions in their work
fields. They have certainly revitalized the clubs. One is now president
of one of the clubs. One popular change he has made is to appoint a greeter
for newcomers to the club. Most of the older members are somewhat cliquish
and a newcomer hardly felt welcome before. Now they have a smiling face
to welcome them and introduce them to others. What we aren't seeing is
really young hams in their teens. Out of three clubs, we have a grand
total of *one*. This remains a serious failing.

I've agitated for the clubs to sponsor school clubs like we used to do
prior to 1967. One of our new members is a fourth grade teacher. She has
started using amateur radio in her classes to teach geography. But there
aren't yet any club stations for the students to use. I did convince
our packet group to fund a TNC for one of the schools, but that's not
nearly enough. We need to get permanent stations installed in the schools
and adult volunteers to introduce radio to the kids.

>Incidentally, I did not like incentive licensing at the time but took my
>higher-class license exams/passed them in order to keep the privs I
>already had. It is also useful, while we're on the subject, to remember
>that, prior to 1952, the 80-meter and 20-meter phone bands were only

>available to Class A (now Advanced) amateurs and the 1952 opening up of
>these bands to all hams was done in contemplation of giving Amateur
>Extra hams privileges not yet extant; this promise has never really ben
>fulfilled even with the introduction of the so-called WARC bands (10, 18
>& 24 mHz). I would be interested to know whether the 1952 FCC action to
>open the bands to all classes of amateur except Novice and Tech resulted
>in a disproportionate increase of hams. Interesting material here for
>someone's sociology thesis.

I believe you will find that there was explosive growth throughout the 1950s in amateur radio. The annual rate exceeded 10% a year. I *believe* that the egalitarian licensing structure had an effect, as did Sputnik and the renewed emphasis on science and engineering that it brought to high school curriculums, as did the strong school club structure. As a fourteen year old General, I was elected net control station for the Ky traffic net (phone). That was quite a step for a kid to be in charge of a bunch of mostly adult operators. That was due to the strong school club that helped me get licensed and provided a place to operate. When I met other net members eyeball to eyeball at hamfests they were often surprised that their net control operator was so young. They didn't really know me except as a strong voice on the radio. Heady stuff.

Gary KE4ZV

3791. Re: Dual Band Choices/Performance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 13:57:36 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.135736.12497@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288278

In article <23860006@mtmtl8.sr.hp.com> bsplaine@mtmtl8.sr.hp.com (Bill Splaine) writes:
>I am looking for suggestions to help me decide on a couple of major
>purchases. I get into a lot of Public Service events, sometimes in
>quite difficult terrain which will be one of the considerations....
>
>1. First need/want is a cross-band repeat type of 2m/70cm mobile unit.
> This unit probably will come with most bells and whistles, but
> I don't need many. I have heard good things about the Kenwood
> TM-741. What have you heard about it? Pro/Con....

I won't give all of my usual Kenwood tirade here, but try this test before you buy. Key down for five minutes and see if you can stand to touch the unit. Thermal design is not a Kenwood strong point in their VHF/UHF gear. For repeater use, it's going to be keydown a lot. Keep this in mind. It also doesn't properly obey PL when in crossband repeat mode. It kills the audio, but still keys the carrier. This is a major negative.

> Any other preferences? Why? Is Standard worth the extra $$$?

My personal favorite is currently the Alinco 570. It has excellent thermal properties and allows PL control on both bands. It has a built in duplexer and it's cheaper than most of the other dual banders. The Alinco 590 is currently being closed out at an attractive price. It's also a good value, but it doesn't have a built in duplexer (a plus if you need to run separate antennas, otherwise a minus). It requires an *optional* PL module. And it needs a fan (built in) for thermal control. It works well, however, and the total price is still excellent. The newest Alinco, the 599, combines the best features of both of the other radios. It's new on the market, though, and I don't have any direct experience with it.

>2. Next is the antenna.... Have been thinking about the Diamond SG7900.
> That is a long antenna with good gain 5/7.6... but it IS long.
> I don't have my AES catalog here, but I remember another
> Diamond that is about 4' long that has about 1/2 the above gain.
> Anyone have experience/preferences for a good gain mobile?

I've not been impressed with Diamond antennas. Comet has some good values including a small cellular look-a-like dual bander that I use. I also strongly recomend the Larsen dual banders. Larsen antennas have a fine reputation in commercial service.

> How about attaching one of these to the vehicle? I have a Ford
> Explorer with one of those wide bar luggage racks. Are the
> thru-the-roof mounts strong enough to handle the wind resistance
> of these long antennas ok?

Yes, drill the hole and use a Larsen NMO mount. Don't be tempted to
mount to the luggage carrier or gutter. The superior ground plane
provided by direct center of roof mounting is really worthwhile.

>3. Finally, as mentioned above, I would like to xband repeat thru the
> mobile. Maybe stick the vehicle on a high hill or mountain top
> and use 70cm input and output on 2m.
> Seems like Yaesu FT470 has been a good bang-for-the-buck. I
> also recently read there will be a somewhat imminent replacement
> coming out for this model.

I have a FT470 and it's a nice walkie, but it's not what you want for
a dual band repeater or mobile. It will only crossband on the low power
setting (100 mw), and the audio is coupled via the speaker and mic. You
can make an external cable to couple the audio, in fact you *should*,
otherwise the audio quality will be lousy and you will pick up noise
and conversations near the walkie when it's repeating. But then you can't
monitor it's activities. The internal speaker is totally unacceptable for
use in a utility vehicle. With an external speaker you can get decent volume,
but the internal speaker is only useful in quiet locations. Otherwise it's
a fine HT with an outstanding user interface. You never need read the manual
unless you just want to. Thermal control is excellent. Battery life is
excellent. And the price is really aggressive. I *carry* one, but it's
not a realistic substitute for a mobile rig.

Gary KE4ZV

3792. looking for 10 watt transmitter

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 13:58:47 UTC
From: IK20050@MAINE.MAINE.EDU
Message-ID: <92174.095847IK20050@MAINE.MAINE.EDU>
Source record: 288277

WUFK-FM radio in Nthn. Maine is in search of a newer 10 watt transmitter
to replace our old tube-type one.

If you have info., please e-mail me, ik20020@MAINE.maine.edu
or contact Sean O'Toole at ik20039@MAINE.maine.edu

Thank you.....Andie.

3793. Re: 56K radio technology [was Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 14:06:03 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.140603.12617@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288279

In article <186@arrl.org> jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:
>
>Has anyone considered mixing the 56k modem output up to (down from)
>144 MHz and connecting it to something like Rick Campbell's 902-MHz
>transverter (July 1991 QST, available from DEM)?

Yes. A Hamtronics XV2 sort of works, and Rick's transverter sort of
works. Neither can cope with a mountaintop site.

Gary KE4ZV

3794. Re: Antenna Tuners?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 14:10:09 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.22.10.10.08.1992.18165@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288263

I've got an MFJ 949C tuner in my car. I put this in mostly for the SWR meter, but it saves me going out and diddling the little whip on the end of the outbacker. Yeah, it's almost as large as the radio, but hey, I've also got a Shure desk mike sitting on the stack too (it was the only one I had with the right plug on it).

-Ron

3795. Kenwood TM741 mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 14:16:06 UTC
From: rudi@igc.ethz.ch
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.141606.20777@bernina.ethz.ch>
Source record: 288268

Hi all !

I recently bought an TM741E kenwood set. I saw that the microphone uses only 8 wires to connect to the unit. These connections are described in the manual, but the 4 pushbuttons on the front of the mice seem not to have a direct connection to the set, as does the DTMF keypad on the dtmf mic.

I am wondering how the mic communicates with the set. It might be interesting to know how this is done in order to control the set with my computer. Also does someone know the protocol, or does someone have the schematic diagram of both the standard and/ or the dtmf mic ?

Another intresting point to intercept might be the wire between the base unit and the detatchable front panel. I noticed that there is some serial communication between the two parts. (synchonous, there seems to be one clock line....) but again: has someone figured out the protocol, or built an interface for it ?

Thanks for all info.

Please mail me at rudi@cs.rug.nl

73. Rudi van Drunen.

3796. Re: Vertical Antenna: Recommendations or Advise sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 14:17:22 UTC
From: roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.101722.1029@guvax.georgetown.edu>
Source record: 288264

In article <1992Jun19.194031.15340@chinet.chi.il.us>, megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us (Dr. Megabyte) writes:
> As a recent upgrade from Tech to Tech+, I'm looking to get my HF station on
> the air. After discussing this with my wife and my housing association,
> it looks like some vertical antenna is the best possible antenna solution
> for me.
>
> Anyone have an recomendations for any one vertical over another? How about
> ground mounted radials, which need them which do not? Are any of them able
> to be mounted on a TV pole mast on top my house?
>
> As far as bands are concerned, I'm most interested in what I can work right
> now, 80-40-15-10, however, I will upgrade to general sometime. I could
> leave off 160-80 if I need to in order to get the right weight/height
> requirements out of an antenna.
>

Mark--

I have an R-5 vertical mounted on the chimney of my house with no problems. Even the architectural control people haven't raised a fuss (yet)--probably because it is no more intrusive than a tv antenna.

The R-5 (and I assume the R-7 as well) is a great vertical. It won't compete with a beam, but when propagation is good it will get you through. I have worked into Japan, Australia, the middle east, South Africa, and the Soviet Union when conditions are good.

The R-5 works on 10 through 20 meters, and the R-7 extends that to 40. (I have a half size G5RV in the trees in the backyard to get on to 40 when I want. I haven't yet figured out a good way to get an 80M antenna up in my location.)

The R-5 goes up real easily. No radials are required other than the little four foot ones that come with the antenna and stick out at its base. I assembled mine in short order (half hour, I think), put it on the mast and got it up onto the roof. I think the things that took the most time were putting the straps around the chimney while trying not to fall off the edge of the roof and cutting down the mast to the right size.

Hope this helps.

Bob

++

Robert L. Oakley (Bob) PHONE: (202) 662-9160
Georgetown Univ. Law Library FAX: (202) 662-9202
111 G Street, N.W. BITNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.BITNET
Washington, D.C. 20001 INTERNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.GEORGETOWN.EDU
ARS: WK3C

++

3797. re: Need design for UHF beam antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 14:19:58 UTC
From: "Brian R.O'Hern"
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.141958.14136@lonex.rl.af.mil>
Source record: 288269
Cross-posted to: sci.electronicssci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <13103@bnr-rsc.UUCP> writes:
>So, does anyone have a design (i.e. geometry) for such an antenna that
>is easily adapted to a given UHF frequency and can feed 300 ohm twinlead?
>
>I don't have a copy of the ARRL handbook and the library considers it
>an unborrowable reference work and charges $much for photocopies.
>
>Any info would be appreciated.
>
>Markus Wandel
>mwandel@pinetree.org <-- NOT where this posting comes from.

YAGI-UDA
D

\
~1/4 LAMBDA (0.2 TO 0.308)
DR /
---0 0---
\
~1/4 WAVELENGTH
R /

DRIVEN ELEMENT DR ~ 5540/F(MHz)
DIRECTOR(S) D ~ DR - 4%
REFLECTOR R ~ DR + 4%

YOU MUST GAMMA MATCH OR BALUN TO CONNECT TO COAX
ADDITIONAL DIRECTORS ADD GAIN/DIRECTIONAL SENSITIVITY

A GOOD REFERENCE IS: "PRACTICAL ANTENNA HANDBOOK", JOSEPH J. CARR, TAB
BOOKS (MCGRAW HILL), C1989, ISBN:0-8306-9270-3
OR THE ARRL ANTENNA BOOK (OBVIOUSLY YOU KNEW THAT)
OR EVEN THE ARRL STANDARD MANUAL

BRO'HERN
STD DISCLAIM APPLIES ('disClaim dat I make is no lie...)
<tab><tab><tab><dr.pepper><coke><mtn.dew><pepsi><sprite>

3798. Tom Staal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 14:29:12 UTC
From: wimn@hpuamsc.NETh.hp.COM
Message-ID: <9206221427.AA18643@hpuamsc.neth.hp.com>
Source record: 288265

Recently I bought a Realistic Scanner type PRO-9200.
I noticed that this unit only locks on frequencies which are within
approx. +/- 3 kHz in the range of this scanner.
Normally this is no problem at all in the VHF low and high ranges.
In these ranges the freq. steps are 5 kHz which cover almost all freq.
On the UHF ranges, however, the freq. steps of the scanner are 12.5 kHz
whereby most users (in Holland) are using a 20 kHz raster rather then 12.5 kHz..
In this way I am losing most signals because the freq. difference are
in rhis case greater then 3 kHz.
I can actally receive the signals by turning down the squelch, then I receive
all signals very brightly within approx. +/- 10 kHz.
It has something to do with the squelch circuit which normally detects the
signal-to-noise ratio of the signal. I suspect that the freq. error
is detected with the discriminator output voltage (DC component)
which is related to the center freq. of the received signals.
Is ANYONE familiar with this feature?? The problem is that I have no
documentation of this type, (neither has the support representative in
Holland).
I would like to know if it is possible to change the range of the
discriminator swing (probably by attenuating its output connected to
the sqelch circuit....).
Anyway, I would like to know if this feature is "normal" or maybe a malfunction.
Of course, I am very interested in the schematics of this scanner.
I hope someone can give me an address to buy it, or just someone who is
willing to send me a copy.

Thanks in advance,

Tom Staal PA2TSL - Almere - Holland

3799. add

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 14:29:55 UTC
From: wimn@hpuamsc.NETh.hp.COM
Message-ID: <9206221426.AA18634@hpuamsc.neth.hp.com>
Source record: 288266

```
add info-hams
```

3800. Testing programs

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 14:30:02 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GLIDMSIWEO96VLTP@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 288267

Ham testing programs:

for the Macintosh (which is FREEWARE) and the best I have
come across including the $50 or so IBM version which has a
real poor algorithm for generating random tests I highly
recommend the following (my 8 year old has his General only
using these stacks..I got my Extra in 3 months)

to get macintosh stacks:

either write to :

Diana Lsyriac
49A Meadow Pond Drive
Leominster, MA 01453
Usenet: dls@genrad.com

or:
Send/file (name of file) Bitftp@pucc

File:
FTP uxc.cso.uiuc.edu
login anonymous (your E-Mail address)
CD pub/ham-radio
get Novice.v3.3.sit.hqx.Z
*also stacks for all other exams use the dir command to look
up

For the PC:
on the simtel server: PD:<MSDOS.HAMRADIO>autoexam.zip

73s,
Jeff, AC4HF

3801. Ten-Ten Contests

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 14:30:24 UTC
From: t2262cg@cd1.LRZ-Muenchen.DE
Message-ID: <t2262cg.709223424@cd1>
Source record: 288270

Hi Oms and YLs,

Does anybody know anything about the Ten-Ten-Contests. They must be twice
a year (per mode), but I have no information about time and date.

Please mail to me.

73 de DL3RDR


```
*------------------------------------------------------------------------------*
| |
| Martin Rast (__) |
| (o-) |
| Email: Martin.Rast@cd1.lrz-muenchen.de /-------\/ |
| t2262cg@cd1.lrz-muenchen.de / | || |
| * ||----|| |
| Packet: DL3RDR@DB0LAN ^^ ^^ |
| |
*------------------------------------------------------------------------------*
```

3802. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 14:33:45 UTC
From: dana@locus.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.143345.2800612@locus.com>
Source record: 288284

In article <1992Jun20.120438.3586@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>
>Falling back to the 1963 handbook I found two designs, filter and
>phasing. Tube type of course. I started checking other years, and
>found what you want in the 1986 Handbook on page 30-30. A 9 MHz SSB
>generator module, complete with a circuit board available from Circuit
>Board Specialists. It looks like a simple design made from parts still
>commonly available. The speech amp is a 741, carrier oscillator is a
>MPF102 followed by a 2N2222 buffer, the mixer is an active FET design
>using a pair of 40673s, and another 2N2222 couples the mixer to the
>crystal filter. Missing is a post amp for the filter.

As I recall, no one makes 40673s anymore. Strictly speaking, the 40673
will not be commonly available much longer. The ECG222 is a direct
replacement, so I'm told.

--
* Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
* (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
* dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
* "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

3803. Re: Alinco DJ-580T or Kenwood TH-77A or ????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 14:53:36 UTC
From: jbs@rti.rti.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.145336.29961@rti.rti.org>
Source record: 288274

In article <CHARLES.92Jun21105207@greyrock.greyrock.mso.colostate.edu>
charles@greyrock.mso.colostate.edu (Charles H. Hemstreet IV) writes:
>
>Hey Folks,
>
>I am interested in purchasing an HT with 2m and 70cm. I have looked at
>the Alinco DJ-580T and the Kenwood TH-77A as my finalists. They are
>$399 and $479 respectively. Can you offer me some pro's and con's
>please why I should by one of these radios? Any other suggestions?

I have really been enjoying my Alinco DJ-580T; I have but two complaints:

1) The volume and squelch knobs. They are made of hard, slick plastic and
it's nearly impossible to adjust the squelch without accidentally changing
the volume setting. I wonder if anybody makes after-market knobs that are
easier to grip (neoprene? rubber?).

2) With the earplug, the squelch makes a really annoying pop when a signal
breaks the squelch level.

-joe

73 de KD4LLV

3804. Re: Field Day rules question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 15:01:17 UTC
From: taber@ultnix.mro1.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.150117.10292@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 288276

In article <19920621193252CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU>, CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU (CSMSCST) writes:
|>Another reason I began to wonder is that FD has other peculiar
|>definitions of what's a band and what's not. For example,
|>satellite is only one band -- you can't count the same station
|>on both sat cw and sat ssb for credit. This seemed so bizarre
|>we called HQ last year for clarification and they said "Yup."
|>We asked them to clarify the rules in the May QST, but they
|>didn't bother - this year's rules are no clearer on this point.
|>We wasted a lot of effort last year on what turned out to be
|>worthless dupes on satellite. Oh well. By the way, CT also
|>scores this incorrectly, but that's understandable, given the
|>confusion.
|>
|>What do the rest of you think?
|>

I think it's time to lobby for a change in the rules. Our club is putting a lot of effort into finding field day activities for no-code Technicians. Satellite is one that's an obvious shoe-in and I think they should be able to play under the same rules as everyone else. CW is different than SSB, etc.

I also would like to see a transmitter exemption for a Tech VHF/UHF SSB and CW station similar to the exemption for Novice stations. While there's nothing preventing the Novice station from being in the high bands, it would be a tactical bad move to give up long range communication for short range. This would make it painless.

A no code license is just the hook -- we have to provide an incentive to learn code then get their full-priv (extra) license. Not pressure -- just incentive.

--
>>>==>PStJTT
Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber, KC1TD

I never knew I was a Republican
Until I married into a family of Democrats.

3805. Computer control mod avail for Radio Shack Pro-2006

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 15:03:57 UTC
From: mpe@shamash.cdc.com
Message-ID: <44319@shamash.cdc.com>
Source record: 288275

Is there a modification or after-market add-on board
to allow computer control (via rs-232) for the Radio Shack
pro-2006 scanners.

3806. Getting question pools from UXC.CSO.UIUC.EDU

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 15:24:39 UTC
From: ron@nsu.DNET.NASA.GOV
Message-ID: <9206221520.AA06304@east.gsfc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 288271

I recently copied one of the question pools from the above address
but have trouble decompressing it. Does anyone know what format they
have used. I've tried the most common programs PKUNZIP, PKUNPAK, and NSQ.
Any help would be appreciated.

Tnx in advance.

Ron - KA5LUG

RON%NSU.DNET@EAST.GSFC.NASA.GOV

3807. Callsigns

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 15:27:47 UTC
From: furuta@cs.umd.edu
Message-ID: <57493@mimsy.umd.edu>
Source record: 288272

The last sets of FCC callsigns that I have seen here were those dated May 1st.
Has anyone collected the June 1st ones yet?

--Rick
N3JGF

3808. Re: Tom Staal [really scanner circuitry]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 16:39:08 UTC
From: parnass@cbnewse.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.163908.21190@cbnewse.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288280

In article <9206221427.AA18643@hpuamsc.neth.hp.com>,
wimn@hpuamsc.NETh.hp.COM (Wim Nijntjes) writes:

> Recently I bought a Realistic Scanner type PRO-9200.
> I noticed that this unit only locks on frequencies which are within
> approx. +/- 3 kHz in the range of this scanner.
> Normally this is no problem at all in the VHF low and high ranges...

I am unfamiliar with a model PRO-9200, but I don't think you
should change the discriminator.

Many Radio Shack and Bearcat scanners employ a "window
detector" circuit which prevents the scanner from locking on
an off frequency signal in the SEARCH mode.

Window detector implementation is a fairly symmetrical cir-
cuit of operational amplifiers. The window detector com-
pares the output of the discriminator to see if the voltage
is within bounds (+/-) set by some resistors. The output of
the window detector is used a logic level.

If the discriminator output is out of range, it means the
signal is off frequency and the microprocessor controller
will continue the search operation. If the discriminator
output is within range, it means the scanner is tuned near
the center frequency of the signal.

The size and symmetry of the "window" can be changed by
replacing the appropriate resistors, or you could disconnect
the output of the window detector completely.

--
==
Bob Parnass, AJ9S - AT&T Bell Labs - parnass@ihlpm.att.com - (708)979-5414

3809. Re: Beam Antenna For Cellular Phone ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 16:55:16 UTC
From: WFAUST@NOMVS.LSUMC.EDU
Message-ID: <9206221653.AA25736@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288282

Just to relate two points from past experiences trying to use a
cellular phone from a vacation home.
1. Use the lowest loss feedline that you can. The miniature heliax
works very well. The little bit of power you put out at 800 MHz
gets lost really fast.
2. A corner reflector worked best in my situation. The reason, another
cellular system was stronger than my home system, and the phone
kept wanting to roam to the other system when using a vertical atop
a tree. The corner reflector effectively blocks signals from behind
where a beam or vertical does not.

Wm. Bryant Faust, IV WFAUST@NOMVS.LSUMC.EDU
Department of Pharmacology WFAUST@NNOMED.BITNET
Louisiana State University Medical Center voice: (504)568-4740
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112-3139 fax: (504)568-2361

3810. Motorboat noise from Kenwood mobile!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 17:27:48 UTC
From: hgpeach@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.132748.25700@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 288283

A friend has a Kenwood VHF mobile (I think it is a TH26??). Yesterday
it started making a sound he describes as a motorboat noise. I seem
to recall someone else on here mentioning a similar problem. Anyone
familiar with the cause of this or the cure?
--
Harold G. Peach, Jr. >< N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

3811. Re: 56K radio technology [was Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 17:34:17 UTC
From: andyw@aspen32.cray.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.123417.5981@hemlock.cray.com>
Source record: 288286

In article <1992Jun21.123536.8122@ke4zv.uucp>, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
> [...]
> That's still not a general solution. The reason 28 MHz was chosen in
> the first place was that there were several transverters available at
> the time to carry the signal to the band of choice. Unfortunately most
> of these sources have dried up since the design was finalized. Using
> transverters is still the way to go because of the modularity it
> promotes, but somebody needs to get busy and start producing them
> again.

As several posts, and some personal mail have told me, DEM have
produced a 28 <-> 430 transverter. As soon as I can find their
phone number, I'll do some research and post my findings.

What is the minimum acceptable channel spacing of the 56K modem ?

This is starting to look interesting (again)...
--
andyw. N0REN/G1XRL

andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835

3812. Hams Blamed for KQED Outage

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 17:50:14 UTC
From: edg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <t5plx5.edg@netcom.com>
Source record: 288287

In Sunday's paper, an AP story blames "ham radio operators"
for an audio outage on KQED on Saturday, in which a male voice,
identified as 23-D.O.G. was heard in conversation. The FCC was quoted
without individual attribution as stating that hams frequently interfere
with other services.

Is there any more hard information out there?

Speculations to /dev/null, along with flames.
-edg
--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0511 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

3813. Where's a good place to buy a TNC?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 18:22:15 UTC
From: protein@garfield.catt.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <protein.709237335@garfield.catt.ncsu.edu>
Source record: 288288

Where's a good place to buy a TNC?

Any info on any of the following would be helpful.

1) AEA PK-232
2) Kamtronics All-Mode (v5.0)
3) MFJ-1278

I'm interested in doing CW, RTTY, WeFAX, and Packet. I've got a ICOM 725
HF rig and a Yeasu FT-415 2m HT. and an IBm compatible 486 computer.

Chris Blackmon, N4VGK || In this business, you either lead, follow
protein@catt.ncsu.edu || or get the hell out of the way.

"pour aller ou personne n'est jamais alle'...."

3814. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 19:09:52 UTC
From: tom@xn.ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.190952.1755@xn.ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 288291

In article <1992Jun22.143345.2800612@locus.com> dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
>In article <1992Jun20.120438.3586@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>
>>Falling back to the 1963 handbook I found two designs, filter and
>>phasing. Tube type of course. I started checking other years, and
>>found what you want in the 1986 Handbook on page 30-30. A 9 MHz SSB
>>generator module, complete with a circuit board available from Circuit
>>Board Specialists. It looks like a simple design made from parts still
>>commonly available. The speech amp is a 741, carrier oscillator is a
>>MPF102 followed by a 2N2222 buffer, the mixer is an active FET design
>>using a pair of 40673s, and another 2N2222 couples the mixer to the
>>crystal filter. Missing is a post amp for the filter.
>
> As I recall, no one makes 40673s anymore. Strictly speaking, the 40673
>will not be commonly available much longer. The ECG222 is a direct
>replacement, so I'm told.
>
>--
> * Dana H. Myers KK6JQ | Views expressed here are *
> * (213) 337-5136 | mine and do not necessarily *
> * dana@locus.com DoD #466 | reflect those of my employer *
> * "Dammit Bones, spare me the lecture and give me the shot!" *

W1FB supplied us with much needed ssb knowledge in his QST articles
from Sept 1985 to (including)Dec. 1985. If you can't build a simple
generator using salvaged parts then go back to CW and have another
chat with "MORRIS"
BCNU tom K1KAY (an old _art)

3815. Re: Motorboat noise from Kenwood mobile!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 19:14:20 UTC
From: tom@xn.ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.191420.1843@xn.ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 288292

In article <1992Jun22.132748.25700@ms.uky.edu> hgpeach@ms.uky.edu (Harold Peach) writes:
>A friend has a Kenwood VHF mobile (I think it is a TH26??). Yesterday
>it started making a sound he describes as a motorboat noise. I seem
>to recall someone else on here mentioning a similar problem. Anyone
>familiar with the cause of this or the cure?
>--
>Harold G. Peach, Jr. ><> N4FLZ _% hgpeach@s.ms.uky.edu

I get motorboating noises with my Kenwood 7600 and KLH amp
when connectors get loose and grounds go away.
by the way I'd like to swap my outboard motor for a 440Mc. rig.
tom K1KAY

3816. Re: Field Day rules question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 19:21:23 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570426@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288301

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, taber@ultnix.mro1.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:

>I also would like to see a transmitter exemption for a Tech VHF/UHF SSB and CW station similar to the exemption for Novice stations.

There IS an exemption for a packet station. Our club this year will be in the "5" transmitter class, even though we will actually have 7 transmitters: 2 CW, 2 phone, 2 Novice, 1 packet. (Only 1 of the Novice stations is "free.")

AL N1AL

3817. Whistlers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 19:37:11 UTC
From: jkearman@arrl.org
Message-ID: <189@arrl.org>
Source record: 288191
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

Someone recently enquired about whistler reception. I couldn't find this info at the time, but here it is. Mike Mideke has written an excellent introduction to the subject, called "The Whistler Hunter's Handbook." It includes schematics for usable receivers and explanations of what causes whistlers and when to listen for them. I believe it costs $6.00 ppd in US. His address is:

Michael Mideke
P.O. Box 123
San Simeon, CA 93452

Please tell Mike where you heard about his book.

Mike also publishes an occasional article in "The Lowdown," which is a monthly newsletter dedicated to low- and medium-frequency listening and experimentation. You receive The Lowdown with a membership in The Longwave Club of America. Dues are US$12.00 for 1st-class mail in the US, and US$20.00 for overseas airmail. The address for membership is:

LWCA
45 Wildflower Rd
Levittown, PA 19057

73, Jim Kearman, KR1S
ARRL Headquarters
Newington, CT 06111

3818. Lectrokit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 19:54:16 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GLIOYWHWIO96VLTP@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 288289

Has anyone had any experience, or even heard of Lectorkit?

Saw an advertisement in QST and received some literature.

They have a "SPIDER" 1 watt QRP transceiver kit for $39.00
($29.00 without case and case parts). Thought that if it
were any good I would get one for my 9 year old to
build...maybe get him more excited about the hobby.

thanks

73s de Cookeville, TN
Jeff, AC4HF
Danny, KD4HQV/AG

3819. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 19:59:12 UTC
From: kennykb@dssv01.crd.ge.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.195912.28737@crd.ge.com>
Source record: 288290

In article <1992Jun22.143345.2800612@locus.com>, dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers) writes:
|> As I recall, no one makes 40673s anymore. Strictly speaking, the 40673
|> will not be commonly available much longer. The ECG222 is a direct
|> replacement, so I'm told.

Also, it's generally pretty trivial to adapt these designs to the 3N211. There are a number of general-purpose dual-gate MOSFETs out there.

73 de ke9tv/2, Kevin There isn't any .signature virus, is there?

3820. ft209rh mods sor

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 21:04:35 UTC
From: kak6279@cs.rit.edu
Message-ID: <3468@cs.rit.edu>
Source record: 288294

Can anyone on the group please help me out? I have a Yeasu FT-209 rh handheld
and I found a file on wuarchive that explains a modification on how to increase
the range of the radio. Does anyone know more about this? It onlt gives the
pin numbers, and I'm kinda lost on everything else.
Or: Do you know of any place I can fine a article on it?

I need it to listen to fire and ambulance freqs. (I'm a member of
them , and it would save money on a scanner.
Thanks in advance.

FireMAN

3821. Re: Beat the law:Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 21:05:33 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <yFgsmB2w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 288305
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

sean@ms.uky.edu (Sean Casey) writes:

> In article <wb9omc.708631409@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu> wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.
> :Sec. 12.(a) A person who knowingly or intentionally posesses a portable
> :police radio commits unlawful use of a police radio, a Class B
> :misdemeanor.
> : (b) This section does not apply to:
> : (8) a person:
> : (a) who is regularly engaged in newsgathering
> : activities;
>
> I strongly resent newspeople having any privileges I would not. They
> are private citizens working for a private corporation. We should have
> exactly the same rights.

You do, including freedom of the press.

I don't think Indiana's law is a recent one. Amateurs and newspeople
are excepted because they showed up a the legislature and threatened to
challenge the law. I was told years ago by a friend from Indiana that
he was told by a state police officer that their instructions were to
threaten people but not try to enforce it in court. Anybody know if
it's been done?

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

3822. Circuit Board Specialists - Address Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 21:08:13 UTC
From: danbl@arcturis.CNA.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <3082@master.CNA.TEK.COM>
Source record: 288299

I am seeking the address to Circuit Board Specialists.
Please post to this newsgroup.

Thank you,
Daniel Blakley

3823. request for current elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 21:10:30 UTC
From: CANOUGH%BINGVAXA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9206222056.AA22597@AMSAT.ORG>
Source record: 288295

Please send me the file of current orbital elements
for all satellites you have them for. I will use them in
the program InstantTrack. Thanks.

--- Gay Canough KB2OXA

canough@bingvaxa.cc.binghamton.edu

3824. request info on transmission coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 21:15:43 UTC
From: ISENHOUR@LAMBIC.FNAL.GOV
Message-ID: <920622161616.202023d5@LAMBIC.FNAL.GOV>
Source record: 288296

I am new to the hobby, and while I study for my licence I am want to set up an antenna. A friend suggested a discone with an 'N' type connector, which I purchased. I need about 75 feet of ~50 ohm coax cable to connect it (I have an alinco 580t). I was told there are all sorts of variety of coax, and I would like to know about what specs make a quality line, and where can I get a good price for it (I'd get 100' or so if it would bring down the price per foot). What is a good price per foot?

tnx!

John
john@hopduvel.UUCP

3825. Re: Beam Antenna for Cellular Phone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 21:16:03 UTC
From: rfa@Turing.ORG
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.211603.11362@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 288297

In article <1992Jun21.233522.1@eagle.wesleyan.edu> dreuben@eagle.wesleyan.edu writes:
>In article <1992Jun19.134606.1025@guvax.georgetown.edu>, roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu writes:
>> Colleagues--
>>
>> Here's one that came to me recently.
>>
>> Has anyone tried using a beam antenna with a cellular phone?
>>
>> ++
Call your local cell phone company. I have two of these
devices i use with my cell phones to do remote broadcasts
for my radio station. They work well and give me about 5db
or so of gain, in the direction I point them. They are a bit
expensive tho...About $80.00 if I remember correctly.

Hope this helps.
--
OPINIONS !!! I don't have no stinking OPINIONS !!!
JUZ Da FACTS

3826. Re: Tips for teaching a 7yr old enuf for nocode-tech wanted.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 21:20:58 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <randall.709248058@seashore>
Source record: 288308

lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:

>I also met a lady several years ago who was involved with this very
>question in a pre-school. She observed the only correlation between the
>kid's apparent IQs was the age at which they were brought into a
>setting in which they were 'allowed to learn'.

There is also the element of general curiosity in the child. Some children are not that interested in learning. Some are interested in some things and not in others. I don't know how you get a child to be curious, and to want to learn about the world. Providing a stimulating intellectual environment helps, but some kids still are not interested in learning even with that.

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Project Manager, MIS Sales/Marketing Systems uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Project Manager, MIS Sales/Marketing Systems uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

3827. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 21:29:43 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <randall.709248583@seashore>
Source record: 288309

wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:

>alan@km4ba.uucp (Alan Barrow) writes:

>>A ranger or Uniden in a HF (other than 10 m) monoband would also be fun.

> In point of fact, a Uniden HR2510 on 10 meters *IS* fun, as
>some of the DX cards on my wall would attest to.

> But I agree wholeheartedly, a similar radio with a similar pricetag
>for, say, 40 or 80 meters would be a blast. Aside from that, I could
>afford it - right now, I just cannot justify going out and dropping big
>bucks for a mega-rig.....

QRP seems to be a lot more effective on 10m, however. What sort of experience
have people had using QRP SSB on 40 and 80? I sometimes have trouble
getting through with 100w, considering all of the 1KW stations
on the band.

73 DE KK6MY

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Project Manager, MIS Sales/Marketing Systems uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

3828. Re: Help with EIA-222D-86 for Tower permit

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 21:31:00 UTC
From: edjcb@ariel.lerc.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <22JUN199216310891@ariel.lerc.nasa.gov>
Source record: 288293

In article <MAJEWSKI.92Jun22130846@spsd630a.erim.org>, majewski@spsd630a.erim.org (Ron Majewski) writes...
>
>Hello-
>
> I am in the process of applying for a building permit to put up a
>self-supporting tower on my property. My local building inspector has
>requested information that shows how my chosen tower complies with
>standard EIA-222D-86 for wind load, ice load and uplift. He is unable
>to provide me with the specifics of the standard.
>
> I have called the tower mfgr (Heights) -- they have a full set of
>engineering backup, but were unfamiliar with the specific EIA standard.
>
> Can anyone send me the text of this EIA standard? Alternatively,
>can anyone cite a book/publication that would have this?
>
> Thanks in advance for your help and 73!
>
>
>Ron (wb8ruq)
>majewski@erim.org

Your building inspector is one revision behind the times. The current incantation is 222-E-91 "Structural Standards for Steel Antenna Towers and Supporting Structures" 112 pages. Available from Global Engineering, (800) 854-7179. $64.00. I can't suggest an alternate source for the spec.

He can't provide you with the specifics of the spec? That may imply that he doesn't have a copy, in which case I'd doubt his ability to evaluate your response to his request. If the municipality requires compliance with a particular spec, surely they have a reference copy you could inspect.

Good Luck.

Jeff Brown / WB2RUZ / edjcb@scivax.lerc.nasa.gov / (216) 433-3888

3829. Re: Antenna Tuners?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 21:38:02 UTC
From: randall@informix.com
Message-ID: <randall.709249082@seashore>
Source record: 288310

rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu (Robert Wier) writes:

> Desiring to run a mobile HF rig, I've bought sevearl HAMSTICKS
> for different bands. However, it's getting to be a real pain
> to switch them out (even with a quick disconnect). So I'm
> thinking about an antenna tuner which hopefully could be run
> in an auto (maybe with a 102" CB whip?) I've searched the
> indices and find reviews (but don't have on hand) on Ten Tec
> and AEA (don't know if the AEA is auto, though). I also see ads
> for an SGC unit (list $595). I'd be curious to exchange notes
> with anyone using any of these. THANKS!

I am currently using an Icom 726 with the AH-2 automatic tuner. It works very well. You just push the button on the front panel, and within a few seconds, the antenna is tuned. I use it with a Valor 10m whip (similar to a 10m Hamsitck), and it works well on 80m through 10m. This is a really nice setup, and it can be used while driving.

I have also used an Icom 735 with an AT-150 auto tuner. This can be made to work, but it is not nearly as good. You need to have an SWR meter hooked up to verify that the antenna in tuned. It also has a harder time tuning to all of the bands. It should not be used while driving, as it requires too much concentration and attention from the driver. There is a better tuner for the 735- I think it is called the AH-3.

A regular MFJ tuner (about $100) could also be used, but again, not while driving. It can take a couple of minutes of spinning knobs to tune the antenna properly

I do not have experience with the SGC product.

73 DE KK6MY

--

=-=
Randall Rhea Informix Software, Inc.
Project Manager, MIS Sales/Marketing Systems uunet!pyramid!infmx!randall

3830. Casio BOSS serial interface info.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 21:41:44 UTC
From: vjh21@cas.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun22.214144.29831@cas.org>
Source record: 288300

From an earlier posting I saved...

From: plav@cup.portal.com (Rick M Plavnicky)
Date: 3 Dec 90

Well, it is serial but the signals themselves are not RS-232. Here's what
their port looks like (excuse the crudeness...):

```
---------------o-Vss
|| ___________o-TX
|| \/
|| /\_________o-RX
||
```

Output from TX, logic low is 0v and logic high is +5v, with reference
to Vss. Input to RX follows the same logic.

Once you build your cable (or buy their high priced PC cable) you
should be able to hook up to it using a terminal and puzzle out the
data formats. They ain't tough.

The software basically uses xon/xoff protocol to keep the Casio's
buffer from overrunning, but otherwise is pretty straightforward
async stuff. It just moves bytes back and forth, no protocols like
zmodem or kermit involved here.

Sorry, but because I'm bound by a non-disclosure agreement I cannot be
more specific. You might try writing or calling Casio for more
information. Here's the address info:

Casio, Inc.
570 Mount Pleasant Ave.
P.O. Box 7000
Dover, New Jersey
07801
Phone (201) 361-5400
Fax (201) 361-3819

--
```
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
| Vincent Herried (614) 447-3600 x 2877
| Chemical Abstracts Service
_____________________ | P.O. Box 3012
(_)_________________ \ | Columbus, OH 43210-0012
_________________|\ \ |
(_)_______________\_\ \ | Current thought: People who cannot be
_____________________\ | understood are geniuses, so management
```

```
(_)____________________| | assigns them the toughest projects.
|
-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-=-
```

3831. Looking for FAX freqs and skeds

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-22 22:57:40 UTC
From: randyh@gvgadg.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <4748@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 288298

My friend brought over his new AEA-FAX unit. We played around with it
a got a couple of nice gray scale images.

We are looking for HF fax frequencies and schedules. The AEA manual
had a few, but there must be many more.

If you know if any frequencies and schedules, please pass them along.

If I get a good list, I collect them and repost in a few days.

Thanks,

Randy
WA2AGE

randyh@gvgadg.gvg.tek.com

3832. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 00:26:14 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <!=qlza+.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 288316

bly@btree.uucp (Roger Bly) writes:

>(Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes:
>>What I would really like to see the FCC do is to move all HDTV up to
>>UHF and reallocate the VHF TV band to land moble service like the
>>Brits did in the UK.
>
>That is the plan. Current VHF TV will be reallocated to ground-based
>"personal communication" services. FCC expects the transition to take
>15-20 years. I suspect it will happen a little faster as HDTV receivers
>appear much cheaper to produce than expected due to advances in computer
>display and compression technologies.

Must be a secret plan; I've never heard of it.

But I am encouraged that it might even happen as soon as 2010. VHF-TV
is the most intensive waste of spectrum there is. The 174-216 MHz band
would be an excellent resource to relieve spectrum overcrowding, and
an opportunity to apply new technology without having to conflict with
the old.

More wild ideas:

Add 76-88 MHz to the FM broadcast spectrum.

Make 54-72 MHz a new narrowband FM "personal broadcast" (40 kHz channeling)
service. Licenses and frequency allocation would still be required but the
process could be shortened or reduced to make it easier for very small
stations to get on the air.

But maybe the bigwhigs in the networks and broadcast conglomerates might
not like these ideas.

>Some of the emerging satellite-based direct brodcast TV companies are
>currently transmitting compressed digital RGB. These companies will
>probably offer HDTV services in 2-3 years.

Lossless or lossy?
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

3833. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 00:28:00 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <_=qlhm+.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 288317

stevej@pillock.moron.vware.mn.org (Steven Jarosh, KA0VYB) writes:

>Our ATV repeater in Mpls has an output at 421.25mhz with VSB filtering
>so that we stay above 420mhz. Input to the repeater is 439.25mhz which
>is also our simplex freq. This leaves most of the area between the two
>open for the other services with negligible interference. This is not
>just theory, it actually works and we all live in harmony.

Huh? How could you possibly do such a thing? Isn't there some rule against
doing something that MAKES SENSE? :-)
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

3834. Re: Beat the law: Receiving illegal in IN

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 00:46:09 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <r=qlb1=.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 288314
Cross-posted to: alt.radio.scanner,rec.radio.amateur.misc

dbushong@wang.com (Dave Bushong) writes:

>>"They can take away my radio when they pry it from my cold, dead
>>fingers."
>
>Right. I can see both of you guys now. In the headlines. "Amateur
>radio operator shot while resisting arrest." Maybe you can have your
>headstone made up ahead of time.

The newspaper article would go on to read "Coroner called to scene to
remove evidence from dead man's grasp". :-)

>Oh yes... meanwhile someone is holding up a liquor store, but since
>the cops are arresting scanner owners.......

The cops will eventually get around to checking out the liquor store.
They always do eventually get to the scene of a crime. Just don't
bother the evidence until they get there.

You somehow thought the role of the police is to PREVENT crime by being
there before it happens, WHERE it happens?

>Or how about this: I borrow an image scanner from work to scan in
>some documents for OCR. I get stopped at a sobriety checkpoint on
>the way home, and the cop says, "What's that?" I say, "A scanner."
>
>"Up against the wall, fatso."
>
>"No, not that kind of scanner!" (Whump * wack * thump * bam * bam * bam)
>(Anyone got a video camera handy?)

Cops are like that only in L.A.

>I guess the "no scanner" laws are to keep criminals from listening to
>the cops while the criminals perpetrate something. Say, that's a
>deterrent. I wonder how it's working. I'll be right back, I have
>to go get the paper to see if crime has stopped.

Not has it not stopped, it has increased. Afterall, it *IS* profitable.

>I'm back. Crime hasn't stopped, but the cops did kill someone in order
>to pry his cold, dead fingers off his radio.
>
>Well, that's a reasonable compromise. *NOT*

Well at least that radio will eventually turn up at a hamfest, helping to
reduce the prices for the rest of us. :-)

--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

3835. Yagi person/antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 00:57:29 UTC
From: 913284%JPNTSUK2.BITNET@pucc.princeton.edu
Message-ID: <9206230056.AA12522@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288302

Hello, OM.

I investigated their papers of Yagi-Uda array.
1925 Dec.28 Pat. "Denpa-shikou-houshiki" applyed by Yagi.
1926 This Pat. is accepted #69115. Japan.
1926 Feb. "Projector of the Shapest Beam of Electric Waves",
Proc. of the Imp. Academy ("Nihon-Gakushiin-kiji") Yagi, and Uda.
1928 Jun. "Beam transmission of Ultrashort waves"
Proc. IRE by Yagi.

They are the first paper of Yagi-Uda array, maybe. Most of them is
written only by Yagi, so this array is called "Yagi" array.

Prof. Yagi had the call J7AA before World War II, and was member of
early JARL.

73 de
KOMATSU Toshiki / Phys. Org. Chem. , Univ.of Tsukuba
S-mail:P.O.Box 53,Tsukuba-Gakuen,305,JAPAN
Phone:+81-298-51-4590
Radio:JF7WED@JL1CCL.14.JNET1.JPN.AS

3836. RE: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 01:03:42 UTC
From: jkearman@arrl.org
Message-ID: <191@arrl.org>
Source record: 288187

Fred Goldstein (K1IO) writes:

>Jon Bloom's argument that IL didn't cause the drop-off is a wonderful
>example of how Statistics are the third class of mendacity, above
>Damn Lies." and "By starting in 1965, he doesn't show what happened
>in the preceding years. Hey, while IL TOOK EFFECT in 1967, it was
>ANNOUNCED by the FCC in 1966 and PROPOSED BY THE ARRL!!! (not by Wayne
>Green or CQ) in 1964. So in '64, there was this big Sword of
>Damocles hanging over Amateur Radio in the US. And the dropoff began.

I think Fred is wrong. I think the dropoff was actually related to the assassination of President Kennedy, in 1963. Everyone was so depressed, they gave up on becoming hams.

I mean, if we're going to impugn each other with scientifically unsound claims, let's go for it! The next thing you know, someone will propose a correlation between the declining solar flux and the outbreak of war in Europe.

Jim Kearman, KR1S

3837. Help IDing GE Radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 02:23:31 UTC
From: Kirk.Smith@bbs.oit.unc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.022331.28979@samba.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 288303

I have the possibility to pick up some radios cheap (maybe free if I can
sell some) but I'm not sure what they're worth or if they're any good.
They were donated by a police department and then abandoned, so they have
no manuals for anything. If anyone can tell me what these are (and maybe if they're worth
anything), I'd appreciate it.

The id is as follows:

GE Mastr II Comb: MX55KFU89A (one of these)
GE Mastr II Comb: MC55KFU89A (11 of these)

Also GE MPR VHF HTs, Comb: P2BJJ65BBN (looks like a button for squelch,
a toggle switch marked CLE, a toggle switch marked P/P, and a volume knob.

Thanks!

-Kirk J. Smith, EMT-P

--
The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the University of
North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Campus Office for Information
Technology, or the Experimental Bulletin Board Service.
internet: bbs.oit.unc.edu or 152.2.22.80

3838. Field Day Publicity Article - Text

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 03:14:07 UTC
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.031407.4548@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 288304

The following article appeared in the June 21st Sunday Boston Globe page A2. A list of 26 Area (MA NH CT +RI) club FD QTH's followed. I am posting it here as some of you may find it usefull for you own publicity efforts. Feel free to use it as long as you give W1BG credit.

I will post the complete list seperately as it will only be of interest in New England.

73 Steve F

P.S. Penn and I would like to know if you get it published elsewhere.

"Hams have a Field Day preparing for emergency

By Penn Clower W1BG copyright 1992

Next weekend, June 27 and 28, local Radio Amateurs will be participating in the annual Field Day exercise sponsored by the American Radio Relay League. Field Day is fun with a purpose: it's an emergency communications drill disguised as a combination radio contest and picnic. Hams try to contact as many other stations as possible in a 30 hour period. Their performance is scored by a set of rules tilted to favor temporary station setups run from non-commercial power sources. Area radio clubs will begin putting up their Field Day stations late Saturday morning, and the public is invited to drop by to see what the hobby is all about.

Amateur Radio is as old as the art itself. Many people are surprised to learn that the hobby predates the vacuum tube, and that early hams sent messages hundreds of miles using transmitters made from car ignition systems. Today's amateurs communicate worldwide using voice, Morse code, computers, television, and even satellites. Ham operators must pass an FCC examination covering radio rules, theory, design, and safety. There's no age limit to take the exam however, and with recent rule changes the entry level license is easier to get than ever. Radio hams shouldn't be confused with CB operators though. There's no license requirement for CB, and CB operators, unlike hams, are restricted to low power sets of fixed design and limited range.

In return for earning a license, hams are allowed to design, build, and operate their own radio stations. They do this in many different ways, and the hobby seemingly has something for everyone. Some amateurs delight in tiny portable sets, while others assemble stations powerful enough to rival commercial broadcasters. Purchased equipment is the rule, but many like building their own accessories or modifying sets for peak performance. Most amateurs enjoy contacts with other hams in remote parts of the world but still find time to chat with friends in neighboring states. Radio contests are a popular weekend activity and help develop operating skills. Field Day fits roughly into the contest category, but is unique because of the emphasis

on temporary outdoor setups using low power.

Field Day has been a popular summertime event for years. It's designed to encourage hams to assemble the equipment and skills needed for emergency communications. That means being independent of commercial power as well as the comforts of home radio setups. To add an element of competition and fun the event is also set up as a contest. Points are awarded for each radio contact, with a system of bonus points awarded for operation with different modes and transmitter power ranges. Low power sets earn more points per contact because they're more likely to be useful in emergencies. They're smaller, easier to move, easier to run from batteries, and can be put on the air with less fuss. Bonuses are also awarded for using alternative energy sources (solar, wind, or even muscle power!), satellite and computer contacts, and public information displays. Hams see Field Day as a good excuse to get outside for a weekend of picnicking and radio. For the public it's a wonderful opportunity to become acquainted with a hobby that's advanced from crystal sets to satellites.

The traditional Field Day setup of years past was in a state park and consisted of several tents, a bewildering net of wire antennas, and a few sputtering gasoline generators. Today the operating site is just as likely to be a shopping center parking lot. With modern transistorized equipment the generators are often replaced by batteries and solar panels, but the antennas can still look confusing to the uninitiated. The following is a list of locations to be used by some of the larger radio clubs in Eastern Massachusetts. You're encouraged to drop by and visit any of them during the contest (which runs from 2 PM Saturday until 5 PM Sunday). It's a great opportunity to see the full variety of amateur radio communications and learn more about this fascinating hobby."

****
Steve Finberg W1GSL w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
PO Box 82 MIT Br Cambridge MA 02139 617 258 3754
****

3839. Re: Vertical Antenna: Recommendations or Advise sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 06:17:51 UTC
From: grady@public.BTR.COM
Message-ID: <7166@public.BTR.COM>
Source record: 288306

My vertical consists of a ten foot section of
1.5" PVC pipe connected to another ten foot section
of 0.5 in PVC pipe. The element is 14g. stranded
wire.
I use an antenna tuner and ten watts out of my IC735.
On just QSO with a fellow in Ohio, North Dakota, and
British Columbia on twenty meters.

Total cost of antenna materials $8.

Lotta bang for the buck!

73 Grady
KD6ETH/AA

--
Views expressed are not those of the National Security Agency

3840. Hometown

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 11:03:00 UTC
From: David.Wilhite@f7009.n124.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <709335337.F00001@ocitor.fidonet>
Source record: 288182

AB>You might visit my hometown, Gettysburg, PA. Besided the FCC Amateur
AB>& CB licensing office, if you're interested in American history, you
AB>could tour the battlefield.

Hey Al...could you go over on your lunch hour and see where my license application is in the stack...and maybe put it on top??? :)

* Origin: Com Port 1 - DFW Amateur Radio BBS (214) 226-1181 (1:124/7009)

3841. Re: 56K radio technology [was Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 12:07:44 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.120744.16839@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288323

In article <1992Jun22.123417.5981@hemlock.cray.com> andyw@aspen32.cray.com (Andy Warner) writes:
>
>As several posts, and some personal mail have told me, DEM have
>produced a 28 <-> 430 transverter. As soon as I can find their
>phone number, I'll do some research and post my findings.

This is the SHF systems unit. It is on three fairly large boards, LO, TX mix, and RX mix. One of our group bought one at Dayton. I haven't heard from him whether it works well or not. It certainly looked simple enough.

It continues SHF's tradition of no tune stripline construction. Only the LO requires any adjustment. Frankly, the LO is the heart of the system and, using my 902 unit as a benchmark, I'd say it's also the weak link in SHF's transverters. It's certainly the major failing of the Hamtronics units. Getting a good clean LO signal is difficult. Let us know if it works out.

>What is the minimum acceptable channel spacing of the 56K modem ?

The modem is 70 kHz broad and operates on 100 kHz channel spacing.

Gary KE4ZV

3842. Re: Wanted: Kit recomendations.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 12:33:39 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.123339.17036@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288324

In article <1992Jun21.112629.66@lrc.edu> neal@lrc.edu writes:
>
> I would like to build a mobile 2 meter rig.
> Is such a thing availabe?
>
> Any recomendations/experiences/warnings would be
> greatly appreciated.

There are at least two ways to go, Ramsey and Hamtronics. The Ramsey transceiver has been discussed here by several people. The kit is relatively sound, but the tune up instructions are useless. Hamtronics has a line of receiver and transmitter boards that are ok. You'd have to come up with your own cabinet and harness.

Gary KE4ZV

3843. Sorry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 12:41:09 UTC
From: victor@stack.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.124109.797@uranus.ibioc.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 288180

```
Test
UV3DIN - victor@stack.serpukhov.su
73!
```

3844. Re: Help IDing GE radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 12:49:33 UTC
From: WFAUST@NOMVS.LSUMC.EDU
Message-ID: <9206240249.AA19907@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288186

The combination numbers for the radios in question work out to be
the following.

M M model Mechanical Package
X +-12volt DC System Voltage (C is also +-12vDC)
5 21-40 watts Power Output
5 25 KHz Channel Spacing
K 8-Frequency Frequency Capability
F 4-xmit:4-recv Number of Frequencies
U Channel Guard Options (also known as PL)
8 Frequency 470-494 MHz
9 Range
A 0.0005% Frequency Stability

I have used several radios of this type for ham repeaters in this area
but they were the 450-470 version of the radio. It might take a bit
of work to get these into the ham band. GE will sell you a copy of the
manual for about $50 as I recall. It can be a tough manual to
photocopy as it has a lot of fold out schematics. Good Luck

Bryant, N5GWF
WFAUST@NOMVS.LSUMC.EDU

3845. Need small extruded aluminum box

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 14:02:16 UTC
From: kessler@cbnewsk.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.140216.12870@cbnewsk.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288311

I am looking for a small Extruded Aluminum Box that has a slot for a PWB and two end plates. What companies carry this type of box? The box is frequently used for modems (Hayes), the Kantronics UTU, etc.

I need one that is approximately 5x5x1.5 with end caps that attach with screws. An pointers would be appreciated.

Bill Kessler
att!inuxy!kessler
kessler@inuxy.att.com

3846. Re: 56K radio technology [was Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 14:25:25 UTC
From: zlau%arrlhq.UUCP@uhasun.hartford.edu
Message-ID: <208@arrl.org>
Source record: 288115

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <186@arrl.org> jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:
>>
>>Has anyone considered mixing the 56k modem output up to (down from)
>>144 MHz and connecting it to something like Rick Campbell's 902-MHz
>>transverter (July 1991 QST, available from DEM)?
>
>Yes. A Hamtronics XV2 sort of works, and Rick's transverter sort of
>works. Neither can cope with a mountaintop site.
>
>Gary KE4ZV
>
How well Rick's transverter works depends on what input MMICs you
use. If you have a real noisy 902 band, which isn't unusual in
some places, you really need a transverter built like a well designed
40 meter receiver. Solution--don't use ANY MMICs in front of the mixer.
Sure, you will probably have a 13 dB or so NF, but chances are, there
is enough background noise on channel that it doesn't really matter--just
like 40 meters. If things are really bad, you may have to add some sort
of cavity or interdigital filter, but this would be needed with just about
any transverter.

Even if you don't modify Rick's board to use +17 dBm mixers, I suspect
that people using early versions (1987) of the 56 kb modem will have
trouble with the modem front end crunching before the transverter.
The schematic I am looking at just has a 3N204 mixer with a PI network
input matching section--not exactly what I'd call high performance.

To fully take advantage of an SBL-1X mixer with a 10 dB post amp, you
really need something with a +15 dBm 3rd order input intercept and a 3
dB NF (for those of us accustomed to 500 Hz BW RX specs, this is a
108 dB dB DR!). Not surprisingly, the VHF contest stations use the
best HF rigs they can get their hands on for IF radios. I suspect
that even the latest 56 kB modem doesn't come close to making an
SRA-11H mixer worthwhile.

Incidentally, you might wonder why I haven't published anything on these
high level mixers. To be honest, they really are lab curiosities. You
are unlikely to see any benefit--simply because you need to clean up
the broadband/phase noise of the interfering transmitters to see
the advantage. For the few who can clean up those "other" transmitters
on the hill, great, but most of us can't. We are lucky just go get our
stuff up there.

A way to make Rick's transverter exceptionally clean is to spend a few extra $$ and get crystals around 190 MHz instead of around 95 MHz. Not needed in most cases but this sort of stuff pleases some people...

Finally, it pays to investigate all the bands and see which are quiet and which aren't. Instead of getting expensive filters, it may make more sense to use a band that doesn't need any. Perhaps the best way to evaluate a band is with a low level signal source/linear transverters with an AM or SSB receiver and a set of attenuators. Combine the low level source with the attenuated input from an antenna and see how little attenuation you can use and still hear your source. Of course some noises like radar are intermittent and easily missed.

--Zack Lau..

3847. Re: Fun 25WPM code practice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 14:26:00 UTC
From: riawelch@ubvmsb.cc.buffalo.edu
Message-ID: <BqAw13.Kt6@acsu.buffalo.edu>
Source record: 288307

In article <1992Jun21.060012.17804@convex.com>, tonyp@convex.com (honey bunny) writes...
>I copy the following station nightly. They send CW around 25 WPM
>for 15 to 30 minutes. The text is clear but abbreviated and consists
>of weather reports for the Northwest Pacific. [...]
>
>CKN / 12.753MHZ / 0530-0545,0600 / 25WPM / WX
>
>
>tony / WA2EAA

I'm sure Tony knows about this but others may be interested to know
that WSC, Tuckerton Radio, in New Jersey sends weather reports in CW every day
at 1218 UTC on 12879.5 Khz. The sending speed seems to be 20-25 wpm and they
came into Buffalo this morning at 599. WSC is probably more convenient for
East Coast ops to copy.
73 de N2MED

Kevin W. Welch riawelch@ubvms.cc.buffalo.edu

3848. Re: Circuit Board Specialists - Address Wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 14:47:03 UTC
From: jfw@ksr.com
Message-ID: <13188@ksr.com>
Source record: 288313

danbl@arcturis.CNA.TEK.COM (Daniel Blakley) writes:
>I am seeking the address to Circuit Board Specialists.
>Please post to this newsgroup.
(why?)
Circuit Board Specialists
P. O. Box 951
Pueblo CO 81002
(303) 542-4525

3849. Looking for tnc kiss-mode info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 14:53:20 UTC
From: znha@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.145320.12046@bcrka451.bnr.ca>
Source record: 288312

I'm curious about my mfj1278 tnc in kiss (host) mode. I can enter it and have
a driver program that will then speak IP through the tnc. Like all things, though,
I'd like to change it to:

1. return back to "normal" tnc mode when the driver quits; and
2. make regular virtual-connect protocols available.

Is there net.wisdom on what sequence of bytes to send the tnc to leave kiss? Also,
decoding of packets--is there a description (ideally, code fragment) of the protocol?
I recall reading something in the back of a kantronics KPC manual about the mode, and
it had something like:

send " 0xdd oxdd ....data.... 0x0d" to cause the tnc to transmit data
send " 0xdd 0xdc 0x0d" to cause the KPC to leave KISS mode.

Do mfj's have such a thing? The manual is not detailed--so help is muchly appreciated,
73, Gord.

--
znha@x400gate.bnr.ca (internet) ve3ppe@ve3osq.#eont.ont.can.na (packet)

3850. Re: 56K radio technology [was Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 15:41:42 UTC
From: andyw@aspen32.cray.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.104142.998@hemlock.cray.com>
Source record: 288315

In article <1992Jun22.123417.5981@hemlock.cray.com>, I promised:
> [...]
> produced a 28 <-> 430 transverter. As soon as I can find their
> phone number, I'll do some research and post my findings.

I just got off the phone with Down East Microwave. Here's what
I've discovered...

They do indeed have 28 <-> 432 transverter kits in stock. They are
based on the same design as their various designs for 900MHz and
above. They consist of 3 boards (all 4 5/8" [11.8cm] x 5 1/2" [14cm]):-

LO - Provides 2 outputs (+8dBm, I think). Can switch between two
crystals.

TX - IF drive needed: 0-3dBm, Output: 18.5-20dBm.

RX - NF: 3 - 3.5 dB, Conversion Gain 17-20dB

The TX & RX boards are physically identical, just populated
differently. The boards have identical mounting holes, so
you can stack them. The complete unit is about 1" [2.5cm] tall.

The TX drive is designed to feed a gain block like the Toshiba SAU4
(which co-incidentally DEM also sell :-)).

Add a 432 TX/RX switch (if you're going half duplex) and you're
set. Apparently there are a couple of units out there being evaluated
with the GRAPES modem, so either the evaluators are under non-disclosure,
they've got no net access, or they're naturally shy..

Here's the kit pricing :-

Complete transverter kit (boards & all components)......$ 155
Bare boards (set of three).............................$ 30
Toshiba SAU4 (not included in the $155 kit).............$ 50
PCB for SAU4 ....$ 9

So a 15W transverter kit will set you back around $214 + Tx/Rx switch..
(I don't know if crystals are included or not..)

Just for the record, I've got no affiliation with DEM, apart
from being a satisfied customer ..

Their address is :-

Down East Microwave
Box 2310, RR1
Troy, ME 04987

USA

(207) 948-3741 (voice - I lost their FAX number).

FYI, Ian (VE3PFH) informed me that the minimum usable channel spacing
was 150KHz.

Now if someone could post a reminder of the modem costs, I'd be able
to price out a system....
--
andyw. N0REN/G1XRL

andyw@aspen.cray.com Andy Warner, Cray Research, Inc. (612) 683-5835

3851. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 16:04:26 UTC
From: rkarlqu@hpscit.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <50030015@hpscit.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 288184

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, kennykb@dssv01.crd.ge.com (Kevin B. Kenny) writes:

> In article <1992Jun22.143345.2800612@locus.com>, dana@locus.com (Dana H. Myers)
> writes:
> |> As I recall, no one makes 40673s anymore. Strictly speaking, the 40673
> |> will not be commonly available much longer. The ECG222 is a direct
> |> replacement, so I'm told.

> Also, it's generally pretty trivial to adapt these designs to the
> 3N211. There are a number of general-purpose dual-gate MOSFETs out there.

> 73 de ke9tv/2, Kevin There isn't any .signature virus, is there?

If you're looking for a good RF dual-gate MOSFET, the Philips BF980 series
is excellent (I say "series" because there are a whole bunch of slightly
different versions like BF981, BF990 (SMT) etc.). They are intended
for UHF TV tuners, but I found them to also be excellent in the 8 MHz. IF
of my FT-757 (I added two extra stages of IF gain to fix the 757's
famous poor sensitivity problem). It has higher IDSS than some of
the commonly used FET's so you may have to increase the bias
current somewhat if you're substituting it for a 3N211, etc. It likes
to run at 10 or 15 mA. At HP, it's used a lot for scope front ends
as a source follower to get a high input impedance.

Rick N6RK
rkarlqu@scd.hp.com

3852. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 16:34:53 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5576@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 288192
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.policy

steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM (Steve Salmon) writes:

>My point was that it seems to do what I assume it's intended to do--act as
>an incentive. And not just for me. I know it's provided an incentive for
>a number of my students [...] to improve their
>code speed. And I think that's a good thing.

We should require computer programmers to demonstrate a knowledge
of reading Hollerith cards before they can get their programming
license.
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire
telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New
York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this?
And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they
receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."

3853. Operating 2m in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 16:40:56 UTC
From: vfoao007@VAX.CSUN.EDU
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.164056.26768@csun.edu>
Source record: 288319

I will be vacationing with my family in the subject countries in early July and hope to take a 2m HT along for fun and safety. (still waiting for license from Germany and Austria, Czechoslovakia was first to come through -- OK8EBS)

Can anyone give me hints about operating 2m over there? Do I need to whistle up repeaters as in Britain? Is there a simplex frequency that is widely monitored? Are there any social gaffes I should avoid? I can survive in German, so language should only be a problem in Czechoslovakia -- should I stick to English there, use German, or try Russian? I'm interested in friendly communication, not political ax grinding.

Thanks in advance -- vielen Danke -- spasibo.

+---+
| Michael Reagan KK6WO Circulation Unit Coordinator |
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| (818) 885-2274 California State University |
| fax (818) 885-2676 Northridge CA 91328-1289 |
| --... ...-- -.. . de gustibus non est disputandum -.- -.- -.... .-- --- |
+---+

3854. Wanted: Kenwood TH-78 mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 16:44:19 UTC
From: pvh@apple.com
Message-ID: <27233@goofy.Apple.COM>
Source record: 288197

Does anyone have mods for this new dual band radio? I heard something about removing resitors D4 & D6, but would like clarification on that.

Also, does this radio have the same hole around 460 that the TH-77 had?

Thanks,

Pete Helme
N6YLJ

pvh@apple.com

3855. Whistlers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 16:47:51 UTC
From: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.EDU
Message-ID: <CMM.0.90.0.709317216.freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu>
Source record: 288320

They know many things for they walk by night.

<Sorry; just couldn't resist!>

Mike Freeman <K7UIJ> | Internet: freeman@watsun.cc.columbia.edu
301 N.E. 107th Street | GEnie: M.FREEMAN11
Vancouver, WA 98685 USA | FidoNet: Mike Freeman at 1.105/126
Telephone (206)574-8221 | All your movements are controled by physics.

3856. Re: Beam Antenna for Cellular Phone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 17:18:03 UTC
From: hawk@oakhill.sps.mot.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.171803.9961@oakhill.sps.mot.com>
Source record: 288318

In article <1992Jun19.134606.1025@guvax.georgetown.edu> roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu writes:
>Colleagues--
>
> Here's one that came to me recently.
>
> Has anyone tried using a beam antenna with a cellular phone?
>A friend of a friend has a cabin in the woods. Said cabin has no
>access to a phone, but the owner does have a cellular phone in his
>car. Unfortunately, the little vertical on the car won't do the job
>out there in the woods so a few of us were wondering if they got a
>beam antenna and got it up high enough if they could make it invoke a
>cell.
>
> What do people think about this? If it seems workable, would any
>regular antenna using all the standard formulae work? Or would
>something special be required.
>
>Bob
>
> ++
>
> Robert L. Oakley (Bob) PHONE: (202) 662-9160
> Georgetown Univ. Law Library FAX: (202) 662-9202
> 111 G Street, N.W. BITNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.BITNET
> Washington, D.C. 20001 INTERNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.GEORGETOWN.EDU
> ARS: WK3C
>
> ++

Bob,

I've used a 11 element yagi on a cellular radio
project at Motorola. I worked just fine!
regards

George Hawkins

GEORGE HAWKINS KKK KK IIIIIIII 5555555 XXX XXX
K K II 55 X X DXCC &
K K II 55555 X X MOBILE
K K K II 55 X 160 <> 10
K K II 5 X X SEE YOU ON
K K II 55 X X BANDS FROM

KKK KK IIIIIIII 555555 XXX XXX MY TRUCK!

George Hawkins Internet: hawk@hawk.sps.mot.com
Motorola Inc. UUCP: cs.utexas.edu!oakhill!otis!hawk
6501 William Cannon Drive West Phone (512) 891-4543
Austin Texas 78735-8598 FAX (512) 891-2947

3857. Slow charge for Ni-Cads?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 17:43:56 UTC
From: CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9206231741.AA01311@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288321

I've never run into this one before. I have a battery holder for my Icom IC-32AT which holds six AA size cells. I have populated it with Sanyo 600 ma Nicads. The desk charger from Icom, for this radio, indicates 12-15 hours for that pack in the charger (obviously not quick-charging). Interestingly enough, it appears, from the documentation, that the charger puts out 45 ma. of current in the slow charge mode. These cells can be charged at 60 ma (600 ma fast charge) - according to the printed legend on the batteries. A 15 hour charge in the Icom charger gives them a nice charge, as in they last quite a while, but I notice they are stone cold when I take them out of the charger. How long can I charge them for at 45 ma? I've never seen any comments on a slower charge rate for Nicads - always how fast can I get to yesterday. Any takers? (The Icom charger manual assumes you are using 450 ma AA nicads.)

3858. Re: request info on transmission coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 18:19:34 UTC
From: bruno@hpldsla.sid.hp.com
Message-ID: <22360071@hpldsla.sid.hp.com>
Source record: 288212

Hi John,

The issue of coaxial cables is very complex, however, excluding physical
and/or temparature characteristics, T H E most importante gauge for the
quality is " Nominal Attenuation " per unit of lengh in dB @MHz.

From the Belden catalog p.101/107 - Belden 8214 Type 8/U has 1.8 dB/100'
@100MHz.
Belden 9913 Type RG8/U has 1.4 dB/100' @100MHz attenuation.

You get what you pay for , there is no free lunch.

From the log of AA6AD

3859. Re: Advice on TV antenna sought...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 18:34:02 UTC
From: pngai@adobe.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.183402.9759@adobe.com>
Source record: 288322
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Jun18.210348.25480@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>To give you an idea of how a well mounted antenna *can* perform, I'll
>tell you about the antenna I use at my farm in western Kentucky near
>Evansville Ind. It's four Channel Master super deep fringe antennas
>on an H frame mounted on a 60 foot tiltover homebrew tower for VHF

This raises an interesting question. When mounting two or more VHF
antennas, how should they be mounted? Is it ok to have them
stacked one above the other on the mast? What if any are the
spacing considerations? You mention an H frame, I assume the
H is parallel to the ground?

How do you bring down the multiple signals from the antennas?
Do they each have a cable or do you "mix" them on the mast?

--
My opinions are my own.

3860. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 18:55:39 UTC
From: martin@datacomm.ucc.okstate.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.185539.786@unx.ucc.okstate.edu>
Source record: 288181

I can't imagine how the network types or even the owners of
local broadcast television stations could really want to hang
on to the present allocations, providing they got something
just as useful in the UHF or microwave frequencies. If one
lives on the fringe of the viewing area of one of the
stations occupying channels 2-6, a good portion of the Summer
is spent putting up with Sporadic E bombardment. For those
of us who are interested in radio propagation, this is
fascinating, but for most people, it is a real nuisance.
With stereo sound, the signal/noise ratio is much poorer due
to the decreased level of the stereo subcarrier and the
accentuation of any static crashes by the audio level
expander which is part of the stereo sound system.
Channels 7-13 don't get hit by E-skip as often, but
moving even those channels to higher frequencies would be a
good decision because television tuners and antennas could be
optimized for a narrower range than today's hardware.
The best way to go about this, most likely, is to use
the up-coming adoption of the HDTV standard as the
demarkation line between the old system and the new one. A
perfect example is the European abandonment of the Band-1
frequencies between 41 and 55MHZ. Somebody who can tell us
about how well that went should step up and fill us in.
I sure miss hearing BBC1 around 41.2xMHZ, but I'm sure
the Oklahoma Highway Patrol doesn't miss the S9 video
carriers that used to jam the network.

Martin McCormick WB5AGZ Stillwater, OK
O.S.U. Computer Center Data Communications Group

3861. Re: Dual Band Choices/Performance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 19:24:30 UTC
From: bsplaine@mtmtl8.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <23860007@mtmtl8.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288185

Gary, thanks for the reply..... I have been tending toward the Alinco's but have not settled on a model yet. the 570 sounds like a good one but the 590 on sale sounds better. However, as you mentioned the new 599 for a few bucks more (?) might be better in the long run.

Antenna wise, I think I have settled on the following...
Vehicle- one of the compact dual banders that show 3/5 dB. That should allow me to enter some parking garages without tiltdown. I agree with your recommendations on thru the roof vs the luggage rack.

If I use the MOBILE dualbander as a repeater, I will use the vehicle antenna as a receive antenna on 440 and the xmit on 2m will be a BIG HIGAIN antenna that I will mount on a 25' portable mast I have designed.

Your recommendation for the FT470 has been my choice as an HT and I will probably go in that direction once I firm up the rest of the rig. Maybe the price of these will drop once the replacement I saw mentioned in the postings is released by Yeasu. If any of the 2m mobiles will allow one to repeat 2m/2m that might be just as ideal as xband rpt. Other than emergency and public service events, I have no interest in 440. I just need high power/efficiency in *remote* locations and the ability to put my Explorer on a mountaintop and carry an HT.

Please let me know if you receive this. I am new to this editor and UNIX

73 es thanks for comments.

Bill N6GHG

3862. Vertical Antenna: Recomme

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 19:44:00 UTC
From: David.Wilhite@f7009.n124.z1.fidonet.org
Message-ID: <709420879.F00001@ocitor.fidonet>
Source record: 288135

RO> I have an R-5 vertical mounted on the chimney of my house with no
RO>problems. Even the architectural control people haven't raised a fuss
RO>(yet)--probably because it is no more intrusive than a tv antenna.

RO> The R-5 (and I assume the R-7 as well) is a great vertical. It
<rest of stuff deleted>

Robert,

Who makes an R-5 and R-7? Are these part numbers of some brand?

* Origin: Com Port 1 - DFW Amateur Radio BBS (214) 226-1181 (1:124/7009)

3863. Re: RFI problems with Infrared Motion Detector Security Light

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 19:52:04 UTC
From: lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Message-ID: <HP8TmB1w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org>
Source record: 288193

peterson@crash.cts.com (John Peterson) writes:

> The summary pretty much says it all: I have one of those Infrared
> Motion Detector Security lights installed outside, and ever since I set
> up my 2m base station antenna, the light kicks on (after dark of course)
> when I transmit. :-(

Hey! A new game when you tire of 'Trolling for Taillights'! :-)

These things are notorious for EMI sensitivity. Found one at a
commercial installation where the gate lights came on and the guard was
called whenever a truck pulled up. That guard sure checked a lot of
invisible trucks. They finally fixed it so it no longer serves as a
daily transmitter test. :-)

73, internet | lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org
Lyn Kennedy packet radio | K5QWB @ N5LDD.#NTX.TX.US.NA
pony express | P.O. Box 5133, Ovilla, TX, USA 75154

-------------- "We have met the enemy and he is us." Pogo --------------

3864. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 20:00:29 UTC
From: ffjal@alaska.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.200029.5074@raven.alaska.edu>
Source record: 288325

In article <randall.709248583@seashore> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea)
writes:
>QRP seems to be a lot more effective on 10m, however. What sort of experience
>have people had using QRP SSB on 40 and 80? I sometimes have trouble
>getting through with 100w, considering all of the 1KW stations
>on the band.
>
I use a Radiokit 75 meter SSB radio for checking into local nets around Alaska,
both
from home and while out in the bush. Statewide coverage is iffy -- when I am
in
Fairbanks and net control is in Anchorage (250 miles) or in Southeast Alaska, I
need a relay about a third of the time. The radiokit is about 40 watts PEP
(runs
of 24 volts -- two small gel cells).

3865. US ham in the UK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 20:20:39 UTC
From: ericd@synoptics.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.202039.5821@netnews.synoptics.com>
Source record: 288326

I am planning to be in the UK for a business trip next month
and would like to take the 2m/70cm handheld along. Can I
legally use it in the UK? I can remove the resistor for
UK operation/splits with no problem, but what permits do I
need.

On another note, I am planning on taking a AOR-100XLT along for
the ride. Will I be hassled at customs provided I have the
papers showing that I bought it in the US?

Thanks
73's

=-=
In real life: Eric Davis
On the internet: ericd@synoptics.com
On the air: KD6HTO
On packet radio: KD6HTO @ N6IYA.#NOCAL.CA.US.NA

Invisible airwaves crackle with life.... -Rush
=-=

3866. TNC advice

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 20:24:24 UTC
From: ericd@synoptics.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.202424.5944@netnews.synoptics.com>
Source record: 288327

I am seeking advice for 2 types of TNC's
Currently I have a 232MBX for general use. I am trying to
find a cheep no frills TNC for TCP/IP use. Keywords are
cheep and no frills.

I am also seeking to find the smallest TNC possible to
couple with my HP95 doe portable packet. It must run off of
battery.

Suppliers, phone#'s and price guesses are appreciated!

73's

=-=
In real life: Eric Davis
On the internet: ericd@synoptics.com
On the air: KD6HTO
On packet radio: KD6HTO @ N6IYA.#NOCAL.CA.US.NA

Invisible airwaves crackle with life.... -Rush
=-=

3867. Airband on handheld HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 20:29:53 UTC
From: ericd@synoptics.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.202953.6044@netnews.synoptics.com>
Source record: 288178

I am looking for a HT that can be modified to transmit on the air bands.
A friend is a piolt and is interested in becomming a ham. He would like
to have a radio for air band use in emergencies.

I understand that the modulation is different FM vs AM, and that
antenna lengths would change, and sensitivity would drop. On a
side note my Kenwood TH77A can recieve AM air, why can't it modulate
AM for transmit?

Thanks

=-=
In real life: Eric Davis
On the internet: ericd@synoptics.com
On the air: KD6HTO
On packet radio: KD6HTO @ N6IYA.#NOCAL.CA.US.NA

Invisible airwaves crackle with life.... -Rush
=-=

3868. Re: Wanted: Kit recomendations.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 20:34:14 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.203414.3471@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 288179

In article <1992Jun23.123339.17036@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <1992Jun21.112629.66@lrc.edu> neal@lrc.edu writes:
>>
>> I would like to build a mobile 2 meter rig.
>> Is such a thing availabe?
>>
>> Any recomendations/experiences/warnings would be
>> greatly appreciated.
>
>There are at least two ways to go, Ramsey and Hamtronics. The Ramsey
>transceiver has been discussed here by several people. The kit is relatively
>sound, but the tune up instructions are useless.

Ah, yes! I am one of those people who put one of the Ramsey kits together.
As Gary says - the tune up instructions are useless. Consider for instance
the complete tune up instructions for the receiver:
Adjust L24, L28 and L14 for maximum noise. If you are satisfied then you
are done.
What if you are not satisfied as I was after following this procedure? After
maximizing the noise the rig was essentially useless with an apalling
sensitivity. To the kit's credit, it is possible to get reasonable
performance but this requires some additional tweaking of the band pass
filter coils.

>Hamtronics has a line of
>receiver and transmitter boards that are ok. You'd have to come up with your
>own cabinet and harness.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

I have heard a lot of good things about Hamtronics. A few years ago we
had Hamtronics receiver and transmitter in our 2m repeater. The Hamtronics
kits are not as flexible as the Ramsey ones (they are xtal controlled) but
they seem to be better designs. With proper options (such as a tcxo etc)
they are of commercial quality. I think I'll try a Hamtronics kit next.

What are your views about the Hamtronics kits?

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

3869. Re: US ham in the UK?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 23:48:48 UTC
From: paulz@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM
Message-ID: <32920096@hpspdla.spd.HP.COM>
Source record: 288142

If you are going next month, I hope you have already filed for a
recipricol permit from the British Government. If you have a mailing
address in England, you might have the papers sent there.

The security people are only interested in its being a radio and my want
to look at the batteries. They don't know about the fine points of the
frequency allocations. Just be polite, and allow them time to do their
thing.

73, Paul
AA6PZ @ N6IIU-1.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

3870. Gettysburg Telephone Number?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-23 23:49:57 UTC
From: CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9206241349.AA02345@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288199

Anybody know (or know where to find) the telephone number for the
Funny Cookie Company where I can find out the status of my
Daughters No-code Technician ticket? Thanks.

3871. Philadelphia Area Packet Info

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 00:28:30 UTC
From: kdj@iinus1.ibm.com
Message-ID: <9206240027.AA11502@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288183

I'm planning a trip to the Delaware County/Main Line area in a couple
of months, and looking for info on frequencies and nodes in the area.
I will be taking my TNC and some 2m/440 stuff... probably setting up
in Upper Darby for a couple of weeks. TNX in advance....

Ken Johnson kdj@vnet.ibm.com
KC4YOZ @ WB4KDF.NC.USA.NA

3872. Re: request info on transmission coax

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 00:41:18 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.004118.19965@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288189

In article <920622161616.202023d5@LAMBIC.FNAL.GOV> ISENHOUR@LAMBIC.FNAL.GOV (John L. Isenhour) writes:
>I am new to the hobby, and while I study for my licence I am want to set up an
>antenna. A friend suggested a discone with an 'N' type connector, which I
>purchased. I need about 75 feet of ~50 ohm coax cable to connect it (I have an
>alinco 580t). I was told there are all sorts of variety of coax, and I would
>like to know about what specs make a quality line, and where can I get a good
>price for it (I'd get 100' or so if it would bring down the price per foot).
>What is a good price per foot?

The discone is a low gain antenna, unity or less, so you need as low a loss cable as possible. The lowest loss inexpensive flexible cable, Belden 9913 goes for $0.62 per foot. Note that you need special N connectors for this cable since the center conductor is 9.5 gauge. For ordinary dual band fixed use with your 580, a standard dualband antenna like those made by Larsen, Comet, or Diamond would have considerably more gain. For wideband scanner use the discone is a viable choice, but it's lack of gain means that you need good cable.

Gary KE4ZV

3873. Re: Beam Antenna for Cellular Phone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 01:13:44 UTC
From: isoper@matrix.cs.wright.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun23.211344.1@matrix.cs.wright.edu>
Source record: 288213

In article <1992Jun19.134606.1025@guvax.georgetown.edu>, roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu writes:
> Colleagues--
>
> Here's one that came to me recently.
>
> Has anyone tried using a beam antenna with a cellular phone?
> A friend of a friend has a cabin in the woods. Said cabin has no
> access to a phone, but the owner does have a cellular phone in his
> car. Unfortunately, the little vertical on the car won't do the job
> out there in the woods so a few of us were wondering if they got a
> beam antenna and got it up high enough if they could make it invoke a
> cell.
>
> What do people think about this? If it seems workable, would any
> regular antenna using all the standard formulae work? Or would
> something special be required.
>
> Bob
>

Well Bob,
I was always under the impression that one goes to the woods to renew
their sprit with nature, and to escape the pressures of the city.

So...I would recommend saving the trouble and money by staying at a motel
within the range of the local cell site. If constant communications with the
civilized world is vital.

73, Wes WB8CEH,

PS: The military has a nice SATCOM system that works just about everywhere
I recently saw a civilian version advertised for a small fortune, complete
with voice encryption for vital data.

3874. Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 01:17:34 UTC
From: faunt@cisco.com
Message-ID: <9206241517.AA20246@dirt.cisco.com>
Source record: 288205

No, just the ability to write a program in assembly.

3875. Re: Alinco DJ-580T or Kenwood TH-77A or ????

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 03:31:26 UTC
From: charles@greyrock.mso.colostate.edu
Message-ID: <CHARLES.92Jun23223126@greyrock.greyrock.mso.colostate.edu>
Source record: 288188

Here's the verdict gang.

13 for DJ-580T
0 for TH-77A
1 for TH-87A

I think I'll get the one with the great reviews from the users.
DJ-580T here I come.

Thanks for the help deciding!

Charles

--
!===!
! Charles H. Hemstreet IV ! internet: charles@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Colorado State University ! NeXTMail: nmhemstr@greyrock.MSO.ColoState.Edu !
! Computer Consultant !
!===!

3876. Amateur HDTV Anyone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 03:49:06 UTC
From: P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <9206241748.AA23210@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288220

Interesting comments on the USA's continued use of VHF TV;
theres little VHF TV still in use over this side of the pond. I think theres still a bit of it in France & Norway (I remember seeing maps showing no-go zones for 50MHz use in France).
Most European TV is now UHF, channels 41 to 68 (from memory thats 470 to 860MHz). The old 41-68MHz and 174-216MHz VHF TV channels have been reassigned to trunked mobile-radio services. We never had TV in the 68-88MHz band; this is used for mobile radio. We never had mobile radio in the 30-40MHz band though.
Some Eastern European (ex-Soviet-bloc) countries used 70-85MHz for FM broadcast radio. Radio Gdansk (Poland) on 70.31MHz is a good indicator of meteor-scatter, even though it is smack in the middle of the British 70MHz ham-band.
Maybe if the US VHF TV network is eventually closed down, you may be lucky enough to get a 70MHz band? It would go some way to making up for the loss of 220MHz! Us Europeans never had 220MHz in any case (and our 2-meter band is only 144-146MHz.... curses, foiled again!).
European standards are a mess! We use Phase Alternate Line (PAL) for color TV on UHF, with the exception of France (who use SECAM - dont know what it stands for). FM broadcasting, as i mentioned previously, is split into ex-Soviet-bloc 70-85MHz and 'Western Europe' on 88-108MHz. But there was an allocation around 100MHz for mobile radio (Police etc), and East germany used to use 88-108MHz for FM radio even though it was in the Soviet bloc! (apparently when the time came to decide, they hoped Germany would be re-unified sooner ratehr than later, so chose the 'Western' standard - a decision which, in the light of recent events, was very far-sighted!).

I wonder how easy it would be to re-tune a camcorder or similar TV signal source to the 450MHz ham TV allocation? Most camcorders, video-recorders etc. come pre-tuned to UHF channel 36. Who will be the first to transvert the output from a Nintendo console into the ham-band? (with player interaction from the controllers on Packet?)

TTFN
Pete Lucas ---G6WBJ--- PJML@UK.AC.NSW.UA

3877. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 23 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 05:01:49 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.709362109@honte>
Source record: 288190
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 175, 06/23/92
10.7 FLUX=121.5 90-AVG=138 SSN=096 BKI=2332 2332 BAI=011
BGND-XRAY=B4.9 FLU1=6.6E+04 FLU10=1.1E+04 PKI=3432 2233 PAI=013
BOU-DEV=018,023,021,016,015,023,023,018 DEV-AVG=019 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C4.5 @ 2217UT XRAY-MIN= B3.1 @ 0108UT XRAY-AVG= B7.8
NEUTN-MAX= +003% @ 1800UT NEUTN-MIN= -003% @ 0050UT NEUTN-AVG= +0.1%
PCA-MAX= +0.0DB @ 2100UT PCA-MIN= -1.1DB @ 2220UT PCA-AVG= -0.1DB
BOUTF-MAX=55258NT @ 1253UT BOUTF-MIN=55212NT @ 1934UT BOUTF-AVG=55242NT
GOES7-MAX=E:+140NT@ 0432UT GOES7-MIN=N:-042NT@ 0423UT G7-AVG=+083,+062,+008
GOES6-MAX=P:+148NT@ 2040UT GOES6-MIN=E:-018NT@ 1545UT G6-AVG=+093,+012,+044
FLUXFCST=STD:125,120,115;SESC:125,120,115 BAI/PAI-FCST=015,015,015/015,018,015
KFCST=3334 3333 3334 3333 27DAY-AP=009,010 27DAY-KP=3223 2222 2233 3223
WARNINGS=
ALERTS=
!!END-DATA!!
```

3878. Vertical antennas

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 06:37:51 UTC
From: steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM
Message-ID: <42685.steve@192.9.1.30>
Source record: 288226

>
>In article <1992Jun19.194031.15340@chinet.chi.il.us>, megabyte@chinet.chi.il.us (Dr. Megabyte) writes:
>> As a recent upgrade from Tech to Tech+, I'm looking to get my HF station on
>> the air. After discussing this with my wife and my housing association,
>> it looks like some vertical antenna is the best possible antenna solution
>> for me.
>>
>> Anyone have an recomendations for any one vertical over another? How about
>> ground mounted radials, which need them which do not? Are any of them able
>> to be mounted on a TV pole mast on top my house?
>>

I'm a great fan of the Butternut HF6V antenna. I got my DXCC solely with a Butternut on top of the house, and later took it on a DXpedition in the South Pacific with equally good results. I've recommended it to some of my students, who are also pleased.

There's an option kit with radials to install on your roof if you put it on top of the house. On the DXpedition, I simply connected one or two copper wires where the radials normally attached, threw them in the ocean, and had an enormous ground plane! Occasionally, in bad conditions, I was told by hams on the other end that I was the only signal they could hear on the band.

As the name implies, it also gives you the ability to work six bands with one antenna.

Steve, AA6LF

Stephen R. Salmon E-mail: steve@carlyle.com
Carlyle Systems, Inc. Phone: 415-345-2500
2000 Alameda de las Pulgas Fax: 415-349-3874
San Mateo, CA 94403

3879. Test

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 07:05:25 UTC
From: a3272@mindlink.bc.CA
Message-ID: <m0m0RLw-0009DCC@rsoft.rsoft.bc.ca>
Source record: 288194

```
This is a test

--

Ya'akov Miles,
VE7-ALQ,
<a3272@mindlink.bc.ca.>
```

3880. ken n1kk

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 07:26:03 UTC
From: JMG%TNTECH.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <01GLLKQ9TNW096W0GR@TNTECH.BITNET>
Source record: 288131

Ken,

you didn't leave your E-Mail address for info on the tower

Jeff, AC4Hf
JMG@TNTECH

3881. DTMF decoder,COMSHACK 64

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 11:14:15 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.151735.22619@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 288207

I would like to know if anyone has improved the DTMF decoder
circuit used in the SUPER COMSHACK 64 Repeater Controller.
It uses a TEL-TONE MT-980 DTMF decoder chip.

Mine has trouble decoding tones from signals that are not full
quieting into the repeater.

The circuit is designed with a chip that has a 4 line (ABCD)
output.

Ken
N1KK

3882. Tower and hf beam for sale

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 11:15:39 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.151835.22707@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 288209

I have for sale a 40ft Rohn crank up tower and a Cushcraft
ABT-34 (4 element HF) beam.

I will sell together as a package or seperate.

I can be reached during the day at 508-467-2663 or
via email.

Ken
N1KK

3883. ARUBA hams on email

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 11:29:33 UTC
From: klimasewski@fccvde.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.153221.23173@ryn.mro4.dec.com>
Source record: 288208

Are there any HAMS in ARUBA that have access to the usenet
groups?

Ken
N1KK
P40K (October 1992)

3884. DX Bulletin #66 June 22, 1992

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 11:33:16 UTC
From: skitch@nadc.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9206241131.AA26742@NADC.NADC.NAVY.MIL>
Source record: 288195

Sorry that the bulletin is late but I was sick.

The Ohio/Penn Dx Packet Cluster
DX Bulletin No. 066 (OPDX.066)
June 22, 1992
Editor Tedd Mirgliotta, KB8NW
Provided by BARF-80 BBS Cleveland, Ohio
Online at 216-237-8208 14400/9600/2400/1200/300 8/N/1

Thanks to the Northern Ohio Amateur Radio Society, Northern Ohio DX Association, Ohio/Penn Packet Cluster Network, K4CEF & Southeastern Cluster Group, DXNL, DF4RD, G4ZVJ, JH1FDP, AD1C, K1MEM, WA1MPB, KE2LJ, WB3LHD, AA6LF, K6OZL, K7JA, W8GMH, N8HUR, WA8MEM, OD5ZZ and Y42MK for the following DX information.

30 METERS. Jim, K1MEM, (WAZ Manager) is informing everyone that Brazil (PY) has 30 meters privileges as of the 21st of February. This info was not disseminated to the PY community until it was officially published on June 12th. For the purpose of any WAZ award appliciation, Jim will consider February 21st as the acceptable date for 30 meters contacts claimed with any PY station. On a related note, Jim has recently received full documentation from the government of Chile (CE) relating to frequency allocations. Jim wants to remind everyone that 10100 to 10150 kHz is still reserved for the fixed services, but it is possible to work all zones on 30 meters. (Just read the rules.)

5R, MALAGASY REPUBLIC. 5R8GW and 5R8JS have just received the last of the signatures required to submit their application to the League for approval. F6FNU reports this paperwork is in process and he hopes for League approval soon. Until then, look for 5R8GW on 28450 kHz around 1130z.

FW, WALLIS ISLAND. FO4OA will have a 14 to 18 month assignment in FW-land starting June 21st. There has been no callsign mentioned or QSL info reported.

JARL KYOTO ARC (JA3YAC) DXPEDITIONS TO 3D2/T30. Activity will be 80 thru 6 meters including the WARC bands, SSB/CW/RTTY. QSL all via JA3OIN.

3D2, FIJI. Be looking for 3D2IG (JH3FJG), 3D2TX (JH3TXR), 3D2KT (JI3DLI), 3D2IL (JF3PLF) and 3D2IM (JI3NTS) from August 7th & August 14th-15th.

T30, W. KIRIBATI. Be looking for T30IG (JH3FJG), T30TX (JH3TXR), T30KT (JI3DLI), T30IL (JF3PLF) and T30IM (JI3NTS) from August 8th thru 13th.

KH4, MIDWAY ISLAND. Ted, NH6YK, will be on Midway starting July 2 thru August 20th. He will be there as a Volunteer Bird Researcher, but plans to find time to be active as NH6YK/KH4. Activity will be on 6 and 10 meters SSB. There may be a possibility of satellite operations if equipment can be found in time. More details to follow later.

KH9, WAKE ISLAND. Jim, VK9NS, says that due to the lack of time he is going to use his stateside call, WR1Z, and /KH9 when he goes to Wake Island. Begin looking for WR1Z/KH9 starting June 23rd.

OX, GREENLAND. Wolfgang, DL3LAB, and ED, DK2OY, will be active from here starting June 27th thru July 11th. Both will sign OX/. Activity will be 160 thru 10 meters with a possibility of some operations on the WARC bands. Wolfgang will be active on SSB and Ed will be active mostly on CW. QSL to DK2OY (92 CBA).

PACIFIC DXPEDITION. Andy, G4ZVJ, will sign KH8/G4ZVJ from Tutuila Island (IOTA OC-045), American Samoa starting August 12th. He is also hoping to sign ZK2VJ from Niue Island probably August 26th to September 2nd. There may also be some brief activity as 5W1VJ from Upolu Island, Western Samoa. Activity will be on all HF bands, mostly CW. QSL via G4ZVJ.

S7, SEYCHELLES. Achim, DF3EC, who was signing FR/DF3EC/P from Reunion is now active from Seychelles as S79EC. He will be there for two weeks. Check 21025 kHz around 1700z, and 18083 and 10104 kHz starting around 2130z. CORRECTION: Last week we mentioned Achim was one of the operators with Baldar, DJ6SI, operating from Glorioso. This is false.

T2, TUVALU. Ian, T20AA, is usually a regular on Sundays, 21330 kHz at 1000z. QSL via N4FJL.

V5, NAMIBIA. DK1II will be in Namibia from June 26th to July 24th. He will be active mostly on CW. Check the usual DX frequencies and the WARC bands. QSL to CBA.

VR, PITCAIRN ISLAND. Brian, VR6BX, has been active on 15 and 20 meters RTTY. Check between 0100 to 0330z around 14085 and 21086 kHz. QSL to Brian Young, P.O. Box 21, Pitcairn Island.

ZA, ALBANIA. It has been reported by Martti, OH2BH, that the IARU staff has revisited Albania and new amateur radio training class are being held in Tirana. There will be 15 new hams who will receive their licenses in early July. Martti also reports that Albania will receive their IARU credentials in late June. He hopes/plans to operate from the new Albanian IARU Headquarter's station (ZA1IARU?) during the Radiosport Contest in mid July.

ZK1, NORTH COOK ISLANDS. More information was sent to OPDX (by Steve, AA6LF) on Warwick Latham, ZK1WL. Warwick is indeed a resident and the only ham on Penrhyn Island. He is the operator of the radar and weather stations there. Steve had a chance to meet him. He stated Warwick is a great guy and he was nice enough to let him guest-op from his shack. Unfortunately for DXers, Warwick is more interested in satellites and experimenting than in being an "appliance operator" for the deserving.

Word has it that Peter, ZK1XP, is to be active shortly from here. His length of stay is unknown at this time.

DX TIDBITS..... Bob, KW2P, (of Navassa fame) annouced that he and the same crew would be going to Desecheo (KP5) for and all band/mode operation December 28th to January 4th. They have received the required permission..... Toly, UT3UY, (of D2ACA) is trying to get into 9G and 3V. No other info is available yet..... The HA5BUS operators are resting and have licenses to operate for 14 days from 9V and 9M consecutively, starting June 23rd..... It was reported on the 14236 DX Net that QSL cards for FO0CI Clipperton DXpedition are now being sent out.... QSL cards for the recent OD5RAK operation will be coming around the first part of July. Dwaine, WA8MEM, with NODXA, will be receiving the QSLs to be mailed stateside....

CZECHOSLOVAKIA TO SPLIT IN TWO. FUTURE NEW DXCC COUNTRIES? After 74 years, Czechoslovakia may be divided into two independent nations. The newspaper reports that there is a slight, but unlikely possibility that Czechoslovalia would survive. The split could cause a Czech Republic and Slovak Republic. The two regional parliaments have set the date of September 30 to reach an agreement. Stay tuned!

Excerpts and distribution of The OPDX Bulletin are granted as long as OPDX/BARF80 receive credit. To contribute DX info, call BARF-80 BBS online at 216-237-8208 2400/1200/300 and leave a message with the Sysop or send InterNet Mail to: aq474@cleveland.freenet.edu or send BitNet Mail to: aq474%cleveland.freenet@cunyvm or send a message via packet to KB8NW @ WA8BXN.OH.USA.NA

73 -- marty -- nr3z skitch@nadc.navy.mil

3885. ICOM 02AT power output

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 12:11:29 UTC
From: R_ARAGAO%BRUNB.BITNET@VTVM2.CC.VT.EDU
Message-ID: <9206241211.AA27543@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288196

Dear OMs
Recently I measured the power output of my ICOM 02AT using some power
supply voltages and a Bird meter. For 13.8 V from my HF Rig PS I had
about only 3.2 Watt using a well matched antenna. Since the manual
says this should be 5 Watt I woul like to know if the final transistors
are damaged.
Thanks in advance
Rogerio P T 2 T D
Department of Physics
University of Brasilia
Brasilia Brazil
e-mail: r_aragao@brunb.bitnet

3886. Help with FAX/SSTV with MFJ1278

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 12:12:33 UTC
From: doug@owl.isis.org
Message-ID: <m4gVmB1w164w@owl.isis.org>
Source record: 288149

Hi All,

I am curious to know if anyone is using an MFJ1278 to decode both FAX and SSTV. The problem that I have is that I am trying to decode both modes using MFJ's Multicom software (to no avail)...

Would anyone have a PD (Public Domain) software that can work with the MFJ1278 to decode these modes?

Help would be appreciated,

73 de Doug!

<*> Ham Radio... A world to discover... Have you made contact lately? <*>
------------------------*
Ham Operator VE2VMS	AMPRnet: ve2ura@ve2vms.ampr.org
Douglas W Murray	PBBSnet: ve2vms@ve3jf.#eon.on.can
Senior System Analyst	Compu$erve: 76376,1515
Ottawa Civic Hospital	R&D BBS: (819)772-2952 - FidoNet 163/506
------------------------*
<*> Ham operators are ALWAYS on the right frequency... <*>

3887. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 12:19:13 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.121913.21843@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288210

In article <randall.709248583@seashore> randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:
>wb9omc@dynamo.ecn.purdue.edu (Duane P Mantick) writes:
>> In point of fact, a Uniden HR2510 on 10 meters *IS* fun, as
>>some of the DX cards on my wall would attest to.
>
>> But I agree wholeheartedly, a similar radio with a similar pricetag
>>for, say, 40 or 80 meters would be a blast. Aside from that, I could
>>afford it - right now, I just cannot justify going out and dropping big
>>bucks for a mega-rig.....
>
>QRP seems to be a lot more effective on 10m, however. What sort of experience
>have people had using QRP SSB on 40 and 80? I sometimes have trouble
>getting through with 100w, considering all of the 1KW stations
>on the band.

I used to have an Argonaut, 2 watts out on a good day 80 thru 10. I used it portable with antennas just thrown up in trees. If you stayed out of pileups and called it a day when summer thunderstorm static got too bad, you could talk to a lot of stations. 40m was usable in the daytime and 80 was good very late at night. 20 was ok as long as there wasn't a contest. 15 and 10 were fine when they were open.

You could hear a lot more stations than you could work of course. I eventually went to an IC735. With 100 watts I can talk to anyone I hear, provided I stay out of pileups. Since I don't work DX, that's no problem.

Gary KE4ZV

3888. Re: Re: FT-470 Undoc'd Mods - Results

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 13:28:38 UTC
From: bsplaine@mtmtl8.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <23860008@mtmtl8.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288221

I certainly would appreciate a list of the FT 470 mods.
Thanks, Bill N6GHG

3889. Re: Airband on handheld HT's

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 13:41:38 UTC
From: tom@xn.ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.134138.4440@xn.ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 288198

In article <1992Jun23.202953.6044@netnews.synoptics.com> ericd@synoptics.com writes:
>I am looking for a HT that can be modified to transmit on the air bands.
Is this an FAQ? Amateur equipment is not certified for other uses!

>A friend is a piolt and is interested in becomming a ham. He would like
>to have a radio for air band use in emergencies.
A scanner (or TH77A) should suffice unless he is in an aircraft
(which should have its own airband radio) air band portables are available
second hand and type accepted!
>
>I understand that the modulation is different FM vs AM, and that
>antenna lengths would change, and sensitivity would drop. On a
>side note my Kenwood TH77A can recieve AM air, why can't it modulate
>AM for transmit?
See the ARRL handbook for differances in construction of modulators
(by the way when will the HT all-mode be available in the U.S.?)
>
>Thanks
>
>=-=
>In real life: Eric Davis
>On the internet: ericd@synoptics.com
>On the air: KD6HTO
>On packet radio: KD6HTO @ N6IYA.#NOCAL.CA.US.NA
>
>Invisible airwaves crackle with life.... -Rush
>=-=

By the way I'm glad your friend is interested in becoming a ham.
Just make sure he doesn't get into trouble and become a smoked ham.
tom K1KAY

3890. Re: Gettysburg Telephone Number?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 14:32:36 UTC
From: rlt@cbnewsl.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.143236.8180@cbnewsl.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288200

In article <9206241349.AA02345@ucsd.edu> CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Carty Ellis KA2Y (Ex K2OES)) writes:
>Anybody know (or know where to find) the telephone number for the
>Funny Cookie Company where I can find out the status of my
>Daughters No-code Technician ticket? Thanks.

Sure! (717) 337-1511 (license inquiries)

They issue Amateur licenses on Tuesdays, and you can call on Thursday to find out if it was issued that week. They'll ask for a last name and zip code (and sometimes a callsign if it's an upgrade.) And that's about all there is to it. Unfortunately, though, I think that all they can tell you is whether it's been issued (and, if so, the call sign). If it's still waiting to be processed, I don't think they can determine where in the pile it is.

73 to you and your daughter!

Roberta
KB2OOA

3891. Boston + Area Field Day QTHs final list

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 14:45:52 UTC
From: w1gsl@athena.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.144552.25246@athena.mit.edu>
Source record: 288201

1992 New England Field Day QTHs

In responce to many E Mail requests here is the complete list of
Field Day sites I have received. Those inviting the public
appeared with a half page article by W1BG in the June 21st
Boston Sunday Globe on page A2.

Many of these groups would welcome additional operators. I have
included as much contact information as I have for each group.

BTW thanks to all who contributed to this list.

73 Steve F W1GSL

Club Location Town

Algonquin ARC Vietnam Veteran's Field Marlboro MA
Concord Rd near Rt 20
Bob 508 562 4733 Russ 508 568 8901

Boston ARC Larz Anderson Park Brookline MA
Bob Salow 508 650 9440 Phil Temples 617 327 5986

Billerica ARS Lowell Sportsmans Club N Chelmsford MA
Swan Rd
Mike Raisbeck 508 250 1235 (e) 508 436 5907 (d)

Blackstone Valley ARC Black Hill Fire Tower Burrillville RI
Black Hill Rd off Rt 100

Cape Ann ARA Hospital Park, Summit Ave Rockport MA
KA1GTA

Capeway ARC Wapatuck State Park Hingham MA
NS1N

Contoocook Valley ARC Hemlock Corner Loop Rd Henniker NH

Framingham ARA Bose HQ "The Mountain" Framingham MA
Sharon Gartenberg KC1YR sharon@unixland.natick.ma.us

Greater Lawerence ARF Boston Hill N Andover MA
********** Public Not Invited **********

Interstate Repeater Society Pinkerton Academy - Rt28 Byp Derry NH
KA1RCA

Mashpee ARC Sandwitch Boat Marina Sandwitch MA

Massaoit ARA VA Hospital Picnic Grove Brockton MA
N1EDM

Mayflower ARA Boston Edison Training Ctr Plymouth MA

Montachusett ARA Mt Wachussett Princeton MA
Tom WA1RHP tcc@ll.mit.edu

Mowhawk ARC Baptist Common, Baldwinville RD Tempelton MA
1.5 mi N of Rt 2
Paul N1IPG 508 632 9432

Middlesex ARC Bently College Waltham MA

MIT RS 84 Mass Ave Cambridge MA
Nick 617 253 3776

Mt Tom ARA Soapstone Mountain Somers CT
Jim Ussalais W1EQO 413 586 5111

Nashua Area RC Ridge Rd 1/2 mi South of center Hollis NH
KA1GOZ

Northeastern Univ ARC 360 Huntington Ave Boston MA
Snell Library Court Yard
W1KBN 617 437 4198 Len Kay 617 437 5417

Noshoba Valley ARC Rt 119 at the Nashua River Pepprill MA

Police Amateur Radio Team 4 Boston Rd Westford MA
WB1GOF 146.52 tstader@attmail.com KA8SCP@KA8SCP.ampr.org

Souhegan Valley ARC Greenville Rd New Ipswich NH
KD1AP

Sturdy Memorial Hospital ARC WW1 Memorial Park N Attleboro MA
KA1PES

Thinking Machines ARC 425 School St Northbridge MA
Ed Parish 617 234 2518 parish@think.com

Wellsley ARS + Babson WC Babson College Wellesley MA
Dave KC1PR 617 944 7025 (h) 508 879 2960 x 3000 (w)
bush@enb.prime.com

3892. Nicad information

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 15:00:43 UTC
From: hwells.el_segundo@xerox.COM
Message-ID: <"24-Jun-92..7:59:51.PDT".*.Hugh_E._Wells.El_Segundo@Xerox.com>
Source record: 288204

Here is an article that I put together awhile back that may answer the question regarding Nicads remaining cool during a C/10 charge. And, yes, Nicads prefer to remain cool.

NICAD CELL CHARACTERISTICS

by

Hugh Wells, W6WTU

The operating characteristics of a Nicad cell are very basic in nature. During charge, only current and cell temperature are critical. Discharge may occur at any current rate until the cell terminal voltage falls below 1.1 volts, but the cell temperature rise must not cause the cell electrolyte to boil (gas). When connected in a pack, the pack must be unloaded when the individual cell voltage falls to 1.1 volts to prevent reverse charging of the lowest voltage cell in the pack.

Few applications discharge cells at an excessive high rate where gassing becomes a problem, with the exception of toy electric cars (These are toys for men). Cells designed for this application usually have larger than average plate area and large connecting tabs to support the higher peak current. Cell temperature is kept below the critical value by selecting the cell capacity such that the cell will dissipate its charge before gassing occurs. In essence, the toy car runs continuously with a nearly zero series load resistance allowing the cell temperature to rise near critical just as cell discharge is reached.

The following brief notes will further amplify an understanding of Nicad cell characteristics.

1. Nicads are very easily damaged due to gas pressure caused by over-charging at high charge rates. Unfortunately, Nicads do not have a positive indicator for indicating the state of charge. It is up to the user to estimate the relative charge state. The cell terminal voltage does rise slightly and then drops off at the point of full charge which may be used as a "full charge" indicator during charge. Typically, the charge rate is calculated at C/10 where C equals cell capacity and the 10 represents hours for charging. At C/10, a nominal or normal charge would occur. A fast charge can be accomplished, cell design permitting, by changing the ratio, i.e., 5C/2.

2. Cell temperature does rise at the completion of the charge cycle, particularily at high charge current values, and can be used as a charge completion indicator. At the moment of temperature rise, the charge current must be reduced immediately to prevent excessive gas pressure build-up. Some chargers monitor the cell temperature and reduce the charge current to a small sustaining value. For 500ma cells, the sustaining value is typically between

10-25ma, or just enough current to compensate for the chemical change (internal current leakage). Nicads prefer to remain "cool" because elevated temperatures can cause dehydration.

3. Pulse charging of Nicads is most preferred as it is more efficient than a steady-state current value. Steady state current creates gas bubble formation on the plates of the cell, while pulse current tends to create fewer gas bubbles allowing the charge to be more uniform across the plate area. The charge uniformity is enabled by gas bubbles being moved around due to current pulsations. Bubble movement allows more plate area to be exposed during charge. Pulse charging also creates less of a temperature rise. The charge rate still has to be calculated as a function of C/10 during each charge pulse to determine total charge time (The accumulated charge is equal to the sum of the charge area under the pulse curve).

4. Older style Nicad cells would not accept high charge rates above C/10 and would develop electrolyte seal leakage at attempted higher charge rates. A leaky seal, in any case, means the eventual loss of the cell. Newer cells, as used in most handheld radio applications seem to tolerate high charge rates without developing cell leakage as long as the temperature is controlled (kept low).

5. In the event corrosion around the seal of a cell develops, the corrosion can be removed. Wipe the corroded area with a vinegar soaked cotton swab. Use an ample amount of liquid and dry the cell with a tissue. Keeping the cell clean allows it to be used until it fails completely. Take note that weeping cells can cause corrosion problems if they are not inspected and cleaned regularly.

6. Discharge of a Nicad is critical only if the cell is under a load. When loaded, the cell voltage should not be allowed to drop below 1.1 volts which is just over the edge of the discharge end of the curve. Allowing the cell to drop to 1.0 volt or less while under load may cause permanent plate/electrolyte damage. The result would be a loss of cell capacity. Of course, a loss also takes place naturally with age which limits the number of charge-discharge cycles the cell is capable of supporting before it is exhausted.

7. Unloaded cells may be stored almost indefinately and allowed to discharge to whatever cell terminal voltage the cell can maintain on its own. When putting a previously stored cell into use, charge the cell, at least the first cycle, at C/10 for 12-14 hours. Shelf life of a cell is usually a function of how fast nickel whiskers develop internally that can short the cell. Two methods have been proposed as a way of extending cell life when whisker formation is of concern. a) Cycle the use of the cell/pack periodically. It is believed that the rate of whisker formation is reduced when cells are charged and discharged periodically. b) Allow the cell to sit on the shelf as long as needed and if a whisker short should occur, blast it away with a high current pulse from a charged capacitor or other source. It has been observed that once whisker growth/shorting begins, it can not be permanently stopped.

8. It has been observed that the terminal voltage across a charged Nicad cell will increase as the cell ages. Using this observation, the life expectancy of

a cell can be evaluated and monitored. As an example, a new/fresh cell will exhibit a terminal voltage of 1.25 volts while an old cell will exhibit, say, 1.5 volts. It is believed that the cell dehydrates with age and the rising voltage is a function of the increase in cell impedance.

9. Over the years, there has been many a discussion about Nicad cell memory. Yes, older style Nicads do have a memory function which can be aggravating if not understood. Simply stated, if the cell is used only over a small portion of its total capacity for at least 60% of the cycle time, the cell capacity will assume the more limited capacity value. To avoid the tendency of a memory condition inhibiting use, allow the cell/pack to be fully charged and discharged at least 60% of the total charge-discharge cycles. If in doubt about what is a full charge or what the discharge condition happens to be, then allow the cell/pack to fully discharge, unloaded when below 1.1 volts/cell, about one out of ten cycles. The charge rate from full discharge should be C/10 for 12-14 hours to cause as much chemical conversion to occur as possible. Charging at twice that value is not a problem as long as the cell doesn't start out-gassing (Monitor the temperature and taper off the end charge rate).

Many hints and kinks have been published regarding the nature and care of Nicads and all point to the fact that Nicads require user TLC to obtain long cell life. The bottom line is that the user must pay attention to how the cell is being treated.

3893. Re: Hometown

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 15:04:10 UTC
From: giasij@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <qf4w4!=@rpi.edu>
Source record: 288202

In article <709335337.F00001@ocitor.fidonet> David.Wilhite@f7009.n124.z1.fidonet.org (David Wilhite) writes:
>
>Hey Al...could you go over on your lunch hour and see where my license
>application is in the stack...and maybe put it on top??? :)
>
Actually, that won't help you much, unless by moving you to the top
you get keyed in to an earlier mag_tape. The staff in Gettysburg, key your 610
information in and either weekly or when the tape fills, whichever is earlier
(and it is amlmost ALWAYS just weekly) they send the tape to the main FCC
office who cruches the calls (and the computer sorts the entries on the tape
by ZIP code and last name, in that order! for each set of calls.. just if you
were curious..) and then sends another tape to gettysburg for database
updating.. (hence the lags... they don't load a tuesday tape until thursday..
onto their info-system.. but the liscences have been printed and mailed)..

73 de Luigi, AA1AA
jlgiasi@umassmed.ummed.edu
giasij@rpi.edu
PS: I really really studied this issue, if you haven't guessed. I prayed a lot
too!
paka!

3894. Re: Operating 2m in Germany, Austria, Czechoslovakia

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 15:05:45 UTC
From: price@nosc.mil
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.150545.9764@nosc.mil>
Source record: 288128

Michael,

I've been in Prague, and either English and German will suffice.
I survived quite well on one year of night school German, although
I was stretched to the limit of understanding many times!

I think the Eu repeaters have some sort of tone burst and
different splits that we, but some one more knowledgeable than I
can provide that.

I'll be interested in your "review" of Czechoslovakia when you
return. I've been considering a return visit in the next year or
two and have been reading about the growing number of Americans
"hanging out" in Prague. That may or may not be a good thing, but
it surely is a *lovely* city!

73--Jim, K6ZH

3895. Re: RFI problems with Infrared Motion Detector Security Light

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 15:11:01 UTC
From: giasij@aix.rpi.edu
Message-ID: <yf4w7==@rpi.edu>
Source record: 288203

In article <HP8TmB1w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org> lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:
>Hey! A new game when you tire of 'Trolling for Taillights'! :-)
>
>These things are notorious for EMI sensitivity. Found one at a
>commercial installation where the gate lights came on and the guard was
>called whenever a truck pulled up. That guard sure checked a lot of
>invisible trucks. They finally fixed it so it no longer serves as a
>daily transmitter test. :-)
>
A few on the guys over here have taken a 10gig setup to a nearby strip mall and have fun opening the doors to stores from the car (power required! Caution)
...aaah the college life.

73 de Luigi, AA1AA

3896. Mods for ICOM 726

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 15:40:37 UTC
From: crisp@ecsvax.uncecs.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.154037.11579@ecsvax.uncecs.edu>
Source record: 288206

Anyone have a mod list for the ICOM 726 HF/50Mhz transceiver?

Thanks!
Russ Crisp
Western Carolina University

3897. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 16:20:47 UTC
From: kanefsky@src.honeywell.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.162047.10047@src.honeywell.com>
Source record: 288211

In article <5576@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Andrew Scott Beals) writes:
>steve@carlyle.CArlyle.COM (Steve Salmon) writes:
>
>
>>My point was that it seems to do what I assume it's intended to do--act as
>>an incentive. And not just for me. I know it's provided an incentive for
>>a number of my students [...] to improve their
>>code speed. And I think that's a good thing.
>
>
>
>We should require computer programmers to demonstrate a knowledge
>of reading Hollerith cards before they can get their programming
>license.

No we shouldn't. And while we're at it, we should eliminate arithmetic from the elementary school curriculum and teach them to use calculators instead. And for highschool/college students, why teach them calculus when they can use Mathematica?

--
Steve Kanefsky

3898. Re: Wanted: Kit recomendations.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 16:22:33 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.162233.23899@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288224

In article <1992Jun23.203414.3471@news.acns.nwu.edu> rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu (Rajiv Dewan) writes:
>In article <1992Jun23.123339.17036@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>Hamtronics has a line of
>>receiver and transmitter boards that are ok. You'd have to come up with your
>>own cabinet and harness.
>
>I have heard a lot of good things about Hamtronics. A few years ago we
>had Hamtronics receiver and transmitter in our 2m repeater. The Hamtronics
>kits are not as flexible as the Ramsey ones (they are xtal controlled) but
>they seem to be better designs. With proper options (such as a tcxo etc)
>they are of commercial quality. I think I'll try a Hamtronics kit next.
>
>What are your views about the Hamtronics kits?

Don't expect the high quality documentation you got with the Ramsey.
I'm serious, the Hamtronics docs consist of a badly photocopied
schematic and a short note that says solder the parts on the board. :-(

Gary KE4ZV

3899. Need plans for field strength detector/RFI meter.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 16:35:36 UTC
From: rja@batcomfs.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l4h92oINNdfc@exodus.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 288214
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.swap,alt.radio.scanner

The title says it all. I bought a kit for an RF detector,
but after assembling it it doesn't seem to detect RF. Of
course I could have blown the assembly, but the components
and paths seem to check out, so I'm wondering if the design
was bogus.

I'd prefer to get either ascii graphics or hardcopy, and
would trade postage stamps for the cost of your mailing.

Please reply to me, rja@sun.com.
--
Robert Allen, rja@sun.com DISCLAIMER: I said it, not my company.

"Traditionalists often study what is taught, not what there is to create."
- Ed Parker, Grandmaster, American Kenpo.

3900. RS 12/13 Skeds for FD weekend

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 17:15:24 UTC
From: randyh@gvgadg.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <4756@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 288216

I am making some plans to use Oscar for Field Day and I need some
schedule information. But before that.

I bet most amateurs don't know that they can make a satellite contact
using their hf transceiver. Last night I worked through RS 12/13 using
mode K. Mode K is 15 meters up and 10 meters down. I was using a tri-band
beam running a 100 watts. Signals were strong. You need to figure out how
to run in split mode, using different bands.

The Transponder Frequenies and Modes are:

RS - 12 RS - 13

Mode A uplink 145.910 - 145.950 145.960 - 146.000
downlink 29.410 - 29.450 29.460 - 29.500
beacon 29.408 or 29.454 29.458 or 29.504

Mode K uplink 21.210 - 21.250 21.260 - 21.300
downlink 29.410 - 29.450 29.460 - 29.500
beacon 29.408 or 29.454 29.458 or 29.504

Mode T uplink 21.210 - 21.250 21.260 - 21.300
downlink 145.910 - 145.950 145.960 - 146.000
beacon 145.912 or145.958 145.862 or145.908

Mode KA uplinks 21.210 - 21.250 21.260 - 21.300
145.910 - 145.950 145.960 - 146.000
downlink 29.410 - 29.450 29.460 - 29.500
beacon 29.408 or 29.454 29.458 or 29.504

Mode KT uplink 21.210 - 21.250 21.260 - 21.300
downlinks 29.410 - 29.450 29.460 - 29.500
145.910 - 145.950 145.960 - 146.000
beacons 29.408 or 29.454 29.458 or 29.504
145.912 or145.958 145.862 or145.908

These are non-inverting transponders, so if you set your transmitter
10KHz up from the bottom, you will come out about 10KHz +/- doppler
on the receive side.

So, I was wondering if anyone knows what modes RS 12/13 and
RS 10/11 will be in over this weekend?

So give it try!!

Randy
WA2AGE

3901. Re: Gettysburg Telephone Number?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 17:19:56 UTC
From: pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu
Message-ID: <pschleck.709406396@odin>
Source record: 288215

rlt@cbnewsl.cb.att.com (R.L.Taylor KB2OOA) writes:

>In article <9206241349.AA02345@ucsd.edu> CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Carty Ellis KA2Y (Ex K2OES)) writes:
>>Anybody know (or know where to find) the telephone number for the
>>Funny Cookie Company where I can find out the status of my
>>Daughters No-code Technician ticket? Thanks.

>Sure! (717) 337-1511 (license inquiries)

>They issue Amateur licenses on Tuesdays, and you can call on Thursday
>to find out if it was issued that week. They'll ask for a last name
>and zip code (and sometimes a callsign if it's an upgrade.) And that's
>about all there is to it. Unfortunately, though, I think that all they
>can tell you is whether it's been issued (and, if so, the call sign).
>If it's still waiting to be processed, I don't think they can determine
>where in the pile it is.

>73 to you and your daughter!

>Roberta
>KB2OOA

Yes, good luck with your daughter's ticket!

On an administrivia note, I wonder if it is desirable to "bother" the FCC by calling them, unless of course your license is seriously overdue (3 months or more). The FCC (pretty much) does the license processing fairly efficiently and dedicating any significant fraction of one person's manpower (I think the PRB licensing department is at about 2.5 manning) to answer phones may detract from that. Average processing time for a license is 6-8 weeks, you can wait that long (yeah, I know, easy for ME to say :-).

Whether or not the FAQ should contain phone numbers and addresses for the FCC was something the FAQ coordinators mulled over for a while. We decided (and apologies if this is a snobby perspective) that it might not be desirable to make it easier for the FCC to get burdened with a lot of communications with the general public. We decided instead to publish the contacts for the ARRL and encourage those on the net to telephone and send mail to the League.

Flames to me. Meaningful FAQ feedback to hamradio-faq@uts.amdahl.com.

73, Paul W. Schleck, KD3FU

pschleck@unomaha.edu

3902. Ancient Video Tape Format Help!?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 17:34:48 UTC
From: William=E.=Newkirk%Pubs%GenAv.Mlb@ns14.cca.CR.rockwell.COM
Message-ID: <9206241734.AA21590@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288218

(well, the first route said it couldn't deliver this message so we try again and hope it's not lying to me...)

One of the senior guys here at work is retiring the end of the week and one of his co-workers came up with a spool of "Panasonic Video Tape For Helical Scan Video Tape Recorders", type number NV-P71. Probably 2400 feet of 1/2 inch tape on a 7" spool.

Checking with the local TV places, everyone junked/scrapped/salvaged their old 1/2" reel-to-reel equipment years ago (the last time I saw one was like 20 years ago in high school) so it's not going to be possible to get the tape viewed in time to find any memorable moments for the dinner saturday (unless someone in Orlando or Melbourne/Cocoa/Titusville/Vero Beach areas has one of these beasties and we can get it connected to a modern VTR...)

My curiosity is finding out what type of machine was used to make the tape to start with. I recall that there were lots of 1/2" reel-to-reel formats and that they weren't "universal" like VHS SP or Beta II. Maybe someday we'll come across a working one and maybe remember to view this sucker. I'm dimly recalling that the machine type numbers were like NV-3000 or NV-8000 or so.

Thanks,

Bill WB9IVR

mail can be dropped to wenewkir@crems.cr.rockwell.com

3903. Radar detectors in Connecticut now legal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 17:35:40 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9206241735.AA21704@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288217

Last night on the news it was mentioned that the 30 year old RD law
was recinded, by a bill signed by the governor. I guess that leaves Virginia
by itself.
Also, I saw a letter sent by AMICA Insurance to it's policy holders
stating that they donated 4 LIDAR guns to the Rhode Island (it's home state)
State Police for law enforcement purposes. Hmmm, 375 ns. IR pulses @ 375 Hz.
Lock-up time ~ 2 seconds. (:-])
FYI de Skip, NT1G

3904. RE: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 18:00:00 UTC
From: lee@pranny.UUCP
Message-ID: <P7wVmB1w165w@pranny.UUCP>
Source record: 288222

> >example of how Statistics are the third class of mendacity, above
> >Damn Lies." and "By starting in 1965, he doesn't show what happened
> >in the preceding years. Hey, while IL TOOK EFFECT in 1967, it was
> >ANNOUNCED by the FCC in 1966 and PROPOSED BY THE ARRL!!! (not by Wayne
> >Green or CQ) in 1964. So in '64, there was this big Sword of
> >Damocles hanging over Amateur Radio in the US. And the dropoff began.
>
> I think Fred is wrong. I think the dropoff was actually related to the
> assassination of President Kennedy, in 1963. Everyone was so depressed,
> they gave up on becoming hams.
>

Hunh? I though it was the failed social programs of the '60s???

Lee

3905. Re: Gettysburg Telephone Number?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 18:01:29 UTC
From: rlt@cbnewsl.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.180129.18593@cbnewsl.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288219

In article <pschleck.709406396@odin> pschleck@odin.unomaha.edu (Paul W Schleck KD3FU) writes:

>On an administrivia note, I wonder if it is desirable to "bother" the
>FCC by calling them, unless of course your license is seriously overdue
>(3 months or more). The FCC (pretty much) does the license processing
>fairly efficiently and dedicating any significant fraction of one person's
>manpower (I think the PRB licensing department is at about 2.5 manning)
>to answer phones may detract from that. Average processing time for a
>license is 6-8 weeks, you can wait that long (yeah, I know, easy for ME
>to say :-).

Oops! I hope I haven't committed a faux pas by posting the phone number. But it's pretty easy to get - In my case, I wanted to find out about a long-overdue license, so I called information in Gettysburg and asked for a phone # for the FCC. They had a couple listed, including one specifically for licensing inquiries. And, judging from the folks I've talked to (I had to call a couple of times - turned out it really was lost in the mail!) this is pretty much standard procedure. Of course, I wouldn't recommend calling every week from the time you pass your test, but if it's been a while, it's nice to know where to call. Hey, I'm waiting on an upgrade myself - last thing I want to do is slow things down! :-) So if anybody copied that number down, please save it for an emergency...or at least let's not bog them down unnecessarily.

Roberta
KB2OOA

3906. Re: Whistlers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 18:26:41 UTC
From: fiddler@concertina.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l4hfj1INN6j4@appserv.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 288111
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <189@arrl.org> jkearman@arrl.org (Jim Kearman) writes:
>Someone recently enquired about whistler reception. I couldn't
>find this info at the time, but here it is. Mike Mideke has
>written an excellent introduction to the subject, called "The
>Whistler Hunter's Handbook." It includes schematics for usable
>receivers and explanations of what causes whistlers and when to
>listen for them. I believe it costs $6.00 ppd in US. His address
>is:
>
> Michael Mideke
> P.O. Box 123
> San Simeon, CA 93452
>
>Please tell Mike where you heard about his book.

The most current issue of _Science PROBE!_, a magazine for the
amateur experimenter has an article on whistlers and plans for
building and using a simple (and cheap) receiver.

I can't help the name of the magazine, but the content is
interesting.

--

Of making many books there is no end... | What's wrong with chasing
-- Eccl. 12:12 | nebulae till 3 am? |-(

3907. LIDAR in Rhode Island

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 18:28:14 UTC
From: whs70@dancer.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.182814.4030@porthos.cc.bellcore.com>
Source record: 288223

This was posted in another newsgroup, but I think it is of
interest to this newsgroup also.
In article <9206241735.AA21704@ucsd.edu> FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM (SKIP FLEM, NT1G,
14X17 NEWTON-1M 617-630-4482) writes:
> Also, I saw a letter sent by AMICA Insurance to it's policy holders
>stating that they donated 4 LIDAR guns to the Rhode Island (it's home state)
>State Police for law enforcement purposes. Hmmm, 375 ns. IR pulses @ 375 Hz.
>Lock-up time ~ 2 seconds. (:-])
>FYI de Skip, NT1G

3908. Circuit Board Specialists Address

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 18:35:48 UTC
From: jkearman@arrl.org
Message-ID: <202@arrl.org>
Source record: 288177

Daniel Blakley was looking for the address, and here it is,
with phone number:

Circuit Board Specialists
P.O. Box 951
Pueblo, CO 81002
719-542-4525

Because they've made boards for so many projects, they don't have
much of a catalog. If you call or write about a specific item or
items, they'll quote you a price. Their delivery time tends to be
a little long....

Jim, KR1S

3909. Re: Kenwood TM-732A Resistor Puzzlement

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 18:46:21 UTC
From: rusty@anasaz
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.184621.23362@anasaz>
Source record: 288129

In article <11670.2A3A3C14@ofa123.fidonet.org> Chris.Epler@f111.n207.z1.fidonet.org (Chris Epler) writes:
>I'm a little confused by the mods posted by Fred Lloyd ...
>
...
>I would really appreciate any clarification anyone could provide
(Most notably,Fred Lloyd...) Tkx!
>73 de KC6ZOL
>Chris Epler
>Internet: Chris.Epler@f111.n207.z1.fidonet.org
>Compuserve: >internet:Chris.Epler@f111.n207.z1.fidonet.org

Fred is on vacation for a bit (went out of the country!), so he will probably NOT be replying for a while :-) Send him email at the address noted in my .sig for the callsign project, and I'm sure he will reply when he gets back...

(Still waiting for NTIS to send the tape for this round of the project. On Tuesday (6/16/92) they said they had just gotten the FCC tape and would have my tape sent out in the next day or 2 (via ups). Which means that it should arrive today or tomorrow....

Rusty
--
73 de Rusty Carruth, N7IKQ P.O. Box 27001, Tempe, AZ 85285
(602) 870-3330 !'s:{ames!ncar!noao!asuvax,mcdphx}!anasaz!rusty
@'s: rusty@anasazi.com LastResort: rusty%anasaz.UUCP@asuvax.eas.asu.edu
Join the Usenet Un-Net: 1700-1900Z Saturdays, 28.410 or 28.390 MHz
EEK! The 1992 Summer Callsign Project lives! Details: Fred.Lloyd@West.Sun.COM

3910. Re: Radar detectors in Connecticut now legal

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 18:53:51 UTC
From: Robert Chambers <RMCCU@CUNYVM.BITNET>
Message-ID: <92176.145351RMCCU@CUNYVM.BITNET>
Source record: 288225

In article <9206241735.AA21704@ucsd.edu>, FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM (SKIP FLEM, NT1G, 14X17 NEWTON-1M 617-630-4482) says:
>
> Last night on the news it was mentioned that the 30 year old RD law
>was recinded, by a bill signed by the governor. I guess that leaves Virginia
>by itself.
> Also, I saw a letter sent by AMICA Insurance to it's policy holders
>stating that they donated 4 LIDAR guns to the Rhode Island (it's home state)
>State Police for law enforcement purposes. Hmmm, 375 ns. IR pulses @ 375 Hz.
>Lock-up time ~ 2 seconds. (:-])
>FYI de Skip, NT1G

Not exactly... The honorable Lowell Weicker VETO'ed that bill legalizing the use of RD's. The House and Senate in its infinite wisdom wisely overrode the governors veto. After imposing a state income tax on the residents of the state the politicians are out to appease the general masses anyway they can.

One rep said "It's only fair that motorists be able to use the same technology that the state police use" which sounds kind of funny coming from a politician. But they are looking for any support they can get.

Robert

3911. ARRL Freebies

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 19:33:41 UTC
From: lhurder@arrl.org
Message-ID: <201@arrl.org>
Source record: 288108

A reminder to all that the American Radio Relay League
continues to make available to Amateur Radio Operators and
non-amateurs alike a wide variety of free materials and
services. Of particular interest to the not-yet-licensed
individual would be the ARRL Prospective Ham Package. In
the PHP, one would find:
.-
1. Printouts of Volunteer Examination session
opportunities in his/her area.
.-
2. Listings of Amateur Radio clubs in his location.
.-
3. Helpful promotional material about the Amateur Radio
Service.
.-
The already-licensed individual might well be interested
in another free ARRL publication, the ARRL Public Service
Communications Manual. The PSCM represents the "bible" of
public service communications, and clearly/concisely
points out how the ARRL National Traffic System and the
ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service function as a
cohesive unit to provide the maximum support to the public
both in times of disaster as well as "normal" times.
.-
To obtain either of these free ARRL services, please
provide me with:
.-
A. Your name
B. Your mailing address
C. A Specific request for either of the two services
above.
.-
Best 73!
.-
Luck Hurder, KY1T
225 Main St.
Newington CT. 06111
203 666 1541

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.

---
lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

3912. Re: Improving CW Speed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 20:18:28 UTC
From: dpt@cadre.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun24.201828.8105@fripp.ri.cadre.com>
Source record: 288227

The best way I have found to improve your conversational speed is to think about code in terms of words rather than letters. Read the words in your head rather than writing down characters. If you miss a word, let it go - Don't stop and think about what you missed just concentrate on recognizing the next word... After awhile, you will start to recognize commonly used words immediately. For words that are uncommon, try "visually" drawing the sequence of characters in your head until you recognize the word... Beyond that, I think the key to improving your speed is to log as many QSOs as you can using speeds slightly faster than you can comfortably copy. At some point you will find yourself sitting back (without a pen) or walking around the room automatically reading code in your head. Thats when CW gets real fun... It's more like speaking with someone on the telephone...

3913. Can anybody identify this?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 20:58:20 UTC
From: sadler@carina.unm.edu
Message-ID: <h0rlzqk@lynx.unm.edu>
Source record: 288130

Well, this is probably the wrong newsgroup for this, but I couldn't find one that seemed appropriate. I found what appears to be a radio headset at a surplus store the other day and couldn't resist (I thought I might be able to use it in an airplane if I could figure out what it is).

It's called an EFI TRANSIPHONE. I called a few places named EFI in the 800 phone directory to no avail. Physical description follows:

Beige headset with attached microphone. On the mic side externally it has two phone jacks labelled "BATT." (for battery I assume) and "MON.", and a slide switch labelled "on/mic". On the same side internally it has (among other things) a chip labelled CA3086 (RCA), a battery connector, and a mercury switch.

On the other side externally it has a volume control and a tuning knob. Internally it has a ferrite pick-up, a tuning capacitor and a chip labelled LN372N.

Does anybody have a clue as to what it is, or perhaps some leads as to how I might get in touch with the manufacturer?

If you know of a better group to post this too, tell me that as well! Probably ought to send replies by E-mail, since this surely isn't of general interest. :-)

****
Joe Sadler
sadler@carina.unm.edu
****

3914. Re: 56K radio technology [was Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 21:11:12 UTC
From: zlau@arrl.org
Message-ID: <219@arrl.org>
Source record: 288070

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>In article <186@arrl.org> jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom) writes:
>>
>>Has anyone considered mixing the 56k modem output up to (down from)
>>144 MHz and connecting it to something like Rick Campbell's 902-MHz
>>transverter (July 1991 QST, available from DEM)?
>
>Yes. A Hamtronics XV2 sort of works, and Rick's transverter sort of
>works. Neither can cope with a mountaintop site.
>
>Gary KE4ZV

>
How well Rick's transverter works depends on what input MMICs you
use. If you have a real noisy 902 band, which isn't unusual in
some places, you really need a transverter built like a well designed
40 meter receiver. Solution--don't use ANY MMICs in front of the mixer.
sure, you will probably have a 13 dB or so NF, but chances are, there
is enough background noise on channel that it doesn't really matter--just
like 40 meters. If things are really bad, you may have to add some sort
of cavity or interdigital filter, but this would be needed with just about
any transverter.

Even if you don't modify Rick's board to use +17 dBm mixers, I suspect
that people using early versions (1987) of the 56 kb modem will have
trouble with the modem front end crunching before the transverter.
The schematic I am looking at just has a 3N204 mixer with a PI network
input matching section--not exactly what I'd call high performance.

To fully take advantage of an SBL-1X mixer with a 10 dB post amp, you
really need something with a +15 dBm 3rd order input intercept and a 3
dB NF (for those of us accustomed to 500 Hz BW RX specs, this is a
108 dB dB DR!). Not surprisingly, the VHF contest stations use the
best HF rigs they can get their hands on for IF radios. I suspect
that even the latest 56 kB modem doesn't come close to making an
SRA-11H mixer worthwhile.

Incidentally, you might wonder why I haven't published anything on these
high level mixers. To be honest, they really are lab curiosities. You
are unlikely to see any benefit--simply because you need to clean up
the broadband/phase noise of the interfering transmitters to see
the advantage. For the few who can clean up those "other" transmitters
on the hill, great, but most of us can't. We are lucky just go get our
stuff up there.

A way to make Rick's transverter exceptionally clean is to spend a few extra $$ and get crystals around 190 MHz instead of around 95 MHz. Not needed in most cases but this sort of stuff pleases some people...
To get the oscillator running at 190 MHz, use 5 turns of #28 for L2 and 9 turns on a T-20-6 core for L1. The 903 LO is probably the worst of the series because it has an x 8 multiplier in one stage, the other transverters are more conservative. Also, the published biasing resistor values are marginal at +12 volts--they really should be changed if you intend to run off 12 volts. My unit has 430 ohms for the MAR-6, 120 ohms 1/2 watt for the 1104, and 220 ohms 1/2 watt for the MAR-3s in the LO chain. Guess when Rick said 13.5 volts he meant it...

now if Rick would just come up with something for 24 GHz...

Finally, it pays to investigate all the bands and see which are quiet and which aren't. Instead of getting expensive filters, it may make more sense to use a band that doesn't need any. Perhaps the best way to evaluate a band is with a low level signal source/linear transverters with an AM or SSB receiver and a set of attenuators. Combine the low level source with the attenuated input from an antenna and see how little attenuation you can use and still hear your source. Of course some noises like radar are intermittent and easily missed.

--Zack Lau..KH6CP/1

3915. Operation in Canada

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 21:38:45 UTC
From: edg@netcom.com
Message-ID: <k!slml=.edg@netcom.com>
Source record: 288132

On my summer trip, I plan to pop over the border from the USA to Canada.

I'll have my 2m/220 dual band portable, and also a CB that's built into
my touring bike. No option to dismount the CB.

Does anybody know the rules regarding (a) bringing in the gear and (b)
using it.
-edg
--
Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0511 | edg@netcom.com
P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

3916. Leap second

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 21:49:37 UTC
From: wats@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM
Message-ID: <23973@scicom.AlphaCDC.COM>
Source record: 288159
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.space,misc.misc,sci.misc,rec.radio.shortwave,rec.radio.amateur.misc

```
? = HELP
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Telephone Time Service
. D L D
MJD YR MO DA HH MM SS ST S UT1 msADV <OTM>
48774 92-06-01 21:06:58 50 1 -.4 045.0 UTC(NIST) *
48774 92-06-01 21:06:59 50 1 -.4 045.0 UTC(NIST) *
48774 92-06-01 21:07:00 50 1 -.4 045.0 UTC(NIST) *
48774 92-06-01 21:07:01 50 1 -.4 045.0 UTC(NIST) *
48774 92-06-01 21:07:02 50 1 -.4 045.0 UTC(NIST) *
48774 92-06-01 21:07:03 50 1 -.4 045.0 UTC(NIST) *
48774 92-06-01 21:07:04 50 1 -.4 045.0 UTC(NIST) *
48774 92-06-01 21:07:05 50 1 -.4 045.0 UTC(NIST) *

The first column is the modified julian date: MJD = JD - 2400000.5
next three are UT year-month-date
next three are UT hour-minutes-seconds
DST is two digit code (50 means DST in effect)
LS is the leap second code (1 means a second is to added at the end
of the current month)
DUT1 is the correction to UTC to get UT1
msADV is the millisecond advance. 8ms to send 1 character at 1200
baud, an additional 7ms to compensate for delay from NIST to the
user, plus a 30ms "scrambler" delay to approximately compensate
for the internal delays found in 1200 baud modems.
--
_______________________________________________________________________
|wats@scicom | Oh! I get it now. Top Of Form doesn't mean top-of-form; |
|Bruce Watson| it means TOP OF FORM! |
```

3917. Need Azden PCS-2000 mic connector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 22:25:34 UTC
From: daveh@frackit.UUCP
Message-ID: <621@frackit.UUCP>
Source record: 288143
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet,rec.radio.shortwave

I have an Azden PCS-2000 2 meter FM rig that I would like to use for packet radio. The microphone connector is a 12 pin type that is unavailable from either Radio Shack or the local electronics supply house. The 12 pins in the connector are arranged in three rows of four each. I called the Azden dealer in Georgia, but they no longer have any connectors or microphone cables with connectors in stock. The operator's manual is very little help. It lists p/n EC-80 which is the cable with connector, but no part number or manufacturer for the connector. Amateur Wholesale Electronics was the only source of parts listed in manual I have. Does anyone on the net know where I could obtain the female mic connector, cable with connector or even the whole microphone for this rig?
73 Dave KA3UZR

--
Private site: frackit | Harrisburg, Pa. | Dave Hultberg
---
uunet!rutgers!psuvax1!eds1!wa3wbu!compnect!frackit!daveh
eds1!wa3wbu!compnect!frackit!daveh@psuvax1.psu.edu
daveh@frackit.uucp -or- frackit!daveh@uunet.UU.NET

3918. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 22:52:06 UTC
From: cs00wlh@unccvax.uncc.edu
Message-ID: <4810@unccvax.uncc.edu>
Source record: 288133

In article <5576@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Andrew Scott Beals) writes:
>
>We should require computer programmers to demonstrate a knowledge
>of reading Hollerith cards before they can get their programming
>license.
>--

I used to know a guy that could read paper tape. I thought that was pretty bad at the time. That was at least straight ascii. Not too much paper tape around these days: I wonder if they still make the stuff?

I like the idea of requiring the ability to decipher 1200 bps AX.24 packet by ear. Or how about reading a 3.5 high density floppy - you mean you can't see magnetic flux lines?

3919. re: ARRL email

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-24 23:19:53 UTC
From: CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <19920624161847CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU>
Source record: 288134

There was a recent post listing email addresses for ARRL staff.
Could someone repost, or email me a copy? Tnx - I misplaced mine.

-- 73 de Chris Thomas, AA6SQ (ex-WA6HTJ) (CSMSCST@MVS.OAC.UCLA.EDU)

3920. Re: 56K radio technology [was Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 02:03:23 UTC
From: news@cunews.carleton.ca
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.020323.17414@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 288138

|From: gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
|>What is the minimum acceptable channel spacing of the 56K modem ?
|The modem is 70 kHz broad and operates on 100 kHz channel spacing.
|Gary KE4ZV

If you can guarantee that the carriers on the adjacent channels are equal level at your rx sites you would probably not have any problem operating at 100 kHz channel spacing. If you are like us in Ottawa, getting all the carrier levels received at the main repeater site to be equal is quite difficult (and we only have one channel at the moment). We have seen level differences of over 30 dB - enough difference that the stronger signals are received without errors, when collisions occur.

If the carriers are equal level, and you have 100 kHz spacing, you will still have some degradation - something in the order of 2.5 dB. If the levels, over time, start to diverge and one system is operating 10 dB higher than the other - at 100 kHz offset - the lower level system will be degraded by more than 10 dB (if both carriers are being rxed at the same time).

I did some lab measurements on my 56 k modem last year and had a paper of the results in the Computer Networking Conference. The title was (if anyone wants to check it out) "Digital Networking With the WA4DSY Modem - Adjacent Channel and Co Channel Frequency Reuse Considerations".

I also saw the GRAPES video about the WA4DSY modem recently and Dale says in the video that the modem's "theoretical" channel spacing is 150 kHz. This seems to have been proven out by the measurements I did.

For interest here is what happens when you move 2 @ 56kHz carriers closer together:

Table 3
Wide Band Data Adjacent Channel Interference with C/I=-10 dB

Offset (kHz)	BER	BLER	(Eb/No)eq	Degradation
200	1.80E-05	0.42%	18.0	-0.5
190	5.00E-05	1.10%	17.5	-1.0
180	1.70E-04	3.70%	16.9	-1.6
170	5.90E-04	11.00%	16.2	-2.3
160	1.00E-03	17.00%	15.8	-2.7
150	1.80E-03	23.00%	15.4	-3.1
140	3.66E-03	33.00%	14.8	-3.7
130	7.70E-03	68.00%	14.1	-4.4
120	5.70E-02	99.00%	11.6	-6.9
110	2.00E-01	100.00%	8.9	-9.6

Where C/I=-10 means that the adjacent channel carrier is 10 dB higher
than the carrier you want to receive.

Conclusion:
If you have alot of discipline or automatic power control, then 100 kHz will
probably work without any problem. If not, then you probably won't get the
performance you are expecting.

I believe the reason there is a problem closer than 150 kHz is that the IF
filter is somewhat wider than 100 kHz and tends to let through alot of
energy from the adjacent channel.

Ian McEachern, ve3pfh.

internet: im@hydra.carleton.ca
amprnet: ve3pfh@ve3pfh.ampr.org
PBBS: VE3PFH@VE3JF.#EON.ONT.CAN

--
Ian A. McEachern, VE3PFH | This space for rent.
Packet Working Group, Ottawa A.R.C. |
im@hydra.carleton.ca |
ian@ve3pfh.ampr.org |

3921. N. New Jersey Field Day site.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 02:04:25 UTC
From: sschend@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.020425.24323@magnus.acs.ohio-state.edu>
Source record: 288136

Is anyone aware of a Field Day site in the Norther NJ area (around Hackensack),
that would a visitor come?
If are from the area and know of a site, could you get me the directions and
talk-in before Friday morning.
Thanks,

3922. TOP-TEN Digital-Mode slogans

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 02:05:58 UTC
From: tonyp@convex.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.020558.24158@convex.com>
Source record: 288137

```
TOP-TEN SLOGANS FOR DIGITAL MODE - by WA2EAA
--------------------------------

10. AMTOR is just a baby-SITOR. (bah-dump!)
9. Reach out & FEC someone.
8. DIGITAL MODE: It's a kick in the ASCII!
7. AMTOR: It's FEC'n fun!
6. Noah's ARQ.
5. "Slave mode" is OK, but I prefer "Masterstation".
4. FEC until you're ARQ'd.
3. I can't decode 7-level, so you'd better byte my ASCII.
2. Keep on FEC'n (tie-dyed shirt seen at a 'Dead concert).

and the number 1 slogan

1. Put your TNC in loopback, and FEC yourself!

_···_

(Last night 40-meters was QRN-city and I had nothing better to do)

--
Tony J. Podrasky There is nothing wrong with your CRT;
San Diego , Ca do not attempt to adjust the picture.
tonyp@convex.com WE are controlling transmission...
QSL? QRU? QRZ? QLZ? QFA?
```

3923. Re: Vertical Antenna: Recomme

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 02:16:49 UTC
From: ron@pilot.njin.net
Message-ID: <Jun.24.22.16.49.1992.971@pilot.njin.net>
Source record: 288139

> Who makes an R-5 and R-7? Are these part numbers of some brand?

Cushcraft. They are a 5 band (10-12-15-17-20) and a 7 (add 30-40)
band vertical. They require no radials (other than the whiskers
that come with it). The R7 is about 27' tall but is light enough that
one person can pick it up. I helped a friend put one up. He and
someone else put it together and I placed it in a Radio Snack roof
tripod. It seems to work pretty well. I'm thinking of puting one
up for myself.

-Ron

3924. Re: Vertical Antenna: Recomme

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 03:17:02 UTC
From: rossi@gvlf9-q.gvl.unisys.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.031702.2169@gvl.unisys.com>
Source record: 288140

In article <Jun.24.22.16.49.1992.971@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron Natalie) writes:
>> Who makes an R-5 and R-7? Are these part numbers of some brand?
>
>Cushcraft. They are a 5 band (10-12-15-17-20) and a 7 (add 30-40)
>band vertical. They require no radials (other than the whiskers
>that come with it). The R7 is about 27' tall but is light enough that

Yea, but how does a R5/R7 perform to a plain old quarter wave vertical, ground mounted with radials? Anyone ever compare them?

==========
Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvl.unisys.com

Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
==========

3925. Re: Operation in Canada

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 04:33:22 UTC
From: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
Message-ID: <BiqwmB2w164w@ham.almanac.bc.ca>
Source record: 288145

edg@netcom.com (Ed Greenberg) writes:

> On my summer trip, I plan to pop over the border from the USA to Canada.
>
> I'll have my 2m/220 dual band portable, and also a CB that's built into
> my touring bike. No option to dismount the CB.
>
> Does anybody know the rules regarding (a) bringing in the gear and (b)
> using it.
> -edg
> --
> Ed Greenberg | Home: +1 408 283 0511 | edg@netcom.com
> P. O. Box 28618 | Work: +1 408 764 5305 | DoD#: 0357
> San Jose, CA 95159 | Fax: +1 408 764 5003 | KM6CG (ex WB2GOH)

We use the same frequencies you do, except we haven't lost 220-222 MHz yet. Carry a copy of your US license with you. Use the same frequencies you do at home. (Bandplans are the same, basically). Canada and the US have a reciprocal licensing treaty, so we can both use our rigs in the other country. The 220 MHz band up here isn't used nearly as much as farther south, though.

What kind of touring bike is it?

Robert Smits VE7EMD Ladysmith B.C.
Ph (604) 245-2553 e-mail: emd@ham.almanac.bc.ca
PACKET VE7EMD@VE7KIT.#VANC.BC.CAN.NOAM

3926. Someone with a 10 - 10 directory?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 05:02:21 UTC
From: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu
Message-ID: <5222@naucse.cse.nau.edu>
Source record: 288141

Through a wonderful bit of planning, I seem to have gotten ready for a long drive, planning to enjoy doing some mobile operation, but have forgotten to bring along my 10-10 number. I wonder if someone with a directory can look it up for me? I seem to have left it at home in Colorado.

I can't recall right offhand which call I had it under - it could be WB5ELR, WB0IMC, or my current WB5KXH.

I'd greatly appreciate it.

THANKS!

- Bob Wier

---------- insert favorite standard disclaimers here ----------
home of the mc68hc11 mailing list
Internet: rrw@naucse.cse.nau.edu | BITNET: WIER@NAUVAX | WB5KXH

3927. WARNING: Potential Major Solar Flare Warning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 07:34:54 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.709457694@honte>
Source record: 288147
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

/\

POTENTIAL MAJOR SOLAR FLARE WARNING

ISSUED: 07:00 UT, 25 JUNE

/\

PRIMARY CANDIDATE FOR HIGH SOLAR ACTIVITY : REGION 7205 (N11W62 @ 25/00Z)

ESTIMATED POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF ENERGETIC ACTIVITY OVER NEXT 7 DAYS						
DAYS	C5.0	M1.0	M5.0	X1.0	X5.0	>X12.0
1( )P	100 %	70 %	40 %	5 %	1 %	0 %
3( )P	95 %	50 %	40 %	5 %	1 %	0 %
5( )	WLT	WLT	WLT	WLT	WLT	WLT
7( )	WLT	WLT	WLT	WLT	WLT	WLT

DAYS = Number of days (from present) into the future (1, 3, 5 and 7 days).
(+) = Primary candidate region expected to GROW and DEVELOP.
( ) = Primary candidate region expected to STABILIZE.
(-) = Primary candidate region expected to DECAY and SIMPLIFY.
(x)P = Possible proton and/or PCA threat. (x) may be one of (+), (-), or ( ).
(x)G = If a favorable major flare develops, a moderate to high probability exists that the event may be geoeffective.
xx % = Probability of activity equalling or exceeding the given x-ray class sometime over the next number of DAYS.
WLT = Data not applicable due to the West Limb Transit of the target region.

The above chart should be used as a guide only. It represents anticipated levels of activity based on current projections of region development. Actual conditions may, of course, differ from these projections.

SYNOPSIS:

Region 7205 remains notably large and complex. Although the region has slowed in growth over the last 24 hours and has continued to structurally evolve, the region remains impressively complex and potentially volatile. Recent observations suggests the region may be destabilizing. Given the configuration and potential volatility of this region, a warning for possible major flare activity is being released. Although the threat is not particularly significant at the present time, there is a chance a major event or long-duration (potentially proton-capable) minor M-class event could be

observed prior to the transit of this region beyond the west limb. An associated injection of protons into the near-earth space environment at greater than 10 MeV cannot be ruled out and should be considered possible for the duration of this warning.

This warning will remain active until 27 June inclusive when it will be allowed to expire, unless developments warrant early cancellation.

/\

3928. Daily Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for 24 June

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 08:03:21 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.709459401@honte>
Source record: 288146
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

```
!!BEGIN!! (1.0) S.T.D. Solar Geophysical Data Broadcast for DAY 176, 06/24/92
10.7 FLUX=117.9 90-AVG=138 SSN=114 BKI=2553 4433 BAI=025
BGND-XRAY=B5.7 FLU1=6.1E+05 FLU10=1.1E+04 PKI=4553 4333 PAI=022
BOU-DEV=017,074,088,023,042,042,029,025 DEV-AVG=042 NT SWF=00:000
XRAY-MAX= C5.4 @ 2133UT XRAY-MIN= B4.6 @ 1231UT XRAY-AVG= B9.4
NEUTN-MAX= +002% @ 0630UT NEUTN-MIN= -002% @ 2355UT NEUTN-AVG= -0.2%
PCA-MAX= +0.0DB @ 2220UT PCA-MIN= -2.7DB @ 1755UT PCA-AVG= -0.2DB
BOUTF-MAX=55259NT @ 2301UT BOUTF-MIN=55213NT @ 1714UT BOUTF-AVG=55242NT
GOES7-MAX=P:+126NT@ 1838UT GOES7-MIN=N:-038NT@ 0619UT G7-AVG=+084,+057,+006
GOES6-MAX=P:+141NT@ 2019UT GOES6-MIN=E:-018NT@ 1639UT G6-AVG=+094,+012,+039
FLUXFCST=STD:115,108,100;SESC:115,110,105 BAI/PAI-FCST=020,015,010/018,015,010
KFCST=3335 4333 2334 4322 27DAY-AP=010,017 27DAY-KP=2233 3223 3342 4333
WARNINGS=*MAJFLR;*PROTON
ALERTS=**245STRM:0000-2400UTC
!!END-DATA!!
```

3929. Re: ARRL email

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 08:49:28 UTC
From: phil@muppet.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.084928.25105@muppet.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 288148

```
------------------- start included bits ----------- >8 here ..........

From jbloom@arrl.org (Jon Bloom)
Path:muppet!axion!uknet!mcsun!uunet!psinntp!arrl.org
Newsgroups: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Subject: ARRL HQ Email list
Summary: Updated list of ARRL Email addresses
Message-ID: <182@arrl.org>
Date: 19 Jun 92 13:44:44 GMT
Organization: American Radio Relay League
Lines: 127

The following ARRL HQ staffers AND ONLY THESE STAFFERS can be
contacted directly via the net at the addresses shown. I've also
included a brief mention, where appropriate, of some of the specific
duties of the staff member so that you'll know who to contact.

Staff member, call, title address
------------------------------------ ---------------
Jon Bloom, KE3Z, Laboratory Supervisor jbloom@arrl.org
(arrlhq postmaster)

Steve Ford, WB8IMY, Assistant Technical sford@arrl.org
Editor (Operating Manual, packet and
satellite books)

Mike Gruber, WA1SVF, Laboratory Engineer mgruber@arrl.org
(product testing)

Jerry Hall, K1TD, Associate Technical jhall@arrl.org
Editor (Antenna books, propagation)

Ed Hare, KA1CV, Senior Laboratory Engineer ehare@arrl.org
(RFI)

Rus Healy, NJ2L, QST Senior Assistant rhealy@arrl.org
Technical Editor (Product Review)

Luck Hurder, KY1T, Field Services Dept. lhurder@arrl.org
Deputy Manager (Clubs, Field
Organization)

Chuck Hutchinson, K8CH, Membershipship chutch@arrl.org
Services Manager (Contests, awards,
DXCC etc.)

Bart Jahnke, KB9NM, Volunteer Examiner bjahnke@arrl.org
Department Manager (Exams, VE
```

coordination, etc.)

Jim Kearman, KR1S, Assistant Technical jkearman@arrl.org
Editor (license manuals)

Joel Kleinman, N1BKE, Associate Technical jkleinma@arrl.org
Editor (in charge of editing technical
books)

Zack Lau, KH6CP, Laboratory Engineer zlau@arrl.org
(RF/microwave circuit design, QRP)

Steve Mansfield, Public Relations Manager smansfie@arrl.org
(news stories, etc.)

Dave Newkirk, WJ1Z, QST Senior Assistant dnewkirk@arrl.org
Technical Editor (Hints & Kinks)

Paul Pagel, N1FB, QST Associate Technical ppagel@arrl.org
Editor (in charge of QST technical
editing, Technical Correspondence)

Rick Palm, K1CE, Field Services Manager rpalm@arrl.org
(Field Organization matters)

Bob Schetgen, KU7G, Assistant Technical rschetge@arrl.org
Editor (Handbook)

Barry Shelley, Chief Financial Officer bshelley@arrl.org

Dave Sumner, K1ZZ, Executive Vice President dsumner@arrl.org
(policy matters, HQ administration)

Rosalie White, WA1STO, Educational rwhite@arrl.org
Activities Department Manager (info on
becoming a ham/training/SAREX)

Perry Williams, W1UED, Washington Area 2242662@mcimail.com
Coordinator (National Legislation and
Regulatory Affairs)

Mark Wilson, AA2Z, QST Managing Editor mwilson@arrl.org

Larry Wolfgang, WR1B, Senior Assistant lwolfgan@arrl.org
Technical Editor (Beginner's books)

Tammy-Beth Zimmerman, KA1WWP, Membership tzimmer@arrl.org
Services Administrative Assistant
(DXCC, awards, QSL buro)

In addition to these specific people, we've also set up the following
accounts:

Technical Information Service (Technical tis@arrl.org
questions)

DXCC dxcc@arrl.org

Awards (WAS, etc.) awards@arrl.org

Contests contests@arrl.org

Outgoing QSL Bureau buro@arrl.org

QEX Magazine qex@arrl.org

W1AW 76067.3724@compuserve.com

Other questions and messages to other specific HQ staff members should continue to be addressed to "2155052@mcimail.com" which will result in their receipt in the "front office" here at ARRL HQ. You should include your postal address (the slow kind) in case we need to send you nonelectronic material in answer to your request.

Other useful addresses:

Tom Frenaye, K1KI, Vice President 2349723@mcimail.com

Frank Butler, W4RH, Southeastern Division 3113659@mcimail.com
Director

Stan Horzepa, WA1LOU, QST (Packet horzepa@evax.gdc.com
Perspective) and QEX (Gateway)
columnist

Jon Bloom, KE3Z | jbloom@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 |

---------- end included bits ---------- >8 here ...

phil..

73 de g-land.

Home: phil houseago G8SGB,
11 Arnstones Close
Colchester
Essex
co4 3as
England

Work: phil houseago
b83/g38
British Telecom Labs
Martlesham Heath
Ipswich
ip5 7re
England.

e-mail: phil@muppet.bt.co.uk

3930. licence conditions etc. ...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 09:35:35 UTC
From: phil@muppet.bt.co.uk
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.093535.27823@muppet.bt.co.uk>
Source record: 288150

The other address that I am after, that is for the equivalent society
in Greece. They are now allowing operation under CEPT licences, but
the licence conditions remain a problem

I wonder if anybody could help with either or both of these
addresses?

Many thanks, 73

Phil [g8sgb]
-

Home: phil houseago G8SGB,
11 Arnstones Close
Colchester
Essex
co4 3as
England

Work: phil houseago
b83/g38
British Telecom Labs
Martlesham Heath
Ipswich
ip5 7re
England.

e-mail: phil@muppet.bt.co.uk

3931. Re: Amateur HDTV Anyone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 09:51:34 UTC
From: benjamin@ee.tut.fi
Message-ID: <BENJAMIN.92Jun25095134@uikku.ee.tut.fi>
Source record: 288144

In article <9206241748.AA23210@ucsd.edu> P.Lucas@unixa.nerc-swindon.ac.UK (Pete Lucas) writes:

Interesting comments on the USA's continued use of VHF TV;

I'd like to add some minor clarifications to Pete's posting:

theres little VHF TV still in use over this side of the pond. I think theres still a bit of it in France & Norway (I remember seeing maps showing no-go zones for 50MHz use in France).
Most European TV is now UHF, channels 41 to 68 (from memory thats 470 to 860MHz). The old 41-68MHz and 174-216MHz VHF TV channels have been reassigned to trunked mobile-radio services. We never had TV in the 68-88MHz band; this is used for mobile radio. We never had mobile radio in the 30-40MHz band though
.

TV Band I (41-68) is almost dead by now. There are several transmitters in use both in Sweden and Norway but both countries do have a 50 MHz ham allocation, although with some restrictions. In Sweden they still have to apply for special permits. Band I isn't used for trunked radio on the continent (it's mainly on 400 MHz), I think I have heard rumors of digital BC radio on Band I in the future?

On the continent, Band III is still very heavily occupied by TV transmitters and I don't think it will be reallocated until 2010 or so.

Also 30-40 MHz is widely used for mobile radio e.g. in France and Germany. Here in Finland it was abandoned about 10 years ago because of strong Es induced QRM from Central and Southern Europe.

If my mind serves me right the UHF channels are 21-68 in the 512...860 MHz band. So we don't have cellular on 800 MHz, it's 890...960 MHz (TACS in the U.K.,Austria, Italy and Spain, NMT in the Nordic countries, Switzerland and Holland and the pan-European GSM system will also operate on 900 MHz. And of course we don't have the 902 MHz ham band...

Some Eastern European (ex-Soviet-bloc) countries used 70-85MHz for FM broadcast radio. Radio Gdansk (Poland) on 70.31MHz is a good indicator of meteor-scatter, even though it is smack in the middle of the British 70MHz ham-band.

The OIRT BC band is 66...73 MHz. They are now shifting to 88...108 MHz following the decline of the Soviet Bloc.

Maybe if the US VHF TV network is eventually closed down, you may be lucky enough to get a 70MHz band? It would go some way to making up for the loss of 220MHz! Us Europeans never had 220MHz in any case (and our 2-meter band is only 144-146MHz.... curses, foiled again!).

How come they didn't get a ham band around 210 MHz in the U.K.?

European standards are a mess! We use Phase Alternate Line (PAL) for color TV on UHF, with the exception of France (who use SECAM - dont know what it stands for). FM broadcasting, as i mentioned previously, is split into ex-Soviet-bloc 70-85MHz and 'Western Europe' on 88-108MHz. But there was an allocation around 100MHz for mobile radio (Police etc), and East germany used to use 88-108MHz for FM radio even though it was in the Soviet bloc! (apparently when the time came to decide, they hoped Germany would be re-unified sooner ratehr than later, so chose the 'Western' standard - a decision which, in the light of recent events, was very far-sighted!).

I suppose the U.K. is the only place where they did actually have mobile communications at 100 MHz. Here the 100...108 MHz band used to be occupied by transportable BC links between the ENG vans and the studio and also all kinds of control and telemetry. Now it's used for BC transmissions as it was intended.

73 de Benjamin OH3BK
--
Pentti "Benjamin" Gronlund OH3BK@OH3RBR
benjamin@ee.tut.fi Gr|nlund_Pentti_OMNI (elisa)
Life member of IAAA, the International Association for Adjustment Aces
"M{ olen mies, jolle ei koskaan tapahdu mit{{n"

3932. YAESU FT-101 -- What's it worth?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 11:06:41 UTC
From: tcg060@ipl.jpl.nasa.gov
Message-ID: <190589@ipl.jpl.nasa.gov>
Source record: 288166

Hi!
Can anyone tell me about the YAESU FT-101(ZD?). Is it a decent
radio? A friend of mine was cleaning out his shack and told me
to make an offer. What do you suppose it is worth?

Any help would be appreciated.

Tom Greer, KC6TML tcg060@ipl.jpl.nasa.gov
JPL Image Processing Lab

3933. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 12:17:29 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.121729.27174@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288163

In article <1992Jun23.185539.786@unx.ucc.okstate.edu> martin@datacomm.ucc.okstate.edu (Martin McCormick) writes:
>I can't imagine how the network types or even the owners of
>local broadcast television stations could really want to hang
>on to the present allocations, providing they got something
>just as useful in the UHF or microwave frequencies. If one

At high VHF our monthly power bill is $10,000. At UHF a maximum power station with *almost* as good coverage has a power bill of $50,000 a month. Low VHF stations with equivalent coverage have power bills under $3,000 a month. In today's soft broadcast market, those figures aren't chicken feed.

> Channels 7-13 don't get hit by E-skip as often, but
>moving even those channels to higher frequencies would be a
>good decision because television tuners and antennas could be
>optimized for a narrower range than today's hardware.

UHF and VHF tuners are separate anyway.

Broadcasters use VHF for the same reason that 2 meters has better area coverage than 70 cm. The longer waves refract around obstacles better. Most of a broadcaster's grade A coverage is not line of sight.

Gary KE4ZV

3934. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 12:20:53 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.122053.27331@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288164

In article <191@arrl.org> jkearman@arrl.org (Jim Kearman) writes:
>
> I mean, if we're going to impugn each other with scientifically
>unsound claims, let's go for it! The next thing you know, someone will
>propose a correlation between the declining solar flux and the outbreak
>of war in Europe.

Odd that you should mention that. :-)
The correlation is striking isn't it?

Gary KE4ZV

3935. Kit references - Hamtronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 12:37:05 UTC
From: CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu
Message-ID: <9206251236.AA15353@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288151

Subject : Re: Wanted: Kit recomendations.

>>>Hamtronics has a line of
>>>receiver and transmitter boards that are ok. You'd have to come up wih your
>>>own cabinet and harness.
>>
>>I have heard a lot of good things about Hamtronics. A few years ago w
>>had Hamtronics receiver and transmitter in our 2m repeater. The Hamtrnics
>>kits are not as flexible as the Ramsey ones (they are xtal controlled)but
>>they seem to be better designs. With proper options (such as a tcxo ec)
>>they are of commercial quality. I think I'll try a Hamtronics kit nex.
>>
>>What are your views about the Hamtronics kits?
>
>Don't expect the high quality documentation you got with the Ramsey.
>I'm serious, the Hamtronics docs consist of a badly photocopied
>schematic and a short note that says solder the parts on the board. :-(
>
>Gary KE4ZV

Gary is correct about the Hamtronics docs....weak. Interesting part
is that Jerry WA2GCF (Hamtronics owner) used to be a Tech writer
for R.F. Communications - Since bought up by and now part of Harris
Corporation - the closest thing to the old Collins of pre Rockwell
days.

Carty KA2Y

3936. Yaesu 990

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 12:47:34 UTC
From: roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.084734.1057@guvax.georgetown.edu>
Source record: 288152

Friends--

Now that it has been out for awhile, I am wondering what the general verdict is on the Yaesu 990. (I have a Kenwood 440SAT and I am thinking about trying to trade up.)
The review in CQ was very positive, as was the review in some British pub I picked up in the store. QST was generally positive, but had a significant number of nits to pick. From twiddling the knobs in the store, I find it to be very easy to use, with an extremely quiet front end.
But what's it like in actual use? Specifically, I am wondering how people think it compares to the Kenwood 850 and the ICOM 765 (about which QST could find nothing wrong, but which is now several years old).
Also, any thoughts on the internal versus the external power supply since the 990 now comes both ways.
Thanks for any thoughts.

Bob

++

Robert L. Oakley (Bob) PHONE: (202) 662-9160
Georgetown Univ. Law Library FAX: (202) 662-9202
111 G Street, N.W. BITNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.BITNET
Washington, D.C. 20001 INTERNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.GEORGETOWN.EDU
ARS: WK3C

++

3937. Re: Help IDing GE radios

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 14:23:53 UTC
From: WFAUST@NOMVS.LSUMC.EDU
Message-ID: <9206251423.AA20641@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288153

---------- Text of forwarded message ----------
From: chuck_adams@QMAIL.SSC.GOV(Chuck Adams)
To: WFAUST@NOMVS.LSUMC.EDU
Subject: Re: Help IDing GE radios

The manuals are about $15 and GE will ship them COD.

Could you post or email all the identifier information for each of the
categories above, if you have it....so that anyone could take the GE
number and translate that into their specific radio?

No Problem,

Combination Nomenclature for GE Master II

1st digit-Mechanical Package
E E Model (large case)
M M Model (small case)

2nd digit-System Voltage
C 12 volts DC
J DC converter +-gnd
X 12 volts DC Less Accessories
Y 24-28 volts DC

3rd digit-Power Output
4 8-20 watts
5 21-40 watts
6 41-80 watts
7 81-128 watts

4th digit-Channel Spacing
4 20 KHz
5 25 KHz
6 30 KHz

5th digit-Frequency capability
A 1-freq.
B 2-freq.
C 8-freq.

6th digit-Number of Frequencies
A 1tx 1rx
B 2tx 1rx
C 2tx 1rx
D 1tx 2rx
E 3tx 3rx

F 4tx 4rx
G 5tx 5rx
H 6tx 6rx
J 7tx 7rx
K 8tx 8rx

7th digit-Options
S standard
U Channel Guard (PL)
N Noise Blanker
W Channel Guard and Noise Blanker
P UHS Receiver (pre-amp)
G UHS Receiver and Channel Guard

8th & 9th digits-Frequency Range
12 25-30 MHz
13 30-36 MHz
23 36-42 MHz
33 42-50 MHz
44 66-78 MHz
45 77-88 MHz
56 138-155 MHZ
66 150.8-174 MHz
77 406-420 MHz
78 420-450 MHz
88 450-470 MHz
89 470-484 MHz
91 494-512 MHz

10th digit-Oscillator Stability
A +-5 ppm (0.0005%)
B +-2 ppm
C +-5 ppm (Phase Lock Loop)
D +-2 ppm (Phase Lock Loop)

Wm. Bryant Faust, IV WFAUST@NOMVS.LSUMC.EDU
Department of Pharmacology WFAUST@NNOMED.BITNET
Louisiana State University Medical Center voice: (504)568-4740
New Orleans, Louisiana 70112-1393 fax: (504)568-2361

3938. Re: Vertical Antenna: Recomme

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 14:30:17 UTC
From: jmseb@cbnewsd.cb.att.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.143017.17125@cbnewsd.cb.att.com>
Source record: 288154

In article <1992Jun25.031702.2169@gvl.unisys.com>, rossi@gvlf9-q.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
> In article <Jun.24.22.16.49.1992.971@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net (Ron Natalie) writes:
> >> Who makes an R-5 and R-7? Are these part numbers of some brand?
> > >
> > >Cushcraft. They are a 5 band (10-12-15-17-20) and a 7 (add 30-40)
> >

> Yea, but how does a R5/R7 perform to a plain old quarter wave vertical,
> ground mounted with radials? Anyone ever compare them?
>
> ==========
> Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvl.unisys.com
> ==========

Well, for what it's worth, I have used both the Hustler 4BTV and the Cushcraft R5 (my current antenna) in similar mounting configurations, but at different QTH's. Here's a brief review:

Hustler 4BTV: For those who don't know this antenna, it is a four band (40, 20, 15, and 10m) quarter wave length trapped vertical. It requires quarter wave length radials or a ground plane. The vertical part of the antenna is about the same size as the R5. At my last QTH it was mounted on a mast attached to the chimney of my two story house. I had 4 quarter wave length radials for each band (a total of 16 wires) that were spread out and attached to various points on the roof and to trees and things in the backyard. The radials sloped downward somewhat from their attachment point at the base of the antenna (BTW, sloping the radials raises the feedpoint impedance somewhat, giving a better match to 50 ohm coax). Results discussed below.

Cushcraft R5: At my current QTH the R5 is also mounted on a mast attached to the chimney of my two story house. The R5 is an electrical half wave antenna and does not need resonant radials. (Those "whiskers" are supposed to act as a shield current choke.) Much more attractive mounting than the 4BTV. Actually, with the location of the chimney on my current house, I could not spread the radials around, thus my choice of the R5 when I moved.

Comparision: On the 20 thru 10 meter bands I have noticed very little difference in performance between the two antennas. I am a casual DXer and I worked about 180 countries with the 4BTV and I have perhaps added about 40 more with the R5. I would, however, give the edge to the R5. I can pretty consistently work a DX

station in a medium to big pile-up with just 100w and the R5. I used to have to turn on the KW afterburner more with the 4BTV. But that's kinda subjective. The big plus for the 4BTV is 40m. There is a BIG difference in favor of the 4BTV over my current 40m dipole (up about the same height). I think that is to be expected: a vertical should be better for DX than a low dipole. I would spring for an R7 because of its 40m capability, but I don't want to pay the bucks and the hassle of putting it up right now.

That was a little long for 2 cents worth of opinion, but the bottom line is that the R5 is just as good, if not better, than your plain ole quarter wave vertical (more $$ tho!!). The R7 *should* be an excellent antenna on 40/30 compared to dipoles mounted in your typical way (low in electrical height) and just as good as other verticals.

John
KB8RY

3939. Re: Kit references - Hamtronics

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 14:52:43 UTC
From: znha@bnr.ca
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.145243.21747@bcrka451.bnr.ca>
Source record: 288157

I've built, and use, the 450 receiver and transmitter in a repeater (ve3gsd).
The receiver worked the first time I turned the power on--but hang on a moment--and
the transmitter worked after replacing a bad interstage coupling capacitor.

The tune-up directions are not all that good. The transmitter finally put out
what you'd expect (>2W) after the indulgence of a good friend (thanks, Harrie ve3hys!)

The receiver never had stellar performance. Harrie and I achieved 0.3uV for 12 dB
SINAD, but only after reworking the bias stage on the rf amp. A couple of years
later, due to a power glitch, I wound up replacing most of the transisters in that
receiver (tx no problem. why? Dunno!) and that's when I found out that hamtronics
had shipped the wrong transister!

The spec called for a nec21937, which maps to a 2N (JEDEC) part ending in 69;
hamtronics had shipped a part that was labelled with a 39! Again, with the help
of another good friend, the proper nec part was acquired. (California East Labs
makes nec parts, for those interested...) Lo and behold, with bias circuit restored
as on schematic, and sensitivity climbed to the claimed 0.25 uV for 12 dB SINAD.

Moral of the story: hamtronics kits work not too badly, and are maintainable, but
just because a part fits in a hole, doesn't mean its the best part FOR that hole. :-c

73, Gord.

P.S. I've also had to replace one tripler (2n5179) twice. It lasted only 2 years.

--
znha@x400gate.bnr.ca (internet) ve3ppe@ve3osq.#eont.can.na (packet)

3940. Help! Kenwood TH-21AT Freq adj.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 15:06:59 UTC
From: vls@cube.handheld.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.150659.14421@cube.handheld.com>
Source record: 288156

The receiver in my Kenwood TH-21AT is off frequency about 8 Khz.
The transmitter is o.k. I need to know what to turn or
where to get a manual.

Thanks,
Vern - WB4ORE

--
Vern Stant | The opinions expressed herein are
Hand Held Products, Inc.| not necessarily those of Hand
804.784.3090 voice | Held Products, Inc., and may not
804.784.3147 FAX | even be mine. Use at your own risk

3941. 20 Meter Fire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 15:09:34 UTC
From: NELSON_M%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9206251508.AA23753@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288155

As we approach Field Day weekend, I hereby submit a cautionary historical article. We must all be careful not to overtax our most popular frequencies this weekend, lest a similar catastrophe repeat itself.

FIRE DAMAGES 20 METER BAND

The phone portion of the 20 meter band was hit by a freak fire last week that destroyed over 10 KiloHertz, according to FCC Special Frequency Engineer, Marvin Larpsnogg. Apparently the fire originated on about 14.280 MegaHertz following an unusually long series of QSOs by an undetermined number of California stations running very high power and extreme modulation compression. Several A0 carriers were observed at the same time and may have contributed to starting the blaze. "We had a hell of a time putting the fire out," said Larpsnogg. "Shutting down the propagation generators did no good at all. The fire just spread up and down the band," he went on, "so we had to turn off all the HF ham bands from 40 through 10 meters to smother the flames." Finally, after nearly three hours, the FCC had the fire under control. Most HF bands were back to normal use the next day; however, 20 meters will be closed for several weeks while the frequencies are being refurbished. When notified of the fire, the League of Radio Relaying Americans cancelled all 20 meter DX contests until further notice. According to League spokesperson Sandy Ampersand, the 20 meter fire was the worst such incident since the famed 5 meter holocaust completely wiped out that band for all time over 40 years ago.

GEARVAKf Bulletin, Vol. 20, no.1
(Spring 1980)

I will offer other classics of the GEARVAKf Bulletin from time to time, unless someone stops me.

- -
Mark R. Nelson AJ2X | "You can have the life you want, but
Polaroid Corp. | there's a trick to it; you have to
565 Tech Square -4F | create it out of the materials at hand."
Cambridge, MA 02139 |_ _
(617) 577-3378 Internet; NELSON_M%ATHENA@LEIA.POLAROID.COM
- -
Opinion expressed here are my own (more or less) and not Polaroid's

3942. Re: Operation in Canada

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 16:06:08 UTC
From: Terry.Murphy@bbs.oit.unc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.160608.28261@samba.oit.unc.edu>
Source record: 288160

Bring along your amateur license and id US CALL/VE #
I would also bring a copy of my sales ticket and declare the items when crossing over the border. I used to live across from the Peace Bridge in Buffalo and never had any questions or concerns when crossing. CB is ok but no radar detectors. Enjoy the trip
73 AB4VJ Terry.Murphy@bbs.oit.unc.edu

--
The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Campus Office for Information Technology, or the Experimental Bulletin Board Service.
internet: bbs.oit.unc.edu or 152.2.22.80

3943. Re: Wanted: Kenwood TH-78 mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 16:14:07 UTC
From: sterling@cbmvax.commodore.com
Message-ID: <32512@cbmvax.commodore.com>
Source record: 288118

In article <27233@goofy.Apple.COM> pvh@apple.com (Pete Helme) writes:
>Does anyone have mods for this new dual band radio? I heard something about
>removing resitors D4 & D6, but would like clarification on that.
>
>Also, does this radio have the same hole around 460 that the TH-77 had?
>
>Thanks,
>
>Pete Helme
>N6YLJ
>
>pvh@apple.com

d1-d6 are next the microprocessor under the edge of the copper shield.

d6 is closest to the battery pack connector.

---

d4 out = Cross Band Repeat Enabled use F (1 second) 0 to toggle

---

d6 out
d5 in = CAP/MARS mod

---

d6 in
d5 out = Beyond Mars Use F (1second) BAND to toggle extended band

VHF normal tuning display 50 to 180 Mhz (AM detect 118-136)
VHF extend 300 to 400 Mhz

UHF normal 400 to 512 Mhz (no holes)
UHF extend 800 to 950 Mhz

The diodes are teenie-tiny surface mount types. Be SURE you have the correct
tools and know-how before attempting these changes.

Standard disclaimers apply.

NOTE: The TH78A is NOT type accepted for transmit outside the amateur/cap/mars
bands.

PROTECT YOUR LICENSE.

--

__ __
|__) (__`
| \ick ,__)terling

Test Engineering
Commodore Technology Group (215)-431-9275
UUCP ...{uunet,allegra,rutgers}!cbmvax!sterling

3944. HELP! Compare TS440 with TS450 performance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 16:30:00 UTC
From: rpadawer@utkvx1.utk.edu
Message-ID: <25JUN199211300803@utkvx1.utk.edu>
Source record: 288158

Hi there de WA4FJF. I have a Kenwood TS440S/AT and am
about to trade it for the newer TS450S/AT. Will I be
sorry? Is the receiver really all that better? Should I
bother? And... is it true that the 450 won't do full break-in
CW unlike the 440??? I'm having second thoughts... Somebody
who knows both rigs well, please post or send email. Thanks.

Randy Padawer, WA4FJF

RPADAWER@UTKVX.UTK.EDU

3945. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 16:48:34 UTC
From: cscon0151@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.114834.8202@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 288161

>Radar detectors are not illegal in Colorado but in many cases they won't do
>you much good either. Most of the highways in Colorado are patroled by aircraft
>and the state patrol and many local municipalities are now using IR laser guns
>wich by the time you detect one it's time to pull over and get your ticket.
>Your best bet is to get a scanner and listen to them to find out where they
>are at.
> Roger Mitchell
> N0MCR

And/or listen to Channel 19 on CB.

3946. Re: Amateur HDTV Anyone

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 17:49:12 UTC
From: esrlb@warwick.ac.uk
Message-ID: <t2xlby0f@csv.warwick.ac.uk>
Source record: 288162

Talking of Norwegian Band I TV, I remember 2 years ago sitting in the base shack of a Polar Expedition in Severnaya Zemlya (part of UA0), off Northern Siberia, watching flickery pictures of the Norwegian station coming through via some form of Arctic E most evenings. It was here that Lawrence, GM4DMA, opeerated on 50MHz as UA0/GB4MSS giving the first QSOs on that band from the then USSR. The Norwegian TV gave an idea of when there may have been propagation, usually to Finland and possibly Sweden. Maybe someone on the group in those areas heard the beacon which was operational for a few weeks on 6m? I think a couple of OH2/3s were worked.
Lawrence had apparently sat watching the little TV in VE8 (Ward Hunt Island) when he was there a couple of years previous, which just shows how interesting Arctic propagation can be.
The TV rx was left with the officer of a certain Soviet ministry as a swap for a hat when the expedition was over, so no doubt he's fluent in Norwegian now.

73 Simon G0GWA.

3947. Re: OS/2 and Ham radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 17:55:34 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <BqExt1.Er6@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 288123
Cross-posted to: comp.os.os2.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

protein@garfield.catt.ncsu.edu (Chris Blackmon) writes:

>Is anybody using their IBM compatible running OS/2 2.0 to work with
>Amateur Radio? If so,

>1) Which TNC are you using?
>2) Are you running TCP/IP?
>3) What comm progam do you use?

>thanks for any info.

Why on earth would anyone put 30 MB of operating system on a computer to use amateur radio. We have been a beta site for 2.0 for quite some time and still can make needed parts of it work, esp. TCP/IP.

3948. SkyLoop Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 17:58:34 UTC
From: boyd@afsp.b17c.ingr.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.175834.2329@gdk.b17a.ingr.com>
Source record: 288100

I have seen a lot of comments on vertical antennas for HF. Has anyone tried a full wave loop placed horizonal above the ground...also called SkyLoop? I would like to know the good and bad of the SkyLoop, performance, etc. Particulary how it compares with verticals and yagis.

Thanks!

Stan KC4ZGF

3949. NEW HAM SOFTWARE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 18:08:17 UTC
From: lairdpg@lub001.lamar.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.110817.1274@lub001.lamar.edu>
Source record: 288112

New HAM Software being released soon. Software is RGRAM27. This software will allow and handle NTS message Traffic and allow you to generate messages (RADIO-GRAMS) for delivery hardcopy, via Packet, and to keep track of messages sent and messages delivered. This new software will be using the ARRL message format. Author of the Software is N5UYH - P. Laird. Beta sites will be selected soon and the shareware version will also be available in about 1 month. If you are interested in becoming a Beta Site for this new software, please E-mail Phillip at LAIRDPG@LUB001.LAMA.EDU

The shareware version will be limited and generally slower than the registered version which will be available for 15.00 US funds. When the shareware version is released, it will be available for downloading in Texas at the Alpha Site.

Phillip
N5UYH /**************************************\
| PRACTICE SAFE HEX - |
| USE A WRITE PROTECT TAB! |
**************************************/

3950. Re: OS/2 and Ham radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 18:24:47 UTC
From: protein@garfield.catt.ncsu.edu
Message-ID: <protein.709496687@garfield.catt.ncsu.edu>
Source record: 288165
Cross-posted to: comp.os.os2.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Roger Taylor) writes:

>protein@garfield.catt.ncsu.edu (Chris Blackmon) writes:

>>Is anybody using their IBM compatible running OS/2 2.0 to work with
>>Amateur Radio? If so,

>>1) Which TNC are you using?
>>2) Are you running TCP/IP?
>>3) What comm progam do you use?

>>thanks for any info.

> Why on earth would anyone put 30 MB of operating system on a computer to
> use amateur radio. We have been a beta site for 2.0 for quite some time
> and still can make needed parts of it work, esp. TCP/IP.

I use OS/2 on my computer to do many things... like programming... running
DOS applications, etc.... I also happen to be a ham radio operator... and would
like to know if anybody else is using OS/2 with ham radio.

Chris Blackmon, N4VGK || In this business, you either lead, follow
protein@catt.ncsu.edu || or get the hell out of the way.

"pour aller ou personne n'est jamais alle'...."

3951. TWO ELEMENT BEAMS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 18:37:38 UTC
From: nfunamura%mis2.DEcnet@nuwes-lll.navy.mil
Message-ID: <9206251836.AA12671@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288167

The ARRL Antenna Book has some discussion/curves for two element beams. It shows that the highest gain obtainable with two elements is with a spacing of .06 lambda. At 20 meters this is 4.2 feet! It also shows that the radiation resistance is very low...but the 4.2 feet spacing is very attractive from the standpoint of construction, i.e. can be achieved by using only two supporting poles and a 4.2 feet spreader. Would like to try using this for Field Day. I have not seen anyone using this scheme and would like to hear from anyone who has ACTUALLY TRIED IT. How much of a problem is the low radiation resistance, will a gamma match work, what matching scheme was used etc. etc. What results were observed? Is it worth trying? If nothing else a more conventional spacing will be used, but it sure would be nice to be able to get by with only two poles.

73, Norman
KH6R
(808) 668-3087
nfunamura@nuwes-lll.navy.mil
26.4.0.145

3952. Public Information Officer job description

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 18:46:42 UTC
From: lhurder@arrl.org
Message-ID: <204@arrl.org>
Source record: 288078

The ARRL Field Organization is in need of amateurs in EVERY state who have contacts with the media. You need little more than an ability to find out the mailing addresses of media outlets in your area to become a productive (and very necessary) part of the overall public information / PR effort for Amateur Radio.

Here's some guidelines to help you decide if you'd be interested. E-Mail me if you need an application.

4.4.5 Public Information Coordinator (PIC)

The Public Information Coordinator (PIC) is the Section's expert on public information and public relations matters. The PIC is also responsible for organizing, guiding and coordinating the activities of appointed Public Information Officers (PIOs) within the Section. If you choose, you may delegate to the PIC the authority to issue and cancel PIO appointments. He will work with Affiliated and Special Service Clubs to assist with their related public relations activities. Usually, the PIC will be located in, and have access to, significant mass media centers within the Section.

The PIC will act as a public relations advisor to the Section Manager, keeping the SM informed on specific needs and opportunities, developing and recommending appropriate programs and projects for the Section. He will assist the Section Manager and Division Director in the preparation and dissemination of communications throughout the Section.

The PIC will seek out and develop significant stories about the Amateur Radio Service and will promote their dissemination in all available media. To contribute to the distribution of these stories, he will -- in conjunction with the efforts of his PIOs, establish and maintain personal contact with those in the media throughout the Section.

The PIC will promote the distribution and airing of ARRL public service announcements and other audio/visual material, and will encourage, organize, and conduct public information/public relations sessions at conventions and hamfests.

With the assistance of the Section's Public Information Officers and officers of Affiliated and Special Service Clubs, the PIC should develop a "speakers bureau"; a resource list of Amateurs willing to present programs about Amateur Radio to non-amateur groups and agencies.

He will maintain contact with other Section-level League officials, particularly the Section Emergency Coordinator, State Government

Liaison, Affiliated Club Coordinator, and Bulletin Manager on matters appropriate for their attention, to insure a unified ARRL Field Organization.

The duties and qualifications for the Public Information Officer appointment are specified in document FSD-103, "Guidelines For The ARRL Public Information Coordinator". The PIC should also be familiar with document FSD-104, "Guidelines for ARRL Public Information Officers".

| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---

lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

3953. forsale 40 foot tower

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 18:51:08 UTC
From: gregw@icom
Message-ID: <989@pivot-sts.sbi.com>
Source record: 288169
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Forsale $250.00 40 for tower

I have a 40 foot tubular steel tower for sale. It is professionally refinished and looks brand new. Tower was sand blasted clean, primed with industrial zinc chromate, and top coated with tower gray enamel.

Tower has tilt over base mount and requires a 2 by 2 by 4 foot concrete base. The tower is 12 inches on aside, and would require bracketing to a house or guying to insure stability (like any typical tower). It is similar in dimension to a RHON 20 or 25 model.

The tower is in great shape and requires no clean-up. Don't miss this bargin!!

Call during the day or leave message for Greg at 201-896-7475.

3954. Technical Specialists needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 18:52:30 UTC
From: lhurder@arrl.org
Message-ID: <205@arrl.org>
Source record: 288079

The ARRL Field Organization is in need of Technical Specialists in EVERY state and section of the country. If you have specific knowledge about ANY of the technical aspects of the Amateur Radio Service that you'd like to be able to share with others when the need arises, I invite you to examine the following job description for the ARRL Technical Specialist.

An application for the TS appointment can be obtained by E-mailing me. Please be specific as to what you need, and be certain to provide me with your U.S. Mail mailing address.

Technical Specialist

For a section team to be effective in one of the most important arenas in Amateur Radio, technology, there must be a cadre of qualified, competent Technical Specialists. "Advancement of the radio art" is a profound obligation we incur under the rules of the FCC. TSs help meet this obligation.

Appointment by the SM, or TC under delegated authority from the SM, the TS supports the TC in two main areas of responsibility: Radio Frequency Interference, and Technical Information. TSs can specialize in certain specific technical areas, or can be generalists. Here is a list of specific job duties:

1. Serve as a technical advisor to local hams and clubs. Correspond by telephone and letter on tech topics. Refer correspondents to other sources if specific topic is outside TS's knowledge.

2. Serve as advisor in radio frequency interference issues. RFI can drive a wedge in neighbor and city relations. It will be the TS with a cool head who will resolve problems. Local hams will come to you for guidance in dealing with interference problems.

3. Speak at local clubs on popular tech topics. Let local clubs know you're available and willing.

4. Represent ARRL at technical symposiums in industry; serve on CATV advisory committees; advise municipal governments on technical matters.

5. Work with other ARRL officials and appointees when called upon for technical advice, especially in emergency communications situations where technical prowess can mean the difference in getting

a communications system up and running, the difference between life
and death.

6. Handle other miscellaneous technically-related tasks assigned
by the Technical Coordinator.

Technical Specialists must hold Novice or higher class license;
ARRL membership required.

FSD-105
(191)N
| | | Deputy Manager, Field Services, ARRL.
| |___| The ARRL Amateur Radio Emergency Service, the ARRL
| uck | |urder National Traffic System, The Amateur Auxiliary to
------ | | the FCC's Field Operations Bureau, the ARRL
KY1T Field Organization and the ARRL Monitoring System.
---
lhurder@arrl.org Prodigy - MGTS39A, BIX - ARRL,
MCI Mail - RPALM, MCI Mail - "ARRL HQ", America On Line - "ARRL HQ"
Compuserve - 70007,3373 (ARRL HQ) -- Genie ARRL.HQ

3955. Re: RFI problems with Infrared Motion Detector Security Light

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 19:05:24 UTC
From: vail@tegra.COM
Message-ID: <3398@atlas.tegra.COM>
Source record: 288175

In article <HP8TmB1w164w@k5qwb.lonestar.org> lrk@k5qwb.lonestar.org (Mr. Lyn R. Kennedy) writes:

peterson@crash.cts.com (John Peterson) writes:

> The summary pretty much says it all: I have one of those Infrared
> Motion Detector Security lights installed outside, and ever since I set
> up my 2m base station antenna, the light kicks on (after dark of course)
> when I transmit. :-(

Hey! A new game when you tire of 'Trolling for Taillights'! :-)

How about "Open Sesame!"?

All you need to play is garage door transmitter modified with a CMOS
555 and 8 bit counter chip. At least for the door openers I have
hacked on.

jv

"The hippies won't come back, you, say
Mellow out or you will pay" -- |). |<.

| | Johnathan Vail vail@tegra.com (508) 663-7435
|Tegra| jv@n1dxg.ampr.org N1DXG@448.625-(WorldNet)
----- MEMBER: League for Programming Freedom (league@prep.ai.mit.edu)

3956. Re: HELP! Compare TS440 with TS450 performance

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 19:17:23 UTC
From: gary@kimbark.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.191723.3750@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 288172

In article <25JUN199211300803@utkvx1.utk.edu> rpadawer@utkvx1.utk.edu (Padawer, Justin Randall) writes:
>Hi there de WA4FJF. I have a Kenwood TS440S/AT and am
>about to trade it for the newer TS450S/AT. Will I be
>sorry? Is the receiver really all that better? Should I
>bother? And... is it true that the 450 won't do full break-in
>CW unlike the 440??? I'm having second thoughts... Somebody
>who knows both rigs well, please post or send email. Thanks.
>
>Randy Padawer, WA4FJF
>
>RPADAWER@UTKVX.UTK.EDU
>
>

I have a TS440/AT and a TS-950. I use my TS-440 for mobile work and the TS-950 at home.

I looked at the TS450/AT thinking the same a you. You can get about $950 for your TS440/AT. A new TS-450 is about $1229. Thats $279 you will pay for an upgrade.

If you look at the TS-450 its functionality is not much more than the TS440. Sure, it has a fancy digital display and a few more bells and whisteles. But, it is pretty much functionally identical.

For mobile operation it does have one outstanding feature over the TS440 -- a real power control. Even with a DieHard Gold at 900 amps by battery is not a happy camper running peak 18amps.... esp bad for 10m FM operation.

$279 difference. Is it worth it. Its up to you. I say "nope"!

Gary

--
Gary Buchholz / KE9ZM Internet: gary@midway.uchicago.edu
University of Chicago Packet: KE9ZM@N9HSI.IL.USA.NA
Academic and Public Computing
1155 East 60'th St., Chicago, Ill. (312) 702-7611

3957. Re: OS/2 and Ham radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 19:41:06 UTC
From: news@cunews.carleton.ca
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.194106.3585@cunews.carleton.ca>
Source record: 288168
Cross-posted to: comp.os.os2.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

Why would anybody load up 30mb worth of OS just to run amateur radio?
Easy! I don't just want to run amateur radio! I want to use it for other
things at the same time - and OS/2 is *superb* at that.

I'm running the WG7J variant of the KA9Q NOS tcpip program for amateur
radio in a dos session. I'm using an Ottawa PI hdlc interface card (instead
of a TNC) to drive a 56Kbps radio channel. For more info on OS/2 2.0
and NOS, telnet jks@giskard.uthscsa.edu, and read the FAQ messages
in the area OS2_FAQ.

Cheers (and 73),
Dave

dp@hydra.carleton.ca

3958. Re: Need Azden PCS-2000 mic connector

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 20:04:39 UTC
From: spikes@hpscit.sc.hp.com
Message-ID: <50030016@hpscit.sc.hp.com>
Source record: 288091

A shot in the dark....in the back of either 73 or QST, I've seen ads for
a guy that claims to be an AZDEN factory trained technician that repairs
Azdens.(natch) The ad is in the want ad-looking section. I know, just put your
glasses on first. And no, you can't have my radio. :-) Also, you may find
a whole radio at your local hamfest...????

BIG help, huh?

Bill

wb6 rotten zucchini garden

3959. STS-50 update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 20:06:04 UTC
From: EZAMBRANO@PimaCC.Pima.EDU
Message-ID: <01GLMOIXFCI8AL9SZN@Arizona.edu>
Source record: 288170

Hi:
Any chance of getting an update on the STS-50 Keplerian set?
Also I'd be interested in the exact lift-off time so I can set a Mission
Elapsed Time clock.
Thanks for the service, it's working out just great for me.
73 de Elio/wb7esq

3960. Re: OS/2 and Ham radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 20:08:03 UTC
From: sip1@ellis.uchicago.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.200803.6493@midway.uchicago.edu>
Source record: 288171
Cross-posted to: comp.os.os2.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

In article <BqExt1.Er6@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu> rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu (Roger Taylor) writes:
>>Is anybody using their IBM compatible running OS/2 2.0 to work with
>>Amateur Radio? If so,
>>1) Which TNC are you using?
>>2) Are you running TCP/IP?
>>3) What comm progam do you use?
> Why on earth would anyone put 30 MB of operating system on a computer to
> use amateur radio. We have been a beta site for 2.0 for quite some time
> and still can make needed parts of it work, esp. TCP/IP.

I strongly disagree. OS/2 would make a fine operating system for
amateur radio applications. True multitasking should prove extremely
valuable to amateur radio operators.

The entire extent of my knowledge with respect to amateur radio
applications is that KA9Q/NOS is available in an OS/2 version (with
partial PM support). It presently operates only with SLIP, but that's
fine for amateur radio. It looks like an interesting package. You
can obtain it via anonymous ftp from ftp-os2.nmsu.edu, directory
pub/downloads/tcpip (though that is subject to change).

--
Get the OS/2 FREQ. ASKED QUESTIONS LIST | Timothy F. Sipples
from 128.123.35.151, anonymous ftp, | Internet: sip1@ellis.uchicago.edu
directory pub/os2/all/faq, or from | IBM VNET Alias: SIPPLES AT BITNET
LISTSERV@BLEKUL11.BITNET (send "HELP"). | Dept. of Econ., U. Chicago, 60637

3961. RAPID ALERT: MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - X-CLASS EVENT

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 20:41:56 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.709504916@honte>
Source record: 288173
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

/\

RAPID MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 20:35 UT, 25 JUNE

/\

X-CLASS EVENT
POTENTIAL PROTON FLARE

ATTENTION:

A major solar flare is in progress. X-rays peaked at a class X3.9 level at 20:14 UT. Early preliminary data suggests a potentially significant long decay signature with a high integrated x-ray flux. This is a potential proton flare and may be successfully accellerating high energy protons.

There is a risk for proton activity at greater than 10 MeV over the next six hours. An enhancement of higher energy protons at greater than 100 MeV is also not out of the question.

A significant sudden ionospheric disturbance is in progress. High x-ray flux is producing intense D-region absorption. Radio blackout conditions on all frequencies are being observed at the present time.

Users of polar and high latitude radio signal paths should be aware of the increased threat for potential polar cap absorption activity, possibly commencing over the next six to twelve hours if protons arrive.

A more detailed analysis of this event will be released in several hours.

** END OF RAPID ALERT **

3962. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 21:20:47 UTC
From: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Message-ID: <fO38a5x@quack.sac.ca.us>
Source record: 288082

cscon0151@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes:

>>Radar detectors are not illegal in Colorado but in many cases they won't do
>>you much good either. Most of the highways in Colorado are patroled by aircraft
>>and the state patrol and many local municipalities are now using IR laser guns
>>wich by the time you detect one it's time to pull over and get your ticket.
>>Your best bet is to get a scanner and listen to them to find out where they
>>are at.
>> Roger Mitchell
>> N0MCR

>And/or listen to Channel 19 on CB.

I think I'd rather get a ticket than listen to CB all the time in the
car.

--
Brian Weaver
Internet: bweaver@quack.sac.ca.us
Packet Radio: KD6CFA@N0ARY.#NOCAL.CA.USA.NA

3963. (none)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 21:23:23 UTC
From: OSBORN@BCRVMPC2.VNET.IBM.COM
Message-ID: <9206252115.AA24596@AMSAT.ORG>
Source record: 288176

```
STS-50
1 22000U 92 34 A 92177.85134422 .00218800 00000-0 61700-3 0 73
2 22000 28.4669 347.7824 0003444 340.2110 19.8377 15.90048024 44

Satellite: STS-50
Catalog number: 22000
Epoch time: 92177.85134422 =====> (25 JUN 92 20:25:56.14 UTC)
Element set: JSC-007
Inclination: 28.4669 deg
RA of node: 347.7824 deg Space Shuttle Flight STS-50
Eccentricity: .0003444 SGP4 Keplerian Elements
Arg of perigee: 340.2110 deg from NASA flight Day 1 vector
Mean anomaly: 19.8377 deg
Mean motion: 15.90048024 rev/day W5RRR
Decay rate: 2.18800e-03 rev/day^2 NASA Johnson Space Center
Epoch rev: 4

Earl Ware K5SNO Houston
```

3964. ALERT: SATELLITE PROTON AND PCA EVENT ALERTS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 21:45:30 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.709508730@honte>
Source record: 288174
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

/\

SATELLITE PROTON & PCA EVENT ALERT

ISSUED: 21:40 UT, 25 JUNE

/\

PROTON EVENT AT > 10 MEV ALERT
POLAR CAP ABSORPTION EVENT ALERT

ATTENTION:

Protons at greater than 10 and 100 MeV have shown a strong positive signature. Protons at greater than 10 MeV rapidly passed the event threshold of 10 pfu at 20:45 UT and increased rapidly to a preliminary maximum near 21:10 UT. Protons at greater than 100 MeV are well below event levels but are enhanced well above background levels.

This activity was not associated with a ground level event.

Levels of polar cap absorption (PCA) surpassed the event threshold of 2.0 dB at 20:35 UT. Moderately strong polar ionospheric absorption is strongly degrading HF signals passing through the polar regions. Users of the OMEGA navigation signals may experience errors on polar paths due to the enhanced absorption. Preliminary analysis suggests the PCA activity likely will not become particularly significant. However, levels of PCA will be high enough to affect (possibly quite substantially) signals propagated through the polar and/or high latitude zones.

Preliminary analysis of the proton characteristics suggests this likely will not not be a particularly strong proton event. Protons are expected to stabilize or increase again within the next several hours, followed by a gradual decay over the next 24 to 48 hours. Consult the major flare alert (to be released within the next several hours) and the daily activity summary for more information.

** End of Alert **

3965. Re: STS-50 update

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 21:49:35 UTC
From: jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu
Message-ID: <6795@lib.tmc.edu>
Source record: 288080

In article <01GLMOIXFCI8AL9SZN@Arizona.edu> EZAMBRANO@PimaCC.Pima.EDU writes:
> Any chance of getting an update on the STS-50 Keplerian set?
>Also I'd be interested in the exact lift-off time so I can set a Mission
>Elapsed Time clock.

I'll be posting STS-50 info as I get it from the SAREX team at the Johnson Space Center ARC. I haven't gotten anything so far, but you'll see it here first.

--
Jay Maynard, EMT-P, K5ZC, PP-ASEL | Never ascribe to malice that which can
jmaynard@oac.hsc.uth.tmc.edu | adequately be explained by a .sig virus.
"[...] have you noticed how many people have joined you on the back of Rosinante to help subdue this particular windmill?" -- Dan Herrick

3966. Re: Gettysburg Telephone Number?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-25 22:03:39 UTC
From: jon@Turing.ORG
Message-ID: <1992Jun25.220339.4296@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU>
Source record: 288081

In article <1992Jun24.143236.8180@cbnewsl.cb.att.com> rlt@cbnewsl.cb.att.com (R.L.Taylor KB2OOA) writes:
>In article <9206241349.AA02345@ucsd.edu> CELLIS%BROCKVMA.BITNET@cunyvm.cuny.edu (Carty Ellis KA2Y (Ex K2OES)) writes:
>>Anybody know (or know where to find) the telephone number for the
>>Funny Cookie Company where I can find out the status of my
>>Daughters No-code Technician ticket? Thanks.
>
>Sure! (717) 337-1511 (license inquiries)
>
>They issue Amateur licenses on Tuesdays, and you can call on Thursday
>to find out if it was issued that week. They'll ask for a last name
>and zip code (and sometimes a callsign if it's an upgrade.) And that's
>about all there is to it. Unfortunately, though, I think that all they
>can tell you is whether it's been issued (and, if so, the call sign).
>If it's still waiting to be processed, I don't think they can determine
>where in the pile it is.

The problem is.... By the time this information is available to them, under normal circumstances your ticket will already have arrived. So, this service is only useful to resolve licenses which have encountered some dificulty after assignment. Like being lost in the mailroom, or by the mail carrier, or misprinted somehow, etc...

To reiterate: Under normal circumstances, YOU will know before they do.

Also, wait AT LEAST 8 weeks before you call, no need burdening an already ridiculously overburdened department when it won't even do you any good.

73! And congratulations to your daughter on her new ticket, now you need to get her on the net! :) :)

3967. Phased Vertical Idea (cq elmer)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 00:19:00 UTC
From: awpaeth@watpix.waterloo.edu
Message-ID: <BqFFJp.1J6@watcgl.waterloo.edu>
Source record: 288086

The recent discussion of verticals reminded me of an idea I had last month.
I'd like to brainstorm with the net a bit (read: please suspend disbelief while
"under construction"), but the FAQs articles with elmer's names have expired.
Maybe some RF types can shed light, or just emit photons of lower wavelength.

/Alan Paeth VE3AWP/KD3XG

Wanted: vertical antenna with some gain/directivity on HF, low parts count.
Scenario: suburban house, no moving structures wanted on roof, avoid a tower.
Idea:

```
Reversable End-Fire Array - VE3AWP/KD3XG
|<- 3/4 L ->|
_____ _____ Basic idea: the 3/4 L antenna interconnect
\ | / \ | / can be driven from either end using a SPDT
\|/ \|/ coax relay. Sizing the symmetric feedlines
| rooftop | to 1/2 L (e.g.) leaves the floating end an
| | open circuit "unmatched" stub. Given a 50'
.-------------. suburban roof, 3/4 L at 20m is a nice fit.
\ / A .75x scale 15m band version can also work
\ / 40m as a 3rd harmonic. Use two SPST relays
1/2 L \ / 1/2 L for in-phase double-end drive: a broadside
\ / pattern with 5dB gain then fills the gaps.
\[ ]/ SPDT relay
|
feed
```

You heard it here first, now for the questions:

Will it work?!
Are the stub length correct?
Does feed point impedance vary for broadside vs endfire?
Are matching components or other reactance necessary? (hope not, but if so..)
Do 5/8 L verticals (with 3/4 L electrical lengths +jX) work well in end-fire?
Does the 3/4 L spaced end-fire pattern differ much versus 1/4 L (more nulls?)

Bottom line: where *does* all the RF go, both inside and outside the coax?
(Long ago I was taught NOT to split an RF tranmission line like a power grid).

I'm hoping this is a feasable design. The standard alternative is to put up
two verticals with 50' spacing and drive one in phase, the other through a 90o
phasing line. A single relay is once again used, here to give +-90o phase by
reversing polarity. But I don't like the feed line asymmetry. Also, I don't
want to lose the broadside option -- it appeals to me. This design seems both
minimal and has no redundant or useless states: some coax and two SPST relays
yields the states/patterns {Off, E, W, N-S}.

Before building at all I need to explore the design space of phased verticals. Almost all the directional designs in print use 1/4L vertical elements and 1/4L horizontal spacings. Why is this so sacred? (True, odd multiples of 1/4 phase drive make no difference, but in spacing and antenna height they clearly alter patterns and take-off angle). Does end-fire gain go drop fast at 3/4 L spacing?

The texts all emphasize good grounds. I'd think a 5/8 L vertical would be even better in this respect -- its 1/4 L radials just counterpoise a 1/4 "portion" of the radiator (I conceptualize it as a symmetric 1/2 L vertical with another 1/4 L section to deal with, all electrically reduced to 5/8 L for low angle).

Posting a/o e-mail welcome.

Happy brainstorming...

/AWPaeth
VE3AWP
/KD3XG

3968. ZA1QA, HA5BUS

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 01:12:00 UTC
From: oo7@ut-emx.uucp
Message-ID: <74685@ut-emx.uucp>
Source record: 288083

Yes, I know that anyone who is anybody has dozens of ZA QSL cards now, but I never received mine from ZA1QA - has anyone had any from them? As I recall, QA stands for Quick Aid, and they were the group that was going to activate ZA before everyone else. Perhaps the Quick Aid is not to hams?

Also, has the Globex Foundation sponsored any expeditions before the HA5BUS one? I'd love to think that they will soon be sending out the cards for EP and S2...

Derek Wills (AA5BT, G3NMX)
Department of Astronomy, University of Texas,
Austin TX 78712. (512-471-1392)
oo7@astro.as.utexas.edu
oo7@emx.utexas.edu

3969. ALERT: MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT - MOD. TO HIGH IMPACT POSSIBLE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 01:51:53 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.709523513@honte>
Source record: 288085
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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MAJOR SOLAR FLARE ALERT

ISSUED: 01:45 UT, 26 JUNE

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MODERATE TO HIGH IMPACT EXPECTED
PROTON AND PCA EVENTS IN PROGRESS

MAJOR ENERGETIC EVENT SUMMARY:

(All times are valid for the UT day of 25 June)

Flare Size: Class X3.9/2B (impresssive LDE signature)
Location: N09W67 (Region 7205)
Tenflare: 2,500 sfu at 25/1953 UT. Duration: 95 minutes
SESC Times: Begin=25/1951 UT, Peak=25/2014 UT, End=25/2057 UT
(SESC Times are based on a half-power-point system)
SESC Integrated X-Ray Flux: 0.91 Joules / m^2
Sweeps: Moderate Type IV Sweep (Importance 2) at 25/1957 UT, Dur = 68 min
No Type II Reported (likely obscured by the Type IV).

PRELIMINARY X-RAY TIME PROFILE DATA AND ESTIMATED STATISTICS:

BEGIN (XRAY)	MAX (XRAY)	END (XRAY)	DURATION	INTEG. FLUX	SWF DUR.
1951 (C3.6)	2014 (X3.9)	0030 (C9.9)	279 MIN.	1.323 J/m^2	273 min

NOTE: The xray time profile data above is not based on the half-power-point system, but is intended to give a general idea of the duration of the entire event, from the start to the end when xrays fall below M-class levels. Integrated x-ray flux covers the interval from start to end.

SYNOPSIS:

X-rays from this major flare remained above X-class levels for an impressive 66 minutes. Prior to the event, fairly strong magnetic gradients and shear existed in the region as it continued to slowly grow. Signs of destabilization and increasing energetic activity from this region were observed earlier in the UT day. The flare produced a fairly rich spectrum of radio activity with typical measured intensities in the thousands of sfu.

An extensive and significant ionospheric short wave fadeout (SWF) was observed in conjunction with this activity. D-region absorption was

significant enough to black out HF signals on most paths and frequencies from the equatorial to middle latitude regions over the daylit paths.

Protons arrived at near relativistic speeds only approximately 30 minutes after the start of the flare event, near 20:20 UT. Protons at greater than 10 MeV surpassed the event threshold of 10 pfu at 20:45 UT and have now exceeded the 100 pfu level. Protons at greater than 100 MeV are slowly decaying. There is the potential for protons to significantly exceed present levels by the time the anticipated flare shock arrives. The proton event is expected to continue through 27 June (inclusive).

A PCA event began at 21:35 UT and is gradually increasing in intensity. There is a chance PCA levels could become fairly signficantly enhanced over the next 24 hours. PCA activity has significantly degraded polar path radio signal propagation and is expected to continue in progress throughout the next 48 hours. It will begin to weaken following the flare shock anticipated on 27 June.

POTENTIAL TERRESTRIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT:

The following tables depict the preliminary estimated potential for terrestrial impacts in various categories.

```
----------------------------------
POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF DISTURBANCE
----------------------------------
HIGH : 30 %
MODERATE : 40 %
LOW : 20 %
NONE : 10 %
----------------------------------
OVERALL ARRIVAL PROBABILITY : 75 %
```

ESTIMATED WINDOW OF SHOCK ARRIVAL

MINIMUM	EARLY	PREFERRED	LATE	MAXIMUM
27/0400 UT JUNE	27/1200 UT JUNE	27/1800 UT JUNE	28/0400 UT JUNE	28/1200 UT JUNE
5 %	45% PROBABILITY	45% PROBABILITY	5 %	

POTENTIAL FOR >10 MEV PROTONS	POTENTIAL FOR >100 MEV PROTONS
HIGH FLUX :100 % > 100 PFU	HIGH FLUX : 0 % > 100 PFU
MODERATE FLUX : 0 % > 10 PFU	MODERATE FLUX : 50 % > 10 PFU
LOW FLUX : 0 % > 1 PFU	LOW FLUX : 50 % > 1 PFU
NONE : 0 % <= 1 PFU	NONE : 0 % <= 1 PFU

--- ---
EST. POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC IMPACT EST. POTENTIAL IONOSPHERIC IMPACT
--- ---
SEVERE STORM : 20 % LOW LATITUDES : MINOR
MAJOR STORM : 40 % MIDDLE LATITUDES : MINOR - MAJOR
MINOR STORM : 30 % HIGH LATITUDES : MAJOR
ACTIVE OR LESS : 10 % POLAR LATITUDES : MAJOR
--- ---
PROBABLE SI ASSOCIATION : 90 % ESTIMATED GLOBAL IMPACT: MINOR - MAJOR

ESTIMATED POTENTIAL DURATION OF DISTURBANCE AFTER ARRIVAL: 36 TO 48 HOURS

EST. PROBABILITY FOR GEOSYNCHRONOUS SATELLITE MAGNETOPAUSE CROSSINGS: 65 %

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3970. Weekly Solar Terrestrial Forecast and Review

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 03:14:13 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.709528453@honte>
Source record: 288084
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

--- SOLAR TERRESTRIAL FORECAST AND REVIEW ---
June 26 to July 05, 1992

Report Released by Solar Terrestrial Dispatch
P.O. Box 357, Stirling, Alberta, Canada
T0K 2E0
Accessible BBS System: (403) 756-3008

SOLAR AND GEOPHYSICAL ACTIVITY FORECASTS AT A GLANCE

10-DAY SOLAR/RADIO/MAGNETIC/AURORAL ACTIVITY OUTLOOK

NOTE: THE VHF SID ENHANCEMENT SECTION HAS BEEN REPLACED WITH ESTIMATED
PROBABILITIES FOR OBSERVING SPORADIC-E (Es) OVER THE LOW, MIDDLE AND
HIGH LATITUDE REGIONS.

| Solar |HF Propagation +/- CON|SID PROB. Es AU.BKSR DX| Mag| Aurora |
|Activty|LO MI HI PO SWF %MUF %|ENH LO MI HI LO MI HI %|K Ap|LO MI HI|
--|-------|----------------------|-------------------------|----|--------|
26| MOD | V G EP EP 50 -05 70| 40 60 30 40 01 15 30 30|3 15|NV NV MO|
27|LOW-MOD| G F EP EP 50 -30 60| 20 60 50 60 30 60 60 45|6 40|MO HI HI|
28| LOW | G P EP EP 20 -40 60| 10 60 60 70 30 60 60 45|6 50|LO MO HI|
29| LOW | G F P P 10 -20 60| 05 60 40 50 10 40 50 35|4 20|NV LO MO|
30| LOW | V G P P 10 -10 65| 05 60 35 40 05 20 35 30|3 15|NV NV LO|
01| LOW | V G F F 10 -05 65| 05 60 30 35 02 15 30 30|3 15|NV NV MO|
02| LOW | V G F F 10 -05 65| 05 60 30 35 02 15 30 30|3 12|NV NV MO|
03| LOW | V G F F 10 -05 65| 05 60 30 35 02 15 30 30|2 10|NV NV LO|
04| LOW | V G F F 10 -05 65| 05 60 30 35 02 10 20 30|2 10|NV NV LO|
05| LOW | V G F F 10 -05 65| 05 60 30 35 02 10 20 30|2 10|NV NV LO|

DEFINITIONS:

Date (day only)
Possible Magnitude of Solar Flaring (LOW=C-class, MOD=M-class, HIGH=M or X)
HF Propagation Conditions for LOw, MIddle, HIgh, and POlar areas (see below)
HF Short Wave Fade Probability (in %)
HF Maximum Usable Frequency in +/- percent above seasonal normals.
HF Prediction CONfidence Level (in %)
VHF Sudden Ionospheric ENHancement Probs (in %), weighted for low-mid lats
PROBability of "s"poradic E (Es) during the UT day for low, mid and high lats
VHF AUroral BacKScatteR Probs (in %) for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes
VHF Overall Global DX Potential (in %) - weighted for Low and Middle latitudes
Geomagnetic Activity Kp Index (peak value - see below)

GeoMAGnetic Activity Ap Index (peak value - see below)
AURORAl Activity for LOw, MIddle and HIgh Latitudes (see below)

HF Prop. Quality rated as: EG=Extremely Good, VG=Very Good, G=Good, F=Fair,
P=Poor, VP=Very Poor, EP=Extremely Poor.
Probability of Sporadic E (Es) for the various latitudes is given in percent.
Kp Planetary Index rated: 0=V.Quiet, 1=Quiet, 2=Unstld, 3=Active, 4=V.Active,
5=Minor Storm, 6=Major Storm, 7=Maj-Sev Storm, 8=Severe Storm, 9=V.Severe.
Ap Planetary Index rated: 0-7=Quiet, 8-16=Unstld, 17-29=Active,
30-49=Minor Storm, 50-99=Major Storm, Severe Storm >=100.
Auroral Activity rated: NV=Not Visible, LO=Low, MO=Moderate, HI=High,
VH=Very High.

PEAK PLANETARY 10-DAY GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY OUTLOOK (26 JUN - 05 JUL)

```
_____________________________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY SEVERE | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| VERY SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | HIGH |
| SEVERE STORM | | | | | | | | | | MODERATE |
| MAJOR STORM | | *|** | | | | | | | LOW - MOD. |
| MINOR STORM | | **|***| | | | | | | LOW |
| VERY ACTIVE | | **|***|* | | | | | | NONE |
| ACTIVE |** | **|***|** |** | * | * | * | | | NONE |
| UNSETTLED |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
| VERY QUIET |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| NONE |
|-------------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|------------|
| Geomagnetic Field |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| Anomaly |
| Conditions | Given in 8-hour UT intervals | Intensity |
|_____________________________________________________________________|
```

CONFIDENCE LEVEL: 60%

NOTES:
Predicted geomagnetic activity is based heavily on recurrent
phenomena. Transient energetic solar events cannot be predicted reliably over
periods in excess of several days. Hence, there may be some deviations from
the predictions due to the unpredictable transient solar component.

60-DAY GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY

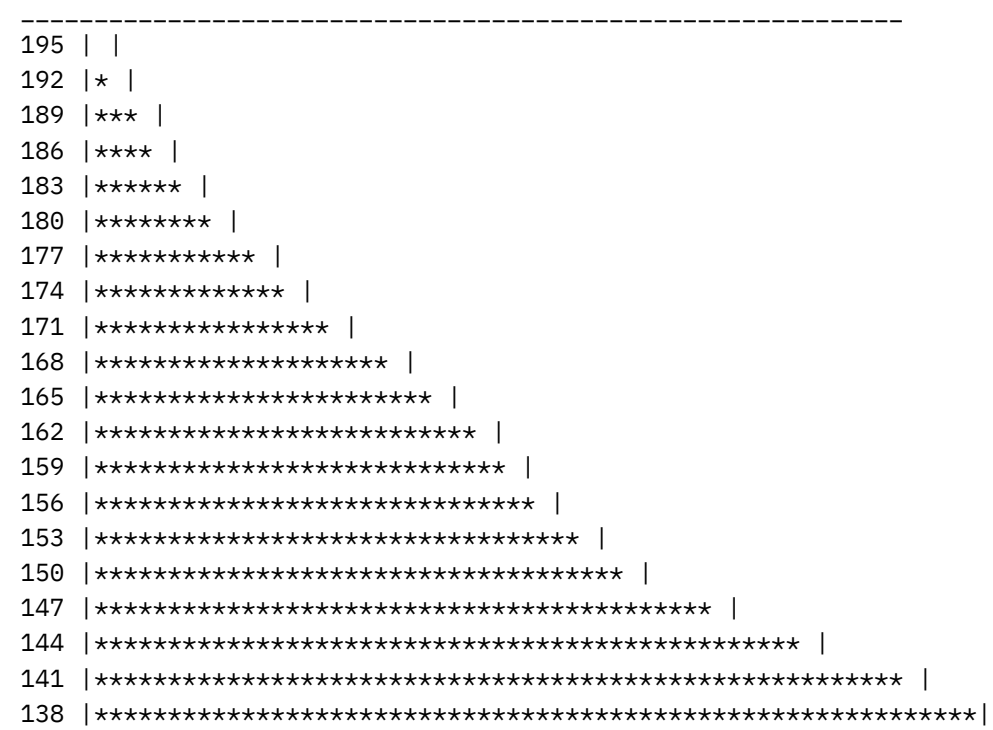
```
_____________________________________________________________
114 | S |
108 | S |
103 | S |
97 | S |
91 | S |
85 | S |
80 | S |
74 | S |
68 | S |
63 | S |
57 | S |
51 | S |
```

```
46 | S |
40 | SM |
34 | SM |
28 | M SM M M |
23 | MASM A M AM A|
17 | MASM A A MAAAM A A|
11 | A U MASM A U AU U AU MAAAMU A UUA|
6 |UUUUUUAUUQQUMASMUAQQQQUUUUAUUUUUUAUUUQUQQQUMAAAMUUUUUAUUUUUA|
-------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start Date: Day #117
NOTES:
This graph is determined by plotting the greater of either the planetary
A-index or the Boulder A-index. Graph lines are labelled according
to the severity of the activity which occurred on each day. The left-
hand column represents the associated A-Index for that day.
Q = Quiet, U = Unsettled, A = Active, M = Minor Storm,
J = Major Storm, and S = Severe Storm.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF THE 10.7 CM SOLAR RADIO FLUX
-----------------------------------------------------------

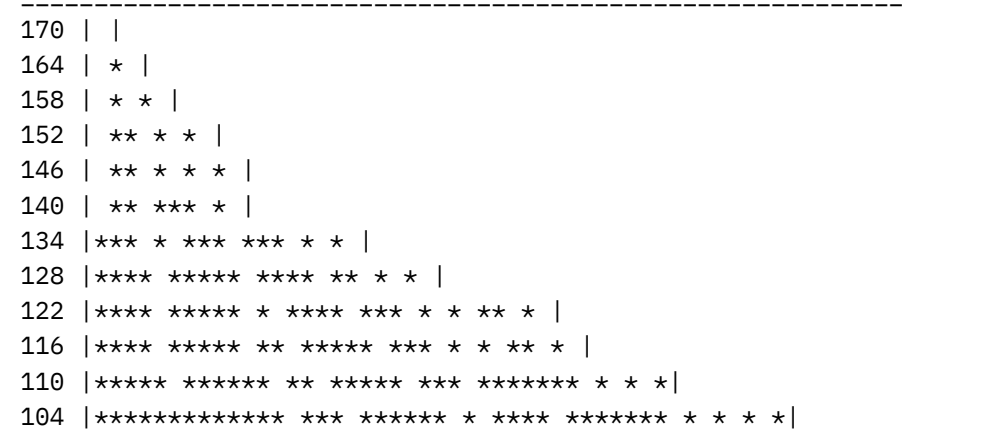
_____________________________________________________________
147 | |
145 | * |
143 | * * |
141 | * *** |
139 | * *** |
137 |* * **** |
135 |* * * * **** |
133 |* * ** * ***** |
131 |* * ** *** * ****** |
129 |*** ** ***** ****** * * |
127 |****** ****** * ****** ** * |
125 |************* **** ****** *** * |
123 |****************** ******* ***** * |
121 |****************** ******* ****** * * |
119 |****************** ******** * ********* * |
117 |****************** ********* * ********* * **|
115 |******************** ********** ********** ****|
113 |******************************** ********************|
111 |******************************** ********************|
109 |******************************** ********************|
107 |******************************** ********************|
105 |******************************** ********************|
103 |******************************** ********************|
101 |******************************** ********************|
099 |************************************************************|
097 |************************************************************|
-------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #118
```

GRAPHICAL ANALYSIS OF 90-DAY AVERAGE SOLAR FLUX



NOTES:
The 10.7 cm solar radio flux is plotted from data reported by the Penticton Radio Observatory (formerly the ARO from Ottawa). High solar flux levels denote higher levels of activity and a greater number of sunspot groups on the Sun. The 90-day mean solar flux graph is charted from the 90-day mean of the 10.7 cm solar radio flux.

CUMULATIVE GRAPHICAL CHART OF SUNSPOT NUMBERS



```
098 |************* *** ****** ** **** ************ * *|
092 |************* *** ****** ** ***** ************ ***|
086 |************* **** * ******* ** ***** ************* ***|
080 |************** **** ************ ***********************|
074 |******************* ************ ***********************|
068 |******************* ************ ***********************|
062 |******************************** ***********************|
056 |******************************** * ***********************|
050 |******************************** ** ***********************|
044 |************************************************************|
------------------------------------------------------------
Chart Start: Day #118

NOTES:
The graphical chart of sunspot numbers is created from the
daily sunspot number counts as reported by the SESC.

HF RADIO SIGNAL PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (26 JUN - 05 JUL)

High Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD | | | | | | | * | * | * |
LEVEL | FAIR | | | | * | **|***|* *|* *|* *|
------- | POOR | | | | **|* *|* | | | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | **|* | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR |***|***|* | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Middle Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |***|* | | * | **|***|***|***|***|***|
LEVEL | FAIR | | * | *|* *|* | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | * | | | | | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | *|* | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------

Low Latitude Paths

_____________________________________________________
| EXTREMELY GOOD | | | | | | | | | |
| VERY GOOD | * | | | * | * | * | * | * | * |
CONFIDENCE | GOOD |* *|* | *|***|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|* *|
```

```
LEVEL | FAIR | | **|** | | | | | | |
------- | POOR | | | | | | | | | |
65% | VERY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
| EXTREMELY POOR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| PROPAGATION |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun|
| QUALITY | Given in 8 Local-Hour Intervals |
-------------------------------------------------------
NOTES:
NORTHERN HEMISPHERE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE
High latitudes >= 55 deg. N. | High latitudes >= 55 deg. S.
Middle latitudes >= 40 < 55 deg. N. | Middle latitudes >= 30 < 55 deg. S.
Low latitudes < 40 deg. N. | Low latitudes < 30 deg. S.

POTENTIAL VHF DX PROPAGATION PREDICTIONS (26 JUN - 05 JUL)
INCLUDES SID AND AURORAL BACKSCATTER ENHANCEMENT PREDICTIONS

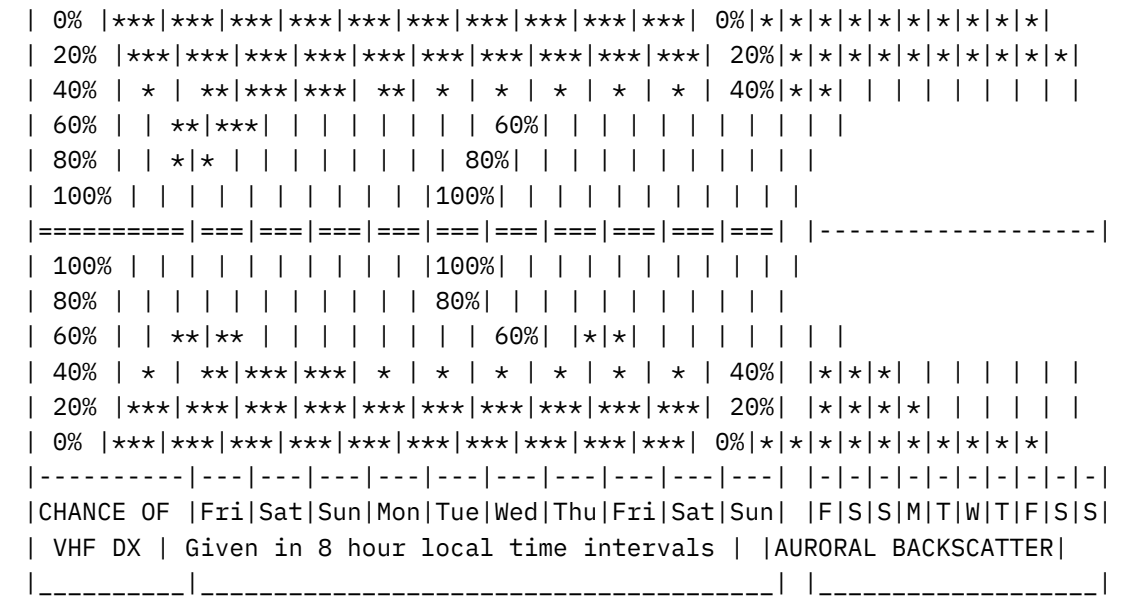
NOTE: THE "SIGNAL QUALITY" SECTION OF THIS REPORT HAS BEEN REPLACED WITH
ANOTHER CHART TO DEPICT POSSIBLE PERIODS OF SPORADIC-E WHICH MAY
EXTEND THE RANGE AND/OR DEGRADE THE QUALITY OF VHF PROPAGATION.
THE SIGNAL QUALITY CAN BE INFERRED FROM OTHER VALUES GIVEN IN THIS
REPORT (EX. AURORAL AND GEOMAGNETIC ACTIVITY, ETC).

HIGH LATITUDES

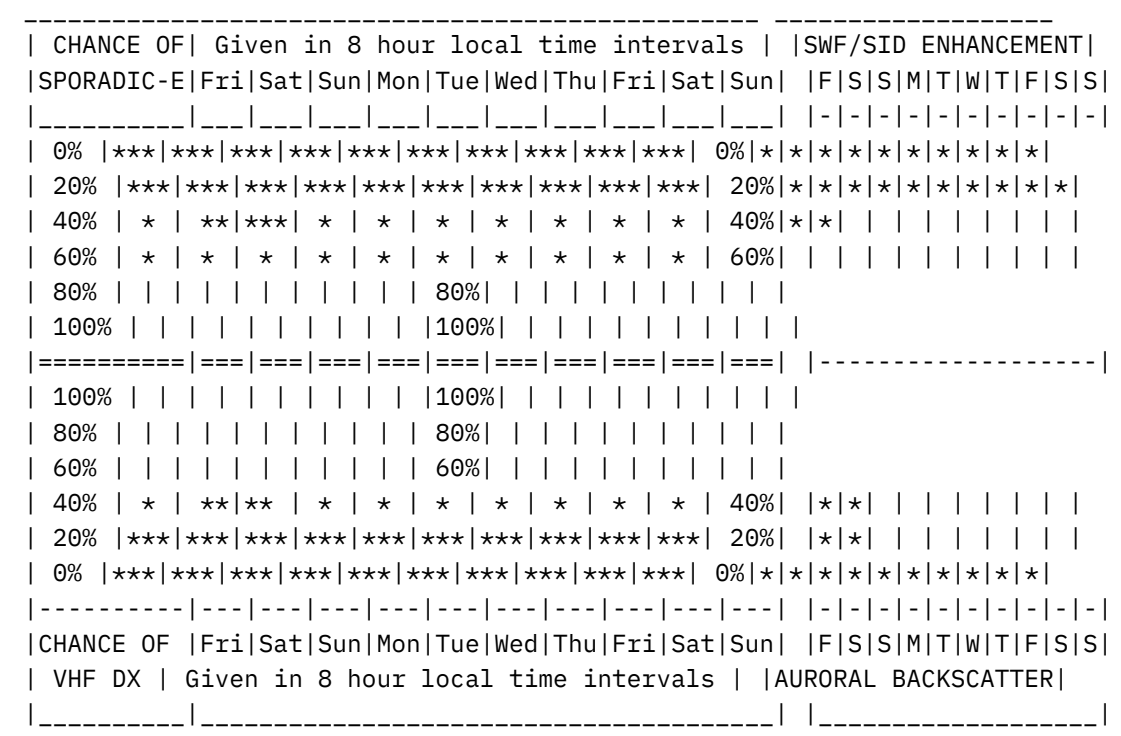
_____________________________________________ ___________________
| CHANCE OF| Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
|SPORADIC-E|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*| | | | | | | |
| 40% | *| **|***|***|* *| *| *| *| *| *| 40%|*| | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | **|***|* | | | | | | 60%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | *|** | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
|==========|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===|===| |-------------------|
| 100% | | | | | | | | | |100%| | | | | | | | | |
| 80% | | | | | | | | | | 80%| | | | | | | | | |
| 60% | | *|** | | | | | | | 60%| |*|*| | | | | | |
| 40% | | **|***|* | | | | | | 40%| |*|*|*| | | | | |
| 20% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 20%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
| 0% |***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***|***| 0%|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|*|
|----------|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
|CHANCE OF |Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
| VHF DX | Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |AURORAL BACKSCATTER|
|__________|_____________________________________| |___________________|

MIDDLE LATITUDES

_____________________________________________ ___________________
| CHANCE OF| Given in 8 hour local time intervals | |SWF/SID ENHANCEMENT|
|SPORADIC-E|Fri|Sat|Sun|Mon|Tue|Wed|Thu|Fri|Sat|Sun| |F|S|S|M|T|W|T|F|S|S|
|__________|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___|___| |-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|-|
```



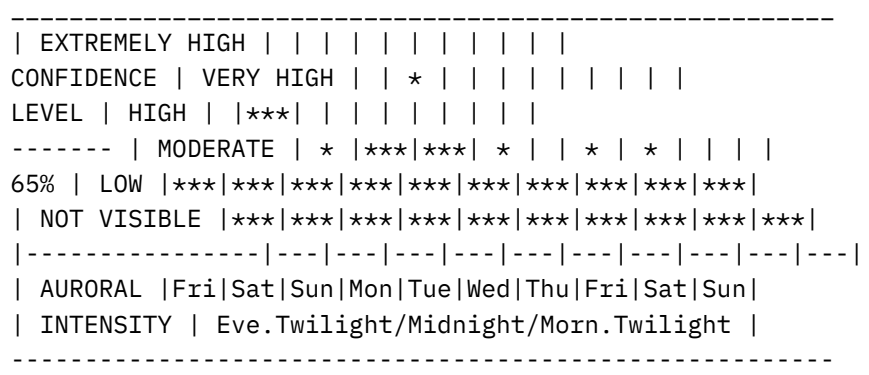
LOW LATITUDES



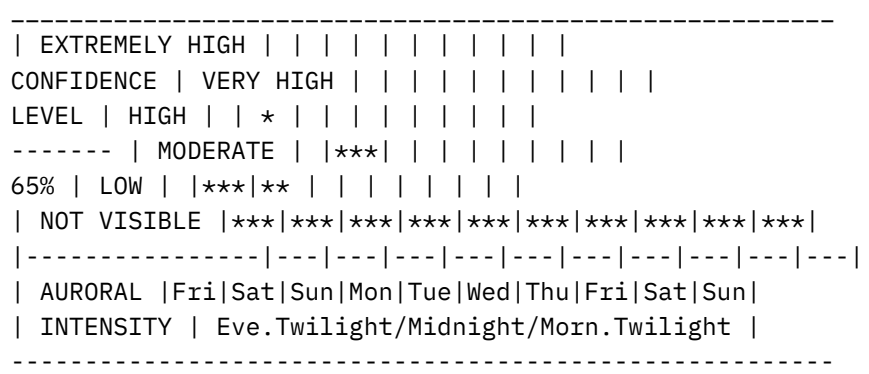
NOTES:
These VHF DX prediction charts are defined for the 30 MHz to 220 MHz bands. They are based primarily on phenomena which can affect VHF DX propagation globally. They should be used only as a guide to potential DX conditions on VHF bands. Latitudinal boundaries are the same as those for the HF predictions charts. For more information, request the document "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" from: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca" or "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and related data and forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

AURORAL ACTIVITY PREDICTIONS (26 JUN - 05 JUL)

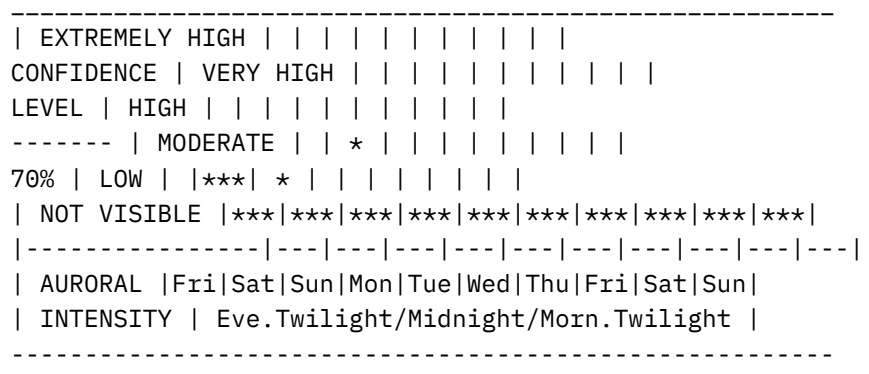
High Latitude Locations



Middle Latitude Locations



Low Latitude Locations



NOTE:
For more information regarding these charts, send a request for the
document, "Understanding Solar Terrestrial Reports" to: "Oler@Rho.Uleth.Ca"
or to: "COler@Solar.Stanford.Edu". This document, as well as others and
related data/forecasts exist on the STD BBS at: (403) 756-3008.

** End of Report **

3971. WARNING: Potential Geomagnetic Storm Warning

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 03:32:45 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.709529565@honte>
Source record: 288089
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC STORM WARNING

ISSUED: 03:30 UT, 26 JUNE

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HIGH RISK PERIOD: 27 - 28 June
MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 27 - 29 June

ESTIMATED SHOCK ARRIVAL TIME: 18:00 UT, 27 JUNE

POTENTIAL LOW-MIDDLE LATITUDE STORM INTENSITY: MAJOR
POTENTIAL HIGH LATITUDE STORM INTENSITY: MAJOR TO SEVERE
PROBABILITY OF ASSOCIATION WITH SSC: 90% ON 27 JUNE

POTENTIAL DURATION OF GEOMAGNETIC STORM: 36 TO 48 HOURS

POTENTIAL PEAK LOW-MIDDLE LATITUDE K-INDEX VALUES: 6 - 7
POTENTIAL PEAK HIGH LATITUDE K-INDEX VALUES: 6 - 8

POTENTIAL FOR LOW LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: MODERATE
POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HF DEGRADATION: MINOR
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: GOOD - FAIR ON 27-28 JUNE

POTENTIAL FOR MIDDLE LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: HIGH
POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HF DEGRADATION: MINOR TO MAJOR
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: GOOD TO VERY POOR ON 27-28 JUN

POTENTIAL FOR HIGH LATITUDE HF DEGRADATION: HIGH
POTENTIAL SEVERITY OF HF DEGRADATION: MAJOR
EXPECTED HF PROPAGATION CONDITIONS: EXTREMELY POOR/RADIO BLACKOUT

POTENTIAL RISK FOR GEOSYNCHRONOUS MAGNETOPAUSE CROSSINGS: 65%

SOURCE OF OBSERVED/EXPECTED ACTIVITY: Major class X3.9/2B Proton Flare.

--- ---
EST. POTENTIAL GEOMAGNETIC IMPACT EST. POTENTIAL IONOSPHERIC IMPACT
--- ---
SEVERE STORM : 20 % LOW LATITUDES : MINOR
MAJOR STORM : 40 % MIDDLE LATITUDES : MINOR - MAJOR
MINOR STORM : 30 % HIGH LATITUDES : MAJOR
ACTIVE OR LESS : 10 % POLAR LATITUDES : MAJOR
--- ---
PROBABLE SI ASSOCIATION : 90 % ESTIMATED GLOBAL IMPACT: MINOR - MAJOR

PREDICTED PEAK PLANETARY (24-HOUR) A-INDEX FOR 27-28 JUNE: 50 (MAJOR STORM)

** End of Warning **

3972. AURORA WARNING: Middle Latitude Auroral Activity WARNING

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 04:12:25 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.709531945@honte>
Source record: 288087
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

ISSUED: 04:00 UT, 26 JUNE

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HIGH RISK PERIOD: 27 - 28 June (UT days)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE - HIGH

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >47 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: GOOD - VERY GOOD

AURORAL ACTIVITY _MAY_ BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

SOUTHERN OREGON/NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TO NORTHERN NEVADA AND SOUTHERN
IDAHO TO NORTHERN UTAH TO PARTS OF WYOMING AND COLORADO (PARTICULARLY
EASTERN PORTIONS OF THESE STATES) TO SOUTHERN NEBRASKA AND POSSIBLY
NORTHERN KANSAS TO CENTRAL MISSOURI TO SOUTHERN ILLINOIS TO SOUTHERN
INDIANA AND POSSIBLY PARTS OF KENTUCKY TO WEST VIRGINIA TO SOUTHERN
DELAWARE.

SYNOPSIS...

A very impressive class X3.9/2B Proton Flare erupted at 20:14 UT on 25
June out of a region approaching the west limb (Region 7205). This flare had
exceptional characteristics associated with strong interplanetary coronal
mass ejections. This event has launched a disturbance which should be in
transit to the Earth. Although the plasma cloud likely won't produce
activity as strong as if the flare had occurred near the central solar
meridian, there is a moderate to high probability we will see storm activity
from this event.

The disturbance is expected to arrive near 18:00 UT on 27 June. If it
arrives on time, North American and Australian/New Zealand regions will be
well placed for observing the energetic phase of auroral activity. Activity
is expected to be moderate to strong over the high and middle latitude
regions during the local evening and early morning hours of 27/28 June.
There is some doubt that activity will remain energetic enough to be observed
during the local evening and early morning hours of 28/29 June.

Lunar phase will not inhibit observations of auroral activity. This may
be a prime opportunity to view and/or photograph auroral activity, if the

disturbance arrives. Lunar phase is estimated to be at only approximately 15 percent illumination during the interval of 27 to 28 June and is not expected to rise until well after midnight. For best results and observations of weak diffuse or intricate activity, seek a dark sky site away from city or town lights.

Region 7205 is not expected to produce another energetic event capable of producing geophysical activity before it rotates out of view on 27 June. This region will not return to the east limb of the sun until near 10 July. There is only a slight chance the region will return in a volatile configuration.

** End of Warning **

3973. AURORA WATCH: Low latitude Auroral Activity WATCH

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 04:19:13 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.709532353@honte>
Source record: 288088
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

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LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WATCH

ISSUED: 04:00 UT, 26 JUNE

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MODERATE RISK PERIOD: 27 - 28 June (UT days)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: LOW - MODERATE

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >47 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM LOW LATITUDES: FAIR - GOOD

AURORAL ACTIVITY MAY BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

SOUTHERN OREGON/NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TO NORTHERN NEVADA AND SOUTHERN
IDAHO TO NORTHERN UTAH TO PARTS OF WYOMING AND COLORADO (PARTICULARLY
EASTERN PORTIONS OF THESE STATES) TO SOUTHERN NEBRASKA AND POSSIBLY
NORTHERN KANSAS TO CENTRAL MISSOURI TO SOUTHERN ILLINOIS TO SOUTHERN
INDIANA AND POSSIBLY PARTS OF KENTUCKY TO WEST VIRGINIA TO SOUTHERN
DELAWARE.

SYNOPSIS...

A very impressive class X3.9/2B Proton Flare erupted at 20:14 UT on 25
June out of a region approaching the west limb (Region 7205). This flare had
exceptional characteristics associated with strong interplanetary coronal
mass ejections. This event has launched a disturbance which should be in
transit to the Earth. Although the plasma cloud likely won't produce
activity as strong as if the flare had occurred near the central solar
meridian, there is a moderate to high probability we will see storm activity
from this event.

The disturbance is expected to arrive near 18:00 UT on 27 June. If it
arrives on time, North American and Australian/New Zealand regions will be
well placed for observing the energetic phase of auroral activity. Activity
may not be quite energetic enough to be observed over widespread low latitude
regions. However, this is a potentially significant period for observing
auroral activity. Low latitudes are therefore alerted to the possibility of
observing visible levels of auroral activity under dark skies.

Lunar phase will not inhibit observations of auroral activity. This may
be a prime opportunity to view and/or photograph auroral activity, if the

disturbance arrives. Lunar phase is estimated to be at only approximately 15 percent illumination during the interval of 27 to 28 June and is not expected to rise until well after midnight. For best results and observations of weak diffuse or intricate activity, seek a dark sky site away from city or town lights.

Region 7205 is not expected to produce another energetic event capable of producing geophysical activity before it rotates out of view on 27 June. This region will not return to the east limb of the sun until near 10 July. There is only a slight chance the region will return in a volatile configuration.

** End of Watch **

3974. Re: Sorry

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 04:55:47 UTC
From: victor@stack.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.045547.24702@uranus.ibioc.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 288124

victor@stack.serpukhov.su (Victor Voronkov) writes:
: Test
: UV3DIN - victor@stack.serpukhov.su
: 73!

Thank all for letting me know that my TEST is OK !
I was received many messages...

All the best !
UV3DIN

3975. Info-Hams@ucsd.edu

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 07:22:40 UTC
From: ALEXIOU%GRPATVX1.BITNET@pucc.princeton.edu
Message-ID: <9206260721.AA08034@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288090

Hi net-ers

Do you know any source for the "89024" 2400 BPS Intelligent Modem Chip Set
(it is INTEL and consists from two chips : P89027 and N89026).
Intel does not sell to individuals.
I prefer a source in USA.
I will appreciated e-mail answer.
Thanks

George P Alexiou
alexiou@grpatvx1.bitnet

3976. HELP: TEKTRONICS 453 SCOPE MANUAL

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 08:50:37 UTC
From: hatzakis@fovea.stanford.edu
Message-ID: <HATZAKIS.92Jun26085037@fovea.stanford.edu>
Source record: 288102

All:
I am desperately in need of a manual for a Tekronics 453
scope manual. While trying to fix one of my radios, the
power supply gave out. I have a very good idea of what to
do, but without schematic or manual is impossible.

I would gladly pay expenses for copying manual or portion of
it, Thank You, Mike

HATZAKIS @ CAMIS.STANFORD.EDU

3977. PMDF Mail Server

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 09:55:58 UTC
From: ekho@ttsrv2.ttl.FI
Message-ID: <9206261000.AA02960@ttsrv2.ttl>
Source record: 288093

Someone seems to have LOTS of fun sending 50-1150 lines long
delivery failure reports directly to info-hams mailing list.
Any ideas, how to stop this idiocy from filling our disc with
pure garbage? I wouldn't like to resing from the list, as I'd
like to follow the discussion. It's just that I cannot choose,
if this continues.

Esa OH1LTM
--

Esa Holmberg Internet: ekho@ttl.fi Elisa: Holmberg Esa TTL
OH1LTM Packet: oh1ltm@oh1rbu.tku.fin.eu fax: +358-21-501330
X.400: C=fi, A=elisa, O=ttl, PN=esa holmberg Diana-fax: (9102 21)501330
-------------------------- Turku TelCo, Finland ---------------------------

3978. HAM's from CIS ? Help !

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 10:19:41 UTC
From: victor@stack.serpukhov.su
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.101941.21435@uranus.ibioc.serpukhov.su>
Source record: 288125

Hi, all !

Please let me know if you have Internet's address HAM's from the CIS ?

Write to this newsgroup. THX. :-)

UV3DIN. Victor Voronkov.

3979. Amateur radio and PEM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 12:16:53 UTC
From: sean@ms.uky.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.81653.25995@ms.uky.edu>
Source record: 288094

I wonder... is there any room for PEM in amateur radio? Or is that
something that goes against amateur radio in principle as well as in
law?

Sean

--
|``Wind, waves, etc. are breakdowns in the face of the
Sean Casey | commitment to getting from here to there. But they are the
sean@s.ms.uky.edu | conditions for sailing -- not something to be gotten rid
U of KY, Lexington| of, but something to be danced with.''

3980. Re: 56K radio technology [was Re: Another letter to Gary (a defense)]

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 12:19:15 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.121915.1232@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288101

In article <1992Jun25.020323.17414@cunews.carleton.ca> news@cunews.carleton.ca (News Administrator) writes:
>
>|From: gary@ke4zv.uucp (Gary Coffman) writes:
>|>What is the minimum acceptable channel spacing of the 56K modem ?
>|The modem is 70 kHz broad and operates on 100 kHz channel spacing.
>|Gary KE4ZV
[deleted]
>I also saw the GRAPES video about the WA4DSY modem recently and Dale says
>in the video that the modem's "theoretical" channel spacing is 150 kHz.
>This seems to have been proven out by the measurements I did.

Hmmmm. *I* made that video, maybe I ought to go back and look at it again. :-) I do recall that the energy from the modem is 26 db down at +/- 35 kHz.

[deleted]
>Conclusion:
>If you have alot of discipline or automatic power control, then 100 kHz will
>probably work without any problem. If not, then you probably won't get the
>performance you are expecting.

Nearly all of our activity is with dedicated links that are engineered to have good SNR. Our LAN (MAN, WAN, whatever) hasn't gotten off the ground yet. We're planning to do that crossband as Doug has probably already told you. Transverter performance is really horrible without lots of extra filtering.

>I believe the reason there is a problem closer than 150 kHz is that the IF
>filter is somewhat wider than 100 kHz and tends to let through alot of
>energy from the adjacent channel.

That depends on how you tune it. You can tune the filter so narrow that the eye closes down. When you tune for the cleanest eye, you aren't at the filter's narrowest setting. It's a tradeoff between bandwidth and group delay. Depending on your link SNR, you can make tradeoffs here.

What kind of on channel cavities are you using? We're using two pass cavities in cascade at our sites. I should hasten to add that we aren't using adjacent channels at our sites so your experience in this area is greater than ours. The cavities are to keep the multi-hundred watt pagers on the same sites from creaming the transverters. The IF filter is a lot less critical in our application than intermod in the transverters.

Gary KE4ZV

3981. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 12:57:05 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <207@arrl.org>
Source record: 288110

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, cscon0151@uoft02.utoledo.edu writes:

]Radar detectors are not illegal in Colorado but in many cases they won't do
]you much good either. Most of the highways in Colorado are patroled by aircraft
]and the state patrol and many local municipalities are now using IR laser guns
]wich by the time you detect one it's time to pull over and get your ticket.
]Your best bet is to get a scanner and listen to them to find out where they
]are at.

>And/or listen to Channel 19 on CB.

Many people who have tried that would rather drive slow! :-).
73, Ed (Hey, it's a joke, folks!)

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

3982. info wanted...Drake A-22

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 13:00:10 UTC
From: derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.130010.13976@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 288096

A friend has just acquired a Drake AA-22 amplifier. Anyone have any info on it? A set of specs would be appreciated.

Thanks in advance.

73, Jack, (K9CUN)

3983. Re: ZA1QA, HA5BUSdir

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 13:03:35 UTC
From: roakley@guvax.georgetown.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.090335.1060@guvax.georgetown.edu>
Source record: 288095

In article <74685@ut-emx.uucp>, oo7@ut-emx.uucp (Derek Wills) writes:
> Yes, I know that anyone who is anybody has dozens of ZA QSL cards now,
> but I never received mine from ZA1QA - has anyone had any from them?

I had the same question. I had two contacts with ZA1QA on two
different bands, and I, too, have yet to receive a card. I may be the
last, but I don't yet have any ZA cards.

Bob

++

Robert L. Oakley (Bob) PHONE: (202) 662-9160
Georgetown Univ. Law Library FAX: (202) 662-9202
111 G Street, N.W. BITNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.BITNET
Washington, D.C. 20001 INTERNET: ROAKLEY@GUVAX.GEORGETOWN.EDU
ARS: WK3C

++

3984. Re: Advice on TV antenna sought...

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 13:15:25 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.131525.1527@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288107
Cross-posted to: sci.electronics,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In article <1992Jun23.183402.9759@adobe.com> pngai@adobe.com (Phil Ngai) writes:
>In article <1992Jun18.210348.25480@ke4zv.uucp> gary@ke4zv.UUCP (Gary Coffman) writes:
>>To give you an idea of how a well mounted antenna *can* perform, I'll
>>tell you about the antenna I use at my farm in western Kentucky near
>>Evansville Ind. It's four Channel Master super deep fringe antennas
>>on an H frame mounted on a 60 foot tiltover homebrew tower for VHF
>
>This raises an interesting question. When mounting two or more VHF
>antennas, how should they be mounted? Is it ok to have them
>stacked one above the other on the mast? What if any are the
>spacing considerations? You mention an H frame, I assume the
>H is parallel to the ground?

You can stack vertically, and you can stack side by side, and you can do both as with the H frame. The ideal spacing for maximum gain is frequency dependent. With the TV log periodics it's impossible to use an ideal spacing because the frequency spread is too wide. I use a compromise stacking distance of 8 feet.

Let me describe the construction of the H frame and maybe it will be clearer. The H stands upright with the rotor connecting to the middle of the crossbar and the antennas connect to the points of the letter. I used 1" ID black gas pipe since I had a lot of it on hand. The center of the crossbar is a pipe Tee with 4' lengths of pipe screwed then welded into it to form the bar, and a coupler and 1.5" line pipe screwed and welded to it extending downward to the rotor. Each upright of the H consists of two 4' pieces of 1" black pipe screwed and welded into Tees on the ends of the crossbar. The antennas have a boom brace so the top ones are mounted normally and the bottom ones are mounted upside down so that the braces nearly meet at the center of each upright.

Lighter gauge H boom materials could have been used, this is a heavy sucker, but I used what was on hand, and also we have lots of high winds so I wanted strength. The homemade tower is constructed of three sections of 2" drill tubing so it can handle the load easily. Note that each junction is welded in addition to being screwed together to prevent it working loose in the wind. I was working for an oil field service company at the time so materials weren't a problem. Nor was access to a boom truck to hoist the assembly.

>How do you bring down the multiple signals from the antennas?
>Do they each have a cable or do you "mix" them on the mast?

Fortunately, four 300 ohm feeds in parallel works out to 75 ohms. Each antenna has an equal length of 300 ohm twinlead coming to a connecting block at the center of the H. They are all paralleled there, with the bottom two antennas' leads having a half twist to account for their upside down mounting arrangement. 75 ohm coax is attached to the parallel connection and carries the signal down to the set.

Gary KE4ZV

3985. TS-440 vs. TS-450

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 14:33:42 UTC
From: DERRY@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.EDU
Message-ID: <01GLNZ1M42GG94DXI8@ROSEVC.Rose-Hulman.Edu>
Source record: 288097

The the guy who is wondering about the advantages of the TS-450 over the TS-440:

Sell the 440 and get a 450.

I have used both for an extensive length of time, so I feel I can judge. HI.

The TS-450:

1. Has more features.
2. Is more "user friendly".
3. Isn't obsolete.
4. Will only cost you a few bucks since used 440s sell quickly.
5. Has the POWER control for QRO or driving another device.
6. Has bargraph meters which are much more "real time".
7. Has much better and more flexible scanning.
8. Has the best audio notch filter I've ever seen.
9. Will accept many filters.

The only thing I don't like about 450/690 is that there is no random access capability of memory. (Any one know how to do this?)

GUD LUK ES 73, JACK, K9CUN

derry@rosevc.rose-hulman.edu

3986. Re: Amateur radio and PEM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 14:38:23 UTC
From: n4hy@idacrd.UUCP
Message-ID: <1425@idacrd.UUCP>
Source record: 288106

From article <1992Jun26.81653.25995@ms.uky.edu>, by sean@ms.uky.edu (Sean Casey):
> I wonder... is there any room for PEM in amateur radio? Or is that

Pardon my ignorance. What is PEM?

Bob

This is the way we fool our mailer.

3987. Re: Vertical Antenna: Recomme

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 14:51:52 UTC
From: derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.145152.14987@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 288099

Distribution: na

In article <1992Jun25.031702.2169@gvl.unisys.com>
rossi@gvlf9-q.gvl.unisys.com (Pete Rossi) writes:
> In article <Jun.24.22.16.49.1992.971@pilot.njin.net> ron@pilot.njin.net
(Ron Natalie) writes:
> >> Who makes an R-5 and R-7? Are these part numbers of some brand?
> > >
> > >Cushcraft. They are a 5 band (10-12-15-17-20) and a 7 (add 30-40)
> > >band vertical. They require no radials (other than the whiskers
> > >that come with it). The R7 is about 27' tall but is light enough that
> >
> > Yea, but how does a R5/R7 perform to a plain old quarter wave vertical,
> > ground mounted with radials? Anyone ever compare them?
> >
> > ==
> > Pete Rossi - WA3NNA rossi@gvl.unisys.com
> >
> > Paramax Systems Corporation - a Unisys Company
> > Electronic Systems - Valley Forge Labs - Paoli, Pennsylvania
> > ==

I think my Cushcraft R5 has developed a problem. It doesn't seem to be
a good match to 50-Ohm coax anywhere in the 17- or 20-meter band. It's
still okay on 15, 12, and 10 meters.

It used to be a good match on 17 and 20. I presently sleuthing this
problam. I post this cuz maybe others have had the same
experience. (Lightning?)

73 de Jack, K9CUN

3988. Macintosh FD Software?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 14:57:30 UTC
From: jan@archimedes.nwc.navy.MIL
Message-ID: <9206261456.AA12807@archimedes.nwc.navy.mil>
Source record: 288098

Hello all:

Anyone know of any Field Day loggin software for the Macintosh? I
could do something in Excel, but...

Thanks!

jan.

| Jan Anthony Barglowski Phone: (619) 927-1057 |
| Computer Dude Internet: jan@archimedes.nwc.navy.mil |
| Visualization Lab Packet: KC6UTH@WA6YBN.#SOCAL.CA.US.NA |
| Naval Air Warfare Center kc6uth.ampr.org |
| -Weapons Division [44.17.0.6] |

3989. Re: Operation in Canada

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 15:09:58 UTC
From: cscon0151@uoft02.utoledo.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.100958.8224@uoft02.utoledo.edu>
Source record: 288103

..... CB is ok but no radar detectors. Enjoy the trip
73 AB4VJ Terry.Murphy@bbs.oit.unc.edu

--
The opinions expressed are not necessarily those of the University of
North Carolina at Chapel Hill, the Campus Office for Information
Technology, or the Experimental Bulletin Board Service.
internet: bbs.oit.unc.edu or 152.2.22.80

A friend of mine crossed the border at Detroit-Windsor with a radar detector
on his windsheld (on!) and the border guard didn't say a word. But I
sure wouldn't take that chance! ;-)

Brad Steinman
CSCON0151@uoft02.utoledo.edu

3990. Building Stereo Amplifiers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 15:58:30 UTC
From: lmiller@heineken.tuc.nrao.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.155830.28173@nrao.edu>
Source record: 288104

If there is a better newsgroup for my question, please let me know. I didn't see one.

QUESTION:
I am interested in building my own stereo amp with pre-amp. Does anyone have any helpful suggestions or know of any particularly good books on the subject?

Thanks in advance,

Luther Miller

3991. Re: request for revised sts50 elements

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 16:05:03 UTC
From: garym@telesoft.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.160503.2662@telesoft.com>
Source record: 288117
Cross-posted to: sci.space.shuttle,rec.radio.amateur.misc

In <1992Jun25.215651.12826@tamsun.tamu.edu> glp7584@tamuts.tamu.edu (Gordon Lee Powell Jr) writes:
>Does anyone have a revised two line element set for sts50?
>In the past, elements were regularly posted, but the set I have
>for sts50 is quite old (and inaccurate now).

There is a moderated mailing list for two line shuttle elements, write to elements-request@telesoft.com to subscribe. The list bypasses the delays in getting elements via net news.
--GaryM
--
Gary Morris Internet: garym@telesoft.com
Ada Software Development UUCP: uunet!telesoft!garym
TeleSoft, San Diego, CA Phone: +1 619-457-2700

3992. Re: SkyLoop Antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 16:11:26 UTC
From: rdewan@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.161126.23359@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 288105

In article <1992Jun25.175834.2329@gdk.b17a.ingr.com> boyd@afsp.b17c.ingr.com writes:
>I have seen a lot of comments on vertical antennas for HF. Has anyone
>tried a full wave loop placed horizonal above the ground...also called
>SkyLoop? I would like to know the good and bad of the SkyLoop,
>performance, etc. Particulary how it compares with verticals and yagis.
>
>Thanks!
>
>
>Stan KC4ZGF
>

My only HF antenna is a 80m fullwave horizontal loop that is about 20'
off the ground. I feed it with 50 ohm belden 9913 equivalent
coax with an air choke balun at the feedpoint. I use it on all
the nine HF bands with the antenna tuner built into my Kenwood rig.
The swr is within 3:1 on all but the 30m and the 160m band. In any
case, the tuner seems to handle it. The radiation pattern is more
or less omnidirectional.

I do not have other hf antennas and so I have not done a side by side test.
However, during local nets on 10 and 15m, my station hears what most
others cannot. Others in the local net use dipoles, Yagi's and verticals.

I work a fair bit of qrp with 1w output on 40m. I have had contacts on both
coasts with this set up.

The one problem that I have with my set up is its hieght. It is too low
for 40m and below in frequency. I analyzed my set up using Mininec3.
For 80m the radiation pattern is like an apple. Terrible for Dx but
good to get the close in states for WAS! Raising the antenna is a non-trivial
task as it requires 4 supports: one at each corner. Three would do in a
pinch.

Operationally, I think that the antenna is not any better or worse
than a double extended zepp cut for 80m. However, the Zepp would
only require two supports. If I were to do it again, I might try
that with higher supports.

Rajiv
aa9ch
r-dewan@nwu.edu

3993. 800Mhz Trunking..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 16:15:41 UTC
From: jga@dreaml.wariat.org
Message-ID: <uweZmB4w164w@dreaml.wariat.org>
Source record: 288109

Does anyone on this newsgroup have an idea of frequencies to search to find
Motorola 800MHz trunking systems?

Thanks in advance.. I know a Motorola technician answered one of my
previous questions, so I'm hoping he's still around.

-j

--
-Jon Anhold- at Dreamland UUCP
(...{uunet|backbone}!dreaml!jga) (jga@dreaml.wariat.org)
"It's a fax from your dog, Mr. Dansworth. It looks like your cat." - Far Side

3994. Plastic decoy owl: range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 17:19:46 UTC
From: rob@xyzoom.info.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.171946.563@xyzoom.info.com>
Source record: 288114

I just put up a tower and antennas at my new home. Birds are starting to use the A4 HF beam, and the VHF antennas, as roosts; their droppings are becoming a nuisance. Another ham suggested a plastic owl mounted somewhere on the tower to keep the birds off the antennas.

1) I enjoy birds and am a bit of a birdwatcher, so I am worried that if I mount the owl, I will frighten too many birds off my property. What is the effective "range" of the owl? The one I have is about 16" tall.

2) If I go ahead and mount the owl, the easiest way to do it is to bind it to the mast above the HF beam. Most of the owls I've seen are mounted on separate little booms as if they are perched on a "limb" of the tower. Will mounting mine very close to the mast decrease its effectiveness (perhaps achieving the reduction in "scare effect" --allowing a "normal" amount of avian activity)?

Regards--
--Rob

--
Rob Lingelbach KB6CUN | 2660 Hollyridge Dr LA CA 90068 213 464 6266 (voice)
rob@xyzoom.info.com | "I care not much for a man's religion whose dog or
robl@netcom.com | cat are not the better for it." --Abraham Lincoln

3995. TS-940 Computer Interface info wanted

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 18:04:01 UTC
From: paul+@andrew.cmu.edu
Message-ID: <ceGpil_00iUz44CkUX@andrew.cmu.edu>
Source record: 288113

I would like to build a computer interface for my TS-940.
I know that the Kenwood supplied interface is a small circuit board
that goes into Digital Unit A, where the 8080 is located.
If anyone actually has the Kenwood interface board, I have some
questions for you:

1. What chips are on the board (8251 ???)?
2. There must be a clock source on the board, is it a xtal oscillator?
3. What is the default baud rate of the interface (4800 baud ???).
4. If you have a schematic of the interface, could I get a copy?

I already have built up a "level translator" from a 1488 and 1489
line receiver and transmitter. I need more info about the actual
interface itself. I thought I had it figured out, but I can't get
the one I built to communicate with my AT clone.
Any help would be greatly appreciated.

Paul
WA3TLD
pauld@fs1.ece.cmu.edu or WA3TLD @ #WPA.PA.USA.NOAM

3996. Re: Amateur HDTV anyone?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 18:05:27 UTC
From: martin@datacomm.ucc.okstate.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.180527.11375@unx.ucc.okstate.edu>
Source record: 288116

That's true, but what if you only needed one tuner? As the frequency range goes up, the passband of the front-end covers a greater frequency range with the same Q. The result would seem to be more frequency coverage with one front-end.

>Broadcasters use VHF for the same reason that 2 meters has better
>area coverage than 70 cm. The longer waves refract around obstacles
>better. Most of a broadcaster's grade A coverage is not line of sight.

I don't disagree, but North Carolina to Tulsa, for example, expands the mutual coverage area a bit more than most viewers would like.

Martin McCormick WB5AGZ Stillwater, OK
O.S.U. Computer Center Data Communications Group

3997. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 18:05:44 UTC
From: jkearman@arrl.org
Message-ID: <211@arrl.org>
Source record: 288127

>
>We should require computer programmers to demonstrate a knowledge
>of reading Hollerith cards before they can get their programming
>license.
>--

>I used to know a guy that could read paper tape. I thought that was
>pretty bad at the time. That was at least straight ascii. Not too
>much paper tape around these days: I wonder if they still make the stuff?

>I like the idea of requiring the ability to decipher 1200 bps AX.24 packet
>by ear. Or how about reading a 3.5 high density floppy - you mean you
>can't see magnetic flux lines?

W1RN told me he used to work with a guy who could listen to SSTV
signals and see the pictures in his head. He did, however, have
to get into an altered state first...

3998. Re: Cushcraft R3/R5/R7

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 19:55:24 UTC
From: doug@kronos.nisd.cam.unisys.com
Message-ID: <9206261952.AA22605@ap.nisd.cam.unisys.com>
Source record: 288119

Lightning damage will most likely not affect the traps, unless it fries them all. I have a R3 that was subjected to a close strike <1/4 mi. The tuner moter, all the transorbs in the house, the heater electronics were all fried. The heater actually caught fire. However, the traps worked fine and are still in use today. I have heard that water in the traps is the most likely culpret. Mine have seemed to stay reasonably dry, but I do notice a SWR shift on wet days (not in CA, but back when I was stationed in MD).

-- Doug WA6VVV

3999. Re: Radar Detectors

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 20:06:27 UTC
From: brucec@tekgen.bv.tek.com
Message-ID: <912@tekgen.bv.tek.com>
Source record: 288120

In article <207@arrl.org> ehare@arrl.org (Ed Hare KA1CV) writes:
>]Your best bet is to get a scanner and listen to them to find out where they
>]are at.
>

Maybe the best bet is to drive within the law! Gosh, what a novel
concept.

Bruce Cheney NI7M

4000. No-code-related questions

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 21:38:04 UTC
From: fiddler@concertina.Eng.Sun.COM
Message-ID: <l4n3hsINNg88@appserv.Eng.Sun.COM>
Source record: 288122

I think I've finally found a rationaliz...um...good reason to get into amateur radio.

Our two daughters will be leaving home to go to school about 250 miles away the year after next. And mom *really* wants to be able to talk to them on a reasonably regular basis (and the girls are sympathetic to the notion). The phone company begin to take avid interest...

1. What bands can no-code ticket holder use?
(mostly a geeky-type question for me.)

2. What would be a reasonable transceiver pair for use to get to permit such communication? (We're talking about a family that's paying for 2 college tuitions on an income appropriate to mere mortals.)

They don't have to be matched pair, btw.

3. What sort of antenna(e) would be optimum for this application?
(Night/evening conditions, @250 miles, sierras <--> Pacific coast.)

4. What's a good source for study materials for the no-code license?
(We can add the code later.)
--

Of making many books there is no end... | What's wrong with chasing
-- Eccl. 12:12 | nebulae till 3 am? |-(

4001. Revised Auroral Activity Forecast (06/26)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 21:54:57 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.709595697@honte>
Source record: 288121
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,sci.geo.meteorology,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

/\

REVISED MIDDLE AND LOW LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY WARNING

UPDATED: 21:30 UT, 26 JUNE

/\

-- REVISED --

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 27 - 28 June (UT days)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE - HIGH

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >47 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: GOOD - VERY GOOD

AURORAL ACTIVITY _MAY_ BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

SOUTHERN OREGON/NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TO NORTHERN NEVADA AND SOUTHERN
IDAHO TO NORTHERN UTAH TO PARTS OF WYOMING AND COLORADO (PARTICULARLY
EASTERN PORTIONS OF THESE STATES) TO SOUTHERN NEBRASKA AND POSSIBLY
NORTHERN KANSAS TO CENTRAL MISSOURI TO SOUTHERN ILLINOIS TO SOUTHERN
INDIANA AND POSSIBLY PARTS OF KENTUCKY TO WEST VIRGINIA TO SOUTHERN
DELAWARE.

SYNOPSIS...

The anticipated arrival time of the interplanetary shock from yesterdays
flare has been revised. We've decided to weight the forecast a little
heavier towards a fairly fast shock velocity in order to better agree with
new data received over the last 24 hours.

As a result, levels of auroral activity could become quite strong during
the local evening and early morning hours of 26/27 June (during the UT days
of 27 and 28 June). Most of the activity will occur during 27 June. The UT
day of 28 June should be primarily a day of recovery and stabilization.

Shock arrival times could vary from as early as approximately 02:00 UT
on 27 June to as late as 18:00 UT on 27 June, with a preferred arrival time
of between 04:00 UT and 10:00 UT.

Conditions are still expected to be good for viewing levels of auroral
activity. Moderate to occasionally high levels of activity are still
expected to accompany this disturbance over the middle to polar latitude

regions.

** End of Revised Warning **
midwrn.packet
(PKT): Revised Auroral Activity Forecast (06/26)
$MWRN2178B
AURORA FORECAST UPDATE 26JUN92
PACKET RADIO DATA REPORT
SOLAR TERRESTRIAL DISPATCH
(PACKET: VE6BBM@VE6MC.AB.CAN.NA)
(INTERNET: COLER@SOLAR.STANFORD.EDU)

-- REVISED AURORAL ACTIVITY FORECAST --

HIGH RISK PERIOD: 27 - 28 June (UT days)

POTENTIAL MAGNITUDE OF MIDDLE LATITUDE AURORAL ACTIVITY: MODERATE - HIGH

POTENTIAL EQUATORWARD POSITION OF AURORAL OVAL: >47 North Latitude

POTENTIAL LUNAR INTERFERENCE: LOW

OVERALL OPPORTUNITY FOR OBSERVATIONS FROM MIDDLE LATITUDES: GOOD - VERY GOOD

AURORAL ACTIVITY _MAY_ BE OBSERVED APPROXIMATELY NORTH OF A LINE FROM...

SOUTHERN OREGON/NORTHERN CALIFORNIA TO NORTHERN NEVADA AND SOUTHERN
IDAHO TO NORTHERN UTAH TO PARTS OF WYOMING AND COLORADO (PARTICULARLY
EASTERN PORTIONS OF THESE STATES) TO SOUTHERN NEBRASKA AND POSSIBLY
NORTHERN KANSAS TO CENTRAL MISSOURI TO SOUTHERN ILLINOIS TO SOUTHERN
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of between 04:00 UT and 10:00 UT.

Conditions are still expected to be good for viewing levels of auroral
activity. Moderate to occasionally high levels of activity are still
expected to accompany this disturbance over the middle to polar latitude
regions.

** End of Revised Warning **

4002. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 22:20:05 UTC
From: tkelso@afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.222005.15631@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 288010

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated daily (when possible). Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (also updated daily), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

STS 50
1 22000U 92 34 A 92177.85130207 .33931482 00000-0 -46531-1 0 23
2 22000 28.4619 347.7741 0006082 342.4831 17.3028 15.89474466 27
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

4003. Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 22:21:20 UTC
From: tkelso@afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.222120.15817@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 288011

As a service to the satellite user community, the following description of the NORAD two-line orbital element set format is uploaded to sci.space and rec.radio.amateur.misc on a monthly basis. The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated daily (when possible). Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity. In addition, element sets (also updated daily) and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

==========

Data for each satellite consists of three lines in the following format:

```
AAAAAAAAAAA
1 NNNNNU NNNNNAAA NNNNN.NNNNNNNN +.NNNNNNNN +NNNNN-N +NNNNN-N N NNNNN
2 NNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NNNNNNN NNN.NNNN NNN.NNNN NN.NNNNNNNNNNNNN
```

Line 0 is a eleven-character name.

Lines 1 and 2 are the standard Two-Line Orbital Element Set Format identical to that used by NORAD and NASA. The format description is:

Line 1
Column Description
01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
10-11 International Designator (Last two digits of launch year)
12-14 International Designator (Launch number of the year)
15-17 International Designator (Piece of launch)
19-20 Epoch Year (Last two digits of year)
21-32 Epoch (Julian Day and fractional portion of the day)
34-43 First Time Derivative of the Mean Motion
or Ballistic Coefficient (Depending on ephemeris type)
45-52 Second Time Derivative of Mean Motion (decimal point assumed;
blank if N/A)
54-61 BSTAR drag term if GP4 general perturbation theory was used.
Otherwise, radiation pressure coefficient. (Decimal point assumed)
63-63 Ephemeris type
65-68 Element number
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)
(Letters, blanks, periods, plus signs = 0; minus signs = 1)

Line 2
Column Description

01-01 Line Number of Element Data
03-07 Satellite Number
09-16 Inclination [Degrees]
18-25 Right Ascension of the Ascending Node [Degrees]
27-33 Eccentricity (decimal point assumed)
35-42 Argument of Perigee [Degrees]
44-51 Mean Anomaly [Degrees]
53-63 Mean Motion [Revs per day]
64-68 Revolution number at epoch [Revs]
69-69 Check Sum (Modulo 10)

All other columns are blank or fixed.

Example:

NOAA 6
1 11416U 86 50.28438588 0.00000140 67960-4 0 5293
2 11416 98.5105 69.3305 0012788 63.2828 296.9658 14.24899292346978
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

4004. Two-Line Orbital Element Sets

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 22:25:40 UTC
From: tkelso@afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Jun26.222540.16188@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 288009

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated daily (when possible). Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (also updated daily) and some documentation and software are available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

As a service to the satellite user community, the most current of these elements are uploaded weekly to sci.space.news and rec.radio.amateur.misc. This week's elements are provided below.

```
- Current Two-Line Element Sets #011 -
Alouette 1
1 00424U 62B-A 1 92171.79593355 .00000082 00000-0 93064-4 0 5808
2 00424 80.4624 282.6075 0023171 183.6222 176.4759 13.67710682482963
ATS 3
1 03029U 67111 A 92174.57982878 -.00000079 00000-0 99999-4 0 7867
2 03029 14.0289 14.5737 0012614 241.4101 118.5684 1.00273720 90176
Cosmos 398
1 04966U 71 16 A 92178.13760552 .00046135 24068-4 17120-3 0 5180
2 04966 51.5021 334.7116 1659483 259.8669 81.1725 12.41800495678129
Starlette
1 07646U 75010 A 92177.22246286 -.00000088 00000-0 -21473-4 0 4291
2 07646 49.8293 122.3000 0205701 112.2104 250.0756 13.82177091877998
LAGEOS
1 08820U 76039 A 92176.43719669 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 4363
2 08820 109.8438 247.9894 0043485 79.9503 280.6124 6.38664490120993
ETS-2
1 09852U 77014 A 92152.00000000 -.00000180 00000-0 99999-4 0 6763
2 09852 10.7172 50.4655 0001167 211.7634 326.9425 1.00021487 2992
GOES 2
1 10061U 77048 A 92175.56117358 -.00000262 00000-0 99999-4 0 7936
2 10061 9.7597 54.6163 0000842 339.0682 20.8421 1.00276455 56409
IUE
1 10637U 78012 A 92176.70770736 -.00000190 00000-0 99999-4 0 5544
2 10637 33.4604 106.7103 1343536 14.1769 349.1660 1.00234798 5637
GPS-0001
1 10684U 78020 A 92174.23702407 -.00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 8849
2 10684 64.2152 67.1246 0067067 164.1601 196.1029 1.98069995 90577
GPS-0002
1 10893U 78 47 A 92174.15350293 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 6385
2 10893 63.9537 307.5113 0202023 12.7186 347.7907 2.01624801103454
```

```
GOES 3
1 10953U 78062 A 92154.94186149 .00000107 00000-0 99999-4 0 4468
2 10953 8.6101 57.5310 0003596 70.3696 289.5345 1.00249650 4266
SeaSat 1
1 10967U 78064 A 92174.16610590 .00000206 00000-0 11090-3 0 8406
2 10967 108.0246 41.5283 0001465 261.1660 98.9329 14.37637967732158
GPS-0003
1 11054U 78093 A 92177.58452979 -.00000015 00000-0 99999-4 0 7133
2 11054 63.4198 303.3080 0069810 121.1454 239.5472 2.00574162100519
Nimbus 7
1 11080U 78098 A 92172.25093621 .00000027 00000-0 39739-4 0 9805
2 11080 99.1449 68.5883 0008312 285.4141 74.6095 13.83676295689548
GPS-0004
1 11141U 78112 A 92175.13117412 -.00000002 00000-0 99999-4 0 4392
2 11141 64.2046 67.1215 0049552 21.8100 338.4368 1.92894709 99036
GPS-0005
1 11690U 80 11 A 92170.91913852 -.00000000 00000-0 99999-4 0 3820
2 11690 64.5820 69.2913 0133342 201.2498 158.2806 2.00549952104939
GPS-0006
1 11783U 80 32 A 92113.08123957 -.00000016 00000-0 99999-4 0 6729
2 11783 63.1246 304.4863 0196643 28.9912 332.0945 2.03456675 87966
GOES 5
1 12472U 81049 A 92174.63600299 -.00000235 00000-0 99999-4 0 3349
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2 21930 55.1623 46.8399 0075061 155.4658 205.5284 2.00566132 1496
ProgressM12
1 21946U 92 22 A 92176.09612328 .00003671 00000-0 52394-4 0 774
2 21946 51.5980 212.1684 0022226 204.1644 155.7972 15.57190433363355
1992 028B
1 21968U 92 28 B 92177.71814085 .00472855 10403-3 69464-3 0 475
2 21968 46.0334 305.4905 0072864 174.6336 185.5377 15.99071356 5828
Cosmos 2186
1 21973U 92 29 A 92177.66893738 .00537537 40202-4 22975-3 0 621
2 21973 62.8390 13.4072 0094581 77.5680 283.5696 16.12142662 4474
Cosmos 2187
1 21976U 92 30 A 92177.96415639 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 67
2 21976 74.0045 241.8056 0049811 75.1517 285.5049 12.55544122 2873
Cosmos 2188
1 21977U 92 30 A 92177.69242950 .00000011 00000-0 99999-4 0 85
2 21977 74.0040 242.0653 0057692 66.2461 294.4626 12.57360553 2843
Cosmos 2189
1 21978U 92 30 C 92177.99526566 .00000010 00000-0 99999-4 0 64
2 21978 74.0041 241.8400 0039957 74.4288 286.1172 12.53836901 2883
Cosmos 2190
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1 21979U 92 30 D 92178.02707127 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 62
2 21979 74.0041 241.9393 0031177 79.1635 281.2925 12.52097469 2889
Cosmos 2191
1 21980U 92 30 E 92178.00815611 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 58
2 21980 74.0048 242.3709 0018550 188.6965 171.3766 12.44397412 2879
Cosmos 2192
1 21981U 92 30 F 92177.96914890 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 63
2 21981 74.0037 242.3269 0008706 154.2677 205.8809 12.46518852 2876
Cosmos 2193
1 21982U 92 30 G 92177.98048012 .00000009 00000-0 99999-4 0 83
2 21982 74.0039 242.0733 0021192 82.8416 277.5039 12.50274227 2885
Cosmos 2194
1 21983U 92 30 H 92178.01669919 .00000008 00000-0 99999-4 0 61
2 21983 74.0064 242.1700 0016744 116.2411 244.0361 12.48299167 2876
1992 030J
1 21984U 90 30 J 92173.76228036 .00000005 00000-0 99999-4 0 166
2 21984 74.0011 248.9902 0129350 238.9511 119.8777 12.22040349 2281
EUVE
1 21987U 92 31 A 92177.46520921 .00002692 00000-0 13032-3 0 34
2 21987 28.4345 205.6422 0010796 26.6854 333.4283 15.14924519 2694
1992 031B
1 21988U 92 31 B 92176.28995742 .00085519 00000-0 54427-3 0 224
2 21988 30.2062 199.3251 0170261 128.8116 232.6320 15.57659510 2584
INTELSAT K
1 21989U 92 32 A 92176.38081127 -.00000167 00000-0 99999-4 0 85
2 21989 0.1860 273.3098 0035057 346.7075 99.5997 1.00927396 05
1992 032B
1 21990U 92 32 B 92173.55147208 .00034063 00000-0 33525-2 0 101
2 21990 26.4530 76.3116 7287084 185.4650 156.7035 2.29648347 273
1992 033A
1 21998U 92 33 A 92177.18007768 .00143655 00000-0 96317-4 0 73
2 21998 82.3185 55.9664 0005004 282.8461 77.1606 16.16524225 307
1992 033B
1 21999U 92 33 B 92177.04033262 .12481312 -59203-5 20596-3 0 97
2 21999 82.3131 56.1106 0014023 81.3094 279.2866 16.47177124 284
STS 50
1 22000U 92 34 A 92177.85130207 .33931482 00000-0 -46531-1 0 23
2 22000 28.4619 347.7741 0006082 342.4831 17.3028 15.89474466 27
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Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology
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4005. Re: NASA sticks it to Dishowners?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-26 23:31:30 UTC
From: die@clearpoint.com
Message-ID: <11044@crackers.clearpoint.com>
Source record: 288126
Cross-posted to: sci.space.shuttle,rec.video.satellite,rec.radio.amateur.misc

> >caf@omen.UUCP (Chuck Forsberg WA7KGX) writes:
> >>Much to my displeasure I noticed that the taxpayer supported
> >>shuttle downlink on F2/05 is now scrambled.
>
>
>F2/05 is the uplink from NGT in White Sands. This is where JSC and
>the other centers normally get the Shuttle video from... I liked
>being able to watch it from the *source* at times, especially when
>NASA Select was doing replays, press conferences, "Today In Space"
>or whatever...

I was astonished to note the same thing last night. For
what it is worth it seems to be the same LEITCH scrambling system
as used by ABC for their feeds but with different key sequences.
This system works by shuffling horizontal scanning lines in the
upper half the picture under control of a key sequence and then
transmitting them in the lower half, and doing the same with scanning
lines in the lower half and transmitting them in the upper half.
Chroma phase is also randomly inverted for the lower half lines.

The only reason I can think of for routinely scrambling
the backhual on this shuttle mission is that the investigators may
be concerned that significant components of their raw data is being made
available to the world at large before they get to filter and review
it. It is also possible that confidential medical stuff may occasionally
be transmitted (but they could just turn the scrambling on for that
when they need it - ABC turns it on and off all the time).

I miss the raw feed - for the science on Select they tend to
show endless shots of groups of people standing around looking at
workstations rather than showing the experiment video and I found the
experiment video often was much more interesting. And I could see
significant quality differences (especially last fall) between the
direct stuff and the Select video. I might also say that is is
annoying to see the experimenters talking heatedly on various audio
loops and not be able to hear what they are saying..

4006. Attn: Cornell ARC

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-27 02:47:12 UTC
From: hyx1@cunixa.cc.columbia.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun27.024712.808@news.columbia.edu>
Source record: 288092
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.ham-radio

Any Cornellians out here?
I remember reading articles from members of the Cornell ARC.
Hope one of u will c this.
I have a Novice friend at Cornell who's exhausted his effort
to locate the Cornell ARC. He would be overjoyed if someone would him
info leading to the Cornell University ARC.
His name: Dennis Cho. Email address: YVYX@CORNELLA.cit.cornell.edu.
Tnx,
-=-
| Harry Xu (KB2LHA/KT) <> Enjoying Summer!!! |
| hyx1@columbia.edu <> E-mail reply appreciated. |
-=-

4007. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-27 12:24:06 UTC
From: tkelso@afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Jun27.122406.19554@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 288014

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated daily (when possible). Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (also updated daily), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

STS 50
1 22000U 92 34 A 92178.10239872 .00081760 00000-0 25599-3 0 32
2 22000 28.4671 345.9092 0003897 348.7649 11.2868 15.89944157 69
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

4008. Re: Field Day rules question

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-29 12:32:35 UTC
From: jmiller@afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Jun29.123235.5072@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 288013

In article <1992Jun22.150117.10292@ryn.mro4.dec.com> taber@ultnix.mro1.dec.com (Patrick St. Joseph Teahan Taber) writes:
>
>I think it's time to lobby for a change in the rules. Our club is putting a
>lot of effort into finding field day activities for no-code Technicians.
>Satellite is one that's an obvious shoe-in and I think they should be able to
>play under the same rules
>as everyone else. CW is different than SSB, etc.
>
>(rest deleted)

While we`re at it, why don't we at least try to level the playing field for the folks in the less-populated and remote Sections/Divisions by making the number of Sections/countries worked a multiplier?

For you purists who would argue that FD *isn't* a contest: Fine, but then let's also change the exchange to something that at least resembles information that would be passed during a Real Emergency (tm). At least as complicated as the SS exchange...let's face it, the current exchange is a no-brainer, and as many net-folk pointed out last year, you don't even have to keep a log, if you choose to live life on the edge ;-)

You did remember to try to listen for the KH*'s and KL7's this year, didn't you?

--
Jeffrey C. Miller, NH6ZW/N8, AFA8JM | The Air Force is
AFIT School of Engineering ^^^^^^ | paying me to be a
Wright-Patterson AFB, OH soon to be | student, not write this
jmiller@afit.af.mil AFA1?? again | or any other opinion!

4009. Digital Radio or satellite Olympics??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-29 13:43:40 UTC
From: abh@genesis.nred.ma.us
Message-ID: <920629239O1@genesis.nred.ma.us>
Source record: 287937
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

I am interested in hearing from anyone who either has information
on digitally transmitted commercial radio broadcasts or
Olympics broadcasts by satellite. I understand that
Japan and Europe have digital radio broadcasts by satellite
and I am curious about any transmissions receiveable
in the US.

Cablevision has a cable coverage of the Olympics via a pay-per-view
but I am not on cable and won't be by late July.

Any pointers appreciated. Thanks

Andrew
abh@genesis.nred.ma.us

4010. Re: 20 Meter Fire

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-29 14:37:15 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190079@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 287867

No, this is not a joke. Some OF's at the club meeting a couple years ago stopped talking about their gall bladder and bypass operations to talk about this. I was really terrible...hit on a field day weekend. All gear in the vicinity was destroyed. Very terrible accident.

4011. Broadcast manufacturers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-29 14:43:45 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun29.144345.15930@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288001

In article <1992Jun27.215726.2987@murdoch.acc.Virginia.EDU> rfa@Turing.ORG (Robert F. Alexander) writes:
>
>Excuse me but didn't Collins and Rockwell turn into
>Continental out of Ft.Worth Texas. I have two Rockwell 828e
>AM transmitters and I buy all my parts from Cont. Sure seems
>strange to me; :):):

Collins was absorbed by Rockwell and Rockwell sold off part of the broadcast line to Continental. This has happened several times with most of the broadcast manufacturers, it's a very small market. Harris bought Gates, then got out of the broadcast business, then Harris bought out GE broadcast and got back in, GE folded RCA when they bought them out and the equipment is now supported by a group of ex-employees. Ampex has drifted in and out of the transmitter business as have several other companies. It's sometimes hard to know who made what and who still supports it without a serial number.

On at least two ocasions that I'm aware of, consortiums of broadcasters have bought out a failing manufacturer so that they would have a continuing source of support. IVC is the most obvious example. The broadcast market is so small that much of it is supplied by garage shops that don't outlive their owners. The trend in recent years is to buy everything from Sony in the hope that their market will be large enough that they will stay in the business. That worked with RCA until GE bought them, but I doubt GE could afford Sony. GE has been the most destructive force in the business. They are said to manage by neutron bomb. When they get through with an aquisition the building is still standing but everyone is gone.

Gary KE4ZV

4012. Re: PRB-1

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-29 14:58:21 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190080@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 287868

For full bloody details on PRB-1, the ARRL has a very nice package.
Generally, it says the local government can not outlaw ham radio antennas
and must make reasonable accomodation for the antennas. However,
PRB-1 does not apply to CC&R's. These are considered private contracts
and outside the definition of PRB-1. Generally the Architectural Control
Committee are the people you have to ask to do anything on or around your
poperty and unless it is planting pretty flowers, they generally say no.
Interestingly, they generally are not concerned about what you do to your
structure inside, just outside. You mentioned a sattilite
dish, what about the normal T.V. antenna's? Any C.B. antenna's around?
If they have been allowing other antennas, then they have a very weak case
with you. Actually, if you put the antenna in the backyard, it will hardly
be visiable from the street. I have a Butternut HF-2V ground mounted in
my backyard and only the top 10 feet or so are visible and that is small
tubing and not very noticible. You might also want to chat with the fella
with the satilite dish and see if he just planted it or had the ACC approval.
73, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

4013. Re: Need help with cross-polarized antenna

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-29 15:05:36 UTC
From: gary@ke4zv.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun29.150536.16128@ke4zv.uucp>
Source record: 288000

In article <1992Jun28.012119.3066@alw.nih.gov> you write:
>I want to build a cross-polarized (circular polarized) antenna
>for relatively short range operation. It is to receive a
>signal from a small transmitter that might be in almost any
>position.
>
>The simplest approach is to make two dipoles at right angles
>to each other. I am working at about 86 MHz. I don't want
>to space the dipoles 1/4 wavelength apart, because I don't
>have the space. Can I arrange two dipoles almost touching
>each other? How do I feed them to keep a 50 ohm match?
>Do I have to worry about the phasing between them? Do I
>care if the circular polarization is right handed or
>left handed?

Spacing the dipoles is the simplest course, but you can mount them together. In that case you need a phasing line between them. The usual way the antennas are combined and phased is to use two 75 ohm quarterwave sections as a combiner and add a quarterwave of 50 ohm cable between one element and the combiner. That additional delay makes up for the antenna spacing.

Left hand or right hand circular polarization is determined by which element is leading or lagging in phase. Picture the radiation vector rotating and choose which linear polarization you want to match the vector first. It certainly does make a difference if both ends are circular polarity. There's a 30 db cross polarization loss if they don't match. For receiving a linearly polarized signal, there is a constant 3 db loss regardless of the circularity sense of the antenna.

Circular polarization can help in cases of spin modulation, but if your application is terrestrial, most of your problems will be with multipath. CP can help there, but only if both ends of the circuit are running the same polarization. Because the polarization sense reverses when the signal is reflected, you can achieve nearly 30 db of rejection of the reflected signal. However, if you are intending to use a linearly phased antenna at one end of the path, diversity reception will be much better than CP in reducing multipath problems.

Gary KE4ZV

4014. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-29 19:55:57 UTC
From: tkelso@afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Jun29.195557.9864@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 288015

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated daily (when possible). Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (also updated daily), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

STS 50
1 22000U 92 34 A 92181.17763974 .00007137 00000-0 21763-4 0 168
2 22000 28.4675 322.9400 0003830 13.8578 346.1661 15.90022907 556
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

4015. Re: Amateur radio and PEM?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-29 21:54:04 UTC
From: holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com
Message-ID: <73190081@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com>
Source record: 287869

sean@ms.uky.edu (Sean Casey) want to know if PEM is legal in amatuer
radio...

>PEM stands for Privacy Enhanced Mail. In PEM, the "normal" thing to do
>for email messages is encrypt the content so that it can be transmitted
> over insecure networks... like the Internet. It also
> [etc..]
>The current standard being worked out uses a combination of RSA and
>DES encryption to authenticate the sender's identity and seal the
>message in an "envelope". The message headers are in cleartext.

currently, in a word, no. Part 97.113(d) states:
No station shall transmit: music, ..., messages in codes or ciphers where
the intent is to obsure the meaning (except where specifically excepted
elsewhere in this Part); ...

Seems pretty clear. I was not able to find anywhere codes and ciphers were
excepted.

73, Jim, WA6SDM
holly@hpcupt1.cup.hp.com

4016. Re: J-38 straight keys, do you know anything about them?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 02:57:27 UTC
From: julian@bongo.UUCP
Message-ID: <521@bongo.UUCP>
Source record: 288030

In article <2334@aupair.cs.athabascau.ca> tech@cs.athabascau.ca (Richard Loken) writes:
> "How much are they?"
> "J-38: $22.00, J-44: $18.00, J-45: $20.00."

Wow! $22.00 for a World War II surplus Morris key!

A brand new spiffy Bencher costs about $55.00 I believe. Also I
have seen Morris keys much cheaper at swap meets.

You can get a good microphone - plug and all for about $2.00
at many swapmeets.

Seems that despite what the gasping geezers keep telling me,
chat is cheaper than Morris.

--
Julian Macassey, julian@bongo.info.com N6ARE@K6VE.#SOCAL.CA.USA.NA
742 1/2 North Hayworth Avenue Hollywood CA 90046-7142 voice (213) 653-4495

4017. RS HTX-202 smash or trash?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 05:44:17 UTC
From: smarc@mas.uucp
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.054417.532@mas.uucp>
Source record: 287983

Anyone have comments they wish to share concerning their experiences
with the Radio Shack HTX-202? I got so fed up with mine I returned
it. The price was good, but the design (IMHO) wasn't.

Curious to see if anyone else's experience parallels mine.

Email or post is fine.

| Marc Siegel N3MCR |
| Emtronix Data Services, Inc. |
| Baltimore, Maryland |
| {uunet}!wb3ffv!mas!smarc |
| smarc@mas.wb3ffv.AMPR.ORG |

4018. Re: Anyone contact the Shuttle during FD?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 11:12:56 UTC
From: johns@uhunix.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.111256.5481@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 288028

In article <1992Jun29.201350.13937@elroy.jpl.nasa.gov> gwalsh@kilroy.Jpl.Nasa.Gov (Gerald J. Walsh) writes:

>
>Just wondering if anyone had any luck contacting the shuttle, either
>on voice or packet during the operating period for Field Day.
>
>Our portable computer died before Field Day started so we had no
>way to run a tracking program to figure out where the shuttle was.
>
>

We had no luck either. Apparently their antenna troubles and
frequent QSYing was enough to keep them from being heard on Field Day.

Incidentally, the latest I have heard is, they are on 145.050
with a -600 kHz offset for the uplink. I'll post the message
from NASA in a few moments...

John KJ9U/KH6

4019. 10GHz advice sought

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 12:01:31 UTC
From: whiting@eucad.co.uk
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.120131.18709@Cadence.COM>
Source record: 288029

I have built a 10GHz transverter system giving about 300mW output.
I have 2 problems -

1. I could do with more power (who couldn't), but have not yet found a TWT.
I would prefer the simplicity of a GaAs amplifier if possible. Has anyone found
suitable devices at a good price? Here in the UK they seem to be big bucks.

2. I have a conical horn feed for a 4' dish. This has a circular 19mm hole as
the interface. Does anybody know how I can launch my RF into this orifice,
starting from an SMA connector? One technique is to taper gently from WG16
to the 19mm diameter, but my metalwork is not up to this!

Thanks,

Neil, G4BRK

4020. Prospective ham questions. . .

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 13:21:29 UTC
From: rcbi106@muvms3.bitnet
Message-ID: <107024@muvms3.bitnet>
Source record: 288049

Good day, eh? I'm looking to get into ham radio and I have questions regarding what's available to no-codes. I'm aware of the bands that are available, but what is on those bands, specifically? Is there a site for FTP or that someone could email me that contains guides to 2m, 220MHz, 440MHz, etc. repeter sites, or is it just hit and miss? What about books for the same purpose? I realize that experimentation is the really fun part, but I don't wish to invest in this hobby and end up stranded by myself on a particular band.

I'm really interested in VHF/UHF and would appreciate any guides, advice, warnings, etc. that anyone can provide.

Randall Comm (yes that is my last name)
\--|__________
\-| RCBI106 |__/ RCBI106@MUVMS3.MU.WVNET.EDU (INTERNET)
|REDC MURC|--\
|_________| "Luke, I am your father. Give in to the dark side, you knob!"
/^\ --Doug (Strange Brew)

4021. Real Emergency during FD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 13:24:15 UTC
From: weare@bostech.COM
Message-ID: <9206301318.AA09262@btrd.bostech.com>
Source record: 288031

Seems to me, as others have said, that there ought to be a way to shut down FD if a real emergency occurs. At any rate, it ought to be possible to do the emergency stuff, even if there's a contest like FD going on. The possibility of pranksters needs to be considered, though. The world being what is is today, some fool is going to spoof it. I suggest, for consideration by the Ham community, that the best way would be to reserve certain frequencies, on every band, for emergency use during the FD. Might also incorporate it into the FD itself, by giving points for stations maintaining an "emergency watch" on these freqs. To add some verification, ARRL (or someone) could put out hourly bulletins on those freqs, and you only get the points if you copy it correctly. Could be on different modes. The listeners could also "squeal" on violators using the reserved freqs for contest purposes, and get points for it. Maybe that's a bit too 1984-ish :-)

Will this idea work?

Jed Weare, NF1Z weare@bostech.com
Boston Technology (617) 246-9000 x3519
100 Quannapowitt Parkway
Wakefield, MA 01880.

4022. Re: Anyone contact the Shuttle during FD?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 13:44:46 UTC
From: johns@uhunix.uhcc.Hawaii.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.134446.723@news.Hawaii.Edu>
Source record: 288032

Oops, looks like Jay Maynard has beaten me to it -- about 20 posts ago,
at this site.

Hmm visual pass coming up in 1.25 hours... better fire up the radios...

Aloha de KJ9U/KH6

4023. Re: OS/2 and Ham radio?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 14:04:45 UTC
From: rtaylor@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <BqnwGB.Jw8@ux1.cso.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 288034
Cross-posted to: comp.os.os2.misc,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

mikeh@microme.uucp (Michael L. Hasenfratz) writes:

>>
>> Why on earth would anyone put 30 MB of operating system on a computer to
>> use amateur radio. We have been a beta site for 2.0 for quite some time
>> and still can make needed parts of it work, esp. TCP/IP.

> Get a HAM license and find out. If you already have one, where have
>you been for last 5yrs. Subcribe to Tcp-Digest at ucsd.edu and find out!!!

>73's de mike WA6FXT

I've had a license for 37 years. I've spent the last 10 years designing building and
managing computers and networks. I deal with this stuff
8 hours a day. I certainly am not going to go home and do it some
more. I can be heard TALKING on 10/17 in the winter months when its
too cold to go fishing. -Roger

4024. Re: Tuner invaded by spiders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 14:24:55 UTC
From: weare@bostech.COM
Message-ID: <9206301343.AA09425@btrd.bostech.com>
Source record: 288033

Clay Jackson - N7QNM, writes:
>...
>was wrong on the inside. I discovered a huge colony of spiders had
>decided to call the tuner home (I think the thing was in a box in
>...

I had a similar problem with my Butternut vertical on my roof. I tried all kinds of stuff to fix it from the ground, but eventually had to get up on the roof. I found several cobwebs, eggcases, etc., on the coils, and cleaned them off. But it didn't help, so I had to get back on the roof. I eventually found hard light brown deposits inside the capacitors. These are the type that look like a ceramic cylinder with a metal post through the middle. This leaves a large (for insects), sheltered place between the ceramic and the post. The reason I didn't find it the first time was that there are wide aluminum straps that cover the ends of the capacitors, hiding the space where the muck was (plus some of the caps were a little higher than I liked to reach :-)). A perfect place for bugs to raise their kids...

The brown muck was real hard. I had to scrape it out with a small screwdriver. I don't know if the RF had made it so hard, and I don't know what kind of bugs caused it.

The problem has recurred a few times. Often, I'll notice a sharp change in the SWR as I tune up after a period of inactivity, and this gives me a clue. I expect this is something organic being nuked by the RF.

Jed Weare, NF1Z weare@bostech.com
Boston Technology (617) 246-9000 x3519
100 Quannapowitt Parkway
Wakefield, MA 01880.

4025. Re: Real Emergency during FD

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 14:52:31 UTC
From: alan@bambam.es.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.145231.25573@dsd.es.com>
Source record: 288035

I operated for quite a few hours during the Field Day period, and I did quite a bit of band hopping. I noticed that despite the fact that both 10 and 15 meters were open most of the time, 12 meters was deserted (we did not make a single contact on that band). The ten meter CW band was nearly deserted (we made one contact there). The ten meter phone band is 1.4 MHz wide, so there was lots of room there for emergency nets, ragchews, you name it. There was quite a bit of non-FD activity at the high end of the 15 meter phone band (21.4-21.45 MHz). The 17 meter CW band was deserted each time that I listened there, and we only made 10 contacts on 17 meters SSB. Most of the activity that I heard on 17 was casual ragchewing. Last, but not least, the 30 meter band is still off limits according to the FD rules. It is not a big band, and SSB is not normally permitted, but, in a real emergency, most anything is permissible. Certainly several CW, RTTY or Packet networks could have been set up there. So it seems amazing to me that some people complain about the QRM from Field Day. It does not make sense that anyone would try to run an emergency network on a crowded band when they could escape to an adjacent band that is not nearly as crowded. If Field Day taught us any lessons, it taught us that there are bands available for QRM free communication even during the thick of the "competition". It seems like it would be a good idea to reserve the 30 meter band for emergency use. The ARRL could make a major point of this in the annual Field Day announcement.

--
Alan Brubaker, K6XO |~~|_ "Pumps have handles, Hams have names;
<IYF disclaimer> | * |mine's Lee, what's yours?" - Lee Wical,
Internet: alan@dsd.es.com|____|KH6BZF, the Bloomin' Zipper Flipper.

4026. Realistic Scanner PRO-9200

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 15:05:04 UTC
From: toms@hpcstmb.NETh.hp.COM
Message-ID: <9206301459.AA04433@hpcstmb.neth.hp.com>
Source record: 288036

Can anyone help me with the schematic of the Realistic Scanner PRO-9200??
I have to make a modification in order to change the capture rangea a
of the squelch 'window'. This will enable frequency entries in the UHF range
which deviate from the 12.5 kHz raster.
In Holland some users on the UHF use a 20 kHz raster rather then 12.5 kHz.
The scanner locks ONLY on frequencies within +/- 3 kHz of the received freq.
so a lot of freq. are skipped when in the 20 kHz raster
(Many thanks to Bob Parnell who explained me the circuit operation)..
My problem is that I have no possibility to obtain documentation of this
scanner from Realistic here in Holland.
I hope someone can help me with it, or can give me an address in the U.S.
(or another country!!) of Realistic/Uniden.
I would be very grateful if anyone can help me!!
Many thanks in advance,

73's de Tom PA2TSL (toms@hpsctma.neth.hp.com)

****************************** ALMERE - HOLLAND ****************************

4027. need owner's manual for Cuch R-5

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 15:08:05 UTC
From: derry@NeXTwork.Rose-Hulman.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.150805.26688@cs.rose-hulman.edu>
Source record: 288038

This is embarrassing!

Last year at Field Day, my instructions for my Cushcraft R-5 never found their way home. I just discovered this last weekend.

Can somebody mail me a copy of theirs? I'll reimburse you for your postage.

danke und 73 de Jack, K9CUN

Jack Derry K9CUN
810 South 34th Street <--- almost a label
Terre Haute IN 47803

4028. Re: Emergency during FD?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 15:09:37 UTC
From: stevew@netcom.com
Message-ID: <qzyl#kb.stevew@netcom.com>
Source record: 288042

In article <1992Jun29.230814.18031@src.umd.edu>, tedwards@src.umd.edu (Thomas Grant Edwards) writes:
> But I was thinking, what if this quake was not centered out in Joshua
> Tree, but was centered in the Bay Area or LA or something like
> that. Does the ARRL have an emergency way to "shut down" FD?
> Perhaps in next years FD rules, there should be some mention of
> a shutdown mechanism. Of course, one hopes pranksters, licensed or not,
> wouldn't "trip" it just for fun.

I'm not aware of any way to shut things down...but I can answer for what happened after the Loma Prieta Quake up here in the San Francisco Bay region. 99.99% of the operations took place on VHF/UHF for communications in support of local government agencys. Field day doesn't have that much of an effect on VHF. Seriously, the biggest effect would be the lack of operators cuz their all stuck up on mountain tops with their radios and camping gear.

> stuff deleted..
> Heck, I learned alot about shooting up anteannas into
> trees using bow+arrow this weekend.

You might be suprised ;-) We use a custom logging program. Last year we lost about 50 Q's cuz we had a power outage and the computer went bye-bye. Well, we jury-rigged a UPS out of the parts at hand. Didn't have another single problem with the computer...now the UPS setup is part of our standard equipment and we even found a slightly simpler way to do it this year. That is the advantage of Field day from my perspsective....forcing you to work as a group to overcome obstacles...technical and otherwise. Besides, we had fun!

Steve KA6S

4029. Mark SSB 46 repair

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 15:13:30 UTC
From: scheiber@balr.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.151330.27744@balr.com>
Source record: 287895

I am posting this for a relative of a friend. Please reply via
e-mai because I don't follow these newsgroups.

He has a Mark Products SSB 46 CB/Shortwave Transciever which was built
about 1974. It is broken and he is looking for the schematics so he
can repair it. If anyone can help, send me your name and a way to
contact you (preferably a phone number) and I will pass it on.

Thanks

Tom Scheiber

4030. Re: High-priced straight keys

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 15:17:45 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.151745.3416@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 288041

> Wow! $22.00 for a World War II surplus Morris key!

I agree. I find straight key prices preposterous. At the local ham store, you can pay $35 for a nothing-special Nye Viking straight key; if you add the base, you'll pay over $50. It's a nice key as those things go, but Wow! I've seen 2 meter HTs (xtal controlled, kind of beat up, but working) go for no more than that at hamfests! No wonder CW is dying.

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

4031. Re: What is the history of Morse code?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 15:22:46 UTC
From: m14494@mwvm.mitre.org
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.152246.3592@linus.mitre.org>
Source record: 288040

Conway Yee writes:
> How were the combinations/symbols [in Morse code] assigned?

Morse did indeed invent the dot-dash code, and assigned the various symbols to the letter, numerals, etc. Realizing that the shortest symbols should be
assigned to the most frequently used characters, he went to a local newspaper office, and counted the number of each character they had in their type bins (type was, of course, hand set in those days). Thus, the letter "E", being the most commonly used in English, got the shortest symbol: a single dot.

Mike, N4PDY

****
* These are my opinions only.*
****

4032. Amateur Response to Earthquake

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 15:28:22 UTC
From: POLS0@AIS.UCLA.EDU
Message-ID: <9206301528.AA09236@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288039

Harry Bloomberg, WA3TBL writes
>
> I invited a staff person from the local National Major Disaster
> System (NDMS) office to Pitt's Field Day. She was very impressed with
> the operation and asked a lot of questions.
>
> I received a phone call from her today asking if hams were involved
> in the earthquake situation in California. Does anyone have any
> information or news that I could pass along to her?
>
My OM and I participated with the Mercury Western Net at 7228 which
ran most of the day and well into the evening on Sunday passing
health and welfare traffic into Yucca Valley and Big Bear.
There were three or four hams in the affected area that acted as
contact people and the net controls rotated between three hams
in Los Angeles and Orange counties. Query's concerning the
safety of family members came from as far away as Conneticut
and we were able to assure the Red Cross Director in Big Bend, OR
that her grandparents in Yucca Valley were safe and that they would
phone her in the morning. We had no problem with Field Day
activities. I have no idea how many messages were passed, but
there was to be a constant stream--especially in Yucca Valley.

Linda Stocks, AA6MR

4033. TS-450S/AT mods needed!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 16:07:00 UTC
From: rpadawer@utkvx4.utk.edu
Message-ID: <30JUN199211071236@utkvx4.utk.edu>
Source record: 288037

Can someone provide information concerning mods for the TS450S/AT transceiver? Specifically, I'm looking for gen cvg transmit as well as increased medium wave sensitivity (both involved clipping a diode on the 440, I recall). Any other known mods would be appreciated.

Randy Padawer
WA4FJF

RPADAWER@UTKVX.UTK.EDU

4034. Re: Plastic decoy owl: range?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 16:17:44 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <217@arrl.org>
Source record: 288059

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, rob@xyzoom.info.com (Rob Lingelbach) writes:

>I just put up a tower and antennas at my new home. Birds are starting
>to use the A4 HF beam, and the VHF antennas, as roosts; their
>droppings are becoming a nuisance. Another ham suggested a plastic
>owl mounted somewhere on the tower to keep the birds off the antennas.

>1) I enjoy birds and am a bit of a birdwatcher, so I am worried that
>if I mount the owl, I will frighten too many birds off my property.
>What is the effective "range" of the owl? The one I have is about 16"
>tall.

The effective range of the plastic owl I bought for my garden is about
10 feet, for about 3 days. By now, the birds sit on the owl to get a
better view of my tomatoes. :-).

73, Ed

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

4035. Re: QRP vs. Bells and Whistles

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 16:27:00 UTC
From: ehare@arrl.org
Message-ID: <218@arrl.org>
Source record: 288069

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, randall@informix.com (Randall Rhea) writes:

>I am not knocking QRP in general. I think QRP is fun. However,
>the original article wondered why 80m and 40m monoband rigs like the
>10m Radio Shack rig were not available. My response was that
>working 80m QRP SSB from the car would not be much fun. Since really
>the only possible antenna for the car is a vertical, you are correct-
>QRN is terrible. Perhaps a real enthusiast could use a loop
>for receiving and a vertical to transmit. (Unfortunately, a
>beverage is out of the question ... unless you drag it behind
>the car!) However, in general, QRP SSB for 80m in the car
>is not practical.

As a QRPer, I agree! I think the main problem with 75-meter mobile QRP SSB is the fact that the antenna system is going to be horribly inefficient. With commercial loaded-whip antennas over typical ground one would have efficiencies in the 2% to 10% range, at best. Even 100 watts PEP SSB ends up being QRP. This can be done QRP CW, but for 75-meter mobile work, higher power is usually needed. Now, on the higher bands, the antenna-system efficiency improves, perhaps to about 50% on 10 meters, so QRP SSB mobile on those frequencies becomes much more attractive.

73, Ed

Ed Hare, KA1CV | ehare@arrl.org
American Radio Relay League |
225 Main St. |
Newington, CT 06111 | There is no limit to what you can
(203) 666-1541 - voice | accomplish if you don't care who
Senior ARRL Laboratory Engineer | gets the credit. - Harry S Truman
RFI, xmtr and rcvr testing |

4036. last weeks keps

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 17:11:07 UTC
From: n3fkv@wb9uus.IL.USa.NOam
Message-ID: <257_tomcat@n9hwo.bbs>
Source record: 287979

R:920701/0017 @:N9HWO.IL.USA.NOAM Canton IL #:43867 Z:61520
R:920629/1313z @:WB9UUS.IL.USA.NOAM [NOS-GATEWAY] Peoria, IL #:21033 Z:61625

last week's keps apparently lost in transit - will see what this does
and hopefully you will see some on Friday
73, Dick

4037. ALERT: Major Geomagnetic Storm Alert

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 17:40:07 UTC
From: oler@rho.uleth.ca
Message-ID: <oler.709926007@honte>
Source record: 288044
Cross-posted to: sci.astro,rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.shortwave

/\

MAJOR GEOMAGNETIC STORM ALERT

ISSUED: 11:30 UT, 30 JUNE

/\

ATTENTION:

Geomagnetic activity passed the major storm threshold between 06:00 and
09:00 UT on 30 June. Major to severe geomagnetic storming was observed
during the local evening hours over most regions. The source of this
prolonged activity is not clear. There are several possible sources.

Auroral activity became fairly strongly enhanced during the local
evening and early morning hours over North America and was observed from
numerous middle-latitude regions. The activity is expected to diminish
considerably throughout the remainder of the UT day, to mostly dormant
levels with occasional residual substorm activity over the higher latitudes,
by the end of the UT day.

The geomagnetic field is expected to stabilize later this UT day and
may become quiet to unsettled by the end of the UT day.

Significant degradation of HF radio signals was observed over all
regions during the last 24 hours. This disturbance, combined with the
recently observed proton-induced polar cap absorption activity, is expected
to keep ionospheric propagation below normal for as much as 72 hours before
returning to near-normal.

** End of Alert **

4038. Re: What is the history of Morse code?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 17:42:36 UTC
From: cleveland@gold.gvg.tek.com
Message-ID: <4777@gold.gvg.tek.com>
Source record: 288043

>
>Morse did indeed invent the dot-dash code, and assigned the various symbols
>to the letter, numerals, etc. Realizing that the shortest symbols should
>be
>assigned to the most frequently used characters, he went to a local
>newspaper office, and counted the number of each character they had
>in their type bins (type was, of course, hand set in those days). Thus,
>the letter "E", being the most commonly used in English, got the shortest
>symbol: a single dot.
>
>Mike, N4PDY
>
>************************
I think you'd all better read about Alfred Vail and his contributions
before you give Professor Morse all the credit. Although Morse "invented"
the sending and receiving apparatus, the Morse code (not the one we
use today) was suggested and implemented principally by Morse's partner,
Alfred Vail.

I wonder how many of you realize that there are two "Morse" codes in
use, even today: American Morse (as was used on U.S. wire circuits) and
International or Continental Morse (as used on radio and on wire circuits
elsewhere).

73 (not "73's")

Grover
WT6P

Morse Telegraph Club

4039. Alinco DJ-580T Questions..

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 17:59:23 UTC
From: jga@dreaml.wariat.org
Message-ID: <oDy7mB1w164w@dreaml.wariat.org>
Source record: 288045

I have a few questions about the DJ-580T:

- What conductor of the 3 conductor mic jack is the PTT? I need this info
to build a cable for Poor Man's Packet.

- for packet, should a 2 or 3 conductor 1/8" earphone jack be used?

- I know the Kenwood TH-77A will transmit 800MHz after mods.. Is there a
mod for the DJ-580T to transmit on the 800MHz band?

adv-thanks!-ance

-j

--
-Jon Anhold- at Dreamland UUCP
(...{uunet|backbone}!dreaml!jga) (jga@dreaml.wariat.org)
"It's a fax from your dog, Mr. Dansworth. It looks like your cat." - Far Side

4040. Logging software wanted.

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 18:20:40 UTC
From: ronh@sunriv.UUCP
Message-ID: <90@sunriv.UUCP>
Source record: 288047

I'm looking for a logging program (or programs) that
runs under UNIX/XENIX to use during RTTY contests. Even
better is a logger for which the source is available allowing
me to port it to UNIX and/or customize it to my needs. I
believe WF1B has such a program for DOS and I intend to ask
him about the possibility of obtaining source for it.
Are there others? Any general purpose loggers for which
source is availble? If so, where are they archived?

Thanks,

Ronnie D. Hughes, N5CSE | ronh@sunriver.com or
SunRiver Corp. | uunet!sunriv!ronh
2600 McHale Court, #125 | (512) 835-8001 ext. 118
Austin, TX 78758 |

4041. ICOM 4sat receive mods

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 18:24:31 UTC
From: howardl@vice.ICO.TEK.COM
Message-ID: <9859@vice.ICO.TEK.COM>
Source record: 288048

Looking for mods to extend receive freq range. The #-B-Light power
on trick for the 24at doesn't do it. Thanks Howardl@vice.ICO.TEK.COM

4042. Re: Tall Ships Net

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 18:41:55 UTC
From: tcs@ll.mit.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.184155.9358@ll.mit.edu>
Source record: 288055

Does anyone know what frequency the Tall Ships Net is on in the 2182 Khz band?

--


```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
/-/-/-/-/ | VE Sessions every Sunday 15:00 EST
/-/-/-/-/ /---/---/ @ Navy Barracks @ Fort Devens, Ma. &
| x | Second & Fourth Mondays of the month.
/--/--/ x /---/---/ @ Lura A. White School Shirley, Ma.
x . x x E-Mail or call 617-981-3474 (Work)
x | x x Call in: 145.41, 145.45, 448.625 Mhz.
x | __x x
x_______|_______||x x Ham Radio (Elmer) Night @ 19:00 EST
/ ||x\ / \ First, Third, (Fifth) Mondays.
/-----------------/||x \ /___ ___\ Thomas C. J. Sefranek WA1RHP
| [ ] [ ] ## [ ]| ||x | || | | || 112 Great Road Shirley, Ma. 01464
| ## | ||x | || | | || Home Phone: 508-425-6672
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
```

4043. Re: What is the history of Morse code?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 18:44:11 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570429@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288068

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, yee@mipgsun.mipg.upenn.edu (Conway Yee) writes:

...

>Presumably, Morse also developed Morse code. I presume that this was
>American Morse, the one virtually nobody uses anymore. Does anybody
>still use American Morse? ... or does everyone use International
>Morse? How were the combinations/symbols assigned? What were the
>considerations around the development of International Morse? Who did
>it?

The code invented by Morse was used on the land telegraph lines.
Originally, it was received by being printed out on paper tape for
decoding (by sight) later. [This is where the terms "mark" and "space"
for data transmission come from.]

Soon, some operators found they could copy the code by listening to
the clicking of the machine that marked the tape. Soon the tape
receiving machine was eliminated entirely, and replaced by a "sounder"
which made a clicking sound whenever the sending key was pressed or
released.

Originally, the same code was used for radio transmission. However,
it sounded quite different: Instead of a click every time the key was
pressed or released, there was a continuous tone (or noise) whenever
the key was closed. The old land-line Morse code was not well-suited
for this. Its timing was more complicated than the modern code:
An "o" for example was "dit - short space - dit" which sounded too
much like the letter "e" sent twice. Similarly, some characters had
"long dashes." The number 9, for example, was "long dash - dit".
Even today, you often hear people use "n" (dash - dit) as an
abbreviation for a 9.

I believe the Europeans were the first to use the new code. It was
known in the US as "Continental code." Nowdays, since the old
land-line American Morse code is no longer used, the term
"Morse code" is understood to mean "Continental code."

AL N1AL

4044. Re: Anyone contact the Shuttle during FD?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 18:46:39 UTC
From: alanb@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com
Message-ID: <14570430@hpnmdla.sr.hp.com>
Source record: 288067

In rec.radio.amateur.misc, gwalsh@kilroy.Jpl.Nasa.Gov (Gerald J. Walsh) writes:

>Just wondering if anyone had any luck contacting the shuttle, either
>on voice or packet during the operating period for Field Day.

No, but we did work MIR.

AL N1AL (CQ FD de W6LJF...)

4045. Building an EPIRB :-(

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 18:59:34 UTC
From: FLEM%athena@leia.polaroid.COM
Message-ID: <9206301859.AA28676@ucsd.edu>
Source record: 288060

As a New England coastal sailor for 20 years, and an OS class 1 participant for 5, I can say I've never seen a D.I.Y. EPIRB kit. It would be, though, next to the D.I.Y. Life-Raft Kit and the D.I.Y. Yacht Survey Kit. Probably near the FLARE RE-PACK KIT. Reminds me of the old adage, "Think twice while on land".
My opinion de Skip, NT1G

4046. Dr. Dx on Mac or DOS? (was Dr. DX offered)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 19:02:48 UTC
From: brucec@tekgen.bv.tek.com
Message-ID: <929@tekgen.bv.tek.com>
Source record: 288051

Does Dr. DX exists on the Mac or on DOS computers?

Is there some similar software - DX QSO emulation -
that does?

Bruce Cheney NI7M

4047. Cleaners/De-greasers

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 19:07:43 UTC
From: pjml@swmis.nerc-swindon.ac.UK
Message-ID: <23249.9207011005@swmis.nsw.ac.uk>
Source record: 287982

I have found that for many components such as ceramic switches, variable capacitors etc. the easiest way to de-grease them is to boil them in a pan of water on a stove. This may melt plastic parts though; use at your own risk.
For other components, an ultrasonic cleaning bath, using water and a commercial detergent (we use some stuff called 'MS222') is great. I avoid using organic solvents - apart from some of them being carcinogenic, they may damage plastic components, or in some cases leave a conductive residue behind; this can be very tenacious if it gets absorbed into the surface of unglazed ceramic, and quite a few high-voltage applications resent having all their switch-contacts being bridged by what constitutes a 50K-ohm resistor...
If you dont have an ultrasonic bath, try befriending an old-style watch or clock repairer, and asking if you can use his.

For really filthy equipment (old antenna-tuners that have spent the last ten years in an attic..) i suggest a couple of cycles in a dishwasher. This also works great for cleaning up aluminum engine parts (carburetors, valve-lifters and such).

---G6WBJ--- Pete Lucas PJML@UK.AC.NSW.SWMIS PJML@UK.AC.NSW.UA

4048. Filters for ICOM 726?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 19:33:33 UTC
From: crisp@ecsvax.uncecs.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.193333.29981@ecsvax.uncecs.edu>
Source record: 288052

Hello.

I have a Icom 726 HF/50 Mhz transceiver, and I'm looking to use a
wide filter to receiver some satellite services. I'm wondering
if the Fox-Tango filters work in this model? Any ideas about these,
or other makes of filters I could find out there somewhere?

Thanks!
Russ Crisp
KA4UXZ

4049. Re: Tuner invaded by spiders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 19:35:36 UTC
From: martin@datacomm.ucc.okstate.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.193536.24087@unx.ucc.okstate.edu>
Source record: 288053

I used to be an Electronics Technician in the Oklahoma State University Audio Visual Department. Sometimes, somebody would bring something truly nasty for us to work on. I remember one of my shopmates almost coming unglued when a hurd of cocroaches piled out of the little control door over the tuner on a VCR. There were mashed roaches gumming up the thread ring, that large circular gear which moves the guide posts into place, and their goopy little bodies pretty well kept the ring from turning.
The first line of defense was a liberal bath of Blue Shower, a degreaser and solvant designed to leave no residue. The roaches which were still alive convulsed and died as soon as the solvant hit. The Blue Shower washed all the goo away and a few healthy whacks knocked the remaining roaches onto the ground.
After that, the remainder of the job consisted of carefully lubricating any parts which were supposed to be lubricated since the Blue Shower pretty-well got rid of all lubricants. A service manual is good, at this point, since it will suggest the correct lubricants for the various mechanical contact points.
In the case of the antenna tuner, a similar treatment will probably work. Try to find a solvant like Blue Shower which is fairly safe to humans and really does seem to get surfaces clean. If possible, be careful around plastic parts since the solvant may damage them. When everything is clean, use WD40 to put a little lubricant back into the controls. Don't use TV tuner cleaner on pots because the grit in the cleaner will scower the carbon element right off, eventually and the potentioomeeter will need to be replaced.

Martin McCormick WB5AGZ Stillwater, OK
O.S.U. Computer Center Data Communications Group

4050. Re: TS-450S/AT mods needed!!!!!!!

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 19:40:27 UTC
From: koning@koning.enet.dec.com
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.194027.5737@nntpd.lkg.dec.com>
Source record: 288056

In article <30JUN199211071236@utkvx4.utk.edu>, rpadawer@utkvx4.utk.edu (Padawer, Justin Randall) writes:
|>Can someone provide information concerning mods for the TS450S/AT
|>transceiver? Specifically, I'm looking for gen cvg transmit as well
|>as increased medium wave sensitivity (both involved clipping a diode
|>on the 440, I recall). Any other known mods would be appreciated.
|>
|>Randy Padawer
|>WA4FJF
|>
|>RPADAWER@UTKVX.UTK.EDU

On the TS-440, fixing the medium wave sensitivity does not involve a diode. What you need to do there is to remove the 20 dB attenuator that's included in the front end bandpass filter for that band. It's a "pi" type attenuator; cut out the two resistors to ground and replace the third resistor by a jumper.

I haven't see the TS-450 schematics, but it seems likely that the same would apply there. Get a service manual (good idea anyway) and look in the receive RF section. If the situation is similar to the TS-440, it will be quite obvious.

paul, ni1d

4051. Re: High-priced straight keys

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 19:41:52 UTC
From: lapin@casbah.acns.nwu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.194152.18720@news.acns.nwu.edu>
Source record: 288054

In article <1992Jun30.151745.3416@linus.mitre.org> m14494@mwvm.mitre.org (Mike White) writes:
>> Wow! $22.00 for a World War II surplus Morris key!
>
>I agree. I find straight key prices preposterous. At the local ham
>store, you can pay $35 for a nothing-special Nye Viking straight key; if
>you add the base, you'll pay over $50. It's a nice key as those things
>go, but Wow! I've seen 2 meter HTs (xtal controlled, kind of beat up, but
>working) go for no more than that at hamfests! No wonder CW is dying.
>
>Mike, N4PDY
>
>************************
>* These are my opinions only.*
>************************

You can also find a perfectly functional straight key for under $2 at a hamfest. The difference is that the more expensive ones tend to be "classics" or "antiques". Some people like collecting old, finely crafted things for that reason alone. I have a collection of about 5 straight keys that I bought for various reasons. A couple are just good, functional keys. The brass one looks great and kind of like something someone would have used around the turn of the century. I don't NEED 5 keys in my shack, I just like them. I only use one of them regularly for QSOs.

Asking why someone would pay $50 for a J45 is like asking why someone would pay thousands for an antique Chippendale end table. Not only is the J45 a lot cheaper, it is also much more useful IMHO :)

Greg Lapin
KD9AZ

4052. NY/LI Repeater info needed

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 19:58:37 UTC
From: lrj@cs.cornell.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.195837.2880@cs.cornell.edu>
Source record: 288057

Hi all. In a couple weeks, I'm planning to drive out to
Long Island from the Fingerlakes region. My route will send
me through Scranton, across the GW and Throgsneck bridges, and
out the LIE. My destination will be in the area of Mastic.

I'd appreciate any information people have regarding 2 meter and
440 repeaters along the way. I'm especially interested in which
repeaters have some sort of emergency autopatch capability.

Yah, I have the latest repeater directory, but it's not as
useful a book as it could be.

Thanks!

--
-- Lewis R. Jansen, N2KNV lrj@helios.tn.cornell.edu
LASSP/LNS Systems Manager (607) 255-6065
Station Manager: W2CXM Cornell University Amateur Radio Club
"You can't fight in here, this is the War Room!"

4053. Tube Type for RT-505

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 20:30:09 UTC
From: BOBPRIEZ@selu.EDU
Message-ID: <01GLTWK2CZXS8WW3OH@vega.selu.edu>
Source record: 288063

I acquired a surplus RT-505 VHF transceiver (30-70MHz) without any technical information for it. It is lacking the only tube it uses, identified only as XV1 (!very original!). Does anyone know what type tube it requires, or does anyone have schematic or service info?

Tnx, WB5FBS

/ Robert G. Priez BitNet:BOBPRIEZ@SLU /
/ P.O. Box 683, SLU Fax:504-549-5557 /
/ Hammond, LA 70402 Office:504-549-2184 /
/ **Old musicians never die, they just diminuendo.....**

4054. Cleaners/De-Greasers (Was: Tuner invaded by spiders)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 20:32:50 UTC
From: palsson@ucselx.sdsu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.203250.7766@ucselx.sdsu.edu>
Source record: 288058

I'd like to hear what people recommend as a general-purpose cleaner for switches and other contacts. There seems to be a lot of stuff on the market. Is any of it harmful to the gear (leaving gummy deposits, damaging components, etc.)?

I still have an old bottle of carbon tet--tightly sealed and never to be used again...sigh.

--
Jerry Palsson AA6KI ....
palsson@ucselx.sdsu.edu ....
gpalsson@library.sdsu.edu ....
San Diego State University Library

4055. Two-Line Orbital Element Set: Space Shuttle

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 21:07:45 UTC
From: tkelso@afit.af.mil
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.210745.21085@afit.af.mil>
Source record: 287878

The most current orbital elements from the NORAD two-line element sets are carried on the Celestial BBS, (513) 427-0674, and are updated daily (when possible). Documentation and tracking software are also available on this system. As a service to the satellite user community, the most current elements for the current shuttle mission are provided below. The Celestial BBS may be accessed 24 hours/day at 300, 1200, 2400, 4800, or 9600 bps using 8 data bits, 1 stop bit, no parity.

Element sets (also updated daily), shuttle elements, and some documentation and software are also available via anonymous ftp from archive.afit.af.mil (129.92.1.66) in the directory pub/space.

STS 50
1 22000U 92 34 A 92182.18129598 .00049900 00000-0 14269-3 0 209
2 22000 28.4693 315.4365 0005915 282.0259 78.0051 15.91668686 718
--
Dr TS Kelso Assistant Professor of Space Operations
tkelso@afit.af.mil Air Force Institute of Technology

4056. ATV repeater help

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 21:30:11 UTC
From: look@s45.csrd.uiuc.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.213011.2711@csrd.uiuc.edu>
Source record: 288061

We are working to put up an ATV repeater here in Champaign. The input
will be on 439.25 and output on 426.25. We have been experimenting with
a cavity duplexer working into one antenna. With six tuned cavities, we
still do not have enough isolation between tx and rx. At the moment, our
installation looks like this:

```
v
|
tx ---c-c-c--------+-------c-c-c--- rx
```

where the v is our antenna and the c's are cavities. I was looking in the
ARRL handbook at the hybrid ring used in FM repeaters and wondering if that
might be useful here. It seems like some addition isolation could be attained
by replacing the tee connector with ??? What kind of bandwidth is available
with the hybrid? Any possible solutions would be very much appreciated.

--
Steve Look ka9szw Center for Supercomputing R & D
look@csrd.uiuc.edu 305 Talbot Lab 104 S. Wright
(217) 244-5980 Urbana, IL 61801
"No, we don't have any CRAYs here, they are down the street..."

4057. Re: Tuner invaded by spiders

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 21:44:31 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <70ylltl.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 288071

cjackso@uswnvg.com (Clay Jackson) writes:

>So, Sunday afternoon, I decided to take it apart and see what
>was wrong on the inside. I discovered a huge colony of spiders had
>decided to call the tuner home (I think the thing was in a box in
>my friend's garage for a few years). There were spiders EVERYWHERE
>(I counted 15 before I stopped trying to smash 'em as they crawled out
>of the box - they're fast littl critters!)!
...
>Anyway, I wonder what sorta contact cleaner RAID makes?

You might try carbeurator cleaner or "Gun Scrubber" to clean it all out.

RAID will just leave deposits (that's what it's design to do, to keep
on killing future little critters).
--
/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

4058. anyone doing up conversions to microwave > 2 GHz ?

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 21:48:26 UTC
From: pdh@netcom.com
Message-ID: <!!zl3hm.pdh@netcom.com>
Source record: 288072

I'd like to know if any hams are experimenting with using up conversion process to generate micowave RF above 2 GHz. It seems a lot of the current techniques are just to do direct oscillator or frequency multiplication to get up there, which doesn't work well for the linear modes.

Any trying SSB on 10 GHz, for instance?

--

/**\
| Phil Howard --- KA9WGN --- pdh@netcom.com | "The problem with |
| depending on government is that you cannot depend on it" - Tony Brown |
**/

4059. Re: Cleaners/De-Greasers (Was: Tuner invaded by spiders)

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 21:53:33 UTC
From: sltmw@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.155333.56944@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 288065

In article <1992Jun30.203250.7766@ucselx.sdsu.edu>, palsson@ucselx.sdsu.edu (palsson g) writes:
> I'd like to hear what people recommend as a general-purpose cleaner for
> switches and other contacts. There seems to be a lot of stuff on the
> market. Is any of it harmful to the gear (leaving gummy deposits,
> damaging components, etc.)?
>
> I still have an old bottle of carbon tet--tightly sealed and never to be
> used again...sigh.
> --
> Jerry Palsson AA6KI ....
> palsson@ucselx.sdsu.edu ....
> gpalsson@library.sdsu.edu ....
> San Diego State University Library

When I worked as a T.V. tech, we always used either Blue Shower, or a product by Rawn Chemicals...the only problem was it was R-12 (freon), and the price skyrocketed with the depletion of the ozone layer. The Blue Shower was also a little too strong, I rememeber a guy (ahem) wrecking a couple of tuners with the stuff. I miss the freon. (It was great on Earth Day, too!)
I don't really know about any of the other chemicals on the market, it has been a few years since I worried about the stuff.
--

/ | "I drank WHAT?" -Socrates
\ uper |)an |-|olmes | "I love the smell of Napalm in the morning" -Big Duke:
/ 'N7NKR' | Apocalypse Now

I'net: sltmw@cc.usu.edu sltmw@cache.declab.usu.edu Bitnet: sltmw@usu.bitnet
---
ghazexsrcwtdceterfygtgyiy <---------sorry, just wiping the puke off my keyboard

4060. HP-48SX for Packet??

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 21:56:23 UTC
From: sltmw@cc.usu.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.155623.56945@cc.usu.edu>
Source record: 288066
Cross-posted to: rec.radio.amateur.misc,rec.radio.amateur.packet

I thought remembered a few months ago, someone posting an article about using the HP-48SX calculator on Packet. I can't rememeber any of the details, though. Could someone please post or e-mail me details of this....It sounds interesting enough to give it a shot.

Oh, one more thing....also tell me if this is all just a pipe dream..

73 de Dan, N7NKR
--
```
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
/ | "I drank WHAT?" -Socrates
\ uper |)an |-|olmes | "I love the smell of Napalm in the morning" -Big Duke:
/ 'N7NKR' | Apocalypse Now
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
I'net: sltmw@cc.usu.edu sltmw@cache.declab.usu.edu Bitnet: sltmw@usu.bitnet
-------------------------------------------------------------------------------
ghazexsrcwtdceterfygtgyiy <---------sorry, just wiping the puke off my keyboard
```

4061. Re: Dr. DX offered: keywords C-64, FREE

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 22:01:01 UTC
From: dxk10@po.CWRU.Edu
Message-ID: <1992Jun30.220101.6081@usenet.ins.cwru.edu>
Source record: 288062

In a previous article, dxk10@po.CWRU.Edu (David Kazdan Md) says:

>
>
>Ham folks:
>
>I have a Dr. DX plug-in software cartridge for the Commodore 64
>which I can't use (no C-64) but would like to (I hear it's a really
>slick CW contest simulation). It's free to a good home--drop me
>an E-mail line if you're interested and can use it.
>
> 73,
>
> David, AD8Y
>

Be careful what you list as free...I received eleven responses
and will choose randomly between them. Winner notified by E-mail.
I'm glad someone wants to use the thing! I hate throwing away
stuff that works perfectly.

73,

David, AD8Y

--
David Kazdan, M.D. dxk10@po.cwru.edu
Department of Biomedical Engineering, Case Western Reserve University,
Cleveland, Ohio

4062. Re: Prospective ham questions. . .

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 22:02:47 UTC
From: fleek@expert.cc.purdue.edu
Message-ID: <52920@mentor.cc.purdue.edu>
Source record: 288064

In article <107024@muvms3.bitnet>, rcbi106@muvms3.bitnet (Comm Unications) writes:
> Good day, eh? I'm looking to get into ham radio and I have questions
> regarding what's available to no-codes. I'm aware of the bands that
> are available, but what is on those bands, specifically? Is there a
> site for FTP or that someone could email me that contains guides to
> 2m, 220MHz, 440MHz, etc. repeter sites, or is it just hit and miss?
> What about books for the same purpose? I realize that experimentation
> is the really fun part, but I don't wish to invest in this hobby and
> end up stranded by myself on a particular band.
>
> I'm really interested in VHF/UHF and would appreciate any guides, advice,
> warnings, etc. that anyone can provide.
>
> Randall Comm (yes that is my last name)

Depends on what you want to do as to what you buy. For repeater use, 2m is the most used. In some areas away from the big cities where there are less hams, 2 meters is about the only thing in town. 440 is getting more popular as 2m gets crowded. Buy a dual bander if you can afford it. If not, get 2m. 2m is also where a lot of the packet resides also. 440 is where ATV is done.

The ARRL repeater guide for $6.00 is a must for traveling. Check a magazine for ARRL books that you can order. The guide will tell you where all the repeaters are on all the bands and some info about that repeater. It also has packet frequencies in it.

There is lots more to ham, but this is where I started. Good luck.

73..

Dan Fleek
N9PNA
Purdue University

4063. WAS RE: HTX - 202 TRASH FROM RAT SHACK

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 22:16:25 UTC
From: lairdpg@lub001.lamar.edu
Message-ID: <1992Jul1.151625.1282@lub001.lamar.edu>
Source record: 287891

In article <1992Jun30.054417.532@mas.uucp>, smarc@mas.uucp (Marc Siegel) writes:
> Anyone have comments they wish to share concerning their experiences
> with the Radio Shack HTX-202? I got so fed up with mine I returned
> it. The price was good, but the design (IMHO) wasn't.
>
> Curious to see if anyone else's experience parallels mine.
>
> Email or post is fine.
>
> | Marc Siegel N3MCR |
> | Emtronix Data Services, Inc. |
> | Baltimore, Maryland |
> | {uunet}!wb3ffv!mas!smarc |
> | smarc@mas.wb3ffv.AMPR.ORG |

As for as buying the HTX 202, I have never considered doing that. However, my complaint is that the people going into our local Radio Shacks seem to use and ker-chunk our repeaters, I guess to see if they work. I could add that they shouldn't be using the area repeaters for that purpose. I even visited one store and found some local simplex frequencies on 2 meters stored in a few of the HT's. Now considering that someone harrassed us for 3 weeks on that simplex frequency until we triangulated the signal and then changed frequencies, I really believe that they should not be operated at all in the stores. I say, buy it, take it home and then try it out. We have had a couple of guys who decided to start using them before getting their license or call from the FCC. I am *NOT* against the No-Code Techs, I am though against the problems we have from the local retailer allowing thier use like that, though. I guess enough said, Huh?

73's de N5UYH

4064. Re: Incentive Licensing

Newsgroup: rec.radio.amateur.misc
Date: 1992-06-30 22:35:38 UTC
From: abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us
Message-ID: <5584@catnip.berkeley.ca.us>
Source record: 288073

Would the person whose house in the middle of no-where fell on his wife
and radio who had to build a cw transmitter and converter for the am
radio in his car out of the left-over parts so he could call for an
ambulance and rescue team from 100 miles away please raise his hand?
Thank you.

tedwards@src.umd.edu (Thomas Grant Edwards) writes:

>In article <1992Jun24.162047.10047@src.honeywell.com> kanefsky@src.honeywell.com (Steve
Kanefsky) writes:
>>In article <5576@catnip.berkeley.ca.us> abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us (Andrew Scott
Beals) writes:
>>>We should require computer programmers to demonstrate a knowledge
>>>of reading Hollerith cards before they can get their programming
>>>license.

>This is a bogus metaphor, since Hollerith cards, while still used in a few
>places, have no real advantage.

Oho, haven't you hit the second year "real-world data storage" course
yet or are they no longer teaching it at Maryland? While a punchcard
may not have the information storage density of most magnetic media,
they also have minimal long-term storage requirements. As to being
used in "a few places", I can think of EXEC-8 and VM/CMS as two
operating systems still in use at a number of large-scale installations
that still use 80-column punchcard images as the basis for their
fixed-record text processing. The majority of business data is stored
in the form of fixed-length records. 90% of the software in the world
is written in Cobol.

Take a drive out to Gaithersburg, find what used to be called NBS and
ask some physicists or the computer center folks there what a "dusty
deck" Fortran program is.

>CW is a valid, useful communications
>mode, and is still the best way to put a signal through with minimum
>power under worst-case communications environment.

And a slide rule is a valid, useful tool for calculating numbers, and is
still the best way to find an answer in a worst-case mathematics
environment:

* you've run out of batteries for your HP-41CV and you don't have
enough time to buy more before your pipe stress analysis final

* someone set off an atomic bomb in your city and you
need to know the volume of a 7.3km diameter circular

cone that is 10km deep

* it's dark and there isn't enough light to read the LCD display
but if your heater uses 2 Firkins of fuel per 3 minutes of
operation at 276K and it uses 0.1 Imperial Gallons per 3
minutes at 290K, how much fuel do you need to keep the
temperature at 280K between midnight and 5 a.m.?

* you've just spent three weeks slogging through the jungles of
south-east asia and everything you have has been permeated with
mud but you still need to calculate the launch elevation of your
mortar to blow up the "unfriendlies" on the other side of the hill

* someone ran over your calculator with their car and you need to
calculate when their licence was issued given that your plate
number is PNU-574132, and that license plates are issued
sequentially at the rate of 20 per day

* you left your calculator in your back pocket for three weeks and
now the display doesn't work unless you hold it *just right* yet
you need one hand to support yourself to read the poorly-mounted
LCD display on the gas pump while you're calculating the number
of furlongs per gill of gasoline your car is getting

* the guards at the airport wouldn't let you bring the calculator
on the flight because it might contain plastic explosives but
you still want to compute the rate of progress of your trip
based upon well-known landmarks

>>No we shouldn't. And while we're at it, we should eliminate arithmetic
>>from the elementary school curriculum and teach them to use calculators
>>instead. And for highschool/college students, why teach them calculus
>>when they can use Mathematica?

>This is bogus also. You have to know calculus to use Mathematica, as you
>have to know arithmetical concepts to use a calculator.

Or a slide-rule for that matter, but the reactionary high school
chemistry and physics teachers of the 1970s resisted calculators as
long as they could, making it easier to use slide rules by requiring
more precise answers from the pocket-calculator crowd. I had both. I
used my slide rule because it was easier.

>However, there is no reason why we have to teach kids to
>do 13 integrations per minute. 5 is just fine. They understand
>the concept, will use Mathematica to do 99% of their integrations,
>(at 56K integrations/minute, by the way!)
>and that 1% of the time the computer is down, they can still do
>their integrations, but maybe not as fast as a professional
>mathematician.

It's a well known fact that Negroes, Mexicans, Homosexuals, Jews,
Catholics, women and the Irish can't learn code faster than 5WPM --

what better way to keep them out of the "crowded" portions of the bands?

>Guess why I'm learning 13 WPM? Cause Mr. s-number is on the way down.
>Will I use CW on the HF bands when I upgrade? Nope! I'll leave that
>to the people who use and enjoy CW.

>de N3HAU
>pro-choice on CW

Hear hear - if it was so wonderful, why do they ram it down your throat? And, Mal, telling me "you don't understand" wouldn't make me understand even if I didn't understand -- if you have something to say to me, you can say it right here, in public.
--
Andrew Scott Beals (415) 905-6590 any time KC6SSS
abeals@catnip.berkeley.ca.us ...!apple!catnip.berkeley.ca.us!abeals

Albert Einstein, when asked to describe radio, replied: "You see, wire telegraph is a kind of a very, very long cat. You pull his tail in New York and his head is meowing in Los Angeles. Do you understand this? And radio operates exactly the same way: you send signals here, they receive them there. The only difference is that there is no cat."